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Study of the doping reporting process among Malagasy athletes and their support personnel

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Abstract :

The anti-doping activities carried out by structures with a dedicated function such as the World Anti-Doping Agency, or which have a role to play in prevention or repression, provide results that are spreading worldwide and improving from season to season. The National Sports Academy (ANS), as a host establishment (accommodation, catering, etc.), for the medical and sports-related care of athletes (care, monitoring, counselling, rehabilitation, reathletisation, etc.) and for the training of their support staff (coaches, sports doctors, sports managers, etc.), wanted to make its own contribution to this prevention and fight against doping. Thus, the NSA submitted this research project to the Targeted Social Science Research Fellowship Programme *Study of the process of denunciation of doping among Malagasy athletes and their support personnel*.

This research proposes to answer several questions, namely: from what moment, from what situation, from what motive, would the denunciation trigger off? Would there be a threshold of acceptability for the inequality of opportunity created by recourse to doping? Would this tolerance threshold constitute the limit before the act of denunciation is carried out? By providing solutions to the problem and answers to these questions, this research aims to test the hypothesis that awareness of the breakdown of the equal opportunity mechanism for personal reasons and of a conflict of interest at an inter-individual level is the trigger for the whistle-blowing process.

Antananarivo, the capital of Madagascar, was chosen as the study site. The study will initially begin with a descriptive and documentary study. This part of the research will firstly gather concepts on the foundations of whistle-blowing and then focus on different organisations present in the country that use whistle-blowing in their policies to achieve their objectives.

The second part of our research will consist of administering a questionnaire to 384 individuals composed of confirmed senior athletes and their support staff (doctors, physiotherapists and coaches). It will allow us not only to measure the perception of whistle-blowing by athletes and their support personnel but also to understand the basis for making a whistle-blowing decision.

It will be completed by analyzing the contents of interviews with 24 of the survey participants. This number has been reduced for several reasons, the main one being the health emergency caused by the pandemic.

One of the aims of this research is to propose an effective whistle-blowing strategy based on the results of the previous parts of our study in order to improve doping prevention policy.



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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ANS	National Sports Academy
AMA	World Anti-Doping Agency
BIANCO	Independent Anti-Corruption Bureau
BMH	Municipal Hygiene Office
BNLTE	National Office for the Fight against Trafficking in Human Beings
CUA	Urban Commune of Antananarivo
ECPAT	End Child Prostitution, Pornography And Trafficking of children for sexual purposes
MDRM	Democratic Movement for Malagasy Renovation
NSA	National Security Agency
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
PMPM	Vice and Minors' Protection Police
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
PISCCA	Innovative Civil Society Projects and Coalitions of Actors
Q.1	Question number 1
RQ.1	Answer to Question Number 1
RPE	Child Protection Network
RHI	Honesty and Integrity Network
SPDTS/ OPTS	Trade Unions of Graduate Social Work Professionals / Organization for the Promotion of Social Work.
TCK	TsyCoolKoly
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
V.V.S.	Vy Vato Sakelika



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INTRODUCTION

In the world of sport, the use of prohibited products or prohibited methods has become a global phenomenon. It does not matter what the economic level is since, whether in a powerful or developing country, two athletes or teams, whether doping or not, compete in the same and unique arena.

Aware of the scale and global reach of doping, the international sports federations and organizations responsible for major international sporting events have signed the World Anti-Doping Code invoked in the International Convention against Doping in Sport, adopted in Paris at the end of 2005.

Madagascar is a signatory to this convention even though the problem of the consumption and use of doping products is far from having the importance and magnitude observed in other countries of the world, whether it is a world economic power or a country included in the group of poor or even very poor countries. The type of sport practised in Madagascar could be described as amateur. Even if the term semi-professional is common in Madagascar, practitioners only take the name of professional from their status as employees in the company that owns the club. To say that they are also semi-amateur is just as true. It depends on the angle from which the practice and the practitioners are taken into account. The financial stakes, the concerns of notoriety in the socio-economic world thanks to sport and the sportsmen's results would not yet have crossed the borders of the Big Island. Only expatriate Malagasy sportsmen and women who know this world of sports cheating. One wonders what about the knowledge and opinions on doping, doping practices, if only the attraction to doping behaviours.

Many questions remain unanswered regarding doping and doping behaviour in the Malagasy sports world. This is precisely one of the reasons that led some members of the Directorate in charge of research at the National Academy of Sports to decide to submit the Malagasy application to the Fellowship Programme for Targeted Research in Social Sciences, funded by the World Anti-Doping Agency. The National Academy of Sports applied twice in two successive years for this scholarship, but the third time was the right one. The desire to know in depth the Malagasy world of sport and its practitioners, their knowledge and perceptions of doping, motivated the team to carry out this research work on doping and its denunciation. All the more so since, to our knowledge, no



A study of this scale has not yet been carried out in Madagascar or Antananarivo, where more than three-quarters of the licensees live.

Madagascar, with its State and non-State sports structures, such as sports federations, are not yet at the stage of a real fight against doping since this practice, if it exists, is still in its infancy. To say that it does not exist, no one has the proof. The use of drugs, both soft and hard, does exist and, more alarmingly, this offence is affecting more and more young people and is increasing in scale year after year. If this is the case of the proliferation of the sale and consumption of drugs among a minority of the population, young and old, the existence of doping practices is therefore a hypothesis that should not be ruled out among the Malagasy sports population.

To put forward solutions to prevent the problems that these doping behaviours and practices could cause. This is one of the motivations that led the team to undertake research on one of the prevention tools, namely whistle-blowing and its processes among Malagasy athletes and their support staff.

If, in legal proceedings, denunciation had only been an integral part of it since 1960, when the Malagasy penal code was promulgated, the Kings and Queens who ruled across the island, but especially in Antananarivo, used denunciation to assert their authority. Settlers followed suit from 1896, the year in which Madagascar was under French protectorate.

All this to affirm that denunciation is not a practice unknown to the Malagasy. It is its use for infamous and immoral purposes that is reprehensible and to blame.

Denouncing doping is not an easy decision and "natural". It would depend on several psychological, social and sporting factors with financial and sometimes even political stakes. It is precisely the determination of these factors that this research aims to bring to light. Those inhibitors that nullify or postpone the decision to denounce and those that incite a doping witness to switch to the act of denunciation.



The use of whistle-blowing to prevent doping is a laudable action. What is important is to know when to use it, with whom to use it and, above all, how to use it, in order to avoid the probable entrenchment of doping in sport in a few years' time in Madagascar.

We begin the first part of our research with descriptive and documentary studies in which we will draw up a collection of concepts on the foundations of whistle-blowing. The second phase of this part concerns surveys of the strategies and methods used by organisations present in the country that use whistle-blowing as a means of their policy to achieve their objectives.

The second part of our research will involve administering a questionnaire to 384 individuals consisting of senior confirmed athletes and their support personnel (doctors, physiotherapists and coaches). This will allow us not only to measure the perception of reporting by athletes and their support personnel, but also to understand the basis for making a decision to report a violation. denunciation.

Initially, we planned to supplement our methodology for collecting information from these athletes and their support staff with the qualitative method of analyzing the content of interviews with 24 of the participants in the first quantitative survey, but reasons beyond our control, such as the global health emergency, forced us to revise our forecasts downwards and to ask for an extension of the project's closing date.

1- Objectives of the research

The World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA) represents a bulwark, protecting healthy, fair and equal competitions. Our ultimate goal will be to contribute, through the results of this research, elements for the development of a whistle-blowing policy expected by WADA. At the end of this work, we will put forward suggestions and open perspectives in this regard.

The methods and techniques used are intended only to gather scientifically structured information in order to understand and compare the process of reporting or not reporting doping, but above all to investigate the reasons for or against a decision that would lead to the act of reporting.



We will try to find out the reasons and motives for the rupture of influence relationships (involving people, situations) in the decision-making process, and which would constitute possible tipping points towards denunciation.

This will enable us to identify their constituent features and the motives behind them. We will seek to isolate, to caricature, situations favourable or unfavourable to denunciation.

2- Research Questions

The answers to the following questions will serve as the backbone of our research:

- At what point, from what situation, on what grounds would the whistle-blowing be triggered?
- Would there be a threshold of acceptability for the inequality of opportunity created by the use of doping?
- Would this threshold of tolerance be the limit before the act of denunciation?
- In what kind of situation would the individual feel compelled to take the act of denouncing doping?
- In what psychological state does the individual (athlete, sports doctor, physical trainer, athlete's family) decide whether or not to report doping?

Emphasis will be placed on the variables 'situation' and 'psychological state'. In doing so, we need to consider the existence of both 'incentives' and 'disincentives' to report doping.

3- Research problem and hypothesis

The use of prohibited products or prohibited methods has become a global phenomenon in the world of sport. It does not matter what the economic level is since, whether in a powerful or developing country, two athletes or teams, whether or not they are doping, compete in the same and unique arena of competition.



Between two competitors who are doping, it is the substances and processes that will distinguish them. To describe this phenomenon, Laure (2000), referred to "the artisanal version of the basic amateur sportsman, using low-end products, and the scientific version, based on biotechnologies, of the very high-level sportsman".

Doping, as a social fact produced in a particular social and institutional context, should be studied as such and preventive actions and activities, such as denunciations, should take this into account.

Because of its scope, which would be one of the interests of our research, the operationalisation of the results of this study on whistle-blowing among athletes and their support staff would not be dependent or dependent on the difference in the resources that can be mobilised in a country for anti-doping actions.

Numerous questions need to be answered in this research: from what moment, from what situation, from what reason would the denunciation be triggered? Would there be a threshold of acceptability for the inequality of opportunity created by recourse to doping? Would this tolerance threshold constitute the limit before the act of denunciation is carried out?

However, sport as culture is defined as "a linked set of more or less formalized ways of thinking, feeling and acting that, being learned and shared by a plurality of people, serve, in both an objective and symbolic way, to constitute those people as a particular and distinct community. The key words here are "regulatory standardization", "technical standardization" and "mechanization of the body".

On the fringes of and in parallel with this culture, on a certain scale if not to a certain degree of trivialization, doping, described by Nicolas Guillon (2000) as an "evolving social phenomenon", co-evolved into a subculture characterized by different values and norms subject to sanctions emanating from the dominant culture (deviation from norms).

Trabal et al. (2006) conducted in-depth interviews with athletes from five different sports at regional and international levels between 2003 and 2005. They concluded that the use of



doping undermines these ordinary conceptions of doping and reveals the presence of acts where the relational dimension is decisive.

We agree with Dr Laure (2000a) who develops the idea that doping is more a matter of conduct than of product, "networks with humans and products" and that it is important to "identify the socio-technical network" (Latour, 1987; Callon, 1989). Targeted social science research project.

Thus, with reference to our theoretical framework, we will study the reasons and motives for the breakdown of relations of influence (involving persons and situations) in the doping process and which would constitute tipping points towards denunciation.

Many shady areas remain to be explored. Nevertheless, in order to frame our research, we will test the hypothesis that the awareness of the rupture of the equal opportunity mechanism for personal reasons and of a conflict of interest at an inter-individual level constitute the trigger point of the denunciation process.

We make the following working hypothesis:

"Awareness of the breakdown of the equal opportunity mechanism for personal reasons and of a conflict of interest at an inter-individual level is the trigger for the process of denouncing doping".

4 - Relevance and interest of the project

Because of its scope, which would be one of the interests of our research, the operationalisation of the results of the study on the denunciation of doping among athletes and their support staff would not depend on the difference in the resources that can be mobilised in a country for anti-doping actions. It is hoped that this research will provide satisfactory answers to the expectations formulated by the World Anti-Doping Agency. On the other hand, it is beneficial for the National Sports Academy (ANS), which is the host institution, for taking sportsmen and sportswomen into medical care and for training their support staff (coaches, sports doctors, sports managers, etc.).

4.1- In favour of doping prevention

An understanding of the whistle-blowing process, in particular knowledge of the factors that will trigger this process, could be useful in establishing or improving a policy for whistle-blowing.



The implementation of such a whistleblower policy within an organisation would indeed help to deter members from committing offences.

4.2- The National Sports Academy, an appropriate structure for the prevention and fight against doping.

The National Sports Academy considers that any project on the fight against doping will benefit Malagasy athletes. The proximity of this institution to athletes offers multiple opportunities for exchange, advice and promoting research. Indeed,

- The National Academy of Sports is the site where most of the Malagasy national teams and some clubs gather to prepare the big games, important national and international sports meetings.
- The Académie Nationale des Sports is the only national centre for modular and à la carte continuing education, on offer and on demand, for technicians and managers of all levels in terms of training, sports coaching and thematic training similar to APS (sports journalism, sports first aid ...).
- The National Sports Academy is the centre that welcomes and accommodates the residents of the Malagasy Sport-Etudes programme;
- The National Sports Academy has a Department in charge of the Anti-Doping System.

5- Limiting difficulties and subsequent revisions.

We are a research team from a public institution, most of whom are staff members of the Research and Partnerships Directorate. As its name indicates, the missions and attributions of the Directorate also include all national and international partnership activities, carried out by a member of the team. And, as its name does not indicate, two of the other members are sports doctors who are in charge of the daily sports medicine care and treatment of the hundreds of athletes who attend the Centre Médico-Sportif of the establishment. In addition, almost all the members of the research team provide



Courses for students in training at the ANS (student coaches, student teachers of physical education and sports, student inspectors of youth and sports ...) and the supervision of the sports schools of the school.

As agents of the State, the various missions and assignments, among others, have not allowed us to have a stable and permanent team.

Instead of the two years of twenty-four months duration, the obstacles that are beyond our control have led us to review our departure schedules (Couacs in banking procedures, misunderstandings of a communicational nature in correspondence, etc.).

The evolution of the socio-organizational context in Madagascar would require an update of the data collected from Malagasy organizations using whistle-blowing. This work could not be carried out.

Last but not least, the global health context due to Covid-19 did not make it easy for us to carry out this research. The pandemic, its hazards and subsequent difficulties affected the progress of our work. We had to reduce the number of respondents who had to pass to individual interviews (planned for a total of 24 respondents, only a third of them wanted to respond to our invitations, all the others we asked for declined for fear of viral transmission in enclosed spaces (our offices and rooms). In addition, our establishment was closed and inaccessible even to staff for a few months because of positive cases detected in two agents after screening tests.



FIRST CHAPTER

Part One: General Consideration

We are working to improve the denunciation of doping. In order to carry out our research, we would need to understand the determinants of denunciation.

We are going to conduct a study that will be, on the one hand, descriptive and documentary and, on the other hand, quantitative and qualitative. The first part of our research will be used to compile a compendium of concepts on the foundations of whistle-blowing.

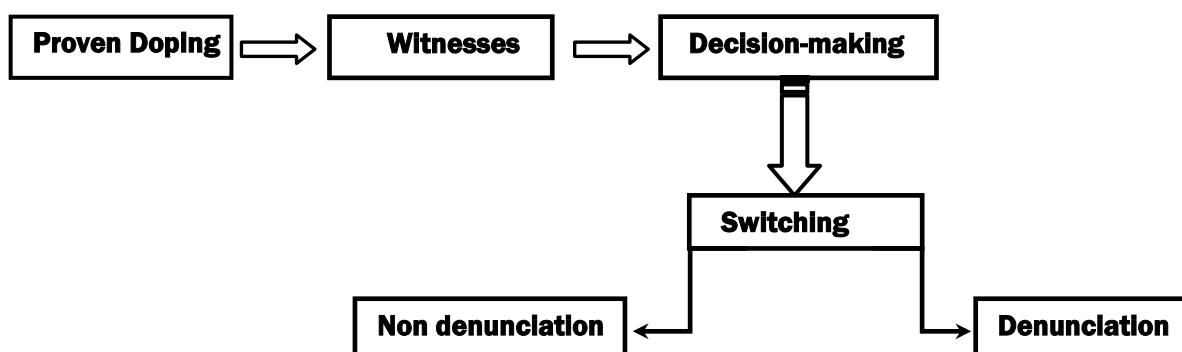


I- Conceptual and historical phase of the research

Our research is supported by the World Anti-Doping Agency. It is part of the Targeted Social Science Fellowship Program to "contribute to the development of a whistle-blowing policy: to provide the World Anti-Doping Agency with evidence-based advice for the improvement of a whistle-blowing policy". The research was normally expected to take two years to complete, but various circumstances have meant that it has already taken almost three years to complete (Cf Limitations and subsequent revisions). Here are some important dates:

- World Anti-Doping Agency's call for applications in 2016
- Submission of the National Sports Academy research team dated September 16, 2016
- Validation by the World Anti-Doping Agency with signature of the contract: "09 April 2017 at the level of the National Academy of Sports" and the "09 May 2017 at the level of the World Anti-Doping Agency".
- Date of receipt of the funds allocated for the first year of research: 29 July 2017
- Sending of the work report of the first year of research: 09 July 2018
- Beginning of the second year of research with the receipt of the allocated funds: July 18, 2019
- Second year interim report in response to the World Anti-Doping Agency's request: 22 September 2020.

The following diagram gives a general overview of our field of study:





Proven doping:

"According to the World Anti-Doping Agency, doping is the use of any substance or method to trick athletes that is potentially harmful to their health and/or likely to enhance their performance" ¹ .

Doping may represent a group culture. "As long as the entire group, the athlete and his entourage, do not consider themselves as dopers, the denunciation can only come from outside the group. Otherwise, one can hope to have a case of self-doping". A doped 'athlete' can denounce himself.

Witnesses:

Confirmed athletes (senior category) and their support staff: coach, doctors, close relatives, physiotherapists, coaches (. . .)

Decision-making :

"To denounce" or "Not to denounce", why and how?

Find the reasons, the motivation and the modalities of denunciation :

- Incentive factors: those that encourage people to denounce an act of doping (sporting values, personal interests, etc.).
- Deterrent factors: those that slow down the decision making process to denounce (conflicts of interest or cognitive dissonance...)

Switching to whistle-blowing:

The basis or reasons for taking a decision to denounce, as well as the awareness of the breakdown of the equal opportunities mechanism.

Denouncing doping is not an easy decision and "natural". It would depend on a number of psychological, social and sporting factors, often with financial and, sometimes, political implications.

Non-reporting:

Doping is integrated as a group culture. The witness is more interested in not reporting than in reporting.

¹ In: http://ethique.ulsqn.qc.ca/fr/page/dopage_sportif/dopage_sportif.html#X8UHHJLvGPW6h1DP.99



1- Scope and purpose of the study

Sport, whether seen as a social activity or as a social phenomenon, could only be studied by taking into account all the directly interrelated actors: the sportsman or woman, his or her coaches and support staff. Our research will use the paradigm of interactionism to understand and explain the interpersonal relationships between these actors; the existing relational networks and the proximal and distal sport institutions. It is through these links and their inter-influences towards the doping conduct or the act of doping itself that we will try to explore portals, channels that open up paths that would lead to denunciation.

Doping, as a social fact produced in a particular social and institutional context, should be studied as such and preventive actions and activities, such as denunciations, should take this into account. Between two competitors who are doping themselves, it is the substances and processes that will distinguish them. To describe this phenomenon, Laure (2000) referred to "the artisanal version of the basic amateur sportsman, using low-end products, and the scientific version, based on biotechnologies, of the very high-level sportsman".

2- Theoretical framework and literature review

Sport as culture is defined as "a linked set of more or less formalized ways of thinking, feeling and acting which, being learned and shared by a plurality of people, serve, in both an objective and symbolic way, to constitute those people into a particular and distinct community". The key words here are "regulatory standardization", "technical standardization" and "mechanization of the body", "equality of opportunity to win".

On the fringes of and in parallel with this culture, on a certain scale if not to a certain degree of trivialization, doping, described by Nicolas Guillon (2000, 25) as an "evolving social phenomenon", co-evolved into a subculture characterized by different values and norms that are subject to sanctions emanating from the dominant culture (deviation from the *nomes*). On this, we can refer to the sociology of deviance. Doping is a social phenomenon associated with sport. The intrigue is accentuated by the fact that it is a cheating perpetrated at



against sporting values. Here two antagonistic values clash. Finally, it can be said that doping represents a deviation from sport.

Trabal et al. (2006) conducted in-depth interviews with athletes from five different sports at regional and international levels between 2003 and 2005. They concluded that the use of doping substances challenges these common understandings of doping and reveals the presence of acts where the relational dimension is crucial. Finally, we again agree with Dr Laure (2000a) who develops the idea that doping is more about conduct than about products, "networks with humans and products" and that it is important to "identify the sociotechnical network" (Latour, 1987; Callon, 1989).

3- Approaches and steps

Through professional approaches, it is usual, even commonplace, to hear the opinions of the trade to denounce doping in sport. Prohibited and legally reprehensible act, where one or more persons responsible, perpetrators, one or more victims, complainants must be discriminated against; conduct unhealthy for health according to paramedical, medical and pharmacological personnel.

Nowadays, it is difficult to understand doping as a simple individual behaviour. Similarly, combating it using "individualizing" approaches will be limited. The decision to dope may be personal, but the act of doping includes at least two people and, by extension, a whole network of relationships if we consider all the interconnected elements of the system.

From the perspective of the Weberian interactionist sociological approach, our research will explore the production of a shared sense about doping, particularly its prevention, in which we will specifically study the act of denunciation. The study will focus in particular on athletes interacting with their coaches, doctors, peers, but also with their family and friends, their social environment (...) By referring to Max Weber's concept of the "ideal-type", we want to highlight "model situations" that are favourable to denunciation without forgetting the incentive or dissuasive factors associated with it.

In this research, we will make a counter-reference via a concept of classical sociology through Raymond Boudon's (1973) "inequality of opportunity" to return to "equality of opportunity". In the field of sport, this notion is invoked both in the Olympic Charter and in the World Anti-Doping Code. It is part of the intrinsic value of sport, which implies that everyone should compete under the same conditions (on equal terms). The



sport then presents itself as a unique area where inequality loses its place. The values conveyed by the fight against doping have their origins in the safeguarding of equality of opportunity between athletes. Doping represents an "injustice" towards "clean" athletes and the public and also an attack on sporting ethics and morals. Here, the question of just and unjust inequalities emerges, which introduces the cultural and/or sub-cultural dimensions of our questioning. Let us quote François Dubet (2006): "for a sociologist, the only inequalities that really matter are those that individuals perceive as unjust because they call for action, social movements, public policies, suffering.

It is therefore a question of each individual's sensitivity to the practice of doping, which is dependent on the culture, if not the subculture, in which the individual evolves. Even if Caroline Lafaye (2012) supports the idea of the existence of a

The "degree of acceptance of inequalities", since once the limit of tolerance and tolerability has been reached, doping must be denounced. This is the threshold at which the mechanism of equal opportunities in sports competitions is broken.

4- Methodology

For the descriptive part of our research, we will try to draw up a compendium of the relevant concepts that determine whistle-blowing. This will consist of consulting and analyzing various documents: philosophical, psychological, historical, humanities and social science documents; legislative documents that could be found on the web and in libraries in the capital.

The second part consists of administering a survey questionnaire to confirmed senior athletes and their support staff (doctors, physiotherapists and coaches). This is both a quantitative and qualitative work, taking into account the diversity of the questions asked. It will enable us not only to measure the perception of whistle-blowing by athletes and their support staff, but also to understand the basis of decision-making for whistle-blowing.

For our third research project, we plan to use content analysis to rule out details that may be inaccessible by other methods.

5- Methodological tools and techniques originally planned



In the first research period, we conducted a survey of a few organizations that use whistle-blowing as a policy tool to achieve their respective objectives. This will be the Bianco (Independent Anti-Corruption Bureau) set up in Madagascar according to Law N° 2004-

030 of 9 September 2004 on the fight against corruption and four NGOs (Non-Governmental Organizations) working in the field of human rights, protection of children and vulnerable persons, combating violence, slavery and human trafficking. The survey will focus on the legislative and regulatory frameworks governing these organizations, their functioning, the procedure applied for denunciation, in particular the channels of denunciation that are solicited, the treatment and results of these denunciations (their effects and implications).

In the second research period, we planned to administer a face-to-face questionnaire on a sample of 384 individuals for a confidence level of 95% and a margin of error of 5%. The characteristics of the sample are as follows:

- 288 confirmed senior sportsmen and women,
- and 96 coaches (doctors, trainers, physiotherapists,...).

Recruitment is expected to be random. With regard to our research on the process of denunciation of doping among Malagasy athletes and their support staff, we understand by confirmed athletes, licensed athletes, who participate in regional and/or national competitions, pre-selected in regional and/or national teams.

Our sample of athletes will be made up of half, i.e. 144 individuals, athletes practicing a team sport (football, basketball, volleyball, rugby) and half practicing an individual sport (athletics, swimming, combat sports), two-thirds of whom are male athletes.

(192) and one-third of females(96).

The survey will be conducted at the training and/or competition venues of the recruited athletes and their participation in the survey will be voluntary and completely anonymous.

Our sample of coaches will be made up of coaches, doctors, physiotherapists and sports leaders. They will be recruited from training and/or competition venues in the same sports disciplines as those in the athlete sample and will be surveyed in the same way as the athletes.

The processing of the data collected by the survey forms will be done with the software **Sphinx plus** ².

Initially, using the qualitative method, we intended to conduct individual interviews with 24 individuals who would represent the mother sample.



For the questionnaire survey, 16 female coaches in an individual sport will be randomly selected. For the interview, we will randomly select 1 individual from these. ($16 \times 1/16 = 1$)

If 96 Male Athletes practicing a team sport will answer the questionnaires, the 1/16th, i.e. 6 randomly chosen among them will participate in the interview. (So on).

Each individual in this small sample will be invited, at a later date, to participate in a one-on-one interview at the National Sports Academy.

Study sample = 384 individuals							
Number of SPORTS PEOPLE = 288				Number of FRAMEWORKERS = 96			
Number of athletes practicing a TEAM sport = 144		Number of athletes practicing an INDIVIDUAL sport = 144		Number of support staff in a TEAM sport = 48		Number of support staff in a sport INDIVIDUAL = 48	
Athletes <i>Men</i> 96	Athletes <i>Women</i> 48	Athletes <i>Men</i> 96	Athletes <i>Women</i> 48	Framers <i>Men</i> 32	Framers <i>Women</i> 16	Framers <i>Men</i> 32	Framers <i>Women</i> 16
1/16	1/16	1/16	1/16	1/16	1/16	1/16	1/16
6	3	6	3	2	1	2	1
Number of individuals in the small sample 24							

Table 1 : Sample distribution

6- Choice of land

In order to achieve our research goal, we plan to spread the study over two years. The capital of Madagascar, Antananarivo, was chosen to host our study. This choice is obvious because it is in this region that there are the most licensed athletes and where the competitions (championships organized by the sections and leagues) are the highest in terms of participants, number of meetings but also level of sports practice. In addition to this, almost all the sports disciplines present in the country are practised there. Indeed, the population of the capital being partly made up of people from other regions of the island, the sportsmen and women who take part in these competitions are



are heterogeneous. We will then have a wide range of athletes and support staff that can provide a prime sample for our research.

II- Documentary and webographic search results

This is a review of relevant and useful concepts related to our work in the first year. It focuses on bibliographical and Internet research and will serve to flesh out the theoretical framework and epistemological rubric through an approach by social sciences, behavioural sciences and finally by history, legal texts and regulatory texts that are the subject of it.

1- A social science approach

1.1 - Approach angle through the values conveyed by sport: the notion of discipline, ethics and fair play.

Let us assume that an act of doping has been reported by a witness during a sports competition at a specific time and in a specific situation that triggered the trigger, the reason for which is to be determined. The only certainty in such a case is that the act - referred to here by the denunciation - represents an individual action. Everything remains to be constructed, everything is possible.

From the point of view of his motivation, let us assume that the witness is fundamentally against doping - or simply that the fact of being beaten by another doped-up athlete is unbearable for him. At this point in time, the motive remains to be determined, nothing can be ruled out. Let us take a hypothetical example of one of the most probable and admissible grounds: sporting ethics. Adopted as an attitude, thanks to continuous and sustainable practices, the athlete internalizes this notion of ethics which composes (together with the notion of discipline and fair play) the third value conveyed by sport.

The features supported by this concept are deployed in three dimensions. "Ethics would be the bearer of three dimensions": "*concern for oneself* : autonomy of oneself; *concern for others* : otherness and finally, *concern for the institution* : bearer of rules and framework for action"².

² In 'psychology of work and organizations: 110 keywords'.



1.2 - Standards approach angle

Denunciation may be an autonomous decision based on the desire to protect the 'clean athlete' as well as the sports institution; or it may simply be that the doping has harmed the athlete's own interests. What can be argued is our difficulty in disentangling the concern for individual interest from the common interest and the potential for conflict or encroachment between the two. The question of "norms," "deviance," and "social control" is central here: individual normativity, collective normativity, and finally social norms per se" (Ramognino, 2007). This point of view clearly demonstrates the encroachment of our study on the field of social anthropology.

In the community of sportsmen and sportswomen immersed in the ethics of sport and the values of Olympism, the doper represents the archetype of the "deviant". It is accepted that a normative constraint is imposed on the athlete, which should be sufficient to erase any attempt at doping. We speak of "normative rules" - "rules that are not legal may constitute an effective normative discourse, as is the case with moral rules or highly respected traditions". In practice, however, those who respect the rules are motivated by a desire to always respect them, without necessarily being afraid of the sanctions reserved by the institutions for those who transgress the rules (this would include the World Anti-Doping Agency, the International Olympic Committee or sports federations). Indeed, in the case of anti-doping rules, one cannot ignore the dissuasive effectiveness of sanctions reserved for deviants. The individual acts according to the data of the global society. Research also encroaches on the field of social psychology.

According to Vilfredo Pareto: "Alongside common beliefs and passions, there must be room for interests". Our reflection takes on an even greater scope: "Social unity is based on something other than common values... »

Finally, the denunciation can be brought against a group and even against a State. This is the case of institutional doping in athletics in Russia in 2017. The approach can therefore be individualising or globalising. Still in the work entitled "Psychology of work and organizations" - quoted above, it is written that, "the psychology of work deals with the human being by considering other aspects such as ethics and deontology" (p.198). Thus, the importance of ethics in the act of denouncing doping cannot be denied, regardless of the approach chosen: philosophical (through the ethical question) or psychological (individualistic approach centred on the individual).

Boltanski (1984) reveals the existence of an actantial system in a denunciation. The relationship between the actors (the whistleblower, the person in whose favour the denunciation was made, the person to whose detriment it was made, and the person with whom it was made) as well as the conditions or ways of denunciation determine the normality of a (morally legitimate) denunciation.



These points of view highlight the heterogeneity and richness of possible approaches; what matters to us is the breadth of the reading framework that is offered to us in order to be able to give meaning to "denouncing doping".

1.3- Angle of approach by the notion of equal opportunity

Let's come back for a moment to equal opportunities in sport: "between reality and utopia".

It is questionable whether there would be a threshold of acceptability for the inequality of opportunity created by the use of doping. It should be remembered that equality of opportunity is the fairness of the possibilities or opportunities offered to each individual to attain a status without factors other than his or her own abilities interfering. According to Rawls (1971), "assuming that there is a distribution of natural assets, those who are at the same level of talent and ability and who have the same desire to use them should have the same prospects of success, regardless of their initial position in the social system". Thus, doping represents "an injustice" to "clean" athletes, the public and also an attack on sporting ethics and morals.

In order to refine our quest for benefits, we will try to achieve a "freeze frame" of the psychological state, the state of the interrelationships and the socio-affective connections of the individual (athlete, sports doctor, physical trainer, athletes' family) at the moment when he decides to denounce or not to denounce an act of doping. The work will be modelled on that of a photographer: to capture a precise moment, the moment "t" (which is the moment of changeover = the limit of the tolerable) of the denunciation or non denunciation of a doping act; to isolate it but also to put it in relation with the environment, and finally to submit it to our interpretation and analysis in order to bring out a rationality.

Finally, rational choice theory will help us. The social dimension of an action implies behaviour directed towards other individuals. The choice is always goal-oriented or dictated by a specific objective.

1.4 - Angle of approach by the concept of "Ideal-type".

As a reminder, with Max Weber's concept of the "ideal-type", we want to highlight "model situations" that are favourable to whistle-blowing, without forgetting the incentive or dissuasive factors associated with it. In accordance with the object of our research, we will opt for the psychologically based ideal-type which states that social systems are built through inter-individual relations.



Without entering into a theoretical debate and deliberately ignoring the very long critical work on this concept, we are interested above all in what this "working tool" can contribute to the study of the denunciation of doping. We shall return to the essentials: "a typical ideal is a simplified representation of reality constructed by neglecting all those that are not characteristic of a phenomenon and emphasizing, on the contrary, certain specific features - neither an average nor a faithful description of reality - but an abstract model that makes it possible to highlight the logic of social relations as they arise from the intentions of the various actors" (Weber, 1921).

Finally, one cannot ignore the importance of the issue of "rational action" at Max Weber. Denunciation' or 'non-denunciation' of an act of doping is a social action whose motive remains to be clarified. There are the intentions as well as the expectations of the actor. For the author, "social action", i.e. action towards or involving others, can be determined in several rational ways: in purpose, in value, affective or traditional. We will surely come back to this in the third part of this work.

2- Behavioural science approach

To denounce or not to denounce represents two dual and opposite decisions that if one does not prevail over the other the subject remains and is on the neutral side, so that psychically, the balance is maintained. Once a tendency towards one arises while a leaning towards the other also remains, an internal tension is created. An element in favour of one will represent the trigger for a shift towards that decision. If "doping is more a matter of conduct than of product" according to Dr Laure (2000a), we share his opinion and are convinced that efforts to combat and prevent it in favour of clean sport and its actors such as athletes, their support staff, their leaders and their parents are commendable. Indeed, if we refer to the old adage that it is ideas that lead the world, the primacy of doping's intentions would be found only in cognition, attitudes and, the process of its implementation with behaviour as the end result. However, in this process, no idea or intention will turn into behaviour until a decision has been made, whether it is well-considered, taken intentionally, consciously or under the influence of others, or taken against will or in a climate of uncertainty where the person concerned has to choose between two incompatible or even opposing decisions.

The literature we consulted is delineated around this duality of decision making that coexists in a control subject (the athlete or support staff in the case of our research project).



2.1 -The awakening of cognitive dissonance

Cognitive dissonance is defined by Festinger as "a feeling of psychological discomfort, caused by two discordant cognitive elements, which puts the individual in a state that motivates him or her to reduce this uncomfortable feeling" (Festinger, 1957).

Together with the search for money and comfort in order to live and live better on earth, mankind is continuously searching for its happiness, well-being and fulfilment which are not given to him at hand. The hazards of life come against the tide to weigh its weight on the balance of man's daily life, his activities, occupations, hobbies ... so much so that, psychologically, everyone is always in search of a cognitive balance³ which, when it is broken, generates a state of tension. It could be said that it is this permanent search for balance that is at the source of the individual's motivation to maintain coherence between his modes of thought, opinions, attitudes and behaviour, etc... (Abelson and Rosenberg, 1958; Heider, 1946; Osgood Tannenbaum, 1955).

It is in the name of this balance and this existential coherence that each one is called upon to govern his cognitive universe, to manage and tame the state of tension, even if it means transforming his opinions, to reduce the sources of tension such as those generated by dissonance. Thus, Festinger's postulate is rooted in the fact that it is our behaviour that shapes our attitude, contrary to the theses of other researchers in the humanities, behavioural sciences and social sciences.

Festinger described the situation so well: "the existence of dissonance is psychologically uncomfortable and will motivate the person to try to reduce the dissonance in order to achieve consonance... While trying to reduce the dissonance present, the person will actively avoid situations and information that could increase dissonance" (Festinger, 1957, p3). There is an epistemological rupture because, in order for cognitive coherence to reign in the person, for a serene social life to reign in him or her, he or she may manifest behaviours that are at odds with his or her opinions, ideas, values, beliefs, culture, etc. (Festinger, 1957, p3).

In relation to our field of study, it can be assumed that an athlete who finds his balance in tacitly accepting the doping acts of his teammates will find it difficult to denounce the misconduct decried by the defenders of clean sports competitions, free from doping practices.

In order to better define the denunciation, and with reference to the questions raised in the problem, nothing can be drawn without outlining the

³ As defined by Festinger (1957, p.3), cognitions refer to "all knowledge, opinion, belief, relating to the environment, to oneself or to one's own conduct".



Incentives and disincentives for deciding whether or not to report doping, the most relevant of which concern situational effects, temporal factors, individual motives correlated with dispositional variables, parameters related to interpersonal relations in a group governed by integration norms such as respect, obedience, the right to grovel, (...).

2.2- The possibility of a switch to the whistle-blowing initiative identified on the basis of research work focused on cognitive dissonance.

Léon Festinger can be described as an experimentalist researcher because he was not satisfied with suppositions and predictions in his theories, but rather set out to test his hypotheses. D 'Others have followed him and even recent researchers and PhD students continue to use his theory in their work to date. Today, far from being a theory enjoying a serene retirement, the founding paradigms of dissonance are still recently discussed, debated, or questioned (e.g., Chen, 2008).

Many concepts ⁴, theories ⁵ and paradigms ⁶ have links with cognitive dissonance, some of which are usually the prerogative of a sector of activity such as marketing or the world of work... In our research, we only take into account those that we consider to be relevant and related to the concept of denunciation, prevention and control; the former serving as a process for the benefit of the latter, which is at the end.

2.2.1- Paradigm of forced submission and forced double submission

The paradigm of forced submission (*forced compliance*) is the reference paradigm of Festinger's cognitive dissonance theory. While retaining complete freedom of action, the subject is put in a situation where he or she is forced to do the opposite of what he or she thinks, and is led to engage in contract-titudinal behaviour. It is by submission to the person in authority that the subject will publicly manifest behaviour contrary to his opinions and then adjust his behaviour to his own.

⁴ - The Concept of Cognitive Consistency or Consistency

- The concept of cognitive rationalization, etc.

⁵ - The theory of equilibrium (Heider, 1958)

- The theory of congruence

- The theory of self-perception, etc.

⁶ - The Waiting Effect Paradigm,

- The paradigm of belief denial etc.



retrospectively from the former to the latter. Such situations of discrepancy between attitudes and behaviours produce a state of dissonance which is reduced by adjusting the attitude to the submissive behaviour a posteriori.

In the paradigm of forced double submission, we study the change in attitude following the realization of two counter-attitudinal behaviours instead of one (Azdia & Joule, 2001; Azdia, Girandola & Andraud, 2002; Girandola, 1996, 1997; Joule & Girandola, 1995; Joule, 1991a, b; Beauvois and Joule, 1996, 1999; Joule & Azdia, 2002). These two behaviours may occur in equivalent or different contexts of engagement, although the predictions are not the same in both cases in terms of the importance of attitude change :

✓ If the subject carries out two consistent counter-attitudinal behaviours, one strongly engaging and the other weakly engaging, they do not have the same theoretical status:

- the first has the status of cognition-generating and
- the second that of cognition consistent with the generating cognition and, as such, reducing the rate of dissonance.

Attitude change is then more important in forced submission than in forced double submission (Girandola, 1996; Joule, 1991a; Joule & Girandola, 1995).

✓ When both behaviours are equally engaging, both have the status of generative cognition. Thus, the dissonance marked by the first is increased by the dissonance aroused by the second.

The change in attitude is then more accentuated in forced double submission than in single submission (Joule, 1991b).

It has been verified in the paradigm of forced submission that when a subject is led to wonder about the causes of his own behaviour, this would lead him to attribute responsibility for his act. This could be verified just as much in another paradigm of dissonance, that of induced hypocrisy.

2.2.2- Paradigm of induced hypocrisy

The induced hypocrisy that emerged in the 1990s under the impetus of Aronson, is based on the combination of two stages:

- a normative argument and
- a reminder of counter-normative behaviours such as saying one thing and doing another.



Aronson, Fried & Stone (1991) was able to prove that :

- First, the effect of hypocrisy is only observed when the transgressions are described (answers to the "How?"), in other words, the justification of the transgressions blocks the effect of hypocrisy.
- Second, subjects who seek to justify themselves (responses to the "Why?") experience less psychological discomfort and anxiety than subjects who describe their transgressions.

According to Fointiat et al, in order to make people aware of their own hypocrisy, we will have to play on two factors:

- the first factor is called *commitment* or "normative salience" by the authors (Fointiat, Morisot & Pakusewski, 2008; Priolo & Liegeois, 2008; Sénémeaud, Mange, Fointiat & Somat, in press).
- the second factor corresponds to *mindfulness* or "transgression awareness" which refers to an awareness of one's own transgressive behaviour.

The person, made hypocritical by the realization that he or she has said one thing and done another, feels a motivational tension which as such must be reduced. The paths of reduction are rather limited: changing the norm is difficult, changing past behaviour is impossible, the only option is to change behaviour in the direction of the norm or even the ideal behaviour even in hypocrisy.

If the aim is to restore the social value of the target behaviour, justifying the recent transgressive behaviour (justifying the fact of "not denouncing a doping act") is not effective in awakening cognitive dissonance, the aim of which is to restore, by reducing that dissonance, the social value of that behaviour (Fointat, 1998) and of the attitude (Mangart & Chanouf, 1996).

What is very interesting with regard to the methodology of our research is the protocol according to which the subject goes to 'describe', (and especially not that he justifies) on a support such as a 'questionnaire', the recall effect (memorized in the subconscious) which would represent the trigger for an awareness of recent counter-normative behaviours (Aronso et al., 1991; Fointat, 2004; Stone et al., 1999; Stone and Focella, 2011) leading to acceptance of the target behaviour (denunciation as far as we are concerned).



Many behavioural and social science researchers argue that cognitive dissonance theory needs to be integrated within a broader theory: engagement theory.

2.2.3- Paradigm of commitment

In their article, Vaidis D. and Halimi-Falkowicz S. (2007) adopt the philosophical interpretation of the term commitment by the Dane Peter Kemp, supported at the University of Copenhagen, as "an attachment, an action by which man binds himself to himself". The terminological precision underlines that it is through this action that "the intransitive and reflective verb engagement is created, which often becomes synonymous with obliging oneself. Commitment becomes a stake in oneself: I bind myself for the future. Hence, finally, the opposite of commitment: disengagement, which indicates the withdrawal of the pledge. »

From Wikipedia, these authors report the meaning of the word engagement in social psychology, and quote "... engagement refers to the totality of consequences of an act on behaviour and attitudes. »

The colloquial meaning of the term indicates that it is a voluntary decision and the motive is internal to the person. Its meaning, based on the theory of commitment supported by social psychologists (Kiesler, 1971; Joule and Beauvois, 2009 [1998], 2012), rather emphasizes its external motive, most often incited by others or the group in which the person evolves, a situation.... It is manifested only in certain specific situational conditions without which there would be no commitment.

Some authors have in the past valued an approach related to cognitive dissonance theories according to which engagement consists of behavioural persistence associated with a perceived need for the individual to be or appear to be consistent with past beliefs and choices (Becker, 1960; Kiesler, 1971).

Kurt Lewin, in developing his theory of commitment, demonstrated that a person can be persuaded to make a decision to perform freely consented acts without resorting to either persuasion or authority. Once this decision on what course of action to take is made, it will freeze the repertoire of other options and lead the decision-maker to camp on his or her position. Lewin defines this attitude to be respected and to remain faithful to the decision made by what he calls the "freezing effect". This is how the decisions we make or manage to get made commit us, in other words, we become prisoners of our own decision.



In the psychological meaning of the term, Kiesler (1971) defines that "Commitment is the bond that unites an individual to his or her actions". The formalization of this theory of commitment has led to the deployment of numerous applications in many areas of social life in which techniques based on manipulation are used.

A number of contemporary authors value an '*affective*' approach approach to commitment, according to which it is above all the expression of a marked interest or attraction towards an activity, a person or some social object (Antonovsky, 1987; Csikszentmihalyi, 1990; Kobasa, 1982).

Some authors want to specify and mark distinguishing features between commitment subtypes. We cite only two of the four, those that have a consequent connection with the theoretical framework of our research, namely the cognitive dissonance generated by whistle-blowing:

- ✓ *the structural commitment*, which obliges the subject to remain by obligation in his or her modes of existence where he or she is because of the costs (e.g. relational, financial, etc.) and thus avoids a break in the commitment (Adams and Jones, 1997; Johnson, 1973).

- ✓ *l'identity engagement* (Burke and Reitzes, 1991) which motivates the individual to seek interactions with the elements of his or her environment, particularly those that are in perfect accord with and may reflect images of identity. This type of engagement leads to a high sense of coherence between the individual's identity and his or her everyday behaviour.

Based on this theory of engagement, until very recently, much basic and applied research has been conducted, paradigms have been tested and new concepts have been developed. Thus, among others, the concept of engaging communication (Joule, Girandola, *et al.*, 2007), the concept of voluntary submission, the concept of induced hypocrisy were developed with different techniques and procedures already tested for their implementation (foot-in-door technique, door-to-nose technique, foot-in-mouth technique, priming technique, lure, touch ...).

2.2.4- Paradigm of engaging communication

The engaging communication paradigm is the result of the combination of engagement theory and persuasive communication (Joule, Girandola and Bernard, 2007; Joule, Bernard and Halimi-Falkowicz, 2008), but it goes beyond this by no longer being satisfied with simply knowing "who says what, to whom, through what channel and with what effect?" (Laswell, 1948), but to ask ourselves about



"who says what, to whom, in what channel, with what behavioural underpinning?" (Joule, Girandola & Bernard, 2007). Here the subject has the status of an actor and no longer just a receiver.

The paradigm leads to the use of methods of persuasion that were successful in getting a message across, such as, for example: " *what is the right information to convey to this target?* ", and " *what are the arguments to which this target will be sensitive?* " (Girandola & Joule, accepted). The paradigm of engaging communication will only reinforce and complement the impact of the message with an engaging act.

2.2.5- Decision theory

This theory is the result of several centuries of research that began on the formalization of chance and the study of board games during the second half of the XXth century and which more recently focused on management problems, on the psychological foundations of the representation of behaviour.

Decision theory can be seen as a normative theory (how decisions should be made to be rational) or as a descriptive theory (how we actually make our decisions). It is generally considered normative by philosophers interested in the general foundations of rationality.

For its epistemological interest, we would like to quote the article by Philippe Mongin " *Decision theory and the psychology of common sense* " ⁷ in the Cahiers de recherche de l'IHPST, Cahier DRI-201-01 which philosophically compares the mathematical theory of individual decision on the one hand, and the ordinary psychological conception of action, desire and belief on the other hand.

This theory is based on the hypothesis that decision-making generates dissonance. Indeed, for Brehm and Cohen (1962), cognitive dissonance is only awakened in the post-decision situation.

It subsumes the pre-decisional uncertainty that generates "cognitive conflict" (Venkatesan and Cummings, 1976; Korgaonkar and Moschis, 1982). This conception limits the theory to a dissonance that Vaidis (2008) calls "behavioral. "

⁷ We advise those interested in the links between decision theory and the philosophy of the Cognitive sciences, to consult Philippe Mongin's article entitled "La théorie de la décision et la psychologie du sens commun" Cahiers de recherche de l'IHPST, Cahier DRI-2011-01, Série " Décision, Rationalité, Interaction ", IHPST Éditions.

Link: http://www.ihpst.cnrs.fr/sites/default/files/dri_2011_01.pdf



2.2.6- Stanley Milgram's paradigm

Milgram's conception is based on the fact that obedience is a necessary behaviour for life in society and that the integration of an individual into a hierarchy implies that his or her own functioning is modified, the subject becomes the "agent of authority"⁸. It defines an individual in an agent state when, in a given situation, he defines himself in such a way that he accepts total control from a person with a higher status. In this case, he or she no longer considers himself or herself responsible for his or her actions. He sees himself as a mere instrument to carry out the wishes of others. (Milgram, 1974, p. 167).

By his paradigm, Milgram wants to prove that we would have unconditional obedience to symbols of authority. In the case of our research project, this authority may be represented by the athlete's parents, his or her elders in his or her club, or their support staff.

Based on Milgram's work, many questions have been substantiated over time. Blass (1999b) demonstrated that the context in which the country was operating had no impact on bidding rates under the conditions of the experiment. Some of them find answers in the paradigm itself, others have been discovered by researchers who have carried out experiments, particularly in the professional and school environments, etc., with substantiated answers at the end of the results. Thus, the submission rate is around the average of 71% with a minimum of 50% and a maximum of 87.5%.

Does submission have cultural causes?

Individually, obedience would be rooted in the subconscious and would be related to the form of family authority the subject has had in the past.

In terms of the macro-social dimension, Milgram's experimental paradigm has been replicated, in the same way and at different dates (ranging from 1968 to 1980) in some countries. Mantell (1971) in Germany expected lower rates of obedience due to the socio-cultural and socio-political context of the period. Shanab and Yahya (1977) in Jordan, an Arab country where Islam is the state religion.

Is obedience age dependent?

Shanab and Yahya (1977) tested Milgram's paradigm of obedience to authority with young children and adolescents aged 6 to 16. Their first finding is that submission is observed at a very early age. Although they concluded that age

⁸ Neologism invented by Milgram from which the term "agentia state" originated.



is not a variable that influences submission to authority with, all the same, a certain differentiation as to the reasons for obedience to the holder who is diligent in exercising this authority. Even if, in general, the age variable would be independent of submission, a finding observed by these two researchers is still worth mentioning with regard to the legitimacy of the holder who diligently pursues authority.

Legitimacy of authority

The status and qualities of the holder of authority (also the holder of knowledge and know-how) have a considerable influence on his interpersonal relations with the subjects, while emphasizing that their physical proximity is of definite importance with regard to attempts to disobey instructions and injunctions. Indeed, it seems that the exercise of the holder's authority depends on two factors:

- the physical distance he has from the subjects under his direction by making it more difficult to defy authority, rebel against orders, and..,
- the place of exercise from which the power of authority emanates, which is the representation of the substitute institutional image.

Influence of the group

In situations requiring spontaneous responses where we do not have reactive answers, due to lack of experience, by surprise...we generally refer to the behaviour of others. This has been called social evidence (Cialdini, 1990; Cialdini, Wosinka, Barrett, Butner and Gornik-Durose, 1999).

By its dynamics, the group constitutes a form of social pressure. However, Larsen, Coleman, Forbes and Johnson (1972) have shown that having an obedient group in control is not always enough to achieve a submissive effect.

Asch (1956) argues that a subject provides by conformism the same answer as that of a majority group while knowing that the group is wrong. Nevertheless, research has shown the distinction between "signal conformism" and "action conformism". Indeed, regardless of the link that may exist between intention (obtained by the effect of group pressure) and behaviour, it is likely that a subject who intends to conform to the group is not able to transform his intention into action for various reasons.

Social Membership



Brant (1980) studied the impact of social distance, combined with membership in an analogy of economic and social categorization criteria (determined by some authors from "membership group") and associated with the effects of ethnic differentiation.

Contrary to Milgram's assertions, Brant noted mixed results. A subject obeys in submission to his group (referred to as "reference group" in other work), unlike with respect to a member of the home group, even if that member is of the same socio-economic and/or ethnic origin as him.

2.3- Typology of cognitive dissonance

It's not just cognitive dissonance. There are four types if we want to differentiate between them in terms of their origins.

2.3.1- From the angle of their origin

Festinger identifies four types of cognitive dissonance of different origins:

- the first as a consequence of decisions taken,
- the second as introduced by a fait accompli,
- the third resulting from an effort,
- and the last one emanating from temptation.

All of these types correspond to our concerns in our research because they at least provide an explanation for the indecision of an athlete or support personnel not to report a doping act because of leniency, submission, etc.

2.3.2- From the angle of their natures

Considering the nature of their manifestations, we could classify them into two subtypes.

2.3.2.1- According to the time parameter

If we refer to Doise (1982), cognitive dissonance is situated in a strictly intra-individual framework. As a result, tension and imbalance will be felt in the "inner life". In order for "what a subject - who is a



specific act at a specific time "t" - not be at odds with "what he thinks", i.e. his opinions, attitudes, beliefs, convictions, values, etc. - which are of a more general and stable nature compared to acts that are more conjunctural, more contextual, more circumstantial.

2.3.2.2- According to individual motives and dispositional variables

McConnell & Brown, 2010; Peterson, Hynes & Olson, 2008; Sénémaud et al. studied the interference of dispositional variables in arousal and reduction of dissonance.

Wyer (1974) argues that dissonance tolerance depends on a threshold that varies from one individual to another. For example, individuals with greater tolerance for ambiguity would more readily tolerate dissonance (Festinger, 1957; Eagly, 1969; Shaffer & Hendrick, 1974). We simply reiterate the statements of these authors cited below by stating that "the mechanism shows that disconfirmation of expectations can be tolerated by assimilation" (Cardello and Sawyer, 1992; Schifferstein, Kole and Mojet, 1999; Tuorila et al., 1994).

According to self theorists, the self plays a fundamental role in the awakening of dissonance. According to Elliot Aronson (1968; self-consciousness theory), the awakening of dissonance is induced when there is a gap between a cognition and the standards of personal conduct. He took a very illustrative example by saying that a good student will be dissonant when he receives a bad grade, just as the dunce will be dissonant when he receives an excellent grade.

Before him, Mead differentiated between two aspects of the Self: "the I and the Self as constitutive elements of the Self" (Mead, 1963, p. 178). The "I" is the organism's reaction to the attitudes of others; the "I" is the organized set of other people's attitudes that one assumes oneself.

Mead's conception, interpreted in his quotation below, "It is in the form of the generalized other that the social process influences the behavior of individuals", embodies his thought that the groups to which the individual belongs will serve as a frame of reference in the constitution of the Self at the level of the ego.

A subject who is aware that his actions contradict his value system, the foundations of his opinions, his ideological tendencies, the foundations of his education, the foundations of his culture, etc., the salience of transgressions would undermine his psychological balance, his self integrity (Stone & Fernandez, 2008). The extent of the consequences of the cognitive tension generated by dissonance



will adversely affect a subject's personality without an appropriate and consequent reduction.

2.4- Reduction of dissonance

The need for coherence prompts individuals to organize in the best possible way, both their opinions, convictions, worldview, ... and appropriate ways of behaving in the eyes of others. Otherwise, the more inconsistencies multiply, the more dissonances will psychologically unbalance the individual. According to Festinger, the greater the gap between beliefs (and opinions) and behaviours, the greater the efforts to reduce dissonance will be.

In the paradigm of induced hypocrisy, highlighting the gap between "saying one thing and doing another" generates a state of dissonance, which can be reduced by engaging in future normative behaviours.

This reduction in dissonance can be achieved by modifying the dissonant cognitive element:

- or by changing it to make it consonant;
- or by diminishing its importance;
- or by deleting it.

3- History and legal science

The evolution of legal texts cannot be decontextualized from the course of historical events, whether global or national. We offer here the literature on denunciation through a number of historical and legal research works.



3.1- Global Context

We will first try to define whistleblowing as it is described in several documents we have consulted. Specifically, we will discuss the history of whistleblowing and the place or role it has played in history. Our reading revealed that whistle-blowing can be interpreted in a number of ways.

Let us first consider Girard's (1936) definition in the introduction. "It is the action of declaring a crime, a misdemeanour, a contravention to the courts, with or without naming the perpetrator(s).

Stricto - in the strict sense, it is the opinion given by any individual, to the public prosecutor, the examining magistrate or an officer of the judicial police, that a criminal offence has been committed.

If it comes from the very person who has been harmed by the offence, it becomes a complaint (simple or with the institution of a civil party).

This meaning, as well as society's image of whistle-blowing, has varied over time. They are closely linked to regimes and socio-political contexts, cultures and mores, customs and habits of civilizations or places; in short, to the history lived by society in a given period of time and the regime in place at that time.

Julien Briand and Élisabeth Lusset, who have studied the evolution of the meaning given to the word "denunciation" from ancient times to the present day, give it an initial meaning that is neutral. Etymologically, it is a matter of notifying, making known or announcing.

Nevertheless, during the Middle Ages, royal authority was often associated with religious authority. Denunciation was then confused with warning, making the sins of others known to religious authorities.

Bruno Lemesle, in his contribution to the collection of reflections on denunciation in collaboration with Martine Charageat and Mathieu Soula, depicts the evolution of the notion of crime. Until the 12th century, the notion of crime was partially superimposed on that of sin. During the Inquisition of the 12th-13th century, denouncing meant reporting a guilty act or person to the courts. The denouncer was the accuser.

When crime and sin were dissociated, from the beginning of the fourteenth century, denunciation began to be regulated. First by royal ordinances and then by parliamentary decree around the 17th century, and thus became a judicial act.

In 1670, all denunciations had to be recorded in a signed register. The notion of a slanderous denunciation was also its appearance as well as the



denouncement. If previously, denouncer was synonymous with accuser, the informer was in 1690 the secret accuser or denouncer of a crime against a prince or magistrate.

Towards the end of the seventeenth century, an evolution of legal science was noted. In 1694, to denounce took on the meaning of declaring or publishing and the denouncer was the person who brought someone to justice. The accusation later became the prerogative of the public prosecutor or of the substitutes, while individuals remained simple denouncers (except for the crimes of lèse- majesté and counterfeit money, where anyone could become an accuser). It should be noted that the importance given to whistle-blowing during this period varied according to the social status of the whistle-blower. The denunciation related to the revelation of a crime to which the person revealing it was not concerned (unlike the complaint). Whistleblower, accuser and informer became three different concepts:

In the mid-18th century, Diderot claimed that the whistleblower was different from the accuser and the informer. This difference lies in the level of their motivation in their action.

"Severe attachment to the law seems to be the motive of the whistle-blower; a sense of honour or a reasonable movement of revenge or some other passion, that of the accuser; low, mercenary and servile devotion.

Although these three characters are equally odious in the eyes of the people, there are occasions when the philosopher cannot help praising the informer, and approving the accuser; the informer seems to him the most despicable of all. The informer had to overcome prejudice in order to denounce; the accuser would have to overcome passion and sometimes prejudice in order not to accuse; one is not an informer as long as one has in one's soul a shadow of elevation, honesty and dignity".

During the French Revolution of 1789, if for some, "délateur" still meant "denouncer", for the majority, an attribution of value was made to these words. The informer was considered despicable, odious and cowardly, while the denouncer was a good citizen, a symbol of republican civility.

From a repressive use around the XIV-XVth centuries and during the Inquisition, of self-denunciation (known under the term " fait mandé " in the Netherlands and, from

"In the 19th century, the obligation to denounce crimes and misdemeanours became a citizen's obligation. "Under the Republican era, any citizen who witnesses a crime must become a denouncer. (Mercier, L-S., 1801).

When Canon Law codified denunciation, it accentuated the differentiation from denunciation to denunciation. The penalty of the Talion was applied as punishment for informers. (The informer was given a punishment equal to that which the person denounced could have received for the offence in question). This notion is maintained for



the contemporary era. At the same time, a "noble" sense of denouncing injustice appeared. The denunciation was then aimed at an unjust situation while the denunciation was aimed at an individual.

The appearance of "whistleblowers" or "whistle-blowers" (individuals, groups or institutions that selflessly inform the public of dangers, risks or bad practices) eventually makes the practice less infamous. The Edward Snowden case (NSA case - 2013) can be cited as an illustration. Moreover, when denunciation affects certain subjects (large-scale banditry, misappropriation of public property, etc.), it is perceived as normal.

3.2- Malagasy context

Earlier we have seen that the meaning and image that society has formed of denunciation has varied over time and that this is closely linked to socio-political contexts, the history lived by society in a given period of time and the regime in place at that time. Madagascar is no exception to this fact, to this law of history. The execution of Malagasy Christians by the first Malagasy Queen, Ranaivalona I (1828-1861), is the proof experienced by these martyrs. At that time, they were persecuted, executed and beheaded following denunciations by the malicious faithful or denunciations orchestrated by the Queen's zealous servants. The Malagasy nationalist fighters who demanded independence and freedom suffered the same history. During the colonial period, it was the "collaborators", informers or whistleblowers, who informed and informed the colonists.

"The history of Madagascar began to be written and told in France from the first commercial and colonial enterprises. Approached by the Parmentier brothers in 1529, Madagascar was the subject of numerous attempts at permanent settlement by the East India Company in 1619, 1638, 1642 and 1648 (Platania) ⁹

Locally, little has been written about denunciation in Madagascar. In fact, it was the missionaries who came to evangelize the Big Island who brought the writing there and opened the first schools. Before that, the whole story was transmitted by "lovan-tsofina" ¹⁰ . Nevertheless, by drawing a parallel between the history of Madagascar and the world historical context, we can retrace the existence and type of denunciations in Malagasy society.

Before the 18th century, Madagascar consisted of several small kingdoms. He is the King of the Merina tribe of the Central Highlands.

⁹ Marco Platania, Madagascar "French possession? »

¹⁰ literally translates as "ear heritage", stories that were not written down but passed on by elders from generation to generation.



Andrianampoinimerina (1787-1810) who began to unite the kingdoms of the centre and later those of the island's coasts (Valletta, 1965). His work was continued by his successor, his son Radama I (1810-1828) who was the first to be recognized as King of Madagascar on the international scene, even though he occupied only two thirds of the island. Relations with the West began under his reign at the heart of a Franco-English rivalry in the Indian Ocean (Valletta, 1962).

In addition to trade relations, military support, technical cooperation and the slave trade, the sending of missionaries for the Christianization of Madagascar was topical. However, the successive monarchs did not have the same reception about Christianity and Western civilization. Some were converted, others were hostile to it. Like Queen Ranaivalona I (1828-1861) who, faced with the growing influence of missionaries among her subjects, protecting ancestral ideologies and customs, convinced that evangelization was a means of asserting European colonial ambitions in Madagascar, ended up chasing away the missionaries in 1835 and banned Christianity from the Malagasy people (Raison-Jourde, 1983). The converts were then persecuted. The first Malagasy Christian martyr, Rasalama, was executed on August 14, 1837.

Smith (1987) in his book " *Vélona - The Triumph of the Malagasy Martyrs* " testifies to the existence of denunciations at that time.

"... it reveals the names of Christians ... Christians who are arrested are subjected to torture, such as the 'tangéna': a cruel and random test to declare whether someone is guilty or innocent, the accused must drink a poisonous mixture, if he rejects it he is declared innocent, otherwise he dies, thereby proving his guilt. Many are also sold into slavery.... Christians are beginning to gain the sympathy of their fellow countrymen through their testimony, so they are a little less denounced. »

After the death of Ranaivalona I, his son Radama II (1861-1863) acceded to the throne. He allowed foreigners to return and left his people free to choose their religion. Unlike his mother, he abolished traditional customs and institutions. Denunciation was still common in society.

"In the royal archives, the accusation, particularly the accusation of witchcraft, is often a counter-attack, and depending on its outcome, becomes an accusation (the accused of witchcraft is found guilty) or a defamation (the accused of witchcraft is innocent and must be compensated). (Blanchy S et al., 2006).



Three Queens followed one another until 1896, when Madagascar, which became a French protectorate in 1895, was declared a French colony. The royalty was abolished and the last queen was sent into exile (Raison-Jourde, 1983).

Randrianja (2003) discusses the integrative role of denunciation for some migrant communities. He argues that during the process of propagation of "civilization" during the colonial period in Madagascar, denouncing injustices and abuses of colonization would have allowed teachers, civil servants, pastors or priests to be welcomed in the rural areas where they wished to settle.

As Madagascar was integrated into the French colonial empire, under the indigénat regime, all of Madagascar's economic resources, as well as its human capital, were put at the service of France (Merle, 2004). Blanchy *et al.* (2004) reported that the Malagasy population, subject to taxation and forced labour, had no civil and political rights. Struggle movements were then beginning to form throughout Madagascar. There were unorganized resistance movements "Menalamba", 1896 and "Sadiavahy", 1905 (Domenichini, 1969), secret organized movements (V.V.S. 1913), then non-secret structured movements (Jean RALAIMONGO, 1922; the MDRM or Mouvement Démocratique de la Rénovation Malgache, 1946). A violently repressed insurrection began on 29 March 1947 (Lahiniriko, 2009).

Several documents testify to the use and abuse of whistle-blowing during this period, which then took the form of denunciation. Denunciation obtained through psychological pressure using terror, under physical pressure that could go as far as the use of physical torture or, quite simply, through the lure of gain by offering rewards to informers. "The following judgment of February 18 (1916) recognized his innocence (editor's note: a defendant, wrongly accused) and ordered his immediate release. The Brother, as well as Father Venance Manifatra and Brother Julien, who had suffered the same fate, had been arrested only on the basis of denunciations based on "they say", "it seems that" "I have heard that" (...)" ¹¹

Cipollone (2008), reported that

"Families lost parents or children during the period of repression, following random denunciations by elements of the administration or settlers, from July 1947 to July 1948. »

All this lasted until the creation of the first Malagasy republic on 14 October 1958 and the proclamation of Madagascar's independence on 26 June 1960 (Rasoloarison, 2015).

¹¹ The Brothers of the Christian Schools, archive of the Archdiocese of Toamasina
<http://www.ecartmt.mg/congregationsreligieuses/fec.php>



4- Texts and laws on denunciation in Madagascar

The Malagasy nation became institutionalized through the Constitution of 29 April 1959 and the organic laws that followed it. These institutions have a Western character, while remaining specifically Malagasy (Decary, 1962).

Malagasy law is singular; laws often have a cultural or, if you like, a traditional dimension. "Malagasy law is not an embodied right. In the sense of H. Kelsen, it is a right that is not purified of all foreign elements such as political and social factors (...)" according to Ernest Njara when he mentions the influence of the interpenetration of law, customs and morals (quoted by Raharinarivonirina, 2010).

Although it has always been requested throughout the historical period of Madagascar before the 1^{era} Republic, denunciation has only been an integral part of legal proceedings since 3 October 1960, the date of promulgation of the Malagasy penal code by Ordinance No. 60-161.

Indeed, Article 62 of the Convention states that :

"Without prejudice to the application of articles 103 and 104 of this Code, a person who, with knowledge of a crime already attempted or consummated, shall be punished by imprisonment for one month to three years and a fine of 72,000 Ariary to 4,500,000 Ariary, or by one of these two penalties only, shall be punished by imprisonment for one month to three years and a fine of 72,000 Ariary to 4,500,000 Ariary, will not, while it was still possible to prevent or limit the effects of such denunciations or when it could be expected that the guilty parties or any of them would commit new crimes that a denunciation could prevent, immediately warn the administrative or judicial authorities. Excluded from the provisions of this article are the parents or relatives, up to and including the fourth degree, of the perpetrators or accomplices of the crime or attempt, except in the case of crimes committed against minors under 15 years of age".

Failure to report a crime or offence is now to some extent a prosecutable offence (Veronomenjanahary, 2011).

The role of the whistleblower is referred to in the Malagasy Code of Criminal Procedure under Order No. 62-052 of 20 September 1962.

In Section 1, *Witnesses* , in Section 382,



"The whistleblower, whether acting on his or her own initiative or pursuant to a legal obligation, may be heard as a witness, but the President must make his or her status known.

In the case of a whistleblower who is financially rewarded by law, the parties or the prosecution may object to his or her hearing".

Various legal texts have since been written. The different areas of whistleblowing have their own legal texts.

We will distinguish certain organizations in the canvassing section.



PART TWO



Part Two : Prospecting, survey and land

This second part relates, firstly, the results of the surveys we conducted among the organisations using whistle-blowing as a means of working to achieve their objectives and which we identified. All of them are based in Antananarivo.

Secondly, we report the results of the questionnaire survey conducted among licensed athletes and support staff who work and practice in the Capital. The work consists of understanding them in the context of the perception of whistle-blowing within the world of sport and determining the factors that come into play in deciding whether or not to denounce this reprehensible act in the eyes of the public, which is doping.

I - Canvassing Malagasy organisations using whistle-blowing.

A number of organisations operating in the social sector use whistleblowing as a working tool. For our research, we sorted five of them, working in different areas of social activities. They were selected, firstly, because they are based in Antananarivo, the locality chosen for our research, secondly, because they are visible and present concrete results, and thirdly, because they are known and recognized by actors in this social sector thanks to the convincing results of their actions.

1- *Union of Graduate Professionals in Social Work / Organisation for the Promotion of Social Work or SPDTS/OPTS*

Headquarters: Centre d'Accueil d'Urgence, Lot G III 33 Q Ter A
Soamanandrany 103, Antananarivo.

Contact: spdts.mada@yahoo.com spdts.mada@yahoo.com
; <http://spdts.blogspot.fr> Tel: + 261 20 26
346 80

Investigator: National Sports Academy Research Team



Conduct of the investigation :

Date	Subject	Loc atio	Resource Person
April 10, 2018	1 contact and Appointment Making	Headquarters of the organization	SPDTS/OPTS Receptionists
April 12, 2018	Interview	Headquarters of the organization	Ms. Simone, Administrative Manager Tel: +261 34 26 346 80
April 13, 2018	Documentation	Headquarters of the organization	SPDTS/OPTS documentalists

1.1- Statutory details of the SPDTS/OPTS

The SPDTS is a trade union association governed by Law No. 2003-044 of 28 July 2004. It received its receipt on 07 November 2005.

In its early days, the SDWPS was involved in capacity building for social work graduates.

President: Ms Norotiana Jeannoda RANDIMBIARISON

Objective: "Assume the role of social workers in a professional manner, in all the development actions to be implemented, with the different partners within the framework of the public-private partnership".

Slogan: "Welfare is a job for professionals".

Prior to 2018, the activities were financed by the European Union. At the time of our prospection, the SPDTS was awaiting funding.

One of the main events was the repatriation of Malagasy girls who had worked as abused domestic servants in Lebanon. Exploited and abused, they wanted to return home when their employers confiscated their passports and refused to pay them their salaries that had been unpaid for months and years.



1.2- The ECCJ (Centre d'Ecoute et de Conseil Juridique), the executive body of the SPDTS

Headquarters: Centre d'Accueil d'Urgence Soamanandrarinny, Antananarivo.

Subject: Care arrangements, medical service and psychosocial support.

Recipients: Any person who is a victim of trafficking in persons or domestic violence.

Objective: Fighting for the protection and reintegration of victims Functioning:

Individuals, by appointment, join the centre to benefit from the services offered. They come from the neighbourhoods neighbouring districts in the surrounding area: Manjakandriana- Anjozorobe - Ankazobe.

"By word of mouth, the contact number for the TDSTS is known to many people".
(+261)20 26 346 80 / (+261)34 26 346 80.

1.3- Trafficking in persons in Madagascar, the dominant mission of the SPDTS.

Trafficking in persons "shall mean the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons, by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation". (Definition given by STDP/STPO)

1.3.1- Legislative framework

The following are the legal provisions that exist with regard to trafficking in domestic servants in Madagascar:

- Law n°2014 - 040 of 20 January 2015 on the fight against human trafficking.
- Decree n°2015 - 269 on the creation, organization, functioning and attributions of the National Office for the Fight against Trafficking in Human Beings or BNLTE.



Finally, Madagascar has a "national plan to combat trafficking in persons".

1.3.2- STDP/STOP against trafficking in persons

The aim of any process is the "family reunification" of any trafficked person.

In Madagascar, the SPDTS/OPTS acts on two categories of human trafficking:

- At the national level, there are :

The exploitation of domestic workers, sexual exploitation, illegal adoption, forced and arranged marriage, begging, organ trafficking, child pregnancy and gender-based violence.

The most recent case reported to us by the officer in charge is that of a woman who is legally married but has been abandoned, without resources, by her husband. Supported by STPS/STPO, she won her case in court after the trial.

Action and procedure :

In 2017, the SSTDT reception centre welcomed 72 people. These people come to benefit from the care system offered (+ mediation & orientation), either from the court, the police (PMPM), the Fokontany (Neighbourhood Office), local agents or, finally, following a report from the neighbourhood.

Throughout Madagascar, social workers who have benefited from capacity building at the level of SPDTS serve as antennae and relays. They greatly facilitate the work of the organization.

- Internationally:

The SPDTS/OPTS is known to have contributed to solving the problems of "Malagasy girls working as domestic servants in Lebanon.

Action and Procedure :

The problem was brought to light by the parents of a girl who was working in Lebanon and who had a problem.



They included the border police (a number to provide guidance on procedures for those seeking assistance), a senior Malagasy resident in Lebanon, the Malagasy embassy/consulate in charge of Lebanon and the police at Ivato Airport.

On their return to Malagasy soil, it was the SPDTS/OPTS which had taken charge of medical care, psychological support and family reunification (family mediation).

Since the end of 2017, the SPDTS/OPTS has been concerned about the case of a Malagasy girl being trafficked to China (Mock scholarship - paper granted when the girl is about to embark - change of situation once she arrives there (sold for money to be a Chinese wife).

As a summary on the organization SPDTS/OPTS :

There is no whistle-blowing system per se. His preference is to use the word 'whistle-blowing'; the procedure remains very vague (word-of-mouth communication, use of the audio-visual press and daily and weekly newspapers, use of the organisation's telephone number). However, it cannot be said that this organisation is ineffective, and as proof, its recognition at the international level is well established.

2- The NGO TOLOTSOA - TsyCoolKoly

Headquarters: LOT II I 112 BIS ALAROBIA AMBONILOHA -101 ANTANANARIVO

Investigator: National Sports Academy Research Team

The NGO Tolotsoa uses whistle-blowing as a working tool in the fight against corruption. We wanted to find out more. After a contact by e-mail, the officials granted us a 2H interview on Tuesday, April 24, 2018 from 10 to 12 h at the headquarters in Alarobia, Antananarivo.

2.1- Statutory mission of the NGO TOLOTSOA

Like all non-governmental organizations incorporated in Madagascar, it is governed by Act No. 96-030. It was created in 2010, and works in favour of the



development and promotion of democracy through the civic engagement of young people.

Its main objectives are:

- The promotion of democracy
- Incentives for citizens, especially young people, to contribute to Madagascar's development through their civic engagement.

The development of young people's socio-professional capacities by empowering them so that they acquire a rewarding experience that allows them to gain self-confidence.

In order to achieve these main objectives, projects have been implemented such as the "TsyCoolKoly" project, which consists of fighting corruption by focusing on whistle-blowing.

2.2- Presentation of the NGO's "TsyCoolKoly" Project

"TsyCoolKooly" is an online platform created by the NGO TOLOTSOA that offers the possibility to testify about corruption cases experienced on a daily basis in Madagascar. It also allows everyone to be informed and evaluate the commitments and actions undertaken to fight corruption in the country.

According to its coordinator RAKOTOARIVELO Andrianina Fanomezantsoa, this project was implemented in November 2014, and has received technical and financial support from the United Nations Programme (UNDP), the Dinika Programme of the European Union, and the PISCCA Funds of the French Embassy. Its purpose is to enable Internet users and citizens to denounce cases of corruption of which they are victims through the setting up of a website.

The idea came during the campaign to launch the project to issue a copy of the birth certificate in 2012. At the beginning this project was supposed to last 2 years but due to corruption and bribery payments still observed in administrative procedures, the project is renewed for 4 years.

The "TsyCoolKoly" site is therefore available to any citizen witness or victim of corruption, but according to the NGO leader's observation, only a tiny part of the Malagasy population has access to the Internet, which does not really help the effectiveness of their fight against corruption, which is why they had to design a booklet for the unconnected.



2.3- Details on the NGO

Citizens are invited to report cases of corruption that they have witnessed or experienced through "TsyCoolKoly". They can testify in a quick and anonymous manner. All you have to do is send the complaint either on the site or by e-mail or Facebook.

The project managers shall inform the competent authorities and the media. It should be noted that within the framework of this project, the NGO works in collaboration with BIANCO.

The handling of corruption cases by means of denunciation through this site is not systematic but only at the request of the project partner. This is established as the organisation's activity report. In such a situation, the persons in charge record the case of corruption received on the site and return the copy to BIANCO. It is up to Bianco to qualify the case as 'investigated' or not.

The NGO Tolotsoa has designed a 50-sheet booklet for citizens without Internet access to report cases of corruption.

Below is the image (with content written in Malagasy language) and a translation in French next door.

Translation

-I had to bribe someone. (Check)

-I refused to bribe someone (Check)

-I've seen public servants with "integrity" (check)

Title :

.....

Date from

case :

Location (Region/District/Municipality) :

..... Sector of activity :

.....

A brief summary of the case:

.....

Amount:

Other form:

"I agree to share this report with: Bianco - Press - Competent Authority".



This 'Report Card Booklet' is written in the Malagasy language. It targets the majority of the Malagasy population who do not have access to the new communication tools (especially internet connections).

The 200 volunteers in 4 cities (Antananarivo - Tuléar- Morondava- Tamatave) are trying to raise awareness about the fight against corruption through this booklet. Once completed, the young volunteers send the data back to the "TsyCoolKoly" site in order to compile statistics.

2.4- Results obtained

The effectiveness of "TsyCoolKoly" cannot be evaluated because the NGO only receives and sends corruption cases to BIANCO.

Denunciation without legal action .

The BIANCO may follow up on a whistleblower's report filed at the TCK level, but it is not required to report on the progress of the proceedings.

On the other hand, officials were able to illustrate the statistics of the evaluations of corruption cases received on the site throughout the country and by sector of activity.

Quarterly activity report to be sent to the donors .

This data is available on the TCK website. We believe that the analysis of its information is not necessary. Indeed, the complaints will be systematically transferred to the Bianco level. We will have the results of the investigations at the level of the Bianco.

The TCK is not empowered to deal with a whistle-blowing case as such.

3- ECPAT France MADAGASCAR

Headquarters: Ampahibe Lot II U 21 Bis - 101 Antananarivo -

Madagascar Contact details: www.ecpat-madagascar.org

Tel: (+261) 34 62 953 13

DP-Madagascar@ecpat-france.org

Investigator: National Sports Academy Research Team



Among the selected organisations, ECPAT France Madagascar has agreed to receive us on 26 April 2018 at 2.30 p.m. at its headquarters in Ampahibe. They have kindly agreed to respond to our survey:

- Dr. Annick ANDRIAMARO Country Director and
- Me Irène RAZAFINDRANOVONA Advocacy Officer

3.1- History and missions

In the early 1990s, ECPAT International grew out of an international movement and campaign against the sexual exploitation of children in South East Asia. It then became an international NGO, bringing together more than 95 associations in 86 countries, of which ECPAT France is a member.

ECPAT France opened a local coordination office in Antananarivo in 2012, followed by a branch in Nosy Be in 2014.

ECPAT France has two subsidiaries in Africa, ECPAT France Burkina Faso and ECPAT France Madagascar.

Missions:

"Combating the Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children".

ECPAT France mainly intervenes by providing technical and financial support to local partners, and particularly through four main areas:

1. Conducting studies and research on the context of the commercial sexual exploitation of children in the countries of intervention, identifying and mobilizing actors and implementing communication and awareness-raising actions to promote behavioural change and mobilize public authorities.
2. Capacity-building of child protection actors in the area of sexual exploitation of children.
3. Prevention, care and reintegration of children and young people who are victims of or vulnerable to sexual exploitation.
4. The capitalization and sharing of tools, good practices and experiences.



3.2- Fields of intervention

Child prostitution:

Child prostitution means the use of a child for sexual activities for remuneration or any other form of benefit.

Sexual exploitation of children in travel and tourism :

It is defined as "the sexual exploitation of children by persons who travel from one place to another and engage in sexual acts with minors."

Trafficking in children for sexual exploitation :

This term refers to the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of children for the purpose of sexual exploitation.

Child pornography:

Child pornography is any representation, by whatever means, of a child engaged in real or simulated explicit sexual activities or any representation of the sexual organs of a child for primarily sexual purposes.

3.3- Procedures and operation

ECPAT France Madagascar offers legal support to victims.

The actions or interventions of ECPAT France Madagascar are governed by various legal texts, the most relevant of which are listed below:

✓ Law 2014-040 on the fight against trafficking in human beings

Art 31: Obligation to report

"Is punishable by imprisonment of 3 to 6 months and a fine of 50,000 Ar to 250,000 Ar or either of these two penalties, anyone who, knowing of the existence of trafficking in any form whatsoever, fails to report the facts to the competent authorities".



✓ Act No. 2007-023 of 20 August 2007 on the rights and protection of children

SECTION I

From the report.

Art. 69. - Any person, including parents, relatives, neighbours, friends, local authorities, teachers, religious dignitaries, social workers, medical personnel, judicial police, who have knowledge of attempted or actual abuse, must report it to the competent administrative or judicial authorities, under penalty of the sanctions provided for in Article 62 al.1 of the Penal Code.

The child himself or herself can also report the abuse.

If signs of child abuse are found, medical personnel are required to prepare a forensic report. They are not bound by professional secrecy.

Art. 70. - The author of the report may remain anonymous if he so desires; in this case the administrative or judicial authority receiving it shall be bound to respect it.

Law 2007-038

Article 335.6 of the Penal Code provides that

"the child victim of offences relating to trafficking, exploitation, trafficking in persons, trafficking in human beings and child pornography.

Any person who commits an offence against the Code of Criminal Procedure for Sexual Offences, Sex Tourism and Incest may at any time report or refer the matter to the Public Prosecutor's Office or any other competent authority and claim compensation for the damage suffered. »

Law 2007-023

SECTION II

Art. 71. - The report may be made verbally or in writing to the Fokontany, the Social Assistance Office of the Commune, the Police, the Gendarmerie or the Court closest to the victim or the commission of the facts.

The authority seized must act on the alert, failing which legal action may be taken. To this end, it is obliged to record the report in the minutes and to refer the matter to the competent court as soon as possible.



- Art. 72. - The reporting procedure leads to referral to the juvenile court judge, who intervenes to order, after a social inquiry, if he deems it necessary, on the reality of the state of danger, the educational assistance measures provided for in article 16.
If the child victim requires special care, the juvenile judge shall place him or her in a hospital or an institution that can provide him or her with adequate care for his or her health.
In the event of a criminal offence, the Public Prosecutor's Office initiates prosecution.
- Art. 73. - However, in an emergency and in the absence of the juvenile court judge, the judicial police officer informed of the case of abuse may temporarily place the child victim with an approved person, service or institution or place the child in a hospital or institution likely to provide him or her with adequate care for his or her health or request a doctor for forensic expertise before any referral to the juvenile court judge. The latter must be notified as soon as possible in order to regularize the situation or to take other more appropriate measures.
- Art. 74. - Where the parents or any person having authority over the child are the perpetrators of the abuse, the juvenile judge may order the placement of the child victim with a trustworthy person or an institution approved by the State.

ECPAT France Madagascar is under the supervision of the Ministry of Population, Social Protection and Promotion of Women, but works in collaboration with other ministries such as the Ministry of Tourism. In all hotel establishments in Madagascar, posters on sex tourism are displayed at reception desks.

It intervenes following reports or denunciations received:

- Online (Ecpat website)
- Via the information sheets (filed with tourism professionals, ...)
- Via the green line n°147
- By pay phone, at their headquarters.



4- THE GREEN LINE N° 147 ,

"Rallying point for projects co-signatory to the convention with UNICEF: Reporting or denouncing violence against children".

Following the surveys carried out with the SPDTS/OPTS and ECPAT France Madagascar organisations, we continued our prospecting by studying the Green Line n°147. Indeed, these organisations informed us of the existence of this green line.

Date	Subject	Location	Resource Persons	Assignment
May 24, 2018	1 contact and Appointment	AUC - BMH	Mr. Clement and Mrs. Marina	LV 147 Supervisors
May 25, 2018	Interview	AUC - BMH Isotry	Mr. Clement and Mrs. Marina	LV 147 Supervisors
05 June 2018	Statistical Data	CUA-DAS - BMH	Mr. Clément (after request for authorization granted by the DAS)	The Director of Social Affairs

4.1- Operation of this green line (No. 147)

A green line for cases of child abuse and exploitation was set up in 2008 under an agreement between UNICEF, the Ministry of Public Security and the private telephone operator "Zain" (now 'Airtel').

It covered 11 cities in Madagascar and could be reached at number 805. In 2013, Madagascar joined the Child Helpline International, Africa zone. This is a global network of child helplines covering 147 countries.

In 2015, the Convention on the establishment of a Green Line was revised. The Urban Commune of Antananarivo, the telephone operators "Orange Madagascar" and "Telma" joined Unicef, the Ministry of Public Security and the telephone operator "Airtel". From now on, the 805 line was abandoned and the number 147 began to be used. This new green line (n°147) can be reached from the 22 regions of Madagascar, 24 hours /24 and 7 days /7.



4.2- Information channel for the toll-free number

To publicize the toll-free number 147, various channels have been used: poster displays, an awareness campaign, creation of a website, creation of a child protection network, partnerships.

4.3- The assignment of the accommodation of n° 147, from the Vice Police to the Municipal Hygiene Office .

According to the 2015 convention, the Green Line plant n°147 is hosted by the AUC within the BMH Isotry compound and is jointly supervised by the AUC and the PMPM.

4.3.1- Number of stations for receiving calls

The central office has 15 extensions for receiving calls.

4.3.2- Organization of the people at the reception of calls

The reception of calls is ensured by 60 listeners who take turns 24 hours a day, 7 days a week with a permanent presence of between 6 and 10 people.

As for the status of the agents responsible for the toll-free number, they are all civil servants.

4.3.3- Qualification and training of agents

The agents are composed of :

- AUC Social Workers
- Staff of the Ministry of Population, Social Welfare and the Advancement of Women
- PMPM Officers

These officers have all received training and capacity building. Currently, supervisors are working on the development of a practical guide to standardize the reception of calls to the same orientation.



4.4- Statistical data on calls 147

General information by quarter						
Year	2017			2018		
Month	Januar	February	Mars	January	February	Mars
Incoming calls	17 646	15 575	15 257	50 168	27 687	21 296
Calls received	13 184	10 453	9 813	22 131	12 969	7 494
Dropout rate	74,71%	67,11%	64,31%	44,11%	46,84%	35%
Appeals processed	99	78	60	101	82	76
Percentage of calls processed vs. received	0,75%	0,74%	0,61%	0,45%	0,63%	1,01%

Table 2 : Statistical data on calls to the toll-free number 147 Source : Green Line 147 BMH-/CUA Antananarivo, 2018.

We have chosen the first quarters of 2017 & 2018. This information is the most recent. The data for the other quarters are difficult to use because they are often incomplete.

Drop-out rate: there is a gradual decline in the drop-out rate. From 74.71% in January 2017, it drops to 35% in March 2018.

Appeals handled :

These are the calls that the agents of the green number 147 have submitted for analysis: "types of violence - their number - calls received - place of origin of the calls". The calls handled, on which we have compiled the table below, represent only a tiny proportion of the calls received (from 0.45 to 1.01% of the calls received); nevertheless, they give us a general overview of the main reasons for calls to 147 and the effectiveness of this tool in denouncing and reporting violence against children.

4.5- The official website of the Green Line 147 : www.arozaa.mg

It's a multifaceted tool. It serves both as a space for reporting child abuse; for raising awareness of dangers 'online' or in everyday life'; for advice; and as a forum for discussion on these topics. Finally, this site contains the texts and laws in force in Madagascar concerning the rights and protection of children.



4.6- Main reasons for appeals received

The qualifiers used have been formulated at the level of the supervisory structures of the green number 147. We are only reproducing them.

According to the available data obtained, again from the Green Line 147 officers, the following types of violence have been reported:

- Assault and battery
- Emotional Abuse
- Early pregnancy (minor daughter)
- Rape
- Fugue
- Sexual abuse
- Poor treatment
- Child domestic work
- Domestic violence
- Abduction of a minor
- Negligence
- Lost or abandoned child
- Early Marriage
- Incitement of underage debauchery
- Request for information.

These call patterns really do fit with the purpose of Line 147. The request for information, on the other hand, falls within the scope of what Green Line officials refer to as a 'polluting call'.

At the following page details in a summary table the grounds, frequencies and locations of appeals.

Year	Month	Patter	Percentage	Origin (By Region)
2017	January	1-Information	34,65	Analamanga(6), Vakinankaratra(3), Alaotra Mangoro(2), Amoron'i Mania(1), Analanjirofo (1).
		2-Intra-family violence	10,89	
		3-Viol	06,60	
		Seven other patterns	47,91	
	Februa rv	1-Information	32,30	Analamanga(15), Vakinankaratra (3), AlaotraMangoro (2), Androy (1), AtsimoAndrefana (1).
		2-Viol	15,10	
		3- Assault and battery	08,08	
		Ten other reasons	44,50	
	Mars	1-Information	44,80	Analamanga (9), Sava (1), MatsiatraAmbony (1), Itasy(1), Anosy (1).
		2-Intra-family violence	11,50	
		3-Voluntary injuries and assaults	08,90	
		Seven other patterns	34,80	
2018	Januar v	1-Information	52,70	Analamanga (10), Vatovavy Fitovinany (5) Boeny (3) Itasy (1)
		2-Intra-family violence	13,86	
		3-Viol	08,91	
		Seven other patterns	24,70	
	Februa rv	1-Education	75,60	Analamanga (4), Sava (2) Androy(1),Itasy(1) Vakinankaratra(1), Amoron'i Mania (1)
		2-Viol	06,09	
		3-Bad treatment	06,09	
		Seven other patterns	12,22	
	Mars	1-Education	92,00	Boeny - Menabe - Diana - Sava.
		2-Voluntary injuries and blows	02,63	
		3-Viol	01,31	
		Three other patterns	03,93	

Table 3 : Reason for calls to Green Line 143. **Source** :
Green Line 147 BMH/CUA Antananarivo, 2018.

The request for information, classified as a 'polluting appeal', is the most important reason for the appeals received. Moreover, it does not regress, on the contrary, it increases over time: from 34.65% in January 2017, it reaches 92% in March 2018.



A prominent feature is the disorderly listing of "domestic violence - intentional assault and battery - rape". Each of these grounds for appeal turns between 06% and 15%.

The other grounds of appeal are very disparate and are grouped under the heading of "other reasons". Their percentage ranges from 12 to 49%.

On the geographical origin of the calls received, the Analamanga region is in first place. This may be due to the high population size in addition to easier access to means of communication (network coverage and awareness).

It is also noted that, to varying degrees, calls come from all regions of Madagascar. From the extreme south (Androy - Atsimo Andrefana) through the central highlands (Analamanga - Haute Matsiatra - Vakinankaratra - Itasy, Alaotra Mangoro), the east side (VatovavyFitovinany - Analanjirofo), the west (Boeny- Menabe) and finally the north (Sava - Diana).

Average number of calls received in 24 hours (Day/night call) The exchange receives an average of 300 calls in 24 hours.

4.7- Handling an appeal 147: procedure and operation

The handling of appeals is the same whether it is a report or a whistleblower.

Appellants are in most cases either child victims or witnesses of child abuse.

The central office receives calls and provides guidance and arrangements.

The caller may, if he or she wishes, remain anonymous but must provide full factual information in order for his or her call to be acted upon.

The call agent cross-checks and directs the caller to the responsible actors who will take care of the victims. These are :

- Unicef
- The Police of Morals and Protection of Minors, with the Public Security agents of the police stations or gendarmerie (in the Regions where there is no PMPM)
- The Urban Commune of Antananarivo
- Judges in the courts
- Doctors



- The Ministry of Population, Social Laws and the Advancement of Women and decentralized services.
- The RPE (Child Protection Network)
- The members of the Fokontany (Neighbourhood)

Supervisors follow up regularly with either victims or EPRs.

4.8- Toll-free number discovery channel

Raising awareness through all the means of communication that can be mobilized (press & audiovisual with national coverage), use of posters and other means for the Child Protection Network in the Fokontany.

5- The Independent Anti-Bribery Bureau or BIANCO

Headquarters: Office of Bianco, Villa "la Piscine" Ambohibao - BP 399 - 101
Antananarivo - Madagascar

Tel: (+261) 20 22 489 79 - (+ 261) 20 22 459 52

Date: 04 June 2018;

Contact persons :

Name	First names	Assignment
General RATOVOSON	Benjamin Arthur	Territorial Director Bianco Antananarivo
Ms RAKOTOMANGA	Bako	Principal Investigator
	Ms. Elysa	Head of Division Programming Department Monitoring and Evaluation - DPCSE

Source : From stakeholders consulted at headquarters.

5.1- Legal and Regulatory Framework Governing BIANCO

The Bianco is a public body. The competences and the field of intervention are defined by official texts (laws and decrees). Currently, it is the Law n°2016-020 on the fight against corruption that is in force in Madagascar.



Here are a few insights related to whistle-blowing:

CHAPTER V

" Whistleblower, witness and whistleblower protection "

Art. 56. - The Director General shall ensure that :

1. the identity of the persons involved in a whistleblower case is protected, in particular the identity of the whistleblower(s), witnesses and alleged whistleblowers of the act of corruption.
2. mechanisms to ensure the protection of information collected and related to a whistleblower are put in place.

Art. 57 - During a civil or criminal trial, a witness in a corruption case cannot be compelled to reveal the name and address of a whistle-blower or informer of the Independent Anti-Corruption Bureau, nor to answer questions allowing to identify the name or address of a whistle-blower or informer of the Independent Anti-Corruption Bureau when the whistle-blower or informer himself or herself is not called as a witness in such proceedings.

If, after a full investigation of the case, it emerges that the statements of the whistleblower are false or do not reflect the truth, or that justice cannot be done without the identity of the whistleblower or informant being revealed, the Tribunal may lift the prohibition in the previous paragraph.

Art. 58 - It is forbidden to retaliate against a whistleblower or a witness.

Art. 59. - The whistleblower or witness who considers himself/herself a victim of reprisals may file a written complaint with the Independent Anti-Corruption Bureau.

5.2- Procedures and operation

Regardless of the means or channel through which a complaint reaches the Bianco, the same treatment is applied. Specialised software is available for the reception of all 'complaints - reports - denunciations' according to the terminology used. The Bianco uses the term 'denunciation' more often in this respect.



- i) - To find out whether the reported case of whistle-blowing really exists, there is a deliberation committee, composed of 4 to 5 members, which decides on the offence of corruption.
- If there is no corruption, the complainant (custodian) will receive an appropriate referral: "non-investigable" grievance.
- If there is a 'bribery offence', the complaint will be put on file and is considered an 'investigation': an 'investigative' complaint.

Whistle-blowing cases?

- ii) - A Bianco team is in charge of cross-checking the information contained in a complaint. Investigation. In the event that a complaint proves to be abusive, the procedure is turned against the complainant. This is known as "re-deliberation" of the file.

At the very beginning, people came directly to the Bianco to file their grievances. Nowadays, many use mail and other means of communication (e-mail - Facebook - telephone).

There is a need to raise awareness. Indeed, for many people, "everything is interpreted as a case of corruption".

Let us take the example of a defeat in court. In representing people, it is easy to think of Bianco as a last resort. Often these people suspect a corruption offence. In such a situation, the Bianco refers them to the legal advice service. On the issue of anonymity of whistleblowers, Bianco always preserves the anonymity of individuals even if they come to the office themselves to file a complaint.

Bianco insists above all on the fact denounced and only calls upon the whistleblower when additional information is needed.

- iii) - How did the Bianco make itself known to the public?

Most of the strategies used concern the communication aspect & civic education and can be grouped into two parts:

- Mass communication



Reinforcement of the visibility of Bianco (production and popularization of support material).

- event support - continuous improvement of staff experience through training and capacity building.

- At the institutional level,

Bianco's activities are focused on developing visibility support, strengthening direct interventions, and capitalizing on electronic media (website, Facebook account, etc.).

On the awareness side, it has mobilized young people to join the Honesty and Integrity Network (RHI), as well as educational programs and contests for young people in middle and high schools.

Finally, raids were carried out at the level of the various Ministries to inform about Bianco's activities and cases of corruption offences.

A question raised at the BIANCO meeting concerned the establishment of a specific green line for BIANCO. The answer was that there was a problem with the implementation and the cost of operating it, which would be too expensive in relation to the budget allocated to the institution.

5.3- Results/Effects/Impact

Data from the Territorial Divisions (Antananarivo - Mahajanga - Toamasina - Toliara - Fianarantsoa - Antsiranana) are centralized at the level of the Programming, Monitoring and Evaluation Department.

The history of the complaints received by Bianco since its creation is summarized in the following table:



Breakdown of complaints received: investigated and non-investigated complaints

Ref. Tab_1		2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004	TOTAL cumulat
L1	Total number of complaints received	3390	2673	2995	3368	4006	4108	5126	4945	5858	9718	7480	7114	7492	813	69086
L1.1	* Anonymous complaints	785	628	594	669	852	840	985	978	1209	2010	1633	1430	1086	44	13743
L1.2	* Individualized grievances	2605	2045	2401	2699	3154	3268	4141	3967	4649	7708	5847	5684	6406	769	55343
L2	Number of investigated complaints received	959	1018	989	1043	1089	1064	1046	1089	1225	1627	1213	1161	511	66	14100
L2.1	* Anonymous Investigable Complaints	366	306	296	319	334	308	285	336	368	600					
L2.2	* Individualized Investigable Complaints	593	712	693	724	755	756	761	753	857	1027					
L3	Number of non-investigative complaints received	2431	1655	2006	2325	2917	3044	4080	3856	4633	8091	6267	5953	6981	747	54986
L3.1	* Anonymous non-investigated complaints	419	322	295	357	471	527	702	645	840	1411					
L3.2	* Individualized non-investigative complaints	2012	1333	1711	1968	2446	2517	3378	3211	3793	6680					

Table 4: Breakdown of "investigative" and "non-investigative" complaints received by the Bianco



The number of grievances received by the Bianco has been increasing from 2004 to 2008 and then decreasing from 2009 to 2016. This illustrates the impact of the socio-political context on the anti-corruption environment. Indeed, the country experienced a political crisis in 2009 and was led by a transitional government until 2014, during which a situation of instability prevailed.

However, the significant decrease in the number of grievances received by Bianco from this period onwards is inversely proportional to the exponential increase in the practice of corruption in all sectors and throughout the island.

This number has started to increase again since 2017 (3390 in 2017, 2673 in 2017, 2673 in 2018, 2673 in 2019).
in 2016, 2995 in 2015).

We will report the most recent statistical data concerning the most recent complaints, i.e. those for the year 2017 in the following two tables.

Year 2017	
A) <i>Complaints handling</i> "Non-investigable"	Number
Non-investigated complaints closed after decision of the Deliberation Committee	118
Non-investigated complaints subject to dispatched notifications and complainants who have received advice	1916
B) <i>Complaint handling</i> "Investigable"	Number
Grievances attached to another grievance	245
Complaints closed after deliberation by the Investigation Advisory Committee	766
Complaints transmitted to the courts after investigation	175
Percentage of complaints referred to the courts	5,43%
TOTAL	3220

Table 5: Nature of grievances handled in 2017

Source : Annual Report 2017 - Independent Anti-Corruption Bureau

Complaints	TOTAL
Proceedings as of 12/31/2016	1726
Complaints received in 2017	3390
TOTAL grievances to be processed in	5116
Complaints handled in 2017	3220
Percentage of complaints handled	62,94%
Proceedings in 2017	1896

Table 6 : Complaints for 2017



These tables show that the number of grievances received exceeds the number of grievances handled in 2017. In addition, there is a backlog of complaints from previous years that are accumulating. As a result, the percentage of complaints processed is 62.94% for the year 2017.

Of the 3220 cases handled, 2034 are non-investigated and 1186 are investigated. Of the cases that could be investigated, 175, or 5.43%, were referred to the courts after investigation.

This last table shows the distribution of grievances received by region in 2017

Breakdown of DOLEANCES by region received in 2017						
	REGIONS	Not Investigable		Investigable		Total
		Anonymous	Individuals *	Anonymous	Individuals	
L1	Analamanga	29	423	76	85	613
L2	Itasy	0	26	1	0	27
L3	Vakinankaratra	4	52	2	3	61
L4	Bongolava	2	14	0	1	17
L5	Boeny	22	191	44	50	307
L6	Sofia	18	99	28	52	197
L7	Betsiboka	4	22	3	6	35
L8	Melaky	0	3	0	2	5
L9	AlaotraMangoro	15	116	6	18	155
L10	Atsinanana	21	191	13	49	274
L11	Analanjiroro	13	55	6	16	90
L12	High Matsiatra	34	103	19	22	178
L13	Amoron i Mania	9	39	3	14	65
L14	Vatovavy Fitovinany	10	26	8	14	58
L15	Atsimo Atsinanana	8	14	7	5	34
L16	Ihorombe	3	9	4	5	21
L17	Atsimo Andrefana	128	235	54	83	500
L18	Menabe	6	21	5	11	43
L19	Androy	8	19	5	9	41
L20	Anosy	11	34	1	13	59
L21	Diana	52	223	68	104	447
L22	Sava	22	97	13	31	163
L23	TOTAL	419	2012	365	593	3390

Table 7 : Distribution of DOLEANCES by region received in 2017



* **Individualized**, according to BIANCO, means that the whistleblower identifies himself and is identifiable.

It is noticeable that the greatest number of grievances come from the provincial capitals, i.e. the more populated and urbanized regions (Analamanga, Boeny, Atsinanana, Haute Matsiatra, Atsimo Andrefana and Diana) than the others.

All these tables show that, in terms of anti-corruption, anonymous complaints numbering 785 in 2017 are less numerous than so-called "individualised" complaints, which number 2605 in the same year.

6- Conclusion on canvassing organizations using whistleblowing

Thanks to the different approaches to whistle-blowing that we discussed earlier and to the organizations surveyed this first year, we note that whistleblowing and reporting are used in Madagascar and are part of the tools for prevention and struggle within organizations working against forms of injustice.

They are done through different channels, of which the most used are, but not exhaustively, the following:

- Telephone numbers of organizations
- Toll-free numbers
- The fact sheets (among tourism professionals) and the whistleblower booklets (corruption)
- The letters
- Websites
- E-mail boxes
- Internet forums
- Social networks
- Centres or services that receive whistleblowers.



However, we find that many grievances do not fit the purpose of the organizations and that grievances take a long time to process.

We cannot say that these tools are ineffective. We believe that they can be improved by implementing procedures to speed up the handling of grievances, and by increasing public education and awareness, especially in areas more or less remote from urban sites.

On the subject of whistleblowers, it would seem that for many, on something that is close to their hearts, being identified, is not too much of a problem. Indeed, it has been noted that in the area of corruption, there are more whistleblowers (whose identity is revealed) than there are whistleblowers who report (i.e. anonymously).

The information we obtained this first year provided us with insight into the determinants of whistleblowing. However, at the current stage of our research, we cannot be certain and more research is still needed. These results will therefore guide the construction of questionnaires for the surveys of Malagasy athletes and their support staff, the subject of the second year of research.

II- The questionnaire survey

As we already know, the results of the first part of the research have shown that denunciation is one of the working tools used in Madagascar by some governmental and non-governmental organizations that we have identified and chosen precisely for this reason. As for the denunciation of doping, a practice that is virtually non-existent in the world of sport in Madagascar, to find out more about it,



a survey on doping was to be carried out in order to investigate everything that is not being said, since it is not being said out loud, or since the question has never been asked explicitly, but those who have to say and share are whispering. What about the knowledge that athletes and support staff have about denunciation and doping, their attitude towards these subjects, what is there to explore in order to learn about the hidden and/or ignored modalities of their practice?

1- Steps in the survey methodology

In order to achieve the results we obtained, we went through the usual steps of a questionnaire survey, from its preparation to its administration and completion.

1.1- The questionnaire

The elaboration of this questionnaire respects the delimitations and references contained in the theoretical and epistemological frameworks defined in the first part of the research.

We used the method and techniques of a "WTP" survey (abbreviation of the three key indicators "Knowledge", "Attitude", "Practice", "Knowledge of the environment" and "Knowledge of the economy").

), widely used by international organizations and UN agencies, among others, as a tool for analyzing a situation and providing key information to guide the design of interventions (Food and Agriculture Organization, 2016). This CAP survey methodology aims to collect information on what people know, how they feel and behave in relation to a specific issue (Child Protection Initiative, 2012).

By means of a 7-page Survey Sheet, containing 88 questions divided into 7 items (Questionnaire in Appendix 1), we looked in particular at the level of knowledge, the attitudes motivating behaviour and the practices of the athlete population and support personnel on reporting, doping and whistle-blowing.

It is both qualitative and quantitative work on three components of human behaviour: the cognitive component, the emotional component and the conative component. The work therefore consists of finding and dismantling the



link between the knowledge received and the underlying attitudes of the behaviours to be adopted.

We have argued that several factors, both incentives and disincentives, come into play in making a decision to disclose. The line followed in the construction of this questionnaire is that it should be a tool for gathering reliable and first-hand information on the knowledge, perception, opinions, attitudes and behaviours against the denunciation of doping among Malagasy athletes and their support personnel.

1.2 - Elaboration of the questionnaire .

It took us a long time to complete this stage of the research. Indeed, intermediate steps were necessary.

- The first, second and third drafts of the questionnaire sheet were done internally between members of the research team. It was necessary to go through cycles of construction, deconstruction and reconstruction in order to produce the pre-test version.
- To finalise the questionnaire form, advice on reworking and proposals for reformulation were provided by experienced resource persons such as Directors, Heads of Department and teachers/trainers who have often supervised end-of-study dissertations at the ANS.
- Since the survey and the administration of each question is conducted in the Malagasy language, the translation of each question is a crucial step to ensure that the meaning of each question and the expected outcome of each answer are not distorted or distorted by interpretation into Malagasy.
- Finally, a pre-test was carried out on a dozen colleagues with some knowledge, if not proven knowledge, of the development and administration of the survey questionnaires. These colleagues gave their opinions on the substance of each question, taken one by one; on the form, i.e. the questionnaire sheet considered in its global version.



Only after all these steps had been completed did the team unanimously validate the "ready to print" version of the survey questionnaire sheet.

2 - Investigator Recruitment and Engagement Standard

2.1 - Investigators: numbers and qualifications

According to qualifications and pre-requisite criteria, the project recruited 20 interviewers of both sexes, 90% of whom were former students of the National Sports Academy "Sports Coaches Level III (Bac+3) and Level IV (Deug+3)" and the remaining 10% from the Ecole Normale Supérieure (Bac+5). All of them have already obtained training in methods and techniques for the design and administration of survey questionnaires during their training in research methodology.

Nevertheless, regular attendance at the training provided by the project was a firm condition for permanent recruitment prior to the signing of the contract. This training took place on 26 and 27 February 2020.

The objectives of the training are threefold:

- That each investigator can master the objective of the research project;
- That each interviewer can understand the meaning of each question one by one and that he or she is able to ask it correctly and easily without the respondent having any difficulty in answering.
- That each investigator be in control of the investigation protocol, the conditions of their rights and obligations towards the project.

At the end of the training, the project signed a 'standard of engagement' for each investigator (see Annex 2).

2.2 - Supervisors

Four supervisors from the research team were also trained in counseling and monitoring, treatment and outcome analysis. (Cf. Photos in Appendix 3)

3 - Sampling procedure

We remind you that we have planned a sample size of 384 individuals, including :

- 288 are confirmed senior sportsmen and women.



- 96 supervisors (doctors, coaches, educators, physiotherapists, etc.)

3.1 - Distribution between sample and interviewers

This distribution follows a logic of preferential proximity. In fact, each interviewer was already an elective during his or her student training course in the sports discipline for which he or she will be in charge of conducting the survey and/or knows a facilitator to introduce him or her to the Sports Association. (Cf. modified breakdown in Annex 4)

3.2 - Organizational Procedures

3.2.1 - Letter to club presidents

We have decided to inform the presidents of the sports associations in advance by official letter. This is in response to our desire to clear up any misunderstandings or misunderstandings about the investigation in advance. (See letter in Appendix 5)

3.2.2 - Consent of respondents

Before beginning the actual investigation, the investigator had to have the approval of the respondent - who was made aware of the situation. We insisted on respect for anonymity and all other ethical considerations. (See Appendix 6).

3.2.3 - Conduct of investigations and administration of records.

During the investigations, we used two cards. One card, without any clues such as the wording of the items, for the respondent and another to be filled out by the investigator. In general, each card took between 45 and 55 minutes to complete.

4- Information about the practice and the practitioners

The following results have been obtained by using the Sphinx plus 2 Software, with simple exploitation ("flat sorting" processing); they will also enter into the construction and administration of the qualitative survey through 'content analysis'.



The choice of information processed follows the indications contained in the following two tables:

CAP Survey	Denunciation	Doping	Denunciation of doping
Knowledge			
Attitude			
Practice			

Table 8 : Information to be collected.

Knowledge about :	Attitude on:	Practical:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - denunciation - doping - the denunciation of the doping 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - denunciation - doping - the denunciation of the doping 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - whistleblowing - doping - of the denunciation of the doping

Table 9 : A range of expected information to be collated, processed and analysed.

4.1 - Respondent information

Category	Nb	% cit.
Less than 18	2	0,5%
From 18 to 26	191	50,5%
From 27 to 35	90	23,8%
From 36 to 44	41	10,8%
From 45 to 53	31	8,2%
54 and over	23	6,1%
Total	378	

Table 10 : Information on the age of respondents.

Mean = 30.23

Median = 26.00

Min = 17Max = 70

" % Cit. " means the percentage of response in relation to respondents,
Non-responses are not taken into account.

Of the 384 cards, we had 378 responses. In general, the female gender prefers not to communicate their age.

The most significant age category is "18 to 26 years". The next most significant age category is "27 to 35". These two categories add up to 76.3% - aged between 18 and 35.

According to the respondents' profession (Question No. 86)

	Nb	% cit.
Public sector employee	91	24,7%
Private sector employee	71	19,3%
Public sector contractor	23	6,3%
Private sector contractor	11	3,0%
Auto-entrepreneur	37	10,1%
Student in a public school	56	15,2%
Student in a private Et/s	75	20,4%
Student in a Private Denominational	4	1,1%
Total	368	

Table 11 : Professional status of respondents

4.1.1 - Qualification status of the discipline according to the practice modality [Q.80].

Status	Nb	% cit.
Semi-professional	95	26,2%
Amateur	267	73,8%
TOTAL	362	100,0%

Table 12: Qualifying status of discipline

There is a majority of amateur athletes compared to semi-professional athletes. Semi-professional athletes are those who receive money for the practice of their sport.

There are more amateur athletes than semi-professional athletes (267 out of 362). It is interesting to note that the status of "professional sportsman" does not yet exist in Madagascar. The status of semi

The professional training program gives the players the opportunity to work every half-day for the commercial or industrial company belonging to a manager, usually the club president, and the other half-day for the club's training session, or else to receive various allowances (catering, travel, etc.) or match bonuses.

4.1.2- Competitive practice structure [Q.81] 4.1.2- Competitive practice structure [Q.81] 4.1.2- Competitive practice structure [Q.81]

Question n°81 (What type of competition did you take part in?)

The results provide us with an insight into the athletes or support staff surveyed.

Type of competition	Nb	% obs.
School	179	46,6%
Academic	122	31,8%
Military	28	7,3%
Fokontany	94	24,5%
Section	263	68,5%
League	329	85,7%
Federation	333	86,7%
Cultural	55	14,3%
Corporate	80	20,8%
TOTAL	384	

Table 13 : Sample distribution by structure organizing the competitive practice of the discipline.

With regard to the practice of sport in Madagascar, it should be pointed out that there are other structures for organizing the practice of sport outside the federal structure. We have investigated licensed sportsmen and women. As for the results, we note a predominance in the number of athletes at the Section and Regional Leagues level.

4.2 - Level of ranking of respondents [Q.82]

With question n° 82 (What are your most significant achievements in this sport?), we want to have a confirmation on this overall level of the athletes or support staff surveyed. The prize list is so diverse.

4.2.1 - Athletes who have trodden the continental and world level.

Some athletes who have already participated in the Olympic Games and the world championship. Some having already reached the podium of the African championship and among them those who won the gold medal.



4.2.2 - Sportsmen and women of Regional level and Geo-Sports Zone.

Athletes who participated in the Indian Ocean Islands Games (IOIG), in the sub-continental Zone 7 qualifications.

4.2.3 - National-level athletes

Champions of Madagascar, champions of Leagues or Sections.

4.2.4 - Competitive sportsmen and women with no track record

They are often beginner athletes with few years of practice.

5- Information obtained from the CAP* survey

5.1- Knowledge about whistle-blowing

Several questions were asked to circumscribe the knowledge of athletes and support staff about whistleblowing. The purpose is to find out whether the respondent has ever heard (or not yet) of the word whistle-blowing.

Regarding the answer, the respondent had to tick one or more answers to the question that reads: "In what field have you ever heard of the word " Denunciation "?

5.1.1 - Information area [Q.1]

If we collate the areas in which respondents became aware of the word whistle-blowing, they can be summarized in the following table:

Domain	Nb	% obs.
School	147	38,3%
Student	87	22,7%
Professional	153	39,8%
Societal	284	74,0%
Other to be specified	36	9,4%
Total	384	

Table 14: Breakdown of areas of information that have provided information on whistle-blowing



According to Table 7, the most significant is therefore the fact that all the people surveyed have already heard the word whistle-blowing.

5.1.2 - Information Channel [Q. 2]

Following this question No. 1 on the field in which the respondent became aware of the word whistle-blowing, the channel through which he or she obtained the inherent information is the subject of question No. 2.

Channel	Nb	% obs.
Radio	176	45,8%
Television	271	70,6%
Display	36	9,4%
Written press	143	37,2%
Awareness Campaign	57	14,8%
Internet and/or social networks	172	44,8%
TOTAL	384	

Table 15 : Channel for obtaining information

The word "whistle-blowing" was most often heard on television. They heard it on the radio and through the print media.

5.2 - Knowledge about doping

The purpose of this part of the questionnaire is to determine the level of knowledge of the Sample about doping.

A large majority of the athletes and support staff surveyed responded that they had heard of it before.

	Nb	% cit.
YES	354	93,7%
NO	24	6,3%
TOTAL	378	100,0%

Table 16 : Knowledge or not of doping

5.2.1 - Definition of the word doping

When asked to give their definitions of doping (Question No. 45), the most frequent answers revolved around the idea of "unnatural strength obtained through unnatural products or unconventional practices".

Examples:

Answer #68: "Taking or injecting medication to increase your strength more than you normally can."

Answer No. 76: "An illicit product that athletes use to gain strength and power over others."

A large majority are aware that there are sanctions for those who engage in doping in sport. (Question No. 48)

5.2.2 - Knowledge of doping products [Q.50]

At From their knowledge of the banned products, it can be seen that the respondents are divided into two almost equal halves: 52.8% of the respondents claim to know some and 47% know none.

	Nb	% cit.
YES	199	52,8%
NO	178	47,2%
Total	377	100,0%

Table 17 : Knowledge or not of doping products

5.2.3 - Representation on products and/or practices that can improve performance [Q.40].

When asked to name products and/or practices that they believe can improve sport performance, their responses can be divided into two groups.

- On the one hand, there are those who cite training, a balanced diet, good supervision... in other words, performance factors that are part of a clean sporting practice;

- On the other hand, there are those that list products (EPO, drugs, growth hormones, testosterone, energy drinks, etc.) and practices (blood transfusion, etc.) that reflect a doping attitude or even proven doping.

-

5.2.4 - Knowledge of possible sanctions [Q.48] [Q.48]

While the vast majority of respondents (93.7% in Table 9) answered that they had already heard about the doping issue. Even if 47% (Table 10) are unable to name a single doping product, they are nevertheless aware that there are penalties for those who do.

Existence of sanctions	Nb	% cit.
YES	340	89,7%
NO	9	2,4%
DOES NOT KNOW	30	7,9%
TOTAL	379	100,0%

Table 18 : Knowledge about the existence of sanctions

5.3- Knowledge about reporting doping in sport [Q.46] [Q.46]

In response to the question "Have you ever been aware of any act of doping in sport?" more than 2/3 of the respondents answered in the affirmative.

Denunciation of doping	Nb	% cit.
YES	248	64,9%
NO	134	35,1%
TOTAL	382	100,0%

Table 19 : Knowledge about reporting doping

As for knowledge of the practical procedures for reporting an act of doping [Q.64], 1/3 of those questioned (27.08%) thought they would go to the competition organizers to report it.

ANSWERS	Nb	% cit.
I don't know. I don't know.	118	30.73
I talk to the coach/club manager.	34	8.86
I talk to the competition managers/organizers about it.	104	27.08

I denounce to the Federation, the League...	39	10.16
I am addressing the anti-doping officials	29	7.55
I'm looking for evidence before I report	29	7.55
I'm the chain of command	2	0.52
I'm going to see the technical officials, the referees...	20	5.21
I'm filing a complaint with law enforcement...	1	0.26
I am addressing the Ministry in charge of sport	4	1.04
No answer	4	1.04
TOTAL	384	

Table 20 : Knowledge of procedures for reporting an act of doping.

By aligning the answers to these two questions (Tables 11 and 12), we can conclude that $\frac{3}{4}$ of the respondents had knowledge of an act of doping in sport and that only 7.55% of them knew the procedure to follow for reporting an act of doping.

5.4- Attitude on whistle-blowing

The first question **[Q.8]** that was asked in this item is the following:

In your opinion, is every injustice worthy of denunciation?

	Nb	% cit.
YES	325	85,5%
NO	55	14,5%
Total	380	100,0%

Table 21 : Response rate on the opinion to denounce any form of injustice.

We wanted to find out their motives for denouncing. The information obtained from question 4 (Why would you report?) gives us the answer.

Reason for denunciation	Nb	% obs.
To punish offenders	154	40,1%
To clear your conscience	60	15,6%
To right an injustice	173	45,1%
To enforce the law	280	72,9%

What other reasons	15	3,9%
Total	384	

Table 22 : Motivations for reporting.

First, the respondents decide to denounce "to enforce the law". Second, they denounce "to redress an injustice".

5.5 - Attitude on doping

Question No. 53: Do you agree that an athlete should take substances in order to improve his or her sporting performance?

Substance intake	Nb	% cit.
Totally agree	20	5,2%
Moderately Agree	51	13,3%
Moderately Disagree	33	8,6%
I disagree completely.	279	72,8%
TOTAL	383	

Table 23 : Attitude to taking performance-enhancing substances.

A large majority (more than 80% of respondents) is either not in favour or strongly against doping.

If we juxtapose the answers to Questions No. 55 (Do you feel a certain injustice in the face of the practice of doping in sport?) and No. 57 (Has the temptation to use a process to improve your athletic fitness ever crossed your mind?), the $\frac{3}{4}$ of respondents (78%) feel a feeling of injustice in the face of the practice of doping.

Feelings about the practice of doping	Nb	% cit.
Not at all.	7	1,8%
A little bit.	76	19,8%
Many	300	78,3%
TOTAL	383	100,0%

Table 24: Feeling of injustice in the presence of doping

If we juxtapose the answers to Questions No. 55 (Do you feel a certain injustice in the face of the practice of doping in sport?) and No. 57 (Has the temptation to use a process to improve your athletic fitness ever crossed your mind?), the $\frac{3}{4}$ of respondents (78%) feel a feeling of injustice in the face of the practice of doping.

Paradoxically, the $\frac{1}{3}$ (28.7%) would be tempted to use a process to improve their athletic form and that temptation would have already crossed their minds.

Tempted by doping	Nb	% cit.
YES	109	28,7%
NO	271	71,3%
TOTAL	380	100,0%

Table 25 : Rate of athletes already tempted to use a process to improve their athletic fitness.

5.6 - Attitude on denunciation of doping

The results of the survey showed us, in general, that nine out of ten respondents consider that denouncing doping is a good or even very good thing.

Reporting a suspicion of doping	Nb	% cit.
Very good	185	48,3%
Good	163	42,6%
Wrong	21	5,5%
Very bad	14	3,7%
TOTAL	383	100,0%

Table 26 : Attitude on reporting a suspicion of doping.

In fact, if we add up the similar responses shown in Table 19, we can see that 90.9% (48.3% + 42.6%) of respondents adopt a favourable and even very favourable attitude towards reporting a suspicion of doping.

The possibility of reporting an opponent(s) who is (are) doping **[Q.59]** changes from one respondent to another.

Denouncing a doping opponent	Nb	% cit.
------------------------------	----	--------

Surely	166	43,2%
Maybe	190	49,5%
Never	28	7,3%
TOTAL	384	100,0%

Table 27 : Attitude on the denunciation of a suspicion of doping by an opponent.

Almost half of the respondents (43.2%) are sure to denounce an opponent who is doping, while the other half (49.5%) are reluctant to do so. Only 7.3% will never report an opponent(s) who uses drugs.

Let's now look at the respondents' answers if, instead of and in the place of the opponents, it would be a teammate or teammates who dope themselves (dope). **[Q.60]**

Turning in a teammate who's doping	Nb	% cit.
Surely	79	21,0%
Maybe	225	59,7%
Never	73	19,4%
TOTAL	377	100,0%

Table 28 : Attitude on reporting on a suspicion of doping of a teammate.

21% of respondents will report a teammate who is using drugs, 59.7% are hesitant and 19.4% will hardly report. Approximately one in two respondents (43.2%) are sure to report an opponent while only about one in five (21%) are sure to report a teammate.

While only 3.7% of respondents opt not to denounce an opponent who is doping, on the other hand and very clearly - if it is a teammate - the 19.4% resolve not to denounce.

From these two tables, we can deduce that the attitude towards denouncing doping is influenced by the nature and distancing of social ties towards the person who is doping. It is easier to denounce an opponent than a teammate.

5.7 - Whistle-blowing practice

The answers to question 26, "Outside of sport, have you ever reported someone or something that you felt was unfair? "As for the practice of whistle-blowing, the answers obtained provide information on the state of the practice of whistle-blowing.

Having denounced YES	Nb 126	% cit. 32,9%
NO	257	67,1%
Total	383	100,0%

Table 29 : Rate of denunciation of an injustice

The practice of denunciation is not yet part of their usual habits for the 67.1% of respondents. However, the information on the number of those who have already used whistle-blowing is promising. In fact, one third of the respondents admitted having already taken the step of denunciation by opting for the decision to take action.

5.8- Doping practice

In your sport, the use of doping is a practice	Nb	% cit.
Strongly present	38	10,0%
More or less present	191	50,1%
Inexistent	23	6,0%
You don't know	129	33,9%
TOTAL	381	100,0%

Table 30 : Presence of doping in sport

One tenth of the respondents affirmed the strong presence of doping in their sport. Half consider that doping exists but, in terms of the products used or the number of athletes using them, in a more moderate manner.

For 6% of them, they state that doping does not exist in their sport.

5.9- Doping denunciation practice



- ► Question n°65: What would you do if you suspected your opponent of using or using doping techniques?

Suspicion of doping by an	Nb	% cit.
I'm asking him to stop	142	37,0%
I denounce him.	127	33,1%
I'm letting it go.	44	11,5%
I don't know what to do	46	12,0%
Other answer	25	6,5%
Total	384	100,0%

Table 31 : Action in case of suspicion of doping of an opponent

33.1% of respondents will report an opponent suspected of doping.

Compared to the 37.0% who answered that they will ask their opponents to stop, this proportion comes second but is already quite significant.

- ► Questionn°66 :If you wanted to encourage your teammate to consume products or use processes to improve his or her sporting performance: what would you do?

Suspicion of doping as a	Nb	% cit.
I'm asking him to stop	311	81,0%
I denounce him.	14	3,6%
I'm letting it go.	34	8,9%
I don't know. I don't know.	18	4,7%
Other answer	7	1,8%
TOTAL	384	100,0%

Table 32 : Action in case of suspicion of doping of a teammate

The majority of respondents, 81%, will ask their teammates to stop. There is a huge difference in the practice of whistle-blowing when it comes to an opponent or a teammate.

6- WAC treatment of a control case: age misrepresentation in sport

We have chosen to deal with this case in particular because it is a recurrent problem in the practice of sport in Madagascar, especially in the age categories below 21 years.

6.1- Knowledge about age misrepresentation in sport

- ► Question n°6: Have you ever heard of the problem of false declaration of age during sports competitions or in other areas?

Knowledge	Nb	% cit.
YES	367	95,6%
NO	17	4,4%
Total	384	100,0%

Table 33 : Awareness of false declaration of age

Many respondents (95.6%) were aware of the problem of age misrepresentation.

- ► Question 7: Did you know that false declaration of age can be reported?

Knowledge denunciation falsification age falsification	Nb	% cit.
YES	337	88,9%
NO	42	11,1%
TOTAL	379	100,0%

Table 34 : Reporting of false declaration of age

Nine out of ten respondents are aware that false declaration of age in sport can be reported.

6.2- Attitude on false declaration of age in sport

- ► Question n°10: Can false declaration of age be tolerated?

Tolerance of "age forgery".	Nb	% cit.
Not at all.	285	74,8%
No, I don't.	46	12,1%
Pretty much.	42	11,0%
Absolutely.	8	2,1%
Total	381	100,0%

Table 35 : Tolerance of false declaration of age



Respondents' $\frac{3}{4}$ stated that misrepresentation of age cannot be tolerated under any circumstances.

- ► Question n°11: How do you perceive the denunciation of an injustice such as the false declaration of age?

Perception of whistle-blowing	Nb	% cit.
Deplorable	22	5,8%
Pretty bad.	20	5,2%
Pretty good.	163	42,7%
Commendable	177	46,3%
TOTAL	382	100,0%

Table 36 : Perception of whistle-blowing

A large majority of respondents find that denouncing an injustice such as age misrepresentation is commendable or/and quite good (46.3% + 42.7%).

6.3- Misrepresentation of age in sport

- ► Question n°29: If you witnessed a false declaration of age during a sports competition, would you report the perpetrator?

If the respondent is a witness.	Nb	% cit.
YES	306	80,5%
NO	74	19,5%
TOTAL	380	100,0%

Table 37: Likelihood of reporting as a witness

80.5% of respondents would be willing to report a false age statement if they witnessed it.

- ► Question n°31 : Would you denounce a perpetrator of false age declaration during a competition where you would be the victim?

Would you report a perpetrator of age misrepresentation in a competition where you were the victim?		
If the respondent is a victim.	Nb	% cit.
YES	304	79,6%



NO	78	20,4%
TOTAL	382	100,0%

Table 38 : Likelihood of reporting being a victim

79.6% of respondents would be willing to report a false age statement if they were a victim of it.

6.4- Summary

The conclusion that can be drawn from the information obtained above is the consistency between the knowledge, attitude and practice of denouncing the author of a false declaration of age. Knowing the question, respondents are inclined to denounce (witnesses or victims).

7- Incentives and disincentives to report doping .

► ► Question No. 63: Conditions for reporting a doped athlete

Answers	Nb	% (relative to responses)
Whistleblower Anonymity	107	23,31
Trustworthy organization and reliable whistleblower results	37	8,06
Group denunciation	08	1,74
Protected denouncer	14	3,05
Knowledge of procedures	13	2,83
Reward / Bonus	05	1,09
Sanctioned doped athlete	33	7,17
To have evidence	118	25,71
Unconditional	06	1,31
Non-response and inappropriate response	118	25,71
Total	459	100

Table 39 : Conditions for denunciation

As this was an open-ended question, respondents came up with a wide range of conditions. There were inappropriate responses and non-responses.

The most cited and valid reasons are: having evidence and the anonymity of the denunciation.

► ► Question No. 72: Deterrent factors

Among these possible answers, what would hinder your decision to denounce an act of doping?



DISINCENTIVES	Nb	% obs.
The fact that being the only one to denounce	151	39,3%
Not knowing how to denounce	252	65,6%
Difficulty in gathering evidence of an act of doping	279	72,7%
Lack of trust in the institution/person when receiving the whistleblower report	212	55,2%
Fear of reprisals	191	49,7%
Deterrence by others not to do	60	15,6%
TOTAL	384	

Table 40 : Disincentives to denunciation

In the first place, the difficulty of gathering evidence is the first obstacle to denouncing an act of doping. Secondly, lack of knowledge of the procedures to be followed; and thirdly, lack of confidence in the institution or in the person on receiving a report.

► ► Question No. 73: Incentive factors

Which of these possible answers do you think is the reason why you would report an act of doping?		
MOTIVATING FACTORS	Nb	% obs.
That other people are encouraging you to do it.	36	9,4%
Let the sense of injustice that demoralizes and drives to action, to take action is very strong.	234	60,9%
Let the denunciation be done in groups	157	40,9%
That the denunciation be anonymous	223	58,1%
Whether you have a personal interest	40	10,4%
That the doped-up athlete is ahead of you in the standings...	167	43,5%
That the results of whistle-blowing are safe and credible	268	69,8%
That you would be favorably recognized and rewarded...	22	5,7%
TOTAL	384	100%

Table 41 : Incentive factors for whistle-blowing

In order of magnitude, respondents chose :

- A sure and credible result of denunciation, (69.8%)



- A sense of injustice that demoralizes and pushes to act, to take action is very strong (60.9%)
- That the denunciation be anonymous (58.1%)

8- Summary of CAP survey results

On knowledge :

The whistle-blowing is already known by the respondents. Doping is more or less known. Denunciation of doping is not yet well known.

On the attitude :

Respondents are more or less inclined to denounce, either to enforce the law or to redress an injustice. The majority of respondents are not in favour of doping, which is seen as an injustice.

Denunciation of doping is considered a good thing and even a very good thing.

On the practice :

The practice of whistle-blowing is not part of our respondents' habits.

Doping is a practice more or less present in the sports world in Antananarivo.

Denunciation of doping is of a special nature, it is easier to denounce an opponent than a teammate. Work still needs to be done to facilitate its implementation.

III- Cross-analysis of variables

1 - Distribution of respondents according to their inclination to report a doping case.

Considering the responses of our respondents, we propose to classify them into three (3) groups according to their potential to report a doping case.

❖ First group :



This 1^{er} group would be formed by those **who will denounce** more or less easily.

We assume that those who have already practised whistle-blowing in any field or who would be very tempted to do so have a strong potential to report an act of doping.

The table of answers to question No. 26, " **Outside of sport, have you ever denounced someone or something that you found unfair?** ", gives an evaluation of the proportion of those who have already denounced an injustice (32.9%).

Having	Nb	% cit.
YES	126	32,9%
NO	257	67,1%
Total	383	100,0%

Table 42 : Percentage of respondents who have ever reported mischief.

Let's cross-reference the answers to questions 33 and 34, i.e. " **In the practice of your sport, have you ever witnessed an injustice?** " and " **If Yes: Did you intend to denounce it?** ". We obtain the following table:

Witness injustice/Intent to denounce	YE	NO	TOTAL
YES	184	130	314
NO	2	18	20
TOTAL	186	148	334

Table at 43
: Numb
er of respo
ndents with

already intended to denounce
an unfair one in her sport of practice.

The dependence is very significant. $\chi^2 = 18.00$, $ddl = 1$, $1-p = > 99.99\%$.

The values in the table are the number of citations for each pair of modalities.

We can draw an estimate of the number of those who have already witnessed an injustice and who would have been tempted to denounce it, here 184 / 334 respondents, i.e. 55.09%.

These subjects could easily switch to whistle-blowing if the deterrent factors are removed. Such an annihilation would open the way for the decision to denounce to be triggered.

❖ **Second group** :

This 2 group would be composed of those who hesitate to denounce. These would be, for example, those individuals who did not speak in favour of or against whistle-blowing in response to questions 59, 60 and 62.

For question Q59 :

" Do you think that the option of reporting an opponent(s) who's doping will happen to you someday? "

Decision to denounce an opponent	No. cit.	Freq.
Surely	166	43,2%
Maybe	190	49,5%
Never	28	7,3%
TOTAL OBS.	384	100%

Table 44 : Frequency of options to report an opponent(s) who is (are) doping.

- Mean = 1.64 Standard deviation = 0.61
- The question has a single answer on a scale.
- The parameters are set on a Rating: from 1 "Surely" to 3 "Never".

We note that 49.5% - those who answered "maybe" - are not sure that the option of denouncing a doping opponent would ever happen to them.

In addition, a mean of 1.64 on a scale of 1 to 3 with a standard deviation of 0.61 shows that the respondents' answers are around "probably" and "probably".

"perhaps" with a slight tendency towards this 2 intermediate response.

For question Q60 :

" Do you think that the option of reporting a teammate(s) who is using drugs will happen to you someday? "

Decision to report a teammate.	No. cit.	Freq.
No answer	7	1,8%
Surely	79	20,6%
Maybe	225	58,6%
Never	73	19,0%
TOTAL OBS.	384	100%

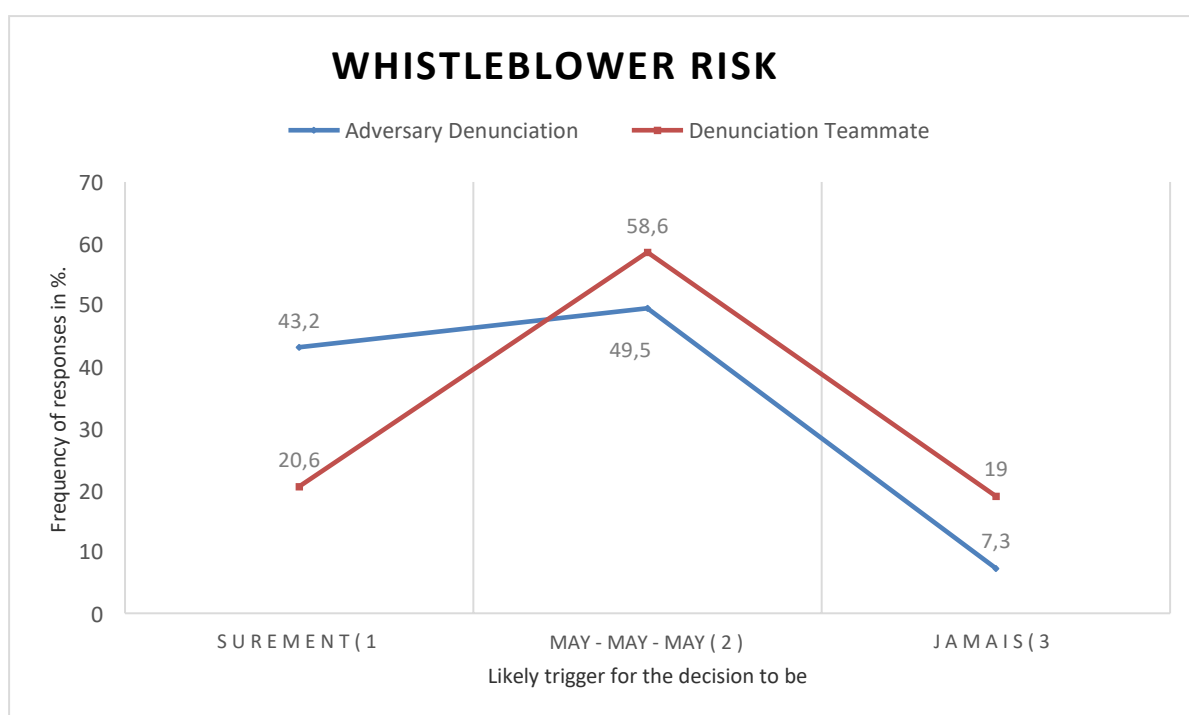
Table 45 : Frequency of options to be reported one or more of teammates who dope(es)

- Mean = 1.98 Standard deviation = 0.64
- The question has a single answer on a scale.
- The parameters are set on a rating from 1 "Surely" to 3 "Never".
- Calculations are made without taking into account non-responses.

We note that 58.6% answered "Maybe",

The average of the answers is 1.98, very close to answer 2 [maybe].

Compare the frequency of responses to these two questions in the following graph:



Graph 1 : Comparison of the frequency of responses on the options "to report a teammate" versus "to report an opponent".

In both cases, the majority of respondents opted for the intermediate response [perhaps].

If we do not take into account the options of the person to be denounced (opponent or teammate), we can consider the answers to the question **Q.62** :
" Anonymously and knowing that you will be protected according to all required standards, is it likely that you would denounce an athlete who will be caught in the act of doping? "

Probability to report	No. cit.	Freq.
No answer	3	0,8%
Unlikely	44	11,5%
Fairly likely	195	50,8%
Very likely	142	37,0%
TOTAL OBS.	384	100%

Table 46 : Frequency of options to report an athlete caught in the act of doping under full protection of anonymity.

- Mean = 2.26 Standard deviation = 0.65
- The question has a single answer on a scale.
- The parameters are based on a notation :
from 1 "Unlikely" to 3 "Very Likely".
- Calculations are made without taking into account non-responses.

We find the same response pattern, i.e., the majority of respondents, 50.8%, chose an intermediate response "Fairly likely".

It is this majority, which could be described as undecided, that makes up this second group.

❖ **Third group** :

This 3rd group is made up of those who will hardly denounce, those who went through a hesitation even though temptation crossed their minds but, in the end, gave up denouncing.

The cross-tabulation of responses to questions 34 and 35, " ***If Yes: Did you intend to report? And if you had intended to, did you then report?*** ", illustrates the existence of a portion of those who would be tempted to report but who would not do so (87 out of 181).

Denunciation of an injustice/Decision to be effectively	YE	NO	TOTAL
YES	94	87	181
NO	10	95	105
TOTAL	104	182	286

Table 47 : cross-tabulation of responses to questions 34 and 35

- The dependence is very significant. $\chi^2 = 51.65$, $ddl = 1$, $1-p = >99.99\%$.
- The values in the table are the number of citations for each pair of modalities.
- Non-responses are not counted.

In general, these respondents have little information or knowledge on the subject. By observing and analyzing the respondents' responses, we can deduce that :

- The majority of respondents responded [perhaps] whether or not they know of products that are banned in their sports.
- For those respondents who responded that the option of reporting will surely happen to them, those who know about prohibited products are more likely than those who do not.
- For those respondents who responded that the option to report will never happen to them, those who do not know about prohibited products outnumber those who do.
- Whether facing a doped teammate or a doped opponent, this tendency is found but in a different proportion.

i) - By crossing the questions:

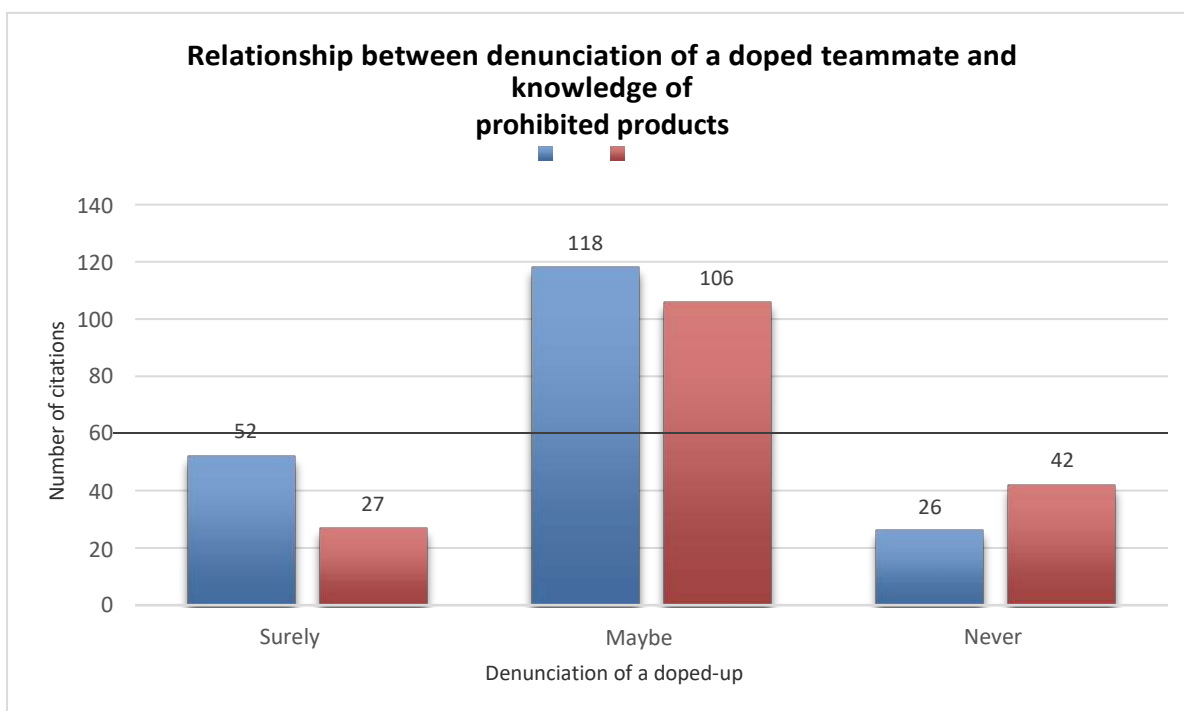
Q.60 " **Do you think that the option to report a teammate(s) who is (are) doping will ever come to you?** " and Q.50 " **Do you know of any products that are banned in your sport?** "

Cross-tabulation of answers to questions Q60 and	YE	NO	TOTAL
Surely	52	27	79

Maybe	118	106	224
Never	26	42	68
TOTAL	196	175	371

Table 48 : Cross-tabulation of responses to questions 60 and 50.

- The dependence is very significant. $\chi^2 = 11.17$, $ddl = 2$, $1-p = 99.62\%$.
- The values in the table are the number of citations for each pair of modalities.



Graph 2 : Comparison of frequency of responses on "report a teammate" versus "knowledge of prohibited products" options.

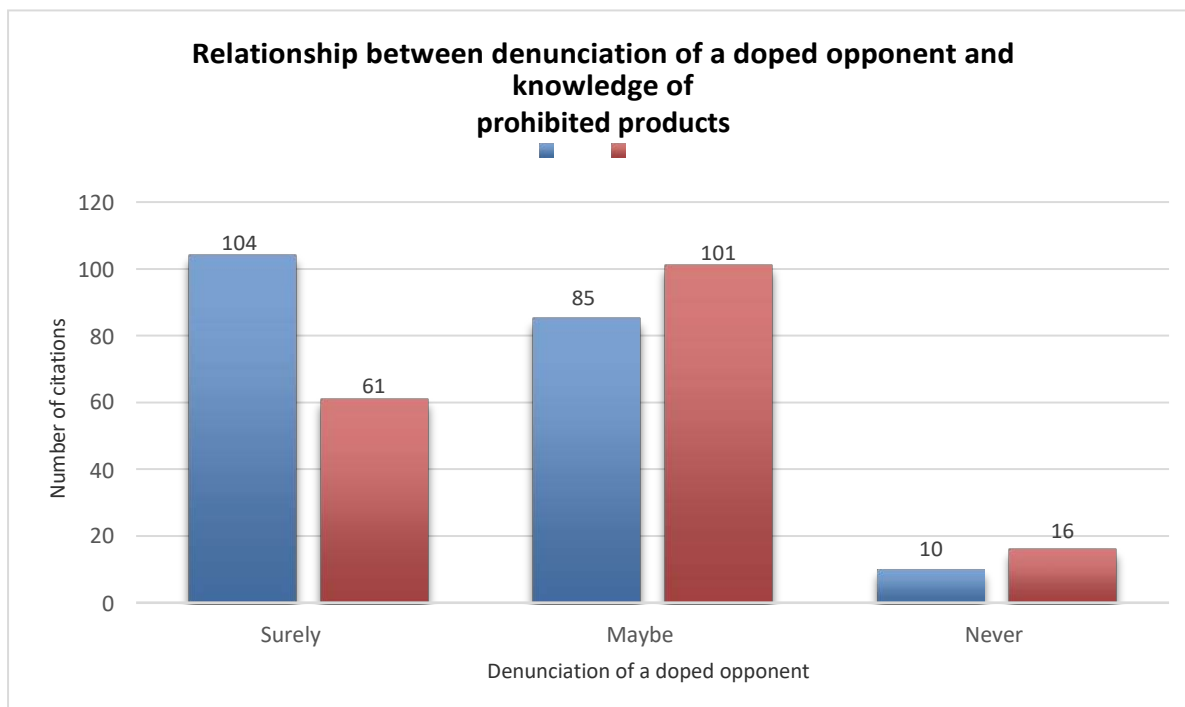
ii) - By cross-referencing the answers to the questions :

Q.59 " **Do you think that the option to report an opponent(s) who is (are) doping will ever come to you?** " and Q.50 " **Do you know of any products that are banned in your sport?** "

Cross-tabulation of responses to Q.59 and Q.50	YES	NO	TOTAL
Surely	104	61	165
Maybe	85	101	186
Never	10	16	26
TOTAL	199	178	377

Table 49 : Cross-tabulation of responses to questions 60 and 50.

The dependence is very significant. $\chi^2 = 12.84$, $ddl = 2$, $1-p = 99.84\%$.
The values in the table are the number of citations for each pair of modalities.



Graph 3: Relationship between denunciation of a doped opponent and knowledge of doping products

2 - Treatment and analysis of the parameters that may have an influence in the decision to denounce or not to denounce.

There are various parameters that may be taken into account when making a decision to report a doping incident.

We have identified four (4) that we consider to be the most important that can create cognitive dissonance in the witness of an injustice and that can contribute to push him not to denounce it.

2.1 - The parameter " nature of injustice ".

In interpreting the responses to the questionnaires, we found that, in the face of certain injustices, respondents are more or less tolerant.

- As a reminder, when asked if any injustice deserves to be denounced, 14.3% answered "no".

Q.8: Is any injustice worth denouncing?	Number of	Frequency
No answer	4	1,0%
YES	325	84,6%
NO	55	14,3%
TOTAL OBS.	384	100%

Table 50 : Number and frequency of responses on whether or not to denounce an injustice.

For those 14.3% who replied that certain injustices do not deserve to be denounced, the reasons given are summarized in the following table:

It depends on the circumstance and the situation.	9
Some of them can be tolerated, depending on the degree to which	10
In the example of a household, one of the spouses will not denounce the other one.	1
Need for verification	1
It's his fault we're doing the whistle-blowing.	1
It's not always voluntary/coerced	3
It depends because there are unjust but legitimate acts	1
It depends on the act or injustice...	2
It depends on the possible impact on me	1
There are things that can be corrected right away, but there are some things that need to be denounced, corrected before denouncing, rather moralizing than denouncing.	8
There is jurisprudence, there are special cases where the law is not adapted to reality.	1
There are people who are forced to do things in spite of themselves without being unjust in nature...	2
There is an illegal act motivated by a good cause (saving people)-according to the	3
There's an injustice in the law, but it's fair in society...	1
I don't see the point	1
Whistle-blowing is a bad attitude in the slums...	1
We can come to an arrangement by discussing	2
Because there are minor and major injustices, degree of injustice	2
Because nobody's perfect	1
Fear if there's any follow-up on the whistle-blowing	1
To respect humanity	2
Warn first before sanctioning	1
Related	1

If there are no major consequences...	1
Too much response but no return.	1
A non-reporting can do some good (not all truth is good to tell)	2

Table 51 : Reasons for non-reporting

Three statements that were most frequently suggested by respondents can be identified:

- "Some of them can be tolerated, it depends on the degree."
- "It depends on the circumstance and the situation."
- "There are things that can be corrected right away but there are things that need to be denounced, corrected before denouncing, moralizing rather than denouncing."

In percentage terms, if we consider that only 14.3% said that certain injustices are not worthy of denunciation, this proportion is relatively low. However, we thought it would be interesting to know the reasons for this.

In short, it shows that there are tolerable injustices, there are mitigating circumstances in the face of certain injustices and that, finally, before punishing, it is sometimes better to educate.

2.1.1 - Tolerance weighting processing

Returning to the CAP treatment of age misrepresentation in sports competition (control case), this gives us information on the degree of tolerance of the respondents.

Q10: Can false declaration of age be tolerated?	No. cit.	Freq.
No answer	3	0,8%
Not at all.	285	74,2%
No, I don't.	46	12,0%
Pretty much.	42	10,9%
Absolutely.	8	2,1%
TOTAL OBS.	384	100%

(Cf Table n° 35 on Tolerance of false declaration of age)

- Average = -14.65



- Standard deviation = 10.79
- The question has a single answer on a scale.

If we weight the answers with the ratings: Not

at all: -20

Rather no: -10

Rather yes 10

Absolutely yes 20

and that the calculations are done without taking into account non-responses, the results on this table give us an average of -14.65. This indicates a trend in respondent responses that would fall between "not at all" and "not at all".

"Pretty much no."

Nevertheless, when adding the number of those who answered "somewhat yes" and "definitely yes", we see that 13% of respondents think that false declaration of age can be tolerated.

2.1.2 - Two-variable cross-processing

Let us now turn our attention to doping, the subject of our study. If we cross-reference the variables "Tolerance to the use of doping" and "Feeling of unfairness in the face of doping", i.e. the answers to questions Q53 " **Do you agree that an athlete should take substances in order to improve his or her sporting performance?** "

and Q55 " **Do you feel a certain injustice in the face of the practice of doping in sport?** ",

We get the following contingency table:

Cross-tabulation of answers to questions Q53 and Q55	Not at all.	A littl	Many	TOTAL
Totally agree	2	1	16	19
Moderately Agree	2	19	30	51
Moderately Disagree	0	23	10	33
I disagree completely.	3	33	243	279
TOTAL	7	76	299	382

Table 52 : Cross-referencing of the variables "Tolerance of doping" and "Feeling of injustice".

The dependence is very significant. $\chi^2 = 85.59$, $ddl = 6$, $1-p = >99.99\%$. The values in the table are the number of citations for each pair of modalities.

First of all, it can be seen that the majority of those who perceive a great deal of unfairness in the face of doping are totally opposed to the use of performance-enhancing products, which is quite logical and consistent.

On the other hand, we note that, on the one hand, a fringe of our respondents feel a lot of injustice in the face of doping, yet they are still moderately in agreement and/or totally in agreement with the fact of doping.

On the other hand, another fringe perceives little injustice in the face of the use of doping and disagrees moderately with the use of doping products.

With these last two assertions, it can be argued that the perception of doping as an injustice is not sufficient in itself to remove the desire to resort to doping. This would be explained by the existence of cognitive dissonance among our respondents.

2.2 - The relationship with the victim of injustice.

The decision to denounce an injustice differs depending on the victim. Indeed, whether it is oneself or others, such as a family member, a teammate, etc., the degree of interpersonal relationship with the victim largely influences (the quality of this relationship is correlated to it) whether or not the act is carried out.

	Average value	Minimum value	Maximum value	Total number of
You yourself.	15,22	-20	20	383
A member of your family	14,48	-20	20	382
A friend or co-worker	10,81	-20	20	384
A teammate	11,85	-20	20	384
Your team	12,87	-20	20	383
Society in general	6,04	-20	20	384
Together	11,87	-20	20	

(Cf **Table n° 35** on Tolerance of false declaration of age)

By weighting the responses with the ratings :

Not at all: -20

Rather no: -10

Rather yes 10



Absolutely yes: 20

The average of the answers to questions 15 to 20 demonstrates and justifies that the decision to denounce varies according to the victim of the injustice.

We can see that the more you distance yourself from the degree of interpersonal relationship, the more interest in whistle-blowing fades.

2.3 - The nature of the damage

The nature of the harm suffered by oneself is of paramount importance in deciding whether to proceed with the act of denunciation.

	Average value	Minimum value	Maximum value	Staff
21. Financial damage	11,64	-20	20	383
22. Honour crimes	12,85	-20	20	382
23. Material damage	9,08	-20	20	380
24. Impairment of health	15,20	-20	20	381
25. Waste of time	-1,17	-20	20	383
Together	9,51	-20	20	

Table 53 : Nature of Injury

If we weight the answers with the ratings: Not

at all: -20

Rather no: -10

Rather yes 10

Absolutely yes 20

The decision to denounce varies according to the type of harm suffered. Respondents will denounce more in the case of damage to health and honour, then more moderately in the case of financial and/or material damage.

In the field of sport, the stakes of the competition are important in the decision to denounce.

2.4- The relationship with the one who commits the mischief .

2.4.1 - From any athlete to a close teammate The cross-tabulation of answers to question 62 " *Anonymously and knowing that you will be protected to all required standards, are you likely to would you report an athlete you caught doping?* "and 66 "You suspect your close teammate of consuming products or using



processes to improve your sports performance: what would you do? The "What would you do?" process gives us the following results:

	I'm asking him to stop	I denounce him	I'm letting it go.	I don't know. I	Other answer	TOTAL
No answer	3	0	0	0	0	3
Unlikely	28	0	14	0	2	44
Fairly likely	163	4	14	13	1	195
Very likely	117	10	6	5	4	142
TOTAL	311	14	34	18	7	384

Table 54 : Order of dependence of the relationship

- The dependence is very significant. $\chi^2 = 48.75$, $ddl = 12$, $1-p = >99.99\%$.
- The values in the table are the number of citations for each pair of modalities.

We note that the majority of opinions state that if they catch any athlete doping, they will report him or her "Almost - probably and very probably". However, if it is one of their teammates, the vast majority say that they will not report him or her but will ask him or her to stop.

2.4.2 - Attitude towards doping and against the doping of a close teammate.

Cross-tabulation of responses to Q.54 " **Is the decision to report a suspicion of doping a good or a bad thing?** " and Q.66 " **You suspect your close teammate of consuming products or using processes to improve his or her sporting performance: what would you do?** " :

D°Dop Att/Suspension Dop Coq	I'm asking him to stop	I denounce	I'm letting it go.	I don't know. I	Other answer	TOTAL
No answer	1	0	0	0	0	1
Very good	152	10	13	6	4	185
Good	138	4	9	10	2	163
Wrong	9	0	10	2	0	21
Very bad	11	0	2	0	1	14
TOTAL	311	14	34	18	7	384

Table 55: Attitude towards doping of a close teammate

The dependence is very significant. $\chi^2 = 52.90$, $ddl = 16$, $1-p = >99.99\%$.



The values in the table are the number of citations for each pair of modalities.

Although the majority of respondents responded that reporting doping is a good or even very good thing, instead of using it if they suspect a close teammate, they will only ask him or her to stop.

2.4.3 - Injustice of doping and doping of a close team-mate

Cross-tabulation table of answers to questions 55 " *Do you feel a certain injustice in the face of doping in sport?* " and 66 " *You suspect your close team-mate of consuming products or using processes to improve his or her sporting performance: what would you do?* "

Q.55 / Q.66	No answer	Not at all.	A little	Many	TOTAL
I'm asking him to stop	1	3	56	251	311
I denounce him.	0	1	1	12	14
I'm letting it go.	0	2	11	21	34
I don't know. I don't	0	0	8	10	18
Other answer	0	1	0	6	7
TOTAL	1	7	76	300	384

Table 56: Injustice of doping and doping of a close teammate

The dependence is very significant. $\chi^2 = 27.05$, $ddl = 12$, $1-p = 99.24\%$. The values in the table are the number of citations for each pair of modalities.

Similarly, even if respondents feel a great deal of injustice towards the practice of doping, the vast majority of them will not denounce but will ask their doped teammate to stop.



THIRD LIMB

Part Three: Analysis and Reflections

The last part of this research consists of delving further into the critical moment of the switchover to denouncing or not denouncing a doping act. The results of the content analysis of the interview will be crucial in capitalizing on all the findings. Only then will it be possible to reconnect the information with our initial theoretical construction.



Secondly, the proposal of means to facilitate the denunciation of doping based on the results of the previous parts of our study in order to promote an effective policy of doping prevention within the National Sports Academy and the Ministry of Youth and Sports (MJS). This strategy of denunciation could be applied in the fight against doping in Madagascar but also, it is hoped, at the continental and even global level.

I- Interview content analysis

1- Reminder on theory and methodology.

This last study will be used to deepen this critical moment in the shift towards denouncing or not denouncing a doping act. It is generally accepted that the approach to social facts gives rise to two complementary conceptions: "the first consists in reconstructing social life, the 'system', on the basis of the action of individuals ; the second seeks to explain individual action on the basis of the interplay of social forces which crystallise in each one of us" (François DUBET).

Using content analysis, in an adapted form, we propose a reading of the doping denunciation from the individual's point of view. We are interested in details that may be inaccessible through other methods.

Recall the cognitive dissonance theory by referring to *Doise (1982)*. *Cognitive dissonance is situated in a strictly intra-individual framework. As a result, tension and imbalance will be felt in the "inner life". So that "what a subject does" - which is a specific act at a specific moment "t" - is not in dissonance with "what he thinks", i.e. his opinions, his attitudes, beliefs, convictions, values, etc., are not in dissonance with "what he thinks". - which are of a more general nature and more stable in relation to acts which are more conjunctural, more contextual, more circumstantial.*

The approach aims to "explore apparent and underlying meanings, to bring out the meaning that the subject gives to his actions (interpretation - attribution), and finally, to bring to light the psychic mechanisms that are mobilized there".

2- Purpose of content analysis

To locate the moment 't' of the click of the denunciation or the non denunciation of a doping act, to make appear the solution that the athlete



adopts in a situation of cognitive dissonance, through the explicit meaning of a structured discourse.

3- Step in the construction of a reading grid

To better identify what we expect to find, we propose an interview guide to refine the research and frame the analysis of the results obtained.

3.1- Elaboration of the maintenance guide

Pre-analysis: Impose parameters, indicators that are objectively verifiable.

-Introduce situations of "cognitive dissonance" and even consistency in the results of the interview.

The validation was done by the research team of the National Sports Academy.

3.2- Conducting the interview/interview

The interview, the subject of this content analysis, was conducted by supervisors who had already worked on the questionnaire survey.

3.3-Sampling procedure and standard of engagement for interviews

Initially, we planned to work with 24 individuals who had already participated in the questionnaire survey. This figure is the smallest representative of the mother sample. Unfortunately, the prevailing context in Madagascar, with competition virtually at a standstill for the year 2020, meant that we conducted only 09 interviews (slightly more than a third of the planned number). In our defence, the significant drop in the number of participants does not in any way detract from the interest of the approach, as it is a semi-directive interview aimed at obtaining details that can only be found at the individual level.

3.4- Conduct of investigations - Face to face interview with an interview guide in Malagasy language.

The Athlete or support personnel were contacted from a telephone number that he or she had voluntarily left during the questionnaire survey. (At that time, the interviewer had asked him to leave a contact if he was still willing to participate in the likely outcome of the research). They were invited to come to the National Sports Academy during the month of December 2020, for an individual interview (face-to-face). If they were unable to travel, the research team asked them to make an appointment at a location of their choice where the interview could take place.

To have an audio document, we chose to record the interview in order to respect the flow of the conversation. This method also makes it possible to



to point out small hesitations, differences in tone (assertive or with less conviction), details that are just as important. (see: Paradigm of Induced Hypocrisy).

3.5- Guide to the processing of results and processing of results

- Hearing: reading to the letter
- Transcript: The audio document we obtained is first transcribed into French (first meaning).
- Rewriting: 'refining' to find the underlying meaning (one second reading level), the subtext (figurative meaning).
- Trends that emerge from these interviews.

4- Setting the scene

After careful consideration of the results of the different parts of this research, the decision was made to create a 'fictitious situation' that takes into account deterrent and incentive factors, cognitive dissonance, and other variables influencing the reporting of doping.

(Investigator's Introduction)

After the customary greetings followed by a brief reminder about the research and the purpose of the interview, the interviewer had to obtain the consent of the interviewee, without forgetting to recall the anonymous nature and respect for ethical considerations of the research.

(Sentences in italics are read as they are)

This is the "final stage of the research project in co-partnership with the National Sports Academy (NSA) and the World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA) on the process of denouncing doping. This interview is confidential and anonymous. You will have total freedom as to the answers you will give, they will not be judged or evaluated, and their treatment will not be nominative".

Registration is done to facilitate future processing of results. The data will be destroyed after analysis.



According to the World Anti-Doping Agency, "doping is the use of any substance or method to trick athletes that is potentially harmful to their health and/or likely to enhance their performance" ¹² .

The hypothetical situation looks like this:

- *In a competition for the national team. (Indicator = competition stakes)*
- *You are a witness to an act of doping by an athlete/sportsman. (You can provide tangible evidence)*
- *Knowing that an Anti-Doping Officer is present and that a report can be made anonymously.*
(Indicator = Whistleblower channel)

- *At this very moment and under all these conditions,*

Do you denounce? Yes - No

Explain?

Parameter 1: *The doped athlete is a teammate but in a different category*

Parameter 2: *The athlete in question is a team-mate in the same category*

Parameter 3: *You know about doping before the competition* Parameter 4:

You know about doping after the competition Parameter 5: *You win the competition*

Parameter 6: *You are beaten by the doped-up athlete*

- *What could make you decide whether or not to report a doping case you witness?*
- *Which person(s) would you obey if asked to report or not to report a doping act that you witness?*

(Influenced relations)

¹² In: http://ethique.ulscn.qc.ca/fr/page/dopage_sportif/dopage_sportif.html#X8UHhJLvgpW6h1DP.99



- *If you were offered something in exchange for your silence, would you accept it? What would it be?*
- *What do you think is the best time to report a doping case you witness?*

5- Transcript

Interview n°1

At this precise moment and according to all these conditions,

- Do you denounce? Yes - No
- Can you explain?

Answer :

*" If I think my coach doesn't know about it, then I may report it.
If the coach knows about it but decides not to do anything,
then he must have his reason so I am not going to denounce*

Parameter 1: If it's a teammate? _

Answer :

" If it's a teammate, then I'm not going to report it. "

Parameter 2: If it is an opponent or a teammate who is competing with you for a place?

Answer :

*" If he is doped and he is very strong, then I may report him; if
he is doped and he is not competitive, then I will not report
him, but I will ask him to stop ". "*

Parameter 3: If you know about doping before the competition. Response

:

" It is possible that I denounce ". "

Parameter 4: If you are only aware of doping after the competition and the doped athlete has won.

Answer :

*" I'm not going to denounce. It's in the past, the competition is
over, even if I'm going to denounce, it won't bring me anything
more ". "*

What could make you decide whether or not to report a doping case you witness?

Answer :

*" If the doped athlete is the initiator of the doping, then I can
tolerate it; on the other hand, if the doping is
encouraged/suggested by friends, then I cannot tolerate it, I
will denounce it ". "*



Which person(s) would you obey if asked to report or not to report a doping act that you witness?

Answer :

" I will ask parents, those (educators) who follow us during the reunion. I will tell them what is going on, if they ask me to denounce to the president or if the president already knows ".

Would you accept if the president says not to denounce? _

Answer :

" Yes, I would. "

If you are offered something and asked not to report a doped-up athlete, what would you trade your silence for?

Answer :

" If the athlete becomes stronger than me through the practice of doping, then I will not accept any compensation in exchange for my silence ".

If you are offered money? _

Answer :

" Here in Madagascar, nobody will dare to offer you millions for this, maybe the person will offer a little something but I wouldn't accept. However, if the athlete in question remains less strong than I am despite his doping, then I would accept what I am offered ".

When do you think is the best time to report a doping case that you witness?

Answer :

" Speak to the doping manager anonymously and secretly, make sure that even teammates are not aware of the process ".

Interview No.

2

At this precise moment and according to all these conditions,

- Do you denounce? Yes - No
- Can you explain?

Answer :

" For me, it depends on the situation. If the athlete in question is on my team, then it will be difficult to report him. If it is an opposing player, then it is possible that I will report him because that is one of the possibilities in competition ".

Parameter 1: Known doping adversary before the competition _

Response :

" I could denounce him but it will depend on the situation. If I know that he is good and he's doping, then I report him; by



however, if it's not good, even if it's dope, I wouldn't mind . »

Parameter 2: Known doping adversary after competition Response :

*" It will always depend on the result. In case of defeat, it is possible that by revolt/reaction, I will denounce it. At that moment, I denounce him not out of jealousy (of his victory) but because doping is an illegal act.
If my team wins, I'm not going to denounce because doping wouldn't have changed anything ".*

Parameter 3: Is there a reason why you will denounce? Answer :

"If it's a direct competitor. If he's coveting the same position/place and he's doping".

If you are offered something and asked not to report a doped athlete, what would you trade your silence for?

Answer :

" It's complicated, it depends on the other team members. It is difficult to betray your team in the name of self-interest. Whatever the offer on the table, the team's interest comes before my own interest ".

A member of your entourage who could influence your decision whether or not to report a doping case.

Answer :

"In my opinion, in every club there is a hierarchy: the coach before the president. Before taking a decision, I will talk to the coach, if the coach asks me to denounce or simply talk to the president".

If you want to denounce but the president forbids you to do so? Answer :

" If, to my knowledge, the doped athlete is gifted/strong and dopes himself on top of that, it won't be a problem if I denounce him (not out of jealousy but in a loyal manner). Even if he's a direct competitor for a position, if he doesn't have a good level, it's not worth it if I denounce him ".

Coach tells you not to whistle-blow when you want to go to whistle-blowing?

Answer :

" It is the coach who has to know whether the athlete in question is strong or not, whether he or she is doping; moreover, we (me and the coach) will have to have the same opinion on the matter. The coach knows what is good for the team, on the level of his team, the performance



individual of each player, what his team could or could not do; if he is caught by a team that is usually quite weak, surely he will not tell us not to report a proven doping case ".

When do you think is the best time to report a doping case that you witness?

Answer :

" It would be best to denounce before the game starts.

This would take away all other discussion. If you denounce after a defeat, denunciation could be interpreted as a form of intolerance of defeat, one could be called a 'sore loser'. It's better to denounce before the game starts, at that moment everything is still clear . »

Interview n°3

At this precise moment and according to all these conditions,

- Do you denounce? Yes - No
- Can you explain?

Answer :

" I must denounce, I report to the person responsible for doping that there is such a case and that he must keep an eye on such and such a person. If, after the competition, an unexpected result is found and the coach himself believes that it is suspicious. In truth, it is better to report when you see one, to the person responsible for doping but not to the athlete or the coach . »

Parameter 1: The doped athlete is a friend or teammate _

Response :

" You are a model citizen. You can't be complicit in things that go wrong, whether it's your athlete or not, you have to talk about it . »

Parameter 2: What could make you not report?

Answer :

" In fact, it's a kind of betrayal of oneself. Whether you like it or not, that person will always be caught given the current situation. The important thing is to respect the law, to take all the measures so that the person can enjoy his real performance. (...) doping touches the very essence of humanity so I cannot tolerate . »

If you are offered something in exchange for your silence? Answer

:



" *I am not a person who can be corrupted. I don't like evil, how much I like it, I don't subscribe to it if it's evil, because it's betraying oneself.* »

Is there anyone who could influence you and whom you would obey regarding your decision to report or not?

Answer :

" *It can happen, it would be selfish, but as long as it doesn't respect the rules of the game, whatever it is, I don't agree. I still agree that if doping is a priority at the international level, there is a reason.* »

Interview n°4

At this precise moment and according to all these conditions,

- Do you denounce? Yes - No
- Can you explain?

Answer :

" *Yes, because the competition is not following its normal course* "

Parameter 1: The doped athlete is a friend or teammate _

Response :

" *Yes, I will denounce because it's cheating* "

Parameter 2 : What is - what could push you not to denounce?

Answer :

" *I talk to him, I talk to him first but if he does it (doping) I denounce him. If it's before the action (act), I talk to him, but if it's afterwards, I denounce him because someone is going to lose...; I dissuade him before he does it (doping)* "

Parameter 3: Whether it's a teammate or an opponent? Answer

:

" *I will always denounce* "

Parameter 4: If it evolves in a different category from yours? Answer :

" *I will denounce because it will harm someone else* "

If you are offered something in exchange for your silence? Answer

:

" *We must denounce because it creates nuisances, it creates victims* "

Is there anyone who could influence you and whom you would obey regarding your decision to report or not?

Answer :

" *Maybe it can happen but I won't accept* "

If it is your coach for example?



Answer :

" It's not possible (...) that the coach dissuades me from denouncing "
When is your favorite time to report?

Answer :

" No preference, as soon as it happens, you have to denounce "

Interview No.

5

At this precise moment and according to all these conditions,

- Do you denounce? Yes - No
- Can you explain?

Answer :

" For me, doping is cheating, and that I have proof of the act of doping, but as a semi-professional, I want to take up this challenge, to measure myself against an athlete who is doping. There is a desire to see the difference between a clean athlete and a doped-up athlete. I can take it as a challenge ! »

Parameter 1: Doping cases seen before the

competition Response :

" If it's a competition with no major stakes, I can tolerate; if the stakes of the competition are high, like in the Indian Ocean Islands Games, where there are anti-doping tests, but also the duty to represent the country well, then I have to talk to the coach about what's going on, then we'll see what happens next.

I know there is a difference between a doped-up athlete and a clean athlete. There is an overkill, an extra effort you have to make to beat him; it can be a blocking factor and that will prevent you from winning. The doped athlete wants to win by all means while you have gone through a preparation season that can fly away because of this . »

Parameter 2: In case of defeat and after the competition

Answer : *" There, I denounce for sure. In an international competition, a doped-up athlete can be champion, a medal winner, but after an unexpected test can be stripped of his title and even sanctioned after confirmation of the test. It may take one or more months, but we can denounce it because it is part of the rules of professional sport. This prevents cheating because every athlete makes an effort to win a competition .*

Parameter 3: The athlete in question is a teammate, and that only one athlete will qualify.

Answer :

" First of all, as a friend, I'm going to talk to him first. Suppose this happens before the competition, then I'll ask him to stop doping. I'll raise awareness about the harms of drugs and how to stop them.



the practice of doping. If he doesn't confess or if he prefers to lie to me but continues to do it in secret, I think that this will come out because there will be consequences or signs that will appear. During the training sessions, there will be parents or coaches that I can talk to about it. If everything doesn't go as it should, then I will make a decision. This is necessary because otherwise our friendship may suffer from the situation . »

Talking to the coach but the coach says to let him do it/not to report? Answer

:

" At that time, I will listen to the coach's arguments. When we denounce, we have to make him go through a test to prove doping and so that everyone can see the proof. It is difficult to overrule the coach's opinion because he is 'the coach', he must be listened to but he must also argue. If his argument is insufficient, I will make the decision to talk to the members of the Federation - asking them to have a test .

Apart from the coach, who else could tell you to report or not to report?

Answer :

" The advisors and technical staff members of the Federation, the president of the club ".

If you witness a doping case, what can we offer you so that you don't report it?

Answer:

"It doesn't work for me. What we can do is talk. Bribing me is not the answer. If it's a friend, I'll give him solutions, try to convince him not to dope. I will let him know that you can be deprived of your title if doping is proven (unannounced test) and that you can also be suspended for five years. It is better to train well, eat well, get advice from a doctor, find legal ways to fight fatigue ".

In your opinion, when is the best time to report a doping case? Answer :

" In competition where there is a doping test, with procedures to follow ".

When will you report a proven doping case? Answer :

" If during training I notice something abnormal, I will talk to my coach, if he doesn't listen to me, then I will talk to the Federation advisors. (Respect for hierarchy) . »

Interview n°6



- At this precise moment and according to all these conditions,
- Do you denounce? Yes - No
 - Can you explain?

Answer :

" I really denounce (...), this is still only a selection test, what would it be like if it were a real competition, it's like an arm that is used to being extended that you can no longer bend. It would become a bad habit. Another thing, I am obliged to denounce since I am an educator . »

Parameter 1: Would it make a difference if it is a friend or a teammate?

Answer :

" My answer does not change because I am an educator and I do not want to be an accomplice to this. Education too..., sport is not about seeking glory but you have to have modesty. I would consider myself an accomplice if I know for a fact that he is doing it and I don't talk about it. If it is a person I really know, it is possible, even for the first case, that before I denounce, I address myself to her first to correct her, "what are you doing?" like that and afterwards if she doesn't accept, I will be obliged to denounce. If I can still settle this between us so that she stops and if I know that she has really stopped then it is already ok (I don't denounce); If she is an acquaintance or not, being an educator, I prefer to correct first to go in the right way but if she doesn't accept, I will denounce without hesitation! Even if it is my child . »

Parameter 2: What would you do if you were informed about doping before the competition?

Answer :

" Maybe if the act is really consummated, then maybe I'll report it, because it's already consummated, I can't act preventively by trying to dissuade it; If it's before, it would be prevention, all athletes should be on an equal footing ."

Parameter 3: Would your decision be influenced by the outcome of the competition?

Answer :

" I denounce if he wins it's because of doping, I'm not going to slander someone if it's without proof, if he loses, I still denounce saying that even if he dopes he doesn't even win ."

What would be your favourite time to denounce? _

Answer :

" Whistleblowing should be done before the competition, as soon as you whistleblow, those responsible should take appropriate action. If it's afterwards, it's as if you can't stand defeat,



or bad loser. Or that if you lose, you denounce and if you win, you don't care, you wait at the turn . »

Interview No.

7

At this precise moment and according to all these conditions,

- Do you denounce? Yes - No
- Can you explain?

Answer :

" I will denounce if I am a witness and have evidence of doping. This is a robbery. If I can prove the athlete's guilt, then surely, I will denounce it .

Parameter 1 = If it's a teammate? _

Answer :

" It can change things a little bit. However, if it's to the detriment of someone (clean sportsman), even if it's a friend, I have to denounce him so that it doesn't happen again and so that I don't serve as a 'model' for others. The educational side takes precedence over friendship . »

Parameter 2: You are aware of doping before the competition Answer :

" If I know about it before the competition but I can't avoid it, then I denounce it. I first try approaches to avoid doping. If I succeed, then I don't report ."

Parameter 3: After the match and it is the doped athlete who wins Answer :

" Sport has its rules, if you have to be disqualified because you have doped then it doesn't matter who you are, friend or foe, winner or loser. Doping is a 'foul' and it doesn't matter which athlete commits the foul. Whoever dopes must be sanctioned ."

Parameter 4: Doping tolerance _

Response :

"The only case I can tolerate is if the doped athlete did not initiate the doping; if it is the entourage (parents or coach) that makes him take something without his knowledge".

Parameter 5: Cases of doping that you must absolutely denounce _

Response :

" The fight against doping, even at the international level, is aimed at educating athletes to be clean. After being sanctioned, some doped athletes have been able to resume competition. It can be said that denunciation of doping brings improvements, denunciation aims to make the athlete aware of the right attitude in the practice of sport.



Whistle-blowing is not a bad thing. It is a tool that can be used in the educational process of an athlete. Every offence leads to a sanction and every athlete must respect the rules in force. Breaking the law will not be without consequences, and I am strict on this point . »

When do you think is the best time to report a doping case that you witness?

Answer :

" I go directly to denunciation if the existence of doping is known in advance. If the doping is known after the competition, it must also be reported because it is possible that the doped athlete will be selected in place of another. Nowadays, titles and rankings can be withdrawn in case an athlete's guilt regarding doping is proven . »

Interview n°8

At this precise moment and according to all these conditions,

- Do you denounce? Yes - No
- Can you explain?

Answer :

*" I denounce it ! (...)
Doping is a prohibited practice! Everything must start from there, an athlete who is doping should not be able to join a national selection, he should not even be able to participate in any competition ."*

If the doping athlete happens to be your friend? Are you going to report him?

Answer :

" Whoever, for me, doping should not be tolerated. It is a reprehensible act and when it is not allowed then it is not allowed ".

If you learn that the winner of the competition has been doped? _

Answer :

" I will make a statement, a claim to make known the facts ".

If the athlete who has been doped does not win the competition? What are you going to do?

Answer:

" There, I hesitate a little because I'm sure that, despite his failure, his goal was to win. It's already a form of punishment for him. At a time like this, I think I'm just going to set him straight because sport is also a means of education. If he does it again, I will surely report him ."



Is there a special circumstance for not denouncing an act of doping?

Answer :

" If the athlete in question is doped but without his or her knowledge. Perhaps he may have taken a drug containing a prohibited substance without knowing it. So there is the question of intent. At this point, I'm not going to report him . »

In the case of an athlete who is doping, what could he or she offer you to keep you quiet?

Answer :

" It's a bit difficult, I'm not going to get into it; there's a limit to everything. I never get involved in this kind of scam. That's the education I received ."

Who would you obey if told not to report a doping case you witness?

Answer :

" I can't think of a particular person who would have this influence on me; however, I couldn't do otherwise if someone threatens me (threatens to kill me). Even then, if my safety is assured, I will still report it . »

When do you think the best time to report a doping case is when?

Answer :

"Before the competition. If it's after, a lot of things can be questioned. For example, you have to go through a doping test.
»

Interview No.

9

At this precise moment and according to all these conditions,

- Do you denounce? Yes - No
- Can you explain?

Answer :

" I denounce if I have the proof. I denounce because it may reduce my chance of being selected. It is possible that I will be beaten and that he will be the one who passes in selection . »

If the athlete in question happens to be a friend of yours? _

Answer :

" I denounce it anyway because we should have the same chance to win, maybe if I dope too, we will find this equality of chance. If I don't dope myself, but he does, then I'm going to denounce him . »

If the doped athlete is your friend but not your direct competitor?



Answer :

" *In such a case, I am not going to denounce it . ».*

Why? Answer :

" *Because he is a friend and my place is not at stake ".*

If you are aware of the doping case before the competition? Answer :

" *If I know about it before the competition, then I denounce it. This preserves the equal opportunity of all participants. Competitors will be judged on their own performance . »*

If you know about doping after the competition, will you report it? Or, will it depend on the result?

Answer 1 :

" *It won't really depend on the result, but I wonder if one could still prove the guilt of a doped athlete if one waits until the competition is over . »*

(Interviewer Relaunch: Yes, it can still be demonstrated) _

Answer 2 :

"*If that's the way it is, I'll still report him and it's up to the test to prove his guilt or not . »*

Question of

the interviewee : "Can doping be proven before or after competition? »

Investigator's response : " Yes "

Can victory or defeat influence your decision to denounce or not to denounce?

Answer :

" *No, this does not affect my decision. I respect "fair play"; however, if I have proof of doping, then I will denounce it . ».*

Is there any particular reason why you should not report a doping case?

Answer :

" *If I know the athlete, and he usually performs well even if he doesn't dope, then I can tolerate if he does dope .*

[pauses, pauses for reflection]

"*...or s i inadvertently, an athlete takes a drug that turns out to be a doping drug . »*

Is there any particular reason why you should absolutely report a doping case?

Answer :



" *If the doping is intentional . ».*

If you are a witness to a doping case and want to denounce it; what could we offer you so that you don't denounce?

Answer :

" *I can accept a proposal if it happens before the competition. Indeed, I could still defend my chance in the competition, it may not win automatically. I may not honour our deal and do everything I can to beat him . »*

Concerning the proposal, what could it be? Answer :

" *Money can be ! ».*

Is there anyone who can tell you not to report when you feel like it?

Answer :

" *Maybe this person exists! Maybe you should not denounce, otherwise there will be various consequences. Maybe you'll be threatened, or pressured ."*

Who is it, coach or president? Answer

:

" *Maybe it's one of them. If it's the coach, I can do otherwise; but if it's the president or someone in the department, I have to comply; if not, my career may suffer . »*

When do you think is the right time to report an act of doping? Answer :

" *It's before the competition. We'll see what happens: disqualification or not ."*

6- Decryption

This second level of reading of individual interviews requires special methodological provisions.

In order to have a certain fluidity in the decoding of the interviews, it was necessary to create a reading grid that took into account the objectives and purposes of the content analysis:

Moment of changeover to denunciation or non-denunciation

-Cognitive dissonance (reduction or deletion)

-Level of tolerance for the unequal opportunities created by doping



- External influences
- Ideal time for denunciation

Interview n°1

1- Identity :

Sport ive

Collective Sport (Handball) 2-

Questioning

2.1- Tipping point and threshold of acceptability of the inequality of opportunity caused by doping :

The sportswoman said she did not want to report a teammate who is doping, but she would be tempted to report her if she was competing for the same position as her. Likewise, she will not report an athlete who is doping but does not perform, i.e. if the doping does not influence the result of the competition.

There is a particular emphasis on self-interest in making the decision to report: "no reporting if there is no obvious individual interest".

The trigger or the moment of changeover to denunciation is therefore the moment when one touches one's personal interest.

2.2- Situation and moment of cognitive dissonance with the proposed solution: reduction of dissonance or suppression of dissonance.

According to the athlete, doping should not be encouraged. Otherwise, if an athlete is doping because he or she has been encouraged to do so, she will probably denounce it.

2.3-Doping denunciation and external influence :

The opinion of the coach, the educators and the club president is very important. Everything depends on them. The decision to whistle-blow or not to whistle-blow is rather associated with the coach's decision.

2.4-Ideal time for the denunciation of doping

The denunciation must be made before the competition because if it is after, she thinks that it is no longer admissible. It was noted that the Commission did not yet have all the information it needed to know about the denunciation of doping.



Interview n°2

1- Identity :

Sportif

Collective Sport

(Volleyball) 2-Questioning

2.1- Tilting moment :

"If it's a direct competitor. If he's coveting the same spot and he's doping.
"

The decision to denounce is not motivated mainly by the fact that a sportsman, friend or opponent is doping. It is mainly motivated by the result. Even if he is an opponent, he will not report him if the result is in his favour; on the other hand, even if he is a teammate, he will report him if he wins or takes his place.

2.2- Acceptability of the inequality of opportunity caused by doping :

In a rather indirect way, we can highlight a very clear-cut opinion of our sportsman on the issue of equal opportunity. "Even if he's a direct competitor for a position, if he doesn't have a good level, there's no point in me denouncing him". He is unconsciously driven by a desire to preserve equality of opportunity. The peculiarity of his reasoning lies in the fact that, for him, doping as a practice has no importance from an ethical or legal point of view but can allow a competitor to take his place. On this point he disagrees.

2.3- Situation and moment of cognitive dissonance with the proposed solution: reduction of dissonance or suppression of dissonance.

It is more difficult to denounce a teammate who is doping; on the other hand, it is easier for him to denounce a doped-up opponent. However, if he has to report a doped teammate, he will do so if the doped teammate takes his place. The bond of friendship is important, but it takes precedence over personal interest.

2.4-Doping denunciation and external influence

The coach has a great influence on the decision to report or not to report. The athlete will adhere to the decision he or she makes. We can talk about a total and blind adherence.

2.5-Ideal time for the denunciation of doping It

would be before the match starts.



Interview n°03

1- Identity :

Male

Support Staff (Gymnastics) 2-

Questioning

2.1- Tilting moment :

"Doping touches the very essence of humanity, so I cannot tolerate it". Once faced with an act of doping, he will logically denounce it. Moreover, he had stated that he is 'incorruptible on this point'.

Reasons have been cited to support this assertion: "to be a model citizen", "respect for the law", "concern for true sporting performance", "not to be an accomplice to doping".

In this case, the denunciation of doping is a spontaneous act. It is rooted in internalized values and norms and established as a principle of action.

2.2- Acceptability of the inequality of opportunity caused by doping :

"Having a real performance" can be translated as competing on equal terms. It is an indirect affirmation of his intolerance of the inequality of opportunity caused by the use of doping.

2.3-Doping denunciation and external influence

There may be external influences, but doping must be denounced.

2.4- Situation and moment of cognitive dissonance with the proposed solution: reduction of dissonance or suppression of dissonance.

The question of cognitive dissonance is not really relevant here. There is a strong coherence between knowledge, attitude and action taken. The fact that it is a support staff certainly plays an important role in this.

2.5-Ideal time for the denunciation of doping :

"It is better to denounce when you see them, to go to the person responsible for doping, but not to the athlete or the coach.



Interview n°4

1-Identity

Sportive

Individual sport (Judokate)

2-Questioning

2.1- Tilting moment :

By the time she learns about doping.

2.2- Acceptability of the inequality of opportunity caused by doping :

With the practice of doping, 'the competition does not follow its normal course'. It can be said that the equal chance of winning is compromised. She does not want 'the practice of doping' to interfere with this normal course of competition.

2.3- Situation and moment of cognitive dissonance with the proposed solution: reduction of dissonance or suppression of dissonance.

"It doesn't matter if the doped athlete is a friend or an opponent, same category or not, I denounce him or her because it's cheating. There is a very frank, very assertive opinion on his willingness to denounce a doping case.

We briefly reread his interview questionnaire sheet for further explanation. On the reason why she is going to denounce an act of doping (Question 73), she emphasized the fact that "a feeling of injustice that demoralizes and pushes people to act, to take action, is very strong". From that point on, everything deviated in a coherent way. The practice of doping represents all this.

2.4-Doping denunciation and external influence :

On this issue, there is no one who has influence on our judokate. For example, she does not believe that her coach can dissuade her from not denouncing a doping case. However, the moment she becomes aware of doping is important. "If I find out about it before the competition, I talk to him, I dissuade him not to report doping because there would be someone ('clean athlete') who will lose his place. The time when she learns about doping can influence her action. Warn before denouncing it.

2.5-Ideal time for the denunciation of doping :



It is preferable to denounce the practice of doping as soon as it is known.

Interview n°5

1-Identity

Sport ive

Individual sport (Heptathlon) 2-

Questioning

2.1-Agree of acceptability of the inequality of opportunity caused by doping :

"Torn between her self-confidence and curiosity, while knowing that doping is a cheat, she wants to take up the challenge of "seeing the difference between a clean athlete and a doped athlete. She justifies this by her desire to surpass herself and perhaps to beat the athlete who has been doped.

2.2- Tilting moment :

- "If the stakes of the competition are high, like in the Indian Ocean Islands Games, where there are anti-doping tests, but also the duty to represent the country well, then I have to talk to the coach about what's going on, then we'll see what happens next.

- If she gets beaten by a doped-up athlete, "then she's sure to report it". 2.3-

Situation and moment of cognitive dissonance with the solution proposed: reduction of dissonance or removal of dissonance.

If the jock in question is a friend, she'll talk to him first. "This is necessary if not, our friendship may suffer from the situation".

2.4-Doping denunciation and external influence :

If the coach dissuades her from not denouncing, she will first listen to the coach's arguments; if her arguments are insufficient, she will inform the other higher authorities of the situation. Straight, incorruptible and sure, she lacks, however, information on the correct steps to take to report a doping case outside of official competition.

2.5-Ideal time for the denunciation of doping :

It may proceed to whistle-blowing at competitions where Doping Control Officers are present.



It is more inclined to report at national competitions with no major stakes.

Interview n°6

1-Identity

Female

Support Staff (Swimming) 2-

Questioning

2.1-Agree of acceptability of the inequality of opportunity caused by doping :

"All athletes must be put on an equal footing". This is another way of affirming the need to respect equality of opportunity.

2.2- Tilting moment :

It considers denunciation to be an obligation and duty for educators. However, denunciation is not the first action it would take in the presence of a proven case of doping. She will first try to persuade the athlete not to dope and then to correct him or her by showing the right way. It is only if this fails that she will denounce it.

The shift towards denunciation would take place when she became aware of the failure of the attempt at prevention. At that moment, she would denounce without hesitation, whatever her relationship with the doped person, and whatever the latter's performance.

2.3- Situation and moment of cognitive dissonance with the proposed solution: reduction of dissonance or suppression of dissonance.

The dissonance lies between the obligation to report a doping case and the duty to educate. For her, before denouncing, we must first deter.

2.4-Ideal time for the denunciation of doping :

Its ideal time to report a doping case is before a competition begins so that there is no misinterpretation of its decision.

Interview n°7

1-Identity



Male

Support Staff (Foot Ball) 2-

Questioning

2.1- Acceptance level of doping :

If the decision to dope does not come from the athlete himself but is suggested or imposed by the entourage, doping could be tolerated by our subject. Apart from that, for him, any act of doping deserves to be sanctioned and should be denounced.

2.2- Tilting moment :

It is recognized that the answers given are changeable. It is difficult for us to pinpoint the exact moment of changeover.

2.3- Situation and moment of cognitive dissonance with the proposed solution: reduction of dissonance or suppression of dissonance.

This interview reveals that this person will easily denounce a proven doping case for ethical reasons. Nevertheless, interpersonal relationships will have a certain influence on his or her decisions because in the presence of a friend or acquaintance who has been doped, a small hesitation to denounce is felt. To reduce the cognitive dissonance that arises, she will appeal to her "moralizing side" and will put education ahead of friendship and will end up denouncing.

2.4-Ideal time for the denunciation of doping :

According to him, at any time, as soon as the existence of a doping case is known, there should be a denunciation.

Interview n°8

1-Identity

Male

Athlete & Support Staff (Badminton) 2-

Questionnaire

2.1-Consideration of the acceptability of the practice of doping.

He could tolerate an unintentional act of doping. His judgment will therefore focus on the intent but not on the product.

2.2- Tilting moment :



He perceives doping as a breach of the rules and a prohibited practice and is therefore reprehensible. This attitude towards doping means that he denounces without hesitation a proven case so that there can be a sanction against the doped person.

2.3-Doping denunciation and external influence :

No form of authority (administrative or other) would be enough to dissuade him from denouncing; on the other hand, if under duress and his life depended on it, he could obey someone. Even so, if his safety as a whistleblower is assured, he will still report.

2.5-Ideal time for denouncing doping: The ideal time

to denounce is before the competition.

Interview n°9

1-Identity

Sportif

Individual sport (Badminton)

2-Questioning

2.1-Agree of acceptability of the inequality of opportunity caused by doping :

He believes that every athlete who participates in a competition should have the same chance to win. For him, doping disrupts this equality of opportunity and must be denounced.

2.2- Tilting moment :

The switchover to whistle-blowing will be effective at the moment when one's personal interests, in particular one's sporting career, are affected.

2.3- Situation and moment of cognitive dissonance with the proposed solution: reduction of dissonance or suppression of dissonance.

He could refrain from denouncing in case:

- The person on drugs is a friend or a teammate,
- He is already performing without resorting to doping and that doping has no obvious influence on his performance.

This is not about ethics and regulations, but about self-interest.



2.4-Doping denunciation and external influence :

He accepts authority, especially that emanating from the administration. 2.5-Ideal time for the denunciation of doping :

According to him, the lie would denounce him before a competition, in which the doped person participates, begins.

7- Summary

Our main concern is to determine, as far as possible, the point in time "t" in the decision-making process at which the shift in the outcome towards denunciation or non-reporting - considered as reduction or erasure of cognitive dissonance - occurs.

"Cognitive dissonance occurs within a strictly intra-individual framework (Doise, 1982). Regardless of "what an individual thinks", what a subject does at a time "t" is a means of reducing the dissonance that may exist within him or her. The "decision" has the effect of rebalancing a psychic state.

Observed case: " *It is difficult to denounce a teammate who is doping, but he will do so if he takes his place.* "
(For example, in interview 2 :

Question : In this case, would you denounce?

Answer : If the athlete in question is on my team, then it will be difficult to report him/her.

Question : Is there a reason why you will denounce? Answer :

If you covet the same position, and it is doped)

It's a contractual-titudinal act. Friendship (value) has an important place but is inferior to self-interest. Despite the fact that the doped athlete is a teammate, his or her denunciation is the solution that balances his or her condition.

However, this need for consistency is not the same. Some can endure more ambiguity.

Following the example of the sportsman in interview 9, he may not denounce a competitor who is doping if he can also dope himself, thus preserving equality of opportunity to the detriment of the ethical question.



NB: doping creates an inequality of opportunity.



II- Interpretations, discussions and suggestions based on the results

We have noted a differentiated appropriation of the denunciation of doping.

It meets specific needs. Two major trends can be identified:

- Individual interest of a purely selfish nature.

This case is represented by the athlete who admits not to denounce a teammate or friend who is doping but will denounce him anyway if the latter takes his place. The ethical issue of doping is not taken into account, only the personal interest is important. The dilemma consists of "preserving friendship even if it means losing the competition or denouncing a teammate who is doping to the probable detriment of a friendship.

- Values-driven denunciation.

This is an act whose basis lies in the ethical question of doping. Often, this type of denunciation is spontaneous and should be encouraged and inculcated in athletes and support personnel. Work will have to be undertaken in this direction.

To illustrate this, the intersection between the perception of doping as an injustice and the action to be taken in the face of doping by a close teammate demonstrates the need to raise awareness of the issue of transgression of morals and the Code of Ethics in the practice of anti-doping education (question 55 and question 66). Indeed, instead of moving on to denunciation (12 out of 384), the vast majority (251 out of 384) stated that they would ask close teammates to stop, if there was a suspicion of



consumption of products or use of processes to improve sports performance.

1 - Contribution of the research on the initial problematic

Let us return to our research hypothesis: "Awareness of the breakdown of the equal opportunities mechanism for personal reasons and of a conflict of interest at an inter-individual level is the trigger point for the process of denouncing doping".

Considering the results of the survey questionnaires as well as the results of the analysis of the interviews, it can be said that it is validated.

The trigger point for the doping report process is either :

- In the breach of the equal opportunity mechanism engendered by the practice of doping, or
- In the preservation of individual interest

1.1- Incentives and disincentives for reporting doping

Even if the desire to denounce exists, its implementation depends on other factors. Having a favourable attitude to whistle-blowing is not enough.

Let's talk about the knowledge of the modality of use for the practice of denunciation of a doping act. 27.08% of the respondents said that they go to the competition organizers to report doping. Many admitted not knowing the way to do this: "don't know 30.73% (i.e. 118 respondents)". There is very little knowledge of how to report.

➤ Incentive effectiveness



We introduce this concept after pointing the cursor on the factors that encourage and discourage reporting an act of doping.

Disincentives: Brake and Obstacle	Incentive factors: Motor and energy
<ul style="list-style-type: none">-Difficulty in gathering evidence of an act of doping (279 or 72.7% of respondents)-Not knowing how to report (252 or 65.6%)-Lack of trust in the institution and/or the person when receiving the denunciation (212 or 55.2% of).	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- A sure and credible result of denunciation, (69.8%)- A feeling of injustice that demoralizes and pushes people to act, to take action is very strong (60.9%)- That the denunciation be anonymous (58.1%).

Acting for "incentive effectiveness" means reflecting on the "dissuasive and incentive factors" of denouncing doping. Everything possible should be done to remove the obstacles and various obstacles to denunciation.

First of all, we have to resolve the issue of the difficulty of compiling evidence.

Next, make known the modalities to be followed to denounce.

Finally, every effort should be made to ensure that confidence in the institution or person upon receipt of a denunciation is intact.

We also need to work on 'push factors'.

- A sure and credible result of denunciation

This subject has been raised many times by our respondents. Some of them have already denounced but have had no follow-up or no positive results. A strong



feeling of injustice results from this missed appointment and acts against any future act of denunciation. The work therefore consists in restoring this relationship of trust.

- A sense of injustice that demoralizes and pushes people to act, to take action is very strong.

This is the athlete's (or support personnel's) perception of 'doping'. Denunciation of doping will be made if the person concerned feels 'a sense of injustice' towards the athlete. We need to do a lot of awareness-raising. The aim is to raise awareness, to make everyone understand that doping is an injustice, an immoral and unsportsmanlike act. Once this perception is established, denunciation of doping will be more spontaneous.

- That the denunciation be anonymous.

According to the conclusion on the surveys of Malagasy organizations, the anonymity of the whistleblower would seem to many, about something that is close to their hearts, being identified, does not pose too much of a problem for them. Indeed, it was noted that in the area of corruption, whistleblowers (whose identity is revealed) are more numerous than those who make reports (i.e. anonymous).

When it comes to reporting doping, things seem to be very different. We know that it is difficult to prove an act of doping. Thus, doubt sets in with the witness. The problem changes with the concern to make a safe, reliable and fair denunciation. Precautions must be taken: avoid a denunciation based on a just error (without guilty intent). Overcoming the difficulty of having irrefutable evidence. Differentiate between suspicion of doping and the actual act of doping.



1.2- Typical ideal as an analytical tool: Typical whistleblower, typical situation favourable to whistleblowing.

We do not strictly speaking have a typical whistleblower, but we can speak of a 'typical situation' favourable to whistleblowing.

In response to the research questions, the click of the denunciation (or non-reporting) = freeze frame of the moment 't'.

The 't' moment of decision making responds to a specific state that is related to the psychological well-being of an athlete or support personnel. Depending on the individual, it is intimately intertwined with individual interests, values and attitudes. It is therefore relative to each individual.

In general, it can be situated towards "the end of tolerance caused by a strong sense of injustice, accentuated by the stakes of competition, external pressures, the sacrifice and effort that has been made and the harm suffered".

-Doping Intolerant

-Doping is an injustice (negative perception of doping)

-Stakes of the competition (different if a competition without major stakes)

E.g.: case of an athlete under investigation who has stated that he will only denounce if the competition is of capital importance (IJIO qualification, National Team Selection)

-Pressure from the entourage or from the athlete him/herself Injuries suffered (effort made, various sacrifices, etc.)

2- Suggestions and perspectives



This section includes proposals for practices and actions that could be taken to encourage and support the reporting of doping by athletes and their support personnel.

2.1- To denounce any act of doping: "Obligation to report and denounce doping".

Here is an overall trend regarding Malagasy athletes and support staff in terms of denouncing an injustice.

Let's go back to the answers to question 26, "Outside of sport, have you ever denounced someone or something that you found unfair? ", 32.9% have already denounced an injustice.

Cross-referencing the answers to questions 33 and 34, i.e. "In the practice of your sport, have you ever witnessed an injustice?" and "If yes : Did you intend to denounce?" We had 184 out of 334 who witnessed an injustice and intended to denounce, that is 55.09%.

If one compares the intention to denounce injustices in the societal domain and that of injustices in the field of sport, one can see a certain predominance for the latter. Injustice in the field of sport is more conducive to denunciation. This trend should be encouraged.

Work is needed on the "knowledge" and "attitude" component so that the decision to denounce doping in sport is a matter of course.

Let us establish a "duty to denounce" through awareness-raising on the positive impact of denunciation in the fight against doping. We must make every effort to ensure that every act of doping seen by a witness is denounced. It does not matter the links between the person who is doping and the witness. Indeed, we know that it is more difficult to denounce a teammate than an opponent. The watchword should be the "obligation to reveal any act of doping".



With regard to awareness-raising for the denunciation of doping. The following parameters should be taken into consideration:

Subject: Favours voluntary - spontaneous denunciation

Target: to extend as far as possible beyond the sportsman and his direct entourage. Include journalists, doctors, police, etc. Integrate the fight against doping into Physical and Sports Education courses, clubs and sports associations.

2.2- Enhance the notion of "denunciation" of doping as a legal and legitimate act.

It is possible to devise a legal text on the denunciation of doping. The State's commitment to the implementation of a national anti-doping policy must be strengthened. The advantage will be felt in the dissuasive effectiveness of all anti-doping arsenals.

'At the individual level, the level of integration of the moral and legal basis of the fight against doping influences whether or not an act of doping is reported. It is a rational choice dictated by integrated values and established as a line of conduct . We enter the structure of behaviour. "Legitimacy is what founds (justifies & authorizes) an actor, an institution to exist or to act" (Lebaron, 2014). We are familiar with this reasoning. Through the questionnaire "CAP: Knowledge, Attitude and Practice", we have considered this interdependence between perception and practice in the denunciation of doping.

The hierarchy of considerations given to words varies according to context. We have seen that other words revolve around whistleblowing, such as "informer", "accuser" and "whistleblower". If in the mid-18th century



century, Diderot ¹³ affirmed that the whistle-blower was different from the accuser and the informer (. . .), force and to recognize that the meaning of words can evolve, the perception can change from one era to another, from one country to another.

A work of definition on 'denunciation of doping' is more than necessary. It must be understood as a rational action, based on legality and supported by legitimacy. In Madagascar, the perception surrounding the word "denunciation" seems to constitute an obstacle to its adoption as a legal practice even if with the actions carried out by BIANCO and the other organisations mentioned in our survey, a thorough work exists and seems to be on the right track to succeed in changing its perception.

The counter-example on this "dissuasive to denunciation" attitude is given by Malagasy combat sports practitioners. Many fighters enthusiastically accept to challenge an opponent of higher weight or age category. For them, there is no question of denouncing, one must show courage and not refuse the fight. At that moment, denouncing will simply be assimilated to an admission of weakness.

2.3 - Preserving equality of opportunity in the practice of sport

At all costs, sport must represent that ground where inequality of opportunity has lost its place. Doping has no place in sport.

The degree of importance given to equal opportunities determines the ability to report. (To be verified)



¹³ Diderot and D'Alembert, The Encyclopedia 1751-1772





General Conclusion

Since their revolution in 1789, the French have given a sense of value to citizens who denounce attempts or consummate acts of misdemeanours and crimes. However, the significant attribution of the term informer and its malicious acts reigned at that time. The informer was despicable, odious and cowardly, while the whistleblower was a good citizen, a symbol of republican civility, and whistleblowing was even a civic obligation.

History has taught us that denunciation has been an integral part of the judicial process since the date of promulgation of the Malagasy penal code in October 1960.

As of this year, failure to report an attempted or completed crime is punishable by imprisonment and payment of a fine. What is important to note is that this legal provision was made by the legislative and judicial branches to prevent future other criminal acts that could be avoided by an information.

Both in terms of the history of contemporary societies in the West and throughout Malagasy history, denunciation, as we have seen, is one of the few peaceful and non-violent means that produce palpable results for those who know how to use it for prevention purposes.

Knowing how to use whistle-blowing is not easy. In its awareness document, the World Anti-Doping Agency recognizes that "revealing sensitive information is a serious decision that should not be taken lightly. »

Through the results of our research, we were persuaded that a more social approach to prevention and denunciation would have more effects and beneficial impacts on the reign of clean and fair sport.

We've heard WADA's pleas for help, and they're sounding the alarm:

"Help us protect clean athletes and the integrity of sport.

Every time someone gives information about doping, we are one step closer to a clean and fair playing field for everyone. »

The National Sports Academy (NSA) has made its contribution to this prevention by submitting its submission to this Program.



of grants for targeted social science research by submitting with this research project *Study of the doping denunciation process among Malagasy athletes and their support staff*.

We hope that the results of our work will be of benefit to the World Anti-Doping Agency in designing its strategies for implementing whistle-blowing as a means of preventing acts of doping.

To all those involved in sport: athletes, support staff, managers ... we invite them to use the denunciation, devoid of any malicious spirit like those of whistleblowers, and join the WADA camp in its prevention activities by responding to their leitmotif "Break the silence! ».



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Annexes



ANNEX TABLE

Appendix 1: The survey questionnaire

Appendix 2: Interviewer Engagement Standard

Appendix 3: Photos of Interviewer Training Appendix 4:

Sample and Interviewer Breakdown Appendix 5: Letter
to Club President

Appendix 6: Letter of Consent from Respondents