

DESIGN AND CODIFYING ETHICAL REGULATION IN BADMINTON SPORT

***Hasan Bozorgzad Moghim¹, Hossein Poursoltani Zarandi² and Farshad Tojari³**

¹Department of Physical Education and sport science, Taft Branch, Islamic Azad University, Taft, Iran

²Department of Sport Management, Payame Noor University

³Department of Physical Education and Sport Science, Central Tehran Branch, Islamic Azad University, Tehran, Iran

**Author for Correspondence*

ABSTRACT

The main purpose of this study was to design and codifying ethical regulation in Badminton sport. The sample of this study is selected based on 77 items questionnaire that for per item five individual was selected and in total 385 questionnaires is distributed as randomly and 372 questionnaire is collected. In this study the 77 items self constructed questionnaire with 5 likert point was used. The results of this study indicate that ethical regulation subscales have better status in this sample. Moreover, the results indicate that prioritize of subscales is follow: doping, courage, hate of fear (4.91), integrity, confidentiality, dignity (4.91), responsibility, compassion (4.87), impartiality and generosity, contentment (4.72), trust in God, love for the homeland and group interests and cohesion (4.72), rule of law, respect (4.06), realism, truth, justice, fraternity and equality (3.95), chivalry, chastity and patience (3.86). Also, the results indicate that the highest mean is related to doping, courage, hate of fear and the lowest mean is related to chivalry, chastity and patience.

Keywords: Design and Codifying, Ethical Regulation, Badminton Sport

INTRODUCTION

Ethics is a philosophical term which derives from the Greek word “ethos” meaning character or custom. Moreover, ethics is a body of principles or standards of human conduct that govern the behavior of individuals and groups. Ethical principles continue, even nowadays, to have a profound influence on many modern management fields, such as human resource management. Ethics is widely evident both in society and in sport, with games actually being a form of social function, where the presence of ethics is remarkable. Bredemeier and Shields (1994) maintained that sport constitutes a social reality, in which a great number of moral dilemmas is evident. For instance, in the case of sport as a moral dilemma one could mention the usage of one of the main players of a team in a very important game, who, however, is injured and his participation is possible only under painkiller treatment. Nevertheless, such an action could aggravate the player’s condition and even cause some permanent problem. The study of the decision makers’ ethics in sport facilitates us to apprehend who are those who – by means of the decisions they make - could lead the players to such actions. This enables us to anticipate similar situations, which are opposed to the sport spirit and the wider social rules. Ethical behavior has effective role on individual, group and social relationship, especially in manager’s behaviors. In recent years along with physical skills development ethical behaviors was considered in different dimension of sport especially in professional sport (Deseni and Rosenberg, 2003). It is very widely promoted by the mass media and people involved in the area of sport that ethics have disappeared in sports and the sporting world. It would be very important to try to provide a definition of “Ethics in Sport”. Actually the term “ethics” has been very widely used, with different meanings and purposes. Rogge (2005), President of the International Olympic Committee in one of his presentation on ethics and Olympism, stated that “It is in style to say that ethics have disappeared in sports; ethics are an indefinable concept, and the base is respect for others. However, sport might be a universal language that is approached from very different angles by different cultures and nations. The vision of ethics is not universal therefore let us be very careful in approaching ethics”. By examining the past, specifically examining how sport has changed throughout history, one can definitely

Research Article

deduce that games and sport activities have undergone a number of important changes. Such changes have always been related to the political, social and economic relationships between people in society (Kartakoullis, 2009). Therefore having in mind the “Ethics in Sport” concept, we can identify some of the potential dangers that sport is currently facing. Rogge (1995) analyzing this issue stated that “the athlete is threatened on different levels.

He may be the victim of social in adaptation, of bodily or psychic injuries, of political exploitation, of violence, corruption or doping. On money, doping, science and the excess of training and competition as potential dangers that could open the door for deviations from ethics. For example, taking money as an issue and as a potential danger for deviation from ethics, everybody knows that it can corrupt, and it from ethics, everybody knows that it can corrupt, and it can lead to doping-the use of prohibited substances-and other means, not respecting “Fair Play” and the proposals it advocates. However, on the other hand, can sport do without money? Science is so fast improving in the area of sport and new technologies and means are discovered for improving performance. These new innovative technologies can lead to deviation, can cause harm to athletes and can threaten their lives (Kartakoullis, 2009). Some researcher investigates ethical codes in sport context. Nourallah (2013) identified six subscales in designing ethical codifying for Iran Para gliders such as education, facilities, physical and mental preparation, gliding rules, aerology and environment.

Also, significant difference between these subscales was reported. Abedof (2014) identified factors such as consultation, truth, rule of law, respect the rights, integrity, justice and fairness, patience, respect and promising. Neshati (2014) indicate that there is significant difference between mean rates of ethical regulation components. The highest mean is related to integrity, confidentiality and dignity and lowest rate is related to rule of law and respect on swimmers. Also, prioritize of subscales is follow: integrity, confidentiality, dignity, doping, courage, hate of fear, trust in God, love for the homeland and group interests and cohesion, responsibility, compassion, impartiality and generosity, contentment, chivalry, chastity and patience, realism, truth, justice, fraternity and equality, rule of law, respect.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The present study was descriptive- survey and the population of this study consisted of coaches, athletes, referees and administrative and technical members. The sample of this study is selected based on 77 items questionnaire that for per item five individual was selected and in total 385 questionnaires is distributed as randomly and 372 questionnaire is collected. In order to descriptive analysis indices such as mean, standard deviation, frequency and percent was used. For determining items and subscales exploratory factor analysis and also for model confirmation conformity factor analysis, in order to investigate items status, factors and those concepts one sample T-test and also for prioritize the questions and scales the Friedman test and for comparison subscales and concepts of ethical regulation based on demographic characteristics variance analysis and t depend at $P \geq 0.05$ were used.

Measure

In this study the 77 items self constructed questionnaire with 5 likert point was used. The face validity of questionnaire was confirmed by sport management professors and Badminton experts and as well content and constructive validity was confirmed through structural equation. Results through confirmatory factor analysis indicate that factors have good reliability. The alpha Crobach coefficient for legal based and respect (0.88), doping and courage, hatred of fear (0.74), realism, honesty and justice, fraternity and equality (0.87), responsibility and empathy (0.76), integrity, confidentiality and human dignity (0.79), sportsmanship, chastity and patience, patience (0.81), impartiality and generosity, contentment (0.83), trust in God, love of the homeland and group benefits, cohesion (0.87) and ethical regulation (0.89) is obtained that indicates appropriate internal consistency.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Table 1 indicates demographic information about Badminton players.

Research Article

Table 1: Demographic information of athletes

Characteristics		Frequency	Percentage
Gender	Men	263	70.9
	Women	108	29.1
	Total	371	100
Academic degree	Student	137	41.2
	Diploma	66	17.8
	Associate degree	29	7.8
	BA/BSc	101	27.2
	MA	38	10.2
Age	Total	371	100
	Under 15	28	7.5
	16-25	159	42.9
	26-35	89	24
	36-45	5	15.1
	Up to 46	39	10.5
	Total	371	100
Competitive status	Amateur	117	31.5
	Distinct	38	10.2
	Region	25	6.7
	Club member	54	14.6
	Province	49	13.2
	Country	66	17.8
	National	14	3.8
	International	8	2.2
	Total	371	100
	Coach	60	16.2
Work position	athlete	278	74.9
	referee	13	3.5
	Administrator or technical member	20	5.4
	Total	371	100

Table 2: The results of t-test for mean differences

Concept	Hypothetical mean	Mean & SD	t	df	Sig
Ethical regulation concept	3	3.47±0.74	12.30	370	0.001
rule of law, respect	3	3.30±1.1	5.29	199	0.001
doping, courage, hate of fear	3	3.63±0.99	12.20	199	0.001
realism, truth, justice, fraternity and equality	3	3.26±1.1	4.45	199	0.001
responsibility, compassion	3	3.61±0.98	11.92	199	0.001
integrity, confidentiality, dignity	3	3.62±1.99	11.99	199	0.001
chivalry, chastity and patience	3	3.24±1.1	4.26	199	0.001
impartiality and generosity, contentment	3	3.57±0.97	6.26	199	0.001
trust in God, love for the homeland and group interests and cohesion	3	3.56±1.1	7.08	199	0.001

The results of table 2 indicate that there is significant difference between obtained means with hypothetical means. Also, the other results of this study indicate that there is a significant difference between obtained means with hypothetical means on rule of law, respect, doping, courage, hate of fear,

Research Article

realism, truth, justice, fraternity and equality, responsibility, compassion, integrity, confidentiality, dignity, chivalry, chastity and patience, impartiality and generosity, contentment, trust in God, love for the homeland and group interests and cohesion. In other words, ethical regulation subscales have better status in this sample.

The result of table 3 indicates that prioritize of subscales is follow: doping, courage, hate of fear (4.91), integrity, confidentiality, dignity (4.91), responsibility, compassion (4.87), impartiality and generosity, contentment (4.72), trust in God, love for the homeland and group interests and cohesion (4.72), rule of law, respect (4.06), realism, truth, justice, fraternity and equality (3.95), chivalry, chastity and patience (3.86). Also, the results indicate that the highest mean is related to doping, courage, hate of fear and the lowest mean is related to chivalry, chastity and patience.

Table 3: The results of freedman test to prioritize the components of ethical regulation

Components of ethical regulation	Mean	Frequency	Chi square	df	Sig
rule of law, respect	4.06				
doping, courage, hate of fear	4.91				
realism, truth, justice, fraternity and equality	3.95				
responsibility, compassion	4.87	371	125.42	7	0.001
integrity, confidentiality, dignity	4.90				
chivalry, chastity and patience	3.86				
impartiality and generosity, contentment	4.72				
trust in God, love for the homeland and group interests and cohesion	4.72				

Conclusion

The main purpose of this study was to design and codifying ethical regulation in Badminton sport. The development of a sporting ethos in the young athlete, the coach, the parent, emphasizing that all it matters is not whether you won or lost but how you played the game can be helpful. However, can it actually be helpful, bearing in mind all the issues discussed in this paper? (E.g. Money motive for winning). According to Dr. Rogge the ethics of sport will not be enacted by rules, it regards people and their consciences (the consciousness within oneself of the choice one ought to make between right and wrong). The results of this study indicate that ethical regulation subscales have better status in this sample. It means that Iranian badminton players have more attention to ethical regulation. This finding is in line with the findings of Neshati (2014). The other results of this study indicate that badminton players the highest mean is related to doping, courage hate of fear and the lowest mean is related to chivalry, chastity and patience. The other result of this study indicate that players attend to doping, courage, hate of fear (4.91), integrity, confidentiality, dignity (4.91), responsibility, compassion (4.87), impartiality and generosity, contentment (4.72), trust in God, love for the homeland and group interests and cohesion (4.72), rule of law, respect (4.06), realism, truth, justice, fraternity and equality (3.95), chivalry, chastity and patience (3.86). This study is in line with Neshat (2014). Also, this results is inconsistence with This finding is not in line with the findings of Abedof (2014) that identified factors such as consultation, truth, rule of law, respect the rights, integrity, justice and fairness, patience, respect and promising. Moreover, this study has limitation. First, availability to participant in national level was limit and researchers have experience problems to collection data of them. Also, because of much subscales and in turn increased items for each subscale playes were not interested to completed questionnaires. The other limitation was lack of other study that codifies or design ethical regulation.

Research Article

REFERENCES

- Abedof M (2014).** Designing and codifying ethical regulation Sports reporter. M.A. Thesis, physical education, Mobarake Islamic Azad University.
- Bredemeier B and Shields D (1994).** Applied ethics and moral reasoning in sport. In: *Moral Development in the Professions: Psychology and Applied Ethics*, edited by Rest J and Narvaez D (Hillsdale: Lawrence Erlbaum) 173-188.
- DeSensi JT and Rosenberg D (2003).** *Ethics and Morality in Sport Management*, 3rd edition (Morgantown, WV: Fitness Information Technology).
- Kartakoullis N (2009).** Ethical Considerations in Sports Management: The Involvement of Children in Competitive Sport. *International Journal of Sport Management, Recreation & Tourism* **3** 1-17.
- Neshati H (2014).** Designing and codifying ethical regulation among Iran Badminton players. M.A. Thesis, Physical Education, Taft Azad University.
- Rogge J (2005).** Ethics in Sport. Presentation to the MEMOS Students. Olympic Museum, Lausanne, June.