CHAPTER 8: Ethics and deviance in sport

Practice questions - text book pages 158 - 159

1) Define the terms Gentleman Amateur and Playing Professional.  
Answer:
- Gentleman Amateur represented the nobility, a wealthy social class that did not need financial compensation to participate in sport.
- Playing Professional represented the workers of low social position, that needed financial compensation to afford to participate in sport.

2) The development of rational recreation was very much the result of Britain becoming an industrialised society.

a) Using figure 8.26, explain the characteristics of an AAA Athletics Meeting.

Answer:
- Organisation:
  - Athletics was centrally organised by a governing body – the AAA.
  - There was a club based in each major town.
  - Annual sports meetings were held in each major town.
  - National Championships were held by this time.
- Rules:
  - There were fully codified rules and regulations.
  - Fair-play was highly valued.
  - No wagering was allowed.
- Amateurism:
  - Only amateur performers were allowed.
  - Activities were based on no financial gain.
- Activities:
  - There was a full mixture of track, field and jumping events.
- Gender:
  - No female performers were allowed at this time.
- Crowd:
  - The crowd was orderly and well-informed.
- Regular:
  - Meetings were held regularly during the season.

b) Describe amateurism as it concerned Track and Field Athletics towards the end of the 19th century.

Answer:
- Code:
  - The sport was no longer based on the gentleman amateur.
  - Professionals were completely banned.
  - As were people who earned their living linked with athletics or any other sport.
  - No financial gain was allowed from events.
  - Sportspeople or officials were banned if there was evidence of wagering.
  - Performers were banned if money prizes were taken.
  - They were also banned if they took part in a meeting not sanctioned by the AAA.
  - Performers would normally need to be affiliated to an amateur club.
- Gender:
  - Women were generally not allowed.
- Class:
  - Most clubs were open to working class males.
3) Sportsmanship and gamesmanship are two opposites. Explain the differences between the two in a game of your choice. 6 marks

**Answer:**

*Including an example in a game:*

**Sportsmanship:**
- Playing to the rules of the game.
- Playing to the spirit of the game.
- Showing goodwill.
- Retaining the ethic of *fair play*.
- Accepting the referee’s decision.

**Gamesmanship:**
- Deliberately breaking the rules of play.
- Showing disregard for the spirit of the game.
- Committing a foul tackle.
- Diving.
- Swearing at the officials’ decisions.

4) Discuss the potential links between the growth of professional sport and the growth of gamesmanship in sport. 15 marks

**Answer:**

- Gamesmanship is the opposite to sportsmanship, as it outweighs morality and the concept of *fair play*.
- Gamesmanship existed *before* the growth of professional sport, but was not widely reported.
- For example, within the uncoded, popular and often violent sports of the peasants and lower classes in pre-industrial Britain.
- And within the Gentleman’s game and sport in *public schools* of the nineteenth century, where sledge (verbally intimidating the opposing player) was seen as good-natured humour.

- Increased availability of professional contracts, sponsorship and prize money allows athletes to train and compete as full-time professional athletes.
- Lucrative commercial deals put great pressure on athletes.
- The commercial rewards for winning become so significant that a win-at-all-costs mentality erodes away the concept of sportsmanship.
- The major link between the growth of professional sport and the growth of gamesmanship in sport has been attributed to the win-at-all-costs ethic.
- Gamesmanship (driven by a win-at-all-costs ethic) shows no regard for the well-being of the opponent.
- The win ethic almost totally controls the professional sport scene.
- Here, there is clear link to American sport and the Americanisation of sport.
- And this ethic is reinforced by the media.
- Within gamesmanship, the need to win is associated with financial rewards.
- Increased level of finance in sport will increase the need to win.
- Winning can secure a position in the team, an increased salary or sponsorship and endorsements.
- For example, winning a world cup creates global superstars and associated wealth, fame and national pride and
- An outcome of the need to win is that athletes will find different ways to help them to win.
- Athletes/teams will resort to cheating, and gamesmanship is seen as a more palatable way of bending the rules, without infringement of the rules.
- With the intention is to compete to the limit of the rules.
- For example, a soccer player deliberately fouling an opponent with the intention of getting him or her off the pitch.

- Gamesmanship can also manifest itself in less deviant behaviour, such as convincing an opponent that you are more tired than you actually are, or hyping up a niggle to be perceived as an injury and then taking advantage of the situation.
- Feigning injury to cause the ball to be kicked out, intended to break the flow of play.
- In American football, calling a *time out* the instant before a game-winning or game-tying field goal to break the normal flow of play.
5) Using sporting examples, evaluate whether deviance in sport has increased in the 21st century.  

**Answer:**

- Deviance in sport concerns the intention to cheat as part of deviant behaviour from the norm (what is normal).
- This can be upwards (positive) or downwards (negative) behaviour.
- Positive deviance is when someone will over-conform to norms with no intention to harm or break the rules.
- Negative deviance involves behaviour that fails to meet accepted norms.
- And has a detrimental effect on individuals and on society in general.

Within the sporting context negative deviance includes using PEDs, cheating within a contest, using bribes to influence the outcome of a match, fan violence or hooliganism, illegal betting on the outcome of a contest, financial irregularities in transferring of players and player violence.

Deviance in sport has been fuelled by the American (Lombardian) ethic to-win-at-all-costs.

And the subsequent Americanisation of sport.

And at the same time, sport has moved away from the sportsmanship ethic of taking part and doing one’s best.

Performance-enhancing drugs (PEDs)

Drug taking is not just an example of deviant behaviour in the 21st century.

Evidence of drug taking was well documented in Roman times.

Roman gladiators ingested hallucinogens and stimulants, such as strychnine, to stave off fatigue and injury, and to improve the intensity of their fights.

21st century high profile cases have been numerous. The biggest one involved more than 1,000 Russian athletes who were involved in the ongoing use of prohibited substances, wash out testing and false reporting, supervised by the Russian Anti-Doping Agency.

This doping scandal resulted in Russian athletes being banned from many of the sports in the Rio Olympic Games of 2016.

Other 21st century high profile cheats include Lance Armstrong who was banned for using blood doping techniques (rEPO – recombinant erythropoietin).

THG (tetrahydrogestrinone) used by Marian Jones during the Sydney Olympic Games in 2000 and Dwain Chambers in 2008.

And Maria Sharapova (Australian Open in 2016) who took the illegal substance meldonium, known to increase blood flow and aerobic capacity.

Such high profile cases destroy professional careers and the reputations of IGBS and NGBs.

The World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA) and UK Anti-Doping Organisation (UKAD) have been active participants in the global fight against doping.

The retesting of stored samples uncovered 31 unidentified athletes in six sports from the 2008 Beijing Olympic Games.

No-one can really assess how successful these agencies are, as new drugs and genetic engineering keep ahead of prohibited lists.

Player violence and hooliganism, particularly in football, are part of the sporting culture of the 21st century.

Contemporary technologies, for example, the use of the third match official (TMO) and CCTV are strategies used to curb such violence.

NGBs have the ability to punish player pitch violence.

And educational campaigns, such as Fair Play Awards, reward clubs with good disciplinary records.

What is evident is the rise of anti-social, aggressive, violent and destructive behaviour of hooligans at football matches and beyond.

This could be fuelled by social media to the point where it gets out of hand.

For example, Russian and England supporters clashed in the streets of Marseilles during Soccer Euro16.

Bribery scandals, bungs, match fixing, sports betting syndicates and simulation are also considered forms of deviant behaviour.

For example, Sepp Blatter was recently involved with alleged corruption, bribery and vote rigging with respect to the awarding of the 2018 and 2022 World Cups to Russia and Qatar.

In the 21st century, the media has given extensive coverage of these scandals, and so it is difficult to assess how widespread deviance was pre-21st century.

From the arguments presented, it is highly likely that deviance has increased during the 21st century as sport has become more globally professional and popular.
6) rEPO is an illegal drug taken by endurance athletes such as marathon runners and long distance cyclists.

a) What is EPO?

**Answer:**

- EPO stands for *erythropoietin*.
- A body hormone that stimulates *red blood cell production*.

b) How does rEPO benefit an endurance athlete?

**Answer:**

3 marks for three of:

- rEPO stands for *recombinant* erythropoietin.
- Taking rEPO is a form of blood doping.
- A human form of EPO, cloned through *genetic engineering*.
- The goal of its use is to increase red blood cell volume.
- Thus increasing the blood's oxygen carrying capacity.
- Thereby increasing *aerobic capacity* or \( VO_{2\text{max}} \).
- And increased time to exhaustion.
- Also *reduces recovery time* during sessions.
- Thereby benefiting endurance athletes such as long-distance cyclists.

c) What health dangers might there be in making use of rEPO to improve endurance performance?

**Answer:**

2 marks for two of:

- Major risk of *thrombosis* (blood clot).
- And *heart failure* due to an increase in blood viscosity.
- Reduces resting heart rate to dangerously low levels during sleep.
- Reduces production of naturally occurring hormone EPO.

7) Discuss why sports people might wish to use banned substances. In your answer identify the hazards of taking such substances.

**Answer:**

- **Performance enhancement.**
- Can decrease or increase *alertness, competitiveness and aggression.*
- *Reduction in pain sensitivity* and so able to train or compete for longer.
- Achieve recognition and *extrinsic rewards* and associated lifestyle.
- Obtain increases in physical performance sooner than normal progression without the use of banned substances.

**Hazards:**

- **An increase in an athlete's aggression** towards other competitors could be dangerous.
- **Banned substances can be fatal,** for example, amphetamines elevate blood pressure, *cause peripheral vasoconstriction.*
- Hence make it difficult for the body to cool down.
- **Problem of using drugs for legitimate therapeutic purposes,** for example, athlete suffering from asthma.
8) Discuss some of the current strategies used to eliminate performance-enhancing drugs in sport. 8 marks

Answer: 8 marks for eight of:

- The impact of illegal drug abuse in sport has led to the development of random drug testing programmes under the supervision of the World Ant-Doping Agency (WADA), set up in 1998.
- WADA aims to bring together governments, IGBs and NGBs to sort out difficulties by athletes performing on the international stage.
- To implement its World Anti-Doping Code.
- Under this code, athletes are required to state three months in advance their locations for one hour per day, seven days a week, known as the whereabouts rule.
- This is the time during which random testing could take place.
- Random drug testing (particularly out of season) ensures that the athletes are discouraged from cheating the system.
- In 2016, WADA initiated a major retesting programme on global sport.
- Stored urine and blood samples since the 2008 Beijing Olympic Games can be retested with improved technology.
- Since that time 31 unidentified athletes in six sports have been caught during retests.
- Not all drugs can be tested for, as new drugs are created all the time.
- And testing is expensive.
- IGBs, such as the IAAF, have been seen to punish countries that have been responsible for systemic drug programmes.
- The biggest one involved more than 1,000 Russian athletes, coaches and medical teams who were involved in the ongoing use of prohibited substances, wash out testing and false reporting, supervised by the Russian Anti-Doping Agency.
- This high profile doping scandal resulted in Russian athletes being banned from many of the sports in the Rio Olympic Games of 2016.
- The four year ban acts as a deterrent for most convictions.
- And failing a second test is a permanent ban.
- But WADA is faced with expensive legal battles.
- For example, in 2017 Liverpool defender Mamadou Sakho could face a fresh legal battle over his doping verdict.
- UK Anti-Doping (UKAD) are attempting to develop a culture that values clean sport and educates its athletes into the physical, psychological and moral issues associated with illegal drug abuse, for example, 100% ME.
9) a) Provide four arguments for drug testing and the elimination of drug taking. 4 marks
Answer:
4 marks for four of:
• Athletes are role models and young people seek to emulate sports stars.
• Testing protects athletes reputations and produces positive role models.
• Drugs are not natural.
• Creates a deterrent for athletes who may consider using drugs to cheat in sport.
• Anti-doping programmes seek to preserve what is intrinsically valuable about sport (values such as fair play and equity) often referred to as ‘the spirit of sport’ and the essence of olympism.
• Drug taking is illegal, a form of cheating, is unethical and immoral.
• Discredits negative role models and reinforces the message to stay clean.
• Promotes health and safety and avoidance of the physical side-effects associated with taking PEDs.
• The detection methods are accurate and reliable.
• TUE certificates protect athletes who suffer from general illnesses/allergies and injury rehabilitation.
• Rewards athletes for their ability, training and efforts, and preserves what is intrinsically valuable about sport.
• Alternative legal methods can enhance athletic performance, such as altitude training and nutritional supplements, for example, creatine.
• Public perception could be that a PED reduces the role of skill and replaces it by chemically induced brute strength and endurance, and as a result may lose interest in the sports in which it is used, the harm would be primarily financial.
• Drugs are bad for business and commercial organisations do not donate their money out of the goodness of their hearts they do it to attract further business.

b) Provide four arguments against drug testing and allowing of drug taking. 4 marks
Answer:
4 marks for four of:
• Strict more expensive tests have been introduced that may not be affordable for third world countries to use.
• A strict test returns more false positives (a test result that seems to detect a drug which isn’t there).
• The labelling of some supplements may not be complete or accurate, and some safe supplements may contain traces of prohibited substances.
• Athletes can protest that these secondary chemicals may be the products of another bodily process.
• Drug testing does not always catch athletes, and is often having to develop new testing methods for the new drugs being released.
• Retesting of stored samples is a very expensive process.
• The whereabouts rule is time consuming and is perceived as an infringement of human rights.
• Public respect for all sports professionals suffers if there are frequent drug scandals.
• It becomes harder to believe that all athletes aren’t cheats and may cause all victories to be viewed with suspicion.
• False accusations can have an adverse effect on an athlete’s career - even if she or he is later proven innocent the loss of earnings is usually significant.
• Drug taking is a short-cut to realising potential, even if athletes risk their health and their athletic careers.
• A stricter test returns more false positives (a test result that seems to detect a drug which isn’t there).
• Regulated scientific research in producing safer PEDs, could reduce health risks and recovery.
• It is hard to identify those athletes who are awarded TUE certificates who inadvertently physically benefit from such prescriptions.
• Elite athletes gain unfair advantage from training methods such as altitude training and the use of hypobaric chambers, so why not include PEDs?
• Testing is made more difficult because some drugs are broken down quickly inside the body to produce secondary substrates.
• False positives, if leaked to the media, are bad publicity it is sometimes hard to prove one way or another could lead to the demise of professional leagues.
10) Discuss the problem of illegal drug-taking in sport. 
Focus your answer on one performance-enhancing drug. 15 marks

**Answer:**

2 marks for:
- Problem of performance enhancement and the unfairness of this.
- And the fact that it is illegal.
- And it can encourage copying.
- And it might involve self-risk.

3 marks for need to identify one of the main drugs in this context:
(Stimulant or narcotic or analgesic or steroid or diuretics or HGH or EPO etc.)
- For example, erythropoietin (EPO) is a naturally occurring hormone produced by the kidneys.
- EPO stimulates red blood cell production.
- And therefore VO_{2max} and oxygen recovery.
- Human EPO can be cloned through genetic engineering known as rEPO.
- And injected into bloodstream.
- Taking rEPO is a form of blood doping.

3 marks for explain how it would help to improve performance:
- Elevates red blood cell production and therefore haemoglobin concentration by 10%.
- Increases VO_{2max} between 6% and 8%.
- Time to exhaustion on a treadmill increased by 13% to 17%.
- Therefore enhancement of aerobic capacity and the performance of aerobic sports.

3 marks for what would be the risks you would be taking:
- Inhibits the body’s natural production of EPO.
- Substantial increase in blood viscosity.
- Known risks include blood clots, stroke or coronary thrombosis, hypertension, very low resting heart rate (heart failure) and pulmonary embolism.
- Up to 18 deaths among competitive cyclists reported between 1987 and 1990.
- Were alleged to be linked to rEPO use.

4 marks for possible solutions explained in context:

**Education:**
- For athletes and coaches, such as the health risks associated with illegal drug taking.
- Ethical or social considerations such as unfair, cheating, unnatural, loss of earnings or sponsorship.
- Use of role models - both positive and negative aspects.
- Better liaisons between Governing Bodies to share information.

**Regulation:**
- Random testing and out-of-season testing on the global stage.
- More money or investment into testing programme.
- More money or investment to provide improved technology for testing to keep up-to-date.

**Legislation:**
- Stricter punishments and life bans.
- Unified governing body policies.
- Legal requirements to be generated by Governing Bodies.
11) In 1998, the head of the IOC (Juan Antonio Samaranch) told a newspaper that ‘substances that do not harm to an athlete’s health should not be banned and should not be considered as a case of doping’. Discuss this statement.

**Answer:**

- Although most top performers would say that performance enhancing drugs (PEDs) should *not be allowed* in sport, it is almost certain that many such performers are actually using such drugs.
- Some people feel that it would be better to *avoid the costs* of testing, of developing new tests for new drugs, and of defending the subsequent court battles, and that therefore we should allow drugs to be used in a controlled manner.
- The fact that *detection of drugs* depends on the efficiency of the *testing procedure*, and that some countries and sports have little or no such procedure, means that the playing field is relatively bumpy for top performers.
- This would allow people to take drugs in a *controlled* manner.
- Would allow everyone to compete on a *level playing field*.
- Would create the possibility that more *records* would be broken by greater amounts, and therefore create more spectacular sport for spectators.

**Unfortunately:**

- Some people would not be prepared to take PEDs - so there would not be a level playing field after all.
- The *dangerous side effects* of many performance enhancing products are known and inevitable.
- It would be assumed by some coaches and athletes that success would *not be possible without drugs*, and peer pressure would force people to participate in illegal programmes against their better instincts.
- The *cost* of taking some substances would be substantial, since the costs of developing new and effective drugs would have to be borne by someone.

**For argument:**

- Drug testing is not always 100% effective.
- Anti-doping rules lead to complicated and *costly administrative* and medical follow-up.
- The invention of *new methods to detect drugs* is time-consuming and expensive.
- *Cost of drugs* means that they might not be available for all athletes.
- Improved performances could *boost spectator* rates and entertainment.
- Everyone knows the *risk of taking drugs* should be performer’s responsibility.
- There would be no need for athletes to apply for *therapeutic use exemption* (TUE) certificates.
- Athletes would have more of a *level playing field*.
- And be able to share *extrinsic rewards* such as prize money and sponsorship.
- The *win-at-all costs* attitude that involved PEDs would be welcomed by some.
- Some PEDs *improve recovery* between sessions,
  - For example, steroids, in addition to enabling athletes to train harder, promote recovery quicker from strenuous work outs.
  - It has become harder to view excellent performances without suspicion. This belief would be eliminated.
  - It would eliminate many false positive results and the stress/anxiety associated with false positive results.

**Against argument:**

- Drug cheats tarnish the sport and public respect.
- Drugs are *not natural*.
- Any form of drug taking is *against sportsmanship* values such as fair play.
  - It would be very difficult to establish which PEDs do not *harm to an athlete’s health*.
  - Since there are few longitudinal studies that have considered the long-term effects of taking PEDs – which PEDs are safe PEDs to take?
  - But, there are many examples of *unexplained deaths* of elite global sports man and women, who were suspected drug users.
  - For example, Florence Griffith Joyner (Flo Jo) died in her sleep at the age of 38.
- Testing *protects* athletes’ reputations.
- And produces *positive role models*.
- Drug taking is seen as negative deviance, a form of cheating, is unethical and immoral.
- Discredits negative role models and reinforces the message to stay clean.
- There are alternative legal methods that can enhance athletic performance.
  - For example, altitude training and nutritional supplements.
  - Commercial organisations do not wish to be associated with drug cheats.
12) What social issues can encourage a performer to take drugs?  4 marks

Answer:
4 marks from four of:
- **Everyone else** is doing it.
- The **win-at-all-costs** attitude that success cannot be achieved without drugs and that the benefits of winning are greater than the risk of being found out.
- Drugs change the conditions of winning, contravene the **spirit of fair play**, but indicate the willingness to **cheat**.
- Athletes are vulnerable and **socially influenced** by media coverage, peers, coaches and family to improve performance by any means available.
- It has been suggested that governing bodies ‘**turn a blind eye’** to some drug takers in order to benefit from the **commercial benefits** that result from success.
- There are **few deterrents** that discourage an athlete from taking illegal drugs as drugs are readily available in gyms, over the counter and on the internet.
- **Fame**, salaries and sponsorship deals also tempt athletes to cheat.

13) Suggest three ways in which national governing bodies are attempting to discover, punish and prevent the use of performance enhancing drugs.  3 marks

Answer:
- **Frequent random drug testing.**
- **Retesting programmes** to catch drug cheats who escaped detection at the time.
- **Stricter and lengthier bans.**
- Increased awareness of the **dangers** posed by taking drugs.
- Increased **media campaigns** and initiatives such as 100% Me.

14) Explain the difference between sport law and national law and discuss how it has changed.  6 marks

Answer:
2 marks for two from explanations of sport law:
- **And the written rules of play.**
- **And the unwritten code of conduct.**
- **And behaviour** on sporting premises.
- **And drug abuse.**

2 marks for two from explanations of conflict with national law:
- **Violent behaviour breaking the legal laws.**
- **Bribery allegations in sport.**
- **Drug offences involving the national laws and regulations.**
- **Professional players’ employment legislation.**

2 marks for two from discussing changes:
- **A rising from professional involvement.**
- **Violence in stadiums, but also in public places.**
- **Injury or damage warranting public prosecution.**
- **Comments on the Bosman ruling.**
  - **Bosman ruling** - a decision by the European Court of Justice (1995) to allow football players within the EU to move to another club at the end of their contract without a transfer fee being paid.
  - **Comments made by Peter Taylor.**
    - **Taylor report** – regarding UK spectator safety standards for stadia following the Hillsborough disaster of 1989.
15) Explain what is meant by ‘a contract to compete’. Describe ways in which gamesmanship breaks this code.  7 marks

**Answer:**

4 marks for four from the meaning of ‘contract to compete’:

- *Unwritten code* where performers agree to compete against each other to win.
- To play to the *rules*.
- To try their best.
- Respect for the ethics of play or sportsmanship or *fair play* motive.
- *Participation* more important than *winning*.
- Involves positive values as character building features.
- Display the etiquette specific to the activity.
- Respect and respond positively to the officials.

3 marks for three from description of gamesmanship:

- Putting winning first or *win-at-all-costs* ethic.
- *Over-aggressive* play or fouling deliberately.
- *Failing to accept* the judgement of officials.
- Putting *prize money* first priority.
- *Taking drugs* to improve performance.
- Losing control or *verbal abuse* or showing frustration.

16) Give reasons for spectator violence at professional association football matches.  5 marks

**Answer:**

5 marks for five of:

- Spectators being violent as a result of football.
- *Violent play* on the field causing violence on the terraces.
- Crowded spectator facilities on the terraces.
- Opposition spectators goading home spectators.
- Poor officiating or stewarding or policing.
- Crowd affected by which team is winning.
- *Hooligans* going to football matches.
- Fights set up beforehand by gangs.
- Movement by groups of spectators to get into the opposition end.
- Crowd behaviour allows guilty to get away with violence.
- *Alcohol* and *drugs* can cause violent reactions in a crowd.
17) Hooliganism has affected football over the past 40 years.
   a) Define the term ‘hooliganism’ and discuss the reasons why it might occur.  
   Answer: 
   - Hooliganism can be defined as physical violence or rowdy behaviour usually by groups of males against other groups of males. 
   Causes and reasons for hooliganism: 
   3 marks for three of: 
   - Sporting occasions are often antagonistic and frustrating. 
   - For example, the tendency towards violence by a supporter group is linked to whether or not their team is winning. 
   - Supporters of a winning team are more likely to be benevolent and good natured, whereas supporters of a losing team often turn to violence towards winning team supporters. 
   - Caused by being in a crowd. 
   - Where there is confinement. 
   - High emotion and the likelihood of shared aggression. 
   - Particularly if alcohol has been consumed. 
   - There is also an element of depersonalisation that a crowd gives an individual, where it is ‘easy to be lost in a crowd’. 

b) What steps have been taken to reduce the incidence of hooliganism in Premiership football?  
   Answer: 
   Steps taken to reduce hooliganism are: 
   3 marks for three of 
   - Segregation of home and away supporters. 
   - The introduction of all-seater stadia. 
   - Increasing the ‘family’ concept. 
   - Increasing the number of stewards and police. 
   - Ensuring that alcohol cannot be bought or brought into grounds. 
   - Detecting trouble using CCTV. 
   - Campaigns like ‘kick racism out of football’, sponsored by major soccer clubs, player and Governing Bodies, can defuse unacceptable racial aggression.

18) Explain using one example, how each of the following people interact with the law in sport.
   a) Performers.  2 marks 
   Answer: 
   - Failed drug test: athlete can use the Court of Arbitration for Sport, involved in resolving legal disputes in sport. 
   - Match fixing: it is unlawful to bet on an individual’s own sport. 
   - Contracts are legally binding. 

b) Officials.  2 marks 
   Answer: 
   - Officials/referees can be prosecuted for match fixing. 
   - Officials have a duty to protect players and can be prosecuted by an injured player if they fail to do so. 

   c) Spectators  2 marks 
   Answer: 
   - Hooliganism and related disorders are dealt with by the Crown Prosecution Service (CPS).
19) Discuss the use of modern technologies in combating deviance in sport. 6 marks

Answer:
1 mark for defining deviance in sport

- Deviance in sport is called **negative deviance** and involves behaviour that **fails to meet accepted norms.**
- That has a **detrimental effect** on individuals and on society in general.

5 marks for 5 of:

- **Instant playback**, assist referees in making the right decisions, such as detecting foul play and confirming the doubt of a successful goal.
- This type of technology helps to improve **player safety** and **reduce frustration and anger** amongst spectators on close umpiring decisions.
- **Body cameras**, worn by the police body, collect a higher quality of evidence that can be used in public prosecutions, in addition to acting as deterrents.
- **CCTV** cameras also act as deterrents, as well as recording player and spectator behaviour both inside and outside sports grounds.
- **Smart phones** can be used to record an event.
- Modern sports equipment, such as **pads and helmets**, can offer some protection against on the pitch violence.
- Multi-media communications systems, called **Superhighways**, can be used to build up databases quickly and are being used to aid police investigations.
- This technology can be shared and distributed and so can assist in identifying, for example, soccer hooligans both here and abroad.