

CHAPTER 8: Ethics and deviance in sport

Practice questions - text book pages 158 - 159

1) Define the terms Gentleman Amateur and Playing Professional.

2 marks

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. 4 marks

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.

4 marks

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.

figure 8.26 – the AAA championships 1870



- 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 sledging (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 niggles 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.

15 marks

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 (**tetrahydrogestinone**) 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?

2 marks

Answer:

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

b) How does rEPO benefit an endurance athlete?

3 marks

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 $\dot{V}O_{2max}$.
- 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?

2 marks

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.

5 marks

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 Anti-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 $\dot{V}O_{2max}$ and **oxygen recovery**.
- Human EPO can be **cloned** through genetic engineering known as **rEPO**.
- And injected into blood stream.
- 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 $\dot{V}O_{2max}$ 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.

15 marks

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:

- Arising 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.

4 marks

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?

3 marks

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.