

Review appropriate ethical policy models for sports organizations

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ABSTRACT

In today's world, sport is regarded as a moral process that plays an important role in the growth and excellence of individuals. Sport has the potential to play a role in most political, social and cultural issues. This global phenomenon today faces a serious challenge - one that targets cultural and social values. This is the loss of the spirit of sport and sports ethics among the great sporting community. Many contemporary ethical thinkers believe that sport has an impact on individual and social development. Every society's sport reflects the culture of that society. The wide range of values and ethical dimensions of sport is such that we cannot list them clearly, coherently and universally. Every year small and big sporting events take place around the world; perhaps the most important thing that can make these events beautiful is the display of moral values. They include respect for laws, opponents, referees and spectators, along with forgiveness, tolerance, fairness, non-violence and non-aggression, not using ugly words, not using doping drugs, and the like. On the other hand, ethical policy-making in sports is very important. In this research examining appropriate ethical policy models for sports organizations and these models are analyzed in terms of different stages.

Keywords: Policy-making, Ethics, Sport

Introduction

The concept of morality has raised a great deal of interest for thinkers. Formation of theories about moral action and its criteria is perhaps one of the most important issues that have emerged from the beginning of philosophy. The disagreement about the criterion of moral action refers to the moral philosophy of any school; different worldviews cause different schools and systems (Bani Taba, 2010, 46). Morality is a complex concept; it is the opinions and beliefs of individuals about value systems. All definitions of morality have somehow come to understand the relationships between human emotions and interactions, and there is no consistent and universal definition of morality. Philosophical opinions about the constituents of morality are very various and there is no convergence between views and arguments about the concept of morality; every school understands it differently. However, they refer commonly to concepts such as utilitarianism, duties, selfishness, virtue, and moral principles (Amini, 2008, 44). By examining the schools and existing viewpoints, some experts tried to achieve a persuading consensus on some of these subjects. One of these measures is classification of morality in philosophical, normative, and practical ethics (Montaghehi, 2010, 62).

Ethics or Meta-ethics

It encompasses a collection of philosophical subjects with an analytical approach in the field of ethics with mostly conceptual, linguistic and epistemological approach (Montaghehi, 2010, 104). One of main subjects in meta-ethics is the meaning of the moral sentences and the analysis and semantics of normative terms and concepts such as good, bad, desirable, non-desirable, or the obligatory concepts like ought, ought not, moral duty and responsibility. As an example, the philosopher analyzes the sentence of "justice is good" or "we should behave justly"; he analyzes carefully the meaning of the keywords of these sentences, namely "justice", "good" and "ought". The epistemological issues are main part of meta-ethics. However, the philosopher of ethics in this field deals with many questions as to whether moral sentences have descriptive or have pure performative meaning. Are they true or false and do they represent anything in the world; whether they come from the consideration of a mind; are they merely subjective or objective (Montaghehi, 2010, 45)

Normative or prescriptive ethics

The subject of normative ethics is the voluntary action of human beings and its most important issues are a definition of good and bad, norms, ought and ought not. In other words, normative ethics deals with the reference of good and bad, desirable and non-desirable action. The philosopher seeks to determine which of the human actions is right, erroneous and obligatory. He defends the chosen and accepted point of view (Larijani, 1984, 116).

Applied and professional ethics

He uses values and theories to address the practical values of behaviors of human beings in particular fields. The applied ethics seeks in fact to show the regular application of moral theory in a particular moral field. Examples such as seeking knowledge, research ethics and ethics of criticism, discourse ethics, environmental ethics, political ethics, sexual ethics and ethics of livelihood can be considered as some fields of applied ethics. The applied ethics includes the professional ethics. Professional ethics is a contemplation about the ethical dimensions of issues on the jobs, such as medicinal ethics, trade ethics, ethics of journalism, and the like. In total, applied ethics is the application of arguments, principles, values, and ethical ideals to the ethical behaviors, including the individual and social behaviors with a specific look at moral dilemmas (Khazaei, 2006, 88).

Professional ethics

The emergence of a career in economics is resulting from the division of labor into the social life and the specialization of the human things. The growth of knowledge and technology, and the complexity of social relationships lead to development of jobs. Professionally fully-employed persons have taken a more important role in improving the public welfare of society and their responsibility. The quality of services,

credibility and trust has resulted in the continuity of the life of professions and its members' employment throughout history. In other words, the acceptability of the society has become the main capital of each profession and the cause of their continuity. The continuation of the work and preservation of this capital is of particular importance. Social acceptability and societal satisfaction are possible when providing services follows the strict principles and regulations. The system of each profession is a combination of laws, regulations and professional ethics governing it. Ethical and behavioral criteria of any profession is its most important policy. It contains cases like the definition of the core concepts of the profession, the relationships between members and society and the relations of members with together. Professional ethics explains the appropriate behavior in every profession and provides practical and applied advices in order to determine the extent and boundaries of responsibilities. Many well-known professions have developed the applied principles and standards for professional ethics. The main objective of the formulation of behavioral standards is to determine ethical responsibilities oriented to society, others and the environment. Medical, engineering, advocacy, accounting, auditing, and journalism jobs have been developed, in addition to the common characteristics, because of social importance of professional ethics. The common characteristics of these professions include :

- Defining the qualification of entry to profession
- Complexity in technology and professional knowledge
- Responsibility for providing service to the society
- The need to obtain acceptability for and trust of society

The ethical principles of these professions is the behavioral ought and ought not. In fact, in social behaviors, ethics should determine ought and ought not. Therefore, the main axis of professional judgments is this ought and ought not. These judgments are issued based on the accepted values and are described with the words such as good and bad, right and wrong (Gharamaleki, 2011, 8).

Sports and ethics

For Boxel, the sport is coupled with physical struggle. This feature separates sports from intellectual and computer games. Boxel's look at sports was justice oriented and of a minimalistic ethics, while we should look at it based on fair, because justice is a prerequisite for moral sport, not sufficient condition. Close to this point of view is perhaps the one that knows the nature of the sport something beyond compliance with laws, a view that regards the nature of the sport as a fair competition with the aim of fostering the virtues (Nedai and Alavi, 2013, 193-194). Contrary to John Boxel who was legalist, this view relies on inner growth and proposes fostering the virtues such as honesty, courage and fairness (ibid, 193-194). In this case, we consider sport in terms of ethical or human disposition. According to this view, there is a collection of virtues, attributes, goals and admirable actions associated with sport. They include morality, fair and honest play, health, excellence in personality performance, fun and enjoyment, teamwork, commitment, attention to laws and Regulation, attention to himself and other participants, courage as well as the Solidarity (WADA, 2009, 14). The sport spirit is perhaps the most important moral principle in which the young athletes should be encouraged to comply with these principles. But this moral threshold is mostly done by other people rather than athletes themselves. National Olympic committees, well-known international federations, organizations and organizing committees that are created for the Olympic Games, declare a moral charter based on ethical and legal principles:

The global ethical principles of the Olympic include the following items:

Respecting the Olympic spirit, which requires mutual understanding with a spirit of friendship, solidarity and fair play; Respecting the global principle and political impartiality of the Olympic;

Respecting the principle of autonomy defined by the Olympic Charter; Respecting international conventions regarding human rights protection and in particular: Respecting human dignity; - Rejection of any racial, gender, linguistic, religious, political discrimination;- Rejection of all forms of physical, professional or sexual harassment, ensuring the requirements of the participants in safety, welfare and medical care are desirable for their physical and mental balance. The Olympic teams should have enough accuracy in fulfilling their mission. At all times, they must act with the highest degree of integrity, and confronting injustice. They must refrain from any action that involves fraud or corruption. The Olympic

teams or their representatives should not request a reward directly or indirectly. No hidden interests or service related to the Olympic Games should be placed in the circle of their application. Only signs of attention or friendship are expressed. They should avoid the things that may lead to misuse of impartiality and integrity of the Olympic teams. To show hospitality, the Olympic teams as well as those associated with them must be respected. The Olympic teams are committed to combat all forms of fraud. All necessary measures to ensure the accuracy of sport should be taken too. The Olympic tournaments must follow the global regulations.

All forms of participation in betting or support for betting on the Olympic Games are forbidden. (IOC Code of Ethics, 2018, 18)

Ethical policy-making in sports

The public policy-making is a continuous process of understanding the issue that it requires the state's reaction to the development, implementation and evaluation of the adopted policies. Within the framework of general policy studies, the policy cycle is a common approach to conceptualizing the policy-making process. The policy cycle is rooted in the work of Harold Lasswell (1956). He has introduced several steps to the policy-making process, which include intelligence, promotion, prescription, invocation, application, appraisal, termination. In addition to providing these steps, Lasswell was going to show how to adopt public policies and how to achieve the optimal result. Gary Brewer and Peter Deleon have provided another classification, in which the policy-making process is composed of six steps as follows: initiation or familiarization: the first step in the policy-making is the understanding of the problem and familiarity with it. Estimation or prediction: at this stage, risks, costs and interests associated with different solutions are analyzed. The prediction of course should be technical assessment and normative choices. Selection: After appraisal and predicting the implications of each option, the next step is selecting one of them. Implementation or executing: in this stage, the selected solution will be implemented. Evaluation: The policy-maker deals with the evaluation of the overall results of the policy-making process. Termination of policy: After receiving feedback from the process of policy-making and implementation of the solution and in case of realization and achievement of the target, the policy-making is terminated. Of course, if the programs linked to the policy are deviated from the main target path or are considered costly in comparison to the gained benefits, the policy will be terminated too (Brewer and Deleon, 1978, 206).

Research method

in this research examining appropriate ethical policy models for sports organizations and these models are analyzed in terms of different stages. The present research method is applied and is of library type. Thus, the method of collecting information was using the library method. It includes a regular and step-by-step process for gathering information to write this article, so that by searching among the texts of articles, dissertations and books to collect information and review them again. The information is also examined by taking notes from the texts. The present study uses a descriptive survey design. The purpose of a descriptive plan is to gather detailed and accurate information to describe the existing phenomenon. The title of the study was selected by reviewing the research background. Fishing is done according to the axes foreseen in the research plan; As those axes are considered in the upper part of the receipt sheets which is the place of registration of the subject of the receipt. At the end of the receipt, these sheets are categorized according to the registered topics and are compiled with the help of reasoning in the predicted axes.

Comparison of policy-making various models

In table 1, the above models have been compared in terms of the different stages of each one. It is worth noting that some of the steps such as intelligence, definition of problem, formation of problem, diagnosis, identification, cognition and so on represent the "feeling and understanding of issue." As mentioned earlier, due to the difference in the texture in which models were developed and the tastes of the researchers, they were named differently. The same is somewhat comparable in other stages.

Ethical policy models review table. Table 1

Identify excerpts	Determining monitoring indicators	Identify stakeholders	Determining selection criteria	stage	Model
				Lasol (1956)	
				Henry et al. (1976)	
				Stoke Wezekester (1978)	
				Macra Wilde (1979)	
				Buchholz (1985)	
				Quid (1989)	
				Jack Barconbus (1998)	
				Wimmer Waving (1999)	
				Pardon (2001)	
				Fhranguk (2002)	
				Northern Ireland (2004)	
				Hill (2005)	
				Howlett & Ramesh (2009)	
				British National Institute (2011)	
				Wu (2012)	
				Yeton (2013)	
				Hernes (2013)	
				Peko (2014)	
				Ferris (2015)	

Policy implementation	Provide implementation infrastructure	Shape views	Selection	Previous evaluation
Grey	White	White	Grey	White
White	White	White	Grey	Grey
White	White	White	Grey	Grey
Grey	White	White	Grey	Grey
Grey	White	White	Grey	White
Grey	White	Grey	Grey	Grey
Grey	White	White	Grey	Grey
Grey	White	White	Grey	Grey
Grey	White	White	Grey	Grey
Grey	White	White	Grey	Grey
Grey	White	White	Grey	Grey
White	White	White	Grey	Grey
Grey	White	White	Grey	Grey
Grey	White	White	White	White
Grey	White	White	White	Grey
Grey	White	White	White	Grey

Run maintenance																		
Monitoring																		
Evaluate the performance																		
Post-evaluation																		
Feedback																		

Results

Interview analysis can be part of the theorization, test of theory or application of findings. The materials and information in the interview determine which method is more appropriate for analysis. In this research, the main method of data collection was semi-structured interviews. According to the purpose of this research and the nature of the data obtained from the interview, we can state that the interview analysis is part of the theorization, as we achieve a series of conceptual concepts and categories in the end. In this study, after examining various ethical policy models in sports organizations. In LaSol model (1956), special attention is paid to the steps, identification of excerpts, selection, policy implementation, post-evaluation. In Henry et al, model. (1976) pay special attention to the stages of determining selection criteria, determining stakeholders, identifying options, selection. In fact, as we get closer to recent years, we see that special attention has been paid to the steps, identifying excerpts, prior evaluation, providing implementation infrastructure, policy implementation, monitoring, performance evaluation, and subsequent evaluation. As we see in the Frieser model of 2015, we go to the steps, identifying excerpts, prior evaluation, providing the infrastructure for implementation, policy implementation, monitoring, performance evaluation, post-evaluation, have received special attention. On the other hand, in these models, the content of ethical policy has not been considered.

Discussion and conclusion

After reviewing different models of ethical decision-making and ethical policies in the field of sport at the level of internal and external studies It seems that in ethical policies, paying attention to the content of the policy itself is important in terms of the ethical nature of the policy, and it is suggested that the above be used at the beginning and during the ethical policy in sports organizations. responsible organizations in this section, such as the Ministry of Science, general department of physical education, Ministry of Science, University Sport Federation, Faculties of Physical Education and research centers, can use the results of the present research to promote the moral values of sports. Research needs to be done on policy-making processes that promote ethics in sport. Ethical policies in sports, which promote ethics in society, should be identified and appropriate ethical policies in sports should be considered in order of priority. In formulating the organizational policies that are done for sports organizations, it should be noted that the maximum benefit and the same loss will be achieved, as we see in Table 1 in some of the models presented. The issue of stakeholders has not been addressed and should be addressed, therefore, attention should be paid to the observance of the laws and rituals. Sociability of cultural and moral virtues such as rule of law, responsibility, discipline, interaction, national solidarity, etc. should be identified through sports activities, strengthening and promoting socio-cultural values. Since dynamic sports organizations and mobility They have more, so it is necessary to know the foundations of the dynamics of these organizations to know the policy and policy-making. The future helps a lot and on the other hand introduces us to the existing strengths and weaknesses and gaps. In order to understand policy-making processes, as the majority of scientists in the field acknowledge, any selective decision-making process that is exponential can lead to immediate action or not to immediate action. In the analysis of sports organizations in any country, the important points around it should be considered. Undoubtedly, today sports are closely linked to culture, sociology, psychology, economics and politics. Whereas in the analysis of social phenomena, at the same time, according to other conditions, the factor or conditions (depending on the type of phenomenon) can be considered as the main factor. In the sociological view of functionalism, sport is effective in political socialization by releasing emotions and tensions and aggressive energy of individuals and emphasizing positive social values and strengthens national unity and social stability and balance. In this view, social stability and balance are maintained when values and the environment are compatible, and the third is if the values of society, through a process of adequate socialization, are well transmitted to new generations. In general, the ultimate goal in a policy in sports organizations in the direction of sports in which the behavior of all people involved in sports is positive and quality experience for all participants and this is to maximize the potential of sports to provide a role models and coaches , To teach positive values and life skills and to strengthen the positive growth of young people and to avoid behaviors that are against the practice of sports ethics, including fraud, doping,

violence, abuse, harassment, racism or other forms, discrimination, and other disrespectful, harmful behavior by or to participants, coaches, officials, coaches and other support staff, supervisors, parents, spectators and anyone else who may be involved in sports.

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