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DESIGN AND CODIFYING ETHICAL REGULATION IN YAZD PROVINCE SWIMMERS

***Hamideh Neshati¹, Hossein Poursoltani Zarandi² and Farshad Tojari³**

¹*Department of Physical Education and Sport Science, Taft Branch, Islamic Azad University, Taft, Iran*

²*Department of Sport Management, Payame Noor University*

³*Department 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 yazd province swimmers. The sample of this study consisted of all Yazd province swimmers, coaches, referees and lifeguarding that were equal to 350 individuals. According to a 75 items self constructive questionnaire for per item one person was needed that due to unavailability to them 200 individual select randomly as a sample. In this study the 75 items self constructed questionnaire with 5 likert point was used. Face and content validity of the questionnaire was confirmed by 15 sport management professors and swimming experts. 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.

Keywords: *Design, Codifying, Ethical Regulation, Swimmers*

INTRODUCTION

Enhance physical education and sports science in recent decades, on the one hand expanded functions of sport administrators and on the other hand raised profound ethical issues. New knowledge and practices requires new explanations and rules and the responsibilities and authority in order to explain the basis for this matter in the exercise should inquired of sports ethics. So, the obligation of sport ethic is heavier with increase of human attitudes and more expectations for administrators, coaches, athletes and physical education students are emerged. Today, there are different factors that have influenced the relations of managers, coaches, athletes and sports fans (Rudd *et al.*, 2007). Ethics is a set of principles, assumptions or criteria based on which persons or entities must regulate their behavior. These criteria or principles based on human respect themselves, others and the environment in which they have function (Poursoltani, 2011). The necessity of ethical sport is not direct result of sport rules and regulations. When terms as fair play, sacrifice and moral principle represent in games and competitions in fact there is more attention to spirit of rules more than rules. But how this important, valuable and ideal function is achieved in exercise? Everyone knows that players learns a series of technical skills of a sports such as football, handball. Learning these skills is necessary for competition. But situations are not clear in sport. Did all sports is summarized in skill, technique, tactics and technical preparation for the game? Experts believed that these are only one part of the sport game. It is clear that during the game there are more unclear and vague and also interpretable situations. Although in the process of sports development, sports lawyers have tried to develop comprehensive legislation that precisely identify and define non-sporting behavior, but still have not achieved complete success. In general, whether in sports or in other places most human behaviors are interpretable. In professional sports, especially during games, referees and match commissioners make decisions about athletes non sport behaviors. The law tells them what behaviors and actions are contrary to the regulations. But it should be noted that in sports, as in other social phenomena are a lot of unwritten law. Although laws, rules, regulations and administrative circulars is perfect, but it is like a book that last page is not written. The main question is that how carefully the rules are applied and the more important thing is how they should be applied and used? Despite this in order to develop ethical principles in sport and revise or complete rules initially barriers and problems should identify

Research Article

(Naderin, 2011). 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. Bozorgzad (2014) report factors such as rule of law, respect, doping, courage, hate of fear, 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.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

This study was practical and survey that data was collected though questionnaire. The sample of this study consisted of all Yazd province swimmers, coaches, referees and lifeguarding that were equal to 350 individuals. According to a 75 items self constructive questionnaire for per item one person was needed that due to unavailability to them 200 individual select randomly as a sample.

Measure

In this study the 75 items self constructed questionnaire with 5 likert point was used. Face and content validity of the questionnaire was confirmed by 15 sport management professors and swimming experts. Also, in order to constructive validity of the questionnaire confirmatory and exploratory factor analysis was used.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Table 1 indicates the demographic information about the sample of this study.

Table 1: Demographic information of Swimmers

Characteristics	Frequency	Percentage
Gender	Men	102
	Women	98
	Total	200
Academic course	Physical education	35
	Other	165
	Total	200
Academic degree	Diploma	130
	Associate degree	19
	BA/BSc	40
	MA	10
	Phd	1
Work position	Total	200
	Coach	25
	athlete	133
	referee	2
	Lifeguarding	18
	Athlete & coache	22
	Total	200

As table 2 indicates 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

Research Article

hypothetical means on doping, courage, hate of fear, 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. But there is not significant difference between obtained mean with hypothetical mean for rule of law, respect.

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

Concept	Hypothetical mean	Mean &SD	t	df	Sig
Ethical regulation concept	3	3.4±0.82	6.89	199	0.001
rule of law, respect	3	3.11±1.11	1.41	199	0.16
doping, courage, hate of fear	3	3.53±1.02	7.34	199	0.001
realism, truth, justice, fraternity and equality	3	3.22±1.14	2.67	199	0.001
responsibility, compassion	3	3.5±1.08	6.55	199	0.001
integrity, confidentiality, dignity	3	3.56±1.04	7.58	199	0.001
chivalry, chastity and patience	3	3.26±1.11	3.26	199	0.001
impartiality and generosity, contentment	3	3.47±1.03	6.47	199	0.001
trust in God, love for the homeland and group interests and cohesion	3	3.54±1.08	7.08	199	0.001

The results of table 3 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.

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	3.79				
doping, courage, hate of fear	4.87				
realism, truth, justice, fraternity and equality	4.03	200	70.67	7	0.001
responsibility, compassion	4.80				
integrity, confidentiality, dignity	4.96				
Chivalry, chastity and patience	4.04				
impartiality and generosity, contentment	4.68				
trust in God, love for the homeland and group interests and cohesion	4.84				

The result of table 3 indicates that prioritize of subscales is follow: integrity, confidentiality, dignity (4.96), doping, courage, hate of fear (4.87), trust in God, love for the homeland and group interests and cohesion (4.84), responsibility, compassion (4.80), impartiality and generosity, contentment (4.68),

Research Article

chivalry, chastity and patience (4.04), realism, truth, justice, fraternity and equality (4.03), rule of law, respect(3.79).

Conclusion

The main purpose of this study was to design and codifying ethical regulation in yazd province swimmers. The results of this study 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. It means that yazd swimmers have higher integrity, confidentiality and dignity. In fact, they interested to keep teammates personal information. The other results of this study indicate that yazd province swimmers codifying ethical regulation represent integrity, confidentiality, dignity (4.96), doping, courage, hate of fear (4.87), trust in God, love for the homeland and group interests and cohesion (4.84), responsibility, compassion (4.80), impartiality and generosity, contentment (4.68), chivalry, chastity and patience (4.04), realism, truth, justice, fraternity and equality (4.03), rule of law, respect (3.79). 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 and as well as Bozorgzad (2014) that reports factors such as rule of law, respect, doping, courage, hate of fear, 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. The possible reason for this inconsistency could be differences between sports. The other possible reason for this inconsistency could be the difference on the athlete's attitudes toward their sport. This study has some limitation. First, there was not ethical regulation in Iran swim federation for athletes. Also, there was not same research for this study. Therefore given to lower score of rule of law and respect it suggested that through educational classes this subscale is increased.

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