

Sports Achievement Issues: Professionalism, Policy, Racism, Cheating, Abuse, Doping, Gender

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Abstract—sports achievement has the ultimate goal in philosophy as the achievement of a victory. Sports achievements also bring about gaps or problems because of the ultimate goal. Some of these problems include: professionalism, policy, racism, cheating, abuse, doping, and gender. The aim of this article is to explain what the issues of sports achievements are like. Professionalism in the world of sports achievement is still an amateur in certain levels of competition. The issue of policy in sports achievement occurs among the stakeholders of the policy, in this case the government. The problem of racism is almost never resolved even on the scale of international sports. Cheating in sports achievement is more rampant. Abuse or ill-treatment often occurs with children conducted by sports coaches. Doping is still an unfavorable alternative to achievement. Gender differences and gaps still occur in certain events. Professional management of sports is required of athletes and coaches who are involved in sports managements. Government policy on sports achievement should also be adjusted to the real conditions in the field. There must be firm laws against the perpetrators of racism. Cheating should sanction. Violence or ill-treatment of athletes should not occur. Doping must be fought and closely watched because of its rapid development. Gender inequality must be eliminated in sport, in order to bring back universalism in sports.

Keywords—issues, sports achievement

I. INTRODUCTION

The problems in sports are very complex, especially those of sports achievements. Sports achievements are particularly vulnerable been that the ultimate achievement involves winning. To achieve the ultimate goal of victory some elements of sports philosophy is used to win the game. Sports achievements have enormous mass power so universally the achievement of sports is usually the main goal or a tool for a country to show its power. Professionalism in sports achievement is still an ongoing study, it is important that actors or human resources in sports achievement can obtain the reward according to what they have done or the process they are experiencing. For many years, professionalism has been a key word in in sport development regarding both coaching and management. It is true that in all countries around the world, sport organizations are searching for top coaches and have developed special educational programs for coaches in their academies, but also in cooperation with universities. In many countries, there was and there still is a lack of educational programs to develop professionalism in sport management [1]. Doping amongst others should always be supervised and rules should be made against it. The racism that occurs mostly in the world of sports, especially football must be eliminated, weather on skin, religious issues or

beliefs. The disparity in framing sports media based on an athlete's race has historically gained extensive attention. In the past, the media promoted historical stereotypes of Black athletes that emphasized their physical powers and diminished their intellectual capacity [2]. Violence occurs in children or athletes conducted by trainers as well as adults. Social scientists and activists need to work together to disseminate the knowledge that underpins safeguarding and athlete welfare in sports. The knowledge base argument is very thin compared to the scientific evidence available on doping, exercise physiology and other psycho-physical aspects of sport. However, without strong science the efforts of child protection advocates are likely to be undermined and challenged by those whose vested interests construct and preserve the status quo [3]. Gender tests need to carried out in order to obtain data accuracy with the multitude of transgender technologies or gender changes. Despite the prolific advancement of women sports and female athletes to prevent gender discrimination, there has been a tremendous growth and popularity in women sports but still female athletes are considered inferior to male athletes and that compared to male athletes, there is still an obsession with the body of the female athlete rather than on her athletic skills. This inequality within sport will continue to exist until the media re-examines it portrayal of female athletes [4]. From cases of sex abuse in sport, the media reports over 16 a year, three clear facts of coach abuser repertoires were found: "intimate," "opportunistic," and "coercive/power." Sexually abusive coaches use very different patterns of behavior with female or male victims. Female victims are more likely to experience the less aggressive and more intimate behaviors and grooming strategies, such as declarations of love, kissing, and unlawful sex. Male victims are more likely to experience aggressive and intrusive grooming strategies and behaviors, such as buggery, being provided with alcohol, and being shown pornography. The results support the theories of other researchers and their findings on grooming and sexual abuse both within and outside sport. This could add to the awareness of sexual abuse in sport by sport and exercise psychologists thereby helping to encourage the development of abuse prevention policies and procedures [5].

II. DISCUSSION

A. Current Issues in Sport

The development of science and technology very rapidly affect all aspects of life, including the world of sports. The advance of science and technology is unfortunately not accompanied by the advancement of thinking patterns in

people, there are still some people who are racist in sports. Sports discrimination presents discussion and examples covering several prejudicial areas in sports, there are (a) racism in sports; (b) sexism in sports; (c) homophobia in sports; (d) abolism in sports; (e) sport media and discrimination [6]. Can we observe together, in the world of soccer sports, one of the supporters threw bananas to the players in the field, coincidentally the players were black (Patrick Evra and Mario Ballotelli). Again, the supporters threw bread to one of the football players, whereas in the religion of the player, throwing food is not justified (MezutOzil). Racism is not only done by the football supporters, but also by the footballers themselves as John Terry did to Rio Ferdinand and Luis Suarez to Patrick Evra. Such dishonest acts should not happen or be done much less in international and professional competitions that the whole world is watching [7]. In addition, stereotyped racism or skin color differences it is also an ingredient to perform disgraceful actions, suppose there is a jargon "white people can't jump" and "blacks can't swim". White football players usually have a role as the defender, while for very few strikers who are black. Although for the athletic championships, the numbers are run by blacks for example Usain Bolt (Jamaica). In addition to racism that often occurs among athletes is the use of drugs for example doping. World athletes such as Ben Johnson, Michele Phelps, Lance Armstrong and many more are proven to use doping to increase their stamina so that they can be champions.

B. Problems in the Sports World today

A sport that is currently in trend is the professional and competitive sport, where the winner will be a hero and the loser will be a loser. No more play value, no more sportsmanship, people are too serious with the game that they forget the essence of the game what should be played as a vehicle of fun has now turned into business. We can see that in the jersey or everything that is used by the athletes on the field including facilities around the field are all full of sponsor's names, the bigger and more strategic place is often shot by the camera. Setting scores in soccer sports is a jockey game in the sport and that's very damaging to sports values. The betting market in sports is no secret anymore, even some ammonite cases are still hidden buy the referee and his leadership is often made by the club owner or usually the host. For example, the semifinal phase of the champion's league where Real Madrid vs Juventus was awarded a penalty kick by the referee. The kids who play sports especially the prestigious sports fear to fail or lose. Failure is a bad influence on young athletes so it is expected that in the policy of organizing the competition for young people there should not be a winner or looser so that the festival form is more justifie and the child is cultivated to win against himself to prevent fear, shame, etc. [8].

C. Four major issues in sports for learners

If we act as a sports committee and also have policies in changing the rules of the game or competition, a lot of stories about sports for students who come from parents, coaches, and players themselves. Some of these stories can be discouraging while others can be inspiring. The incident happened to volleyball athletes from Washington DC who brought outside problems into the field. Even his article is

published in the Washington Post, which is a 16-year-old Audrey Dimitriew from Virginia where his family is sued by the Chesapeake Region Volleyball Association (CHRNA) which has forced the boy to move to another team in the league. It was made as if the athlete did not get the promise given by the club in following the league and the athlete wanted a change, but that was not allowed by the league. Here are some of the things that arise because of some opinions of parents, spoiled children, bad coaches, and stupid rules in student sports. The new talk is about a father who is suing for 40 million USD because his son was streaked from the team. And a father in Dallas, pushing forward a case of extortion in the Lacrosse training camp. Some of the problems above reflect the problems that occur in the world of student sports today. The next issue is whether the problem can be resolved right away and encourage well-minded people to stand up and listen. The situation in Virginia brings us to four main issues that destroy sports for students and must be taken seriously. Among them:

Problem # 1: Parents who do not give their children a chance to play during the game. In this case, the father and mother intervene and disrupt the process of training in his club. Then, whenever a problem arises, both parents immediately file a lawsuit to the coach or administrators in case of incompatibility of the will between the coach and parents. The case even gets up to the judiciary, the parents will try to get their children selected, so with the demands and lawsuits such a child would be the subject of conversation can eventually become included in activities. You will not demand and waste time by paying tax money because your child does not get time to play. A son may say that he is not sure he will get a chance to play on the campus team; next, a mother writes a letter to the trainer to find out if the coach will give her son an opportunity to be a major player. Such a thing is inappropriate for the mother, to dare to tell the coach how to work. Parents should allow the trainer to work according to his role and allow the qualified children to play.

Problem # 2: Athletes need time and opportunity to make decisions to find out if they are good or bad. We as parents should escape from the swirls and minesweepers in the field, where all obstacles our children encounter, we solve, give independence and self-confidence to our children as athletes. This is why our children are weak in decision making as athletes. Many athletes make mistakes when facing obstacles, however, in the end they get used to the situation or adapt. Although, every athlete has the same chance to play, this does not mean the athlete does not have questions about himself on how to handle challenges. When an athlete stops being a player, the opportunity to learn also stops. Although, it does not take time to compete or play, players learn to practice with great coaches, by training, they improve their skill levels each time they practice. They must motivate themselves to always improve themselves and prepare themselves for the day they get a chance to play. They must have a way of contributing to the team. They should not run from exercise because they are not needed in team play. Good athletes must love the game, work hard, and try to develop themselves. Trainers in college, select players for

various reasons, including: good skill, good behavior, being a good student, and having good friends, not because the athlete has a value of 10. In terms of assessment from various aspects not only academic.

Problem # 3: Coaches who fails to respect his students and his sport, and ignores the overall impact he has on his athletes' life. Unfortunately, not many coaches fully work with their athletes. The case happens in a lot of countries, victory is not something that makes a great coach. Being a character or a being a leader to his young athletes, instilling character and life lessons, caring for his athletes, training his son instead of his sport, that's what makes the coach great. One of the causes of failure for athletes, is when the coach empowers the athlete for financial gain, and then does not allow his athlete to play. A coach chooses a player in the team will certainly be used to play, but what happens when a bribed coach brings a player who just fills the void of the bench. To be fair, what should be done as a coach is to conduct try outs, and of course every player has advantages and disadvantages. While the time for the trial is limited, the number of the selection is a lot, and other players scramble to use the athlete. The coach must determine how many times selection is done and it should not change. Usually, there can be errors in choosing players, but we have the style or art of our philosophy of coaching, there should be no sense of choosing, the decision must be final.

Problem # 4. Sports organizations for students accommodate adults rather than young people. There are so many sports clubs and leagues that promote personal interests, above the values and priorities of athletes. Sports for youth or students is a lucrative business field, and the impact will continue till the next generation. They should have clear rules and also be tailored to suitability in the field, prioritizing the athlete's goals for self-development, not self-exploitation by irresponsible people [9].

D. Goals, Problems and Challenges of Sports Development (2015-2019)

The problem of sports development for the next five years (2015-2019) written by [10] in a paper, were: (1) the unfamiliar system of elite sports development to the world class as a result of the un-standardized coaching system, integrated sports development policy not yet of between center and region, not yet arranged of nursery system, limited of sport facility and infrastructure for training center, limited qualified sportsmanship, unstructured reward system, lack of sports coaching center in regions, and application of science and technology which is not optimal; (2) the low percentage rate of public participation in sports (not yet a healthy active lifestyle) as a result of the lack of a systematic, structured and widespread development policy for sports programming for all sports (sport for all) programs; (3) marginalization of educational sports programs, such as: low quality of physical education and sports education at every level of education unit.

E. Code Anti-Doping World 2009

The Code is a central and universal document that underlies the World Anti-Doping Program in sports. The purpose of the Code is to advance anti-doping efforts through

universal harmonization of core anti-doping elements. Other objectives are: To protect the fundamental rights of athletes to participate in doping free sports and thereby promoting health, fairness and equality for athletes worldwide, and to ensure the harmony, coordination and effectiveness of anti-doping programs at international, national and sporting events related to detection, deterrence and prevention of doping [11]. Older people were more negative with their attitude towards doping. Older people supported sanctions toward athletes to a much higher degree than younger people did. The fact that a squared function had the highest explanatory power indicates that negative attitudes grew with age. In contrast, people who were interested in sport expressed more liberal attitudes towards doping than others [12]. An alternative approach is only feasible if anti-doping organisations are willing to acknowledge that amateurs are different from elites. Developments like USADA's RTUE are steps in this direction. Rather than continuing to sink resources into a punitive system unlikely to catch or deter doping athletes, anti-doping could fund research on safe use and develop better prevention and medical services for athletes, prioritising health over moral judgment. This would also support a move away from a focus on 'clean' sport and towards one on healthy sport [13].

III. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The issues of the sport of achievement that occurs in the world is a problem that must be solved together internationally, in order to reestablish the main goals of sports, especially sports achievements. Suppressing cheating as early as possible in an effort to achieve clear rules, reward and punishment for the principle of fair play materialized. Continuation to campaign against racism in any sport to respect and respect human differences, and exercise as a forum to unite all cultures and ethnicities around the world. Growing the spirit of youth in participating in sports as the next generation of the nation. Cooperate internationally against doping measures to achieve goals, and support programmed training forms and use science and technology wisely. Support Indonesia's strategic planning, program especially in long-term achievement and systematic long-term coaching programs. Sports achievement is a result of a full business process done with the principles of fairness and sportsmanship.

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