



Assessment of the awareness of the players of the teams working in the AFC champions league about sports law

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Abstract

The purpose of this Assessment of the awareness of the players of the teams working in the AFC Champions League about sports Law. The research method is descriptive-survey and in terms of purpose it was done by field method. The statistical population of the study is the players of Iranian teams in the Asian Champions League in 2019, which were 109 in total and the sample size was selected. The instrument for measuring sport awareness questionnaire (Asgari, 2015). Content validity and reliability were reported by professors of sport management and verification rights and Cronbach's alpha reliability was 0.91. Descriptive and inferential statistics were analyzed using Amos 24 software. The findings showed that players are fully aware of public awareness and specific awareness of sports law. Therefore, it can be concluded that players and sports clubs pay more attention to public awareness and propriety of sports law and promote their knowledge in accordance with international law.

Keywords: player, champions league, sports law

1. Introduction

Sports Law is one of the trends in the science of law that deals with events in sport. In general, it can be said that sporting events are all offenses and quasi-offenses committed by athletes, teachers, coaches, spectators, and even manufacturers and manufacturers of sports equipment in relation to sports. and the subject of these incidents can be the health and life and property, dignity and other legal rights of individuals who are somehow within the scope of the sport, the quantitative and qualitative scope of the above issues clearly reveals the importance of the field. The subject of sports law is all violations that occur in the field of sports that somehow harm the rights of others, and the essential condition is that they are classified as offenses, quasi-offenses, pure errors, intentional and unintentional. That This is followed by the reaction of the society, which is called the punishment of rights, which are different according to the type, severity and of crimes. But it can be said that in sports law the aim is to raise the legal awareness of the sports community, to prevent and reduce sport-related accidents, to describe the duties and powers of sports coaches and teachers, athletes and sports managers and administrators, Informing the sports community of the legal consequences of violations in sports, maintaining the physical and psychological well-being of athletes and coaches, as well as protecting sports management from legal liability. The positive effects of physical activity on the functioning of human body systems and social and cultural behaviors are agreed by all scholars. The necessity of moving throughout life to perform the daily and social tasks of human life is essential and this is more needed during growth because of bodybuilding and the fight against mobility and machine life more than ever (Bonyan, 2016) [3]. Among the important, effective and integral parts of physical education and sports programs, competitions and sports

competitions. Sport competitions are one of the most exciting events and the motivation to participate in them makes the athletes participate in sport exercises. Participation in training and competition has many effects on mental development, satisfaction of needs, natural desires, growth and improvement of the health level of individuals (kashef, 2019). Since the accident is essentially inevitable and unavoidable, the need to know the legal rules in order to take the necessary precautions to prevent the accident from occurring or to avoid liability if it occurs is felt by all sportsmen (Aghaeiniya, 2018). Today, it is not accepted that everyone involved in the sport must accept the dangers of it, although some sports are inherently traumatic and the participating athlete should expect some injuries while doing so (Scalf & Robinson, 1978) [7]. Today, with the growth and development of professional sport, many people are living their lives in this way and with the knowledge of individual rights can increasingly defend their interests in litigation. The ignorance of the entire sporting community about the legal consequences of violations and offenses in the sporting environment due to the lack of training and the lack of regular assemblies that include the type of sport offenses and their penalties has always added to the quantitative and qualitative spread of offenses. The purpose of the present study is to investigate Iranian sports law with emphasis on the sport of soccer that Examining the status of existing soccer regulations in creating accidents and deterring effects on players' bodies and spirits, examines the role of the Disciplinary and Appeals Committee in the strict implementation of soccer rules and the civil responsibility of players, coaches and referees in football. The lack of scientific training of coaches and referees and the insistence of some of their irrational actions and the perpetration of some violence during their games have

provided grounds for disregarding the principles of the rules of soccer. All of this reflects negligence in assigned responsibilities, which separately "requires a revision of the law and consequently requires strict enforcement." Otherwise, being ignorant of their responsibilities to everyone involved in this fascinating sport will not only help solve the problems in soccer, but also raise statistics and violations every year, and will help to promote this sport. Therefore, conducting sports law training classes and then granting them relevant qualifications required to attend the games, reviewing existing laws to prevent adverse effects on the athletes' spirit and body, providing detailed information on the provisions of football regulations and related disciplinary committees. Focusing on the goal Instead of focusing on the device, eliminating coaches and referees who deviate from responsibilities or at least reducing league participation is suggested.

Nefeziger James (1992) examined the developments of sports law and developed a framework for local regulation in the US state of Florida. He emphasized the duties and responsibilities of sports managers towards professional athletes and emphasized their responsibility. And his research showed that professional athletes in professional clubs have a high level of knowledge and awareness of their legal duties and responsibilities towards athletes (Feroighipour, 2019). Walter, Champion (1983) stated that in civil liability litigation, the fault is the basis of most claims and usually requires a "participant or audience." Foroughi (2018) [5], in a study examining the level of coaches, teachers and sport managers' familiarity with sports law in Tehran, found that a small percentage (17%) of sports coaches were familiar with the subject of sports law. Aghaie Nia (2010) in the book of sports law, has considered the most important task of sports coaches is the duty of care. That this task is divided into eight domains

(health, appropriate training, visit and review, organization and congruence, monitoring of athletic activities, attention to weather conditions, helping injured athlete and taking necessary measures). The researcher considers familiarity with the above-mentioned issues in terms of legal, legal awareness and civic responsibilities of physical education teachers.

2. Methodology

The research method was descriptive-survey and in terms of purpose it was applied by field method. The statistical population of this study included players from the AFC Champions League (AFC) 2019 teams, including Persepolis, Esteghlal, Sepahan and Khodro. According to the queries from each club, there are 26 players for Persepolis, 26 for Esteghlal, 30 for Sepahan, and 27 for ShahreKhodro. The statistical population in this study is 109 that due to the limited size of the statistical population, the sample size was selected. After distribution of the questionnaire to the statistical population (n = 109), 94 questionnaires were returned and used in the analysis of research information. The instrument for measuring sport awareness questionnaire (Asgari, 2015) [2] It consisted of 40 items consisting of 2 subscales of public awareness of sport rights and proprietary awareness of sport rights, consisting of four basic questions about public awareness and of questions 5 to 40 related to specific sport rights awareness. This questionnaire is based on a 5-point Likert scale of very high or very low. Descriptive and inferential statistics were analyzed using Amos24 software.

3. Findings

Demographic findings include age, level of education, and history of physical activity based on the findings of this study as shown below.

Table 1: Demographic findings

Age	Abundance	percent	Education	Abundance	percent	sport activity	Abundance	percent
Under 20 years	14	14.89	Diploma	8	8.51	Under 10 years	4	4.25
20-25 years	21	22.34	Associate Degree	18	19.14	10-15 years	14	14.89
25-30 years	37	39.36	Bachelor	49	52.12	15-20 years	31	32.97
30-35 years	15	15.95	MA	15	15.95	20-25 years	38	40.42
Over 35years	7	7.46	Ph.D	4	4.28	Over 25 yeras	7	7.47
Total	94	100		94	100		94	100

According to the table above, players under 20 were 14.89 percent, players 20 to 25 were 21.34 percent, Players aged 25 to 30 had 37 (39.36%), players aged 30 to 35 (15.95%) and players older than 35 (7.46%). Also, players with a high school diploma of 8 people (8.51%), players with a high school education of 18 people (19.14%), Players with a bachelor's degree were 49 (52.12%), players with a bachelor's degree were 15 (15.95%) and players with a doctorate were 4 (4.28%). In the discussion of athletic activity, players with less than 10 years of experience were 4 persons (4.25%), players with 10 to 15 years of experience (14.89%). The players with 15 to 20 years of experience were 31 people (32.97%), those with 20 to 25 years of sports 38 (40.42%) and players with more than 25 years 7 (7.47%).

Hypothesis 1: There is a significant difference between the level of public awareness of the players in the AFC Champions League over sports rights.

Table 2: One-Sample Statistics

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Total.omomi	94	69.36	11.066	1.141

Table 3: One-Sample Test

	Test Value = 0					
	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
					Lower	Upper
Public	60.768	93	.000	69.362	67.09	71.63

According to the above test, since the level of significance in the t-test table is 0.000, this value is less than 0.05. In other words, since the t-statistic is 60.768 and greater than 1.96, the above hypothesis is confirmed. And it can be concluded that there is a significant difference in the level of public awareness of the players in the AFC Champions League over sports rights.

Hypothesis 2: There is a significant difference between the level of specific awareness of players in the AFC Champions League over sports rights.

Table 4: One-Sample Statistics

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Total.omomi	94	69.36	11.066	1.141

Table 5: One-Sample Test

	Test Value = 0					
	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
					Lower	Upper
Private	60.768	93	.000	69.362	67.09	71.63

According to the above test, since the level of significance in the t-test table is 0.000, this value is less than 0.05. In other words, since the t-statistic is 61.539 and greater than 1.96, the above hypothesis is confirmed. And it can be concluded that there is a significant difference in the level of specific awareness of the players in the AFC Champions League over sports rights.

4. Discussion and conclusion

Legal issues in sports are one of the few areas that have been covered so far in the country. And the need for a good, up-to-date and comprehensive resource covering all areas of law (albeit transiently), feels strongly. The science of law deals with all aspects of our lives, of which sport is no exception. Today, with the growth and development of professional sports, many people spend their lives in this way, and with the knowledge of individual rights, they can increasingly defend their interests in litigation. Nowadays, men and women athletes have a great deal of attention to rights and their expectations of rights are different than they were 20 years ago. The law has influenced all aspects of sports, sports organizations, athletes, sports stakeholders and spectators.

Unfortunately, our country is lagging behind due to the variety of partnerships with international organizations and the opportunities available in these structures. A quick look at the list of influential personalities in international sports institutions such as the Football Federation can clearly find Iranian vacancies. While Iran's active participation in international sports lawmaking and policy-making bodies can lead to participation in the international standardization process, in this way, in addition to increasing the country's dignity in this area, it will facilitate the incorporation of Iranian-Islamic cultural and ethical values into transnational sports regulations. Based on the findings of the present study, as the subjects were familiar with the duties of the trainers based on the four scales of legal responsibilities, this is hopeful, and it promises that athletes will be more prepared for the concepts of sports law. Therefore, it is recommended that sport coaches, parents, and athletes prepare sports law brochures that are appropriate for the safety and health of sports facilities to further enhance the awareness of the sport community. The results of this study can also be considered as the basis for strategies for training sports law issues for athletes which reduces the potential consequences of athletes not being aware of legal issues in sports.

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