

Protection of Athletes' Rights in Anti-Doping Work

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Abstract: For a long time, anti-doping-related work mainly starts from advocating fair competition in competitive sports competitions and paying attention to the physical health of athletes. With the increasing investment in anti-doping work, the funds involved have penetrated into the public sphere. The issue of doping has not only stayed in the field of sports, but also related to various aspects such as social impact. Therefore, anti-doping work is facing a more serious challenge. This paper studies the protection of athletes' rights in anti-doping work and finds that some athletes do not understand their rights, the laws and regulations are not perfect, the anti-doping publicity and education results are good, but the education feedback mechanism is not mature. This article puts forward suggestions on the protection of athletes' rights in anti-doping work. Only by establishing the rights and protection of athletes legally can the anti-doping work step into a more legalized and standardized road, and the anti-doping knowledge of athletes can be strengthened in education. Only by cultivating athletes' anti-doping awareness can fundamentally ensure that athletes' rights are not infringed.

1. Introduction

With the continuous development of competitive sports, the issue of doping has a great impact on athletes' careers. To achieve remarkable results in anti-doping work, we must vigorously carry out anti-doping education, oppose doping, ideologically, improve anti-doping regulations, systematically eliminate doping, carry out anti-doping work, and combat doping behavior in action. Only in this way can athletes develop healthily and form the concept of abiding by laws and regulations.

At present, many scholars have discussed the research on the protection of athletes' rights in anti-doping work. For example, by analyzing the reasons for doping use, a scholar found that excessive politicization is the main reason for the intensification of the doping problem. Only by gaining a leading position in the sports arena can the country gain an invincible position in politics and political interests. On the other hand, in the context of commercialization, the temptation of economic interests makes doping closely linked to sports performance, and the gold medals on the field are not only honors, but also a material guarantee of life and future development [1-2]. Some scholars have conducted in-depth discussions on anti-doping work from the perspectives of ethics, psychology, law, medicine, and education, etc., and proposed that the establishment of a prevention system is of great significance to protect the rights of athletes, which is before the rights of athletes

are violated. Preventive measures are essential for athletes to avoid doping and improve their awareness of self-protection [3-4]. Although the research results on the protection of athletes' rights in anti-doping work are good, the legal system for the protection of athletes' rights is not perfect.

This paper first analyzes the basic rights and specific rights of athletes in anti-doping work, then obtains the current situation of anti-doping work through an interview and investigation of a sports team, and finally analyzes the existing problems of athletes' anti-doping work and proposes to protect athletes right of advice.

2. Athlete Rights

2.1 Athletes' Rights in Anti-Doping Work

The rights system of athletes in anti-doping work consists of basic rights and specific rights.

(1) Fundamental rights

The basic rights of athletes means that athletes, as citizens of a country, have the most fundamental rights stipulated in the constitution. That is, the most basic rights that athletes should enjoy as a person and as a citizen of our country. It is a comprehensive right, involving political, economic, cultural, and other fields [5].

(2) Specific rights

The specific rights of athletes in anti-doping work are mainly reflected in:

Equal rights: As my country has long been affected by the "Olympic Glory Program", all sports are linked to "gold medals". As long as athletes who can win gold medals, give them the green light as much as possible. These athletes are the so-called "Olympic champions". Athletes under the halo enjoy more rights than other athletes with lower performance. At the same time, the right to equality also means the equal performance of various obligations, also because "gold medal athletes" are under the protection of the Olympic champion title, some even blatantly fail to perform the obligations that athletes should perform under the laws of our country, and enjoy "special treatment" [6]. This phenomenon is very unfavorable and should be put to an end. Athletes have the right to play fair and win games on their own merits, not doping. The use of doping is actually a violation of the rights of athletes who do not use doping. Therefore, to ensure that every athlete can participate in the competition fairly, the use of doping should be strictly eliminated and the purity of sports should be maintained [7-8].

The right to personal liberty: The athlete's personal liberty shall not be illegally restricted during doping control. Although, according to the relevant regulations, the athlete's range of activities and behavior must be within a certain range during the doping control process. For example, the athlete must not be out of sight of the prosecutor, and the athlete must not bathe, urinate, etc. during the doping control process. However, this does not mean that doping control is a restriction and deprivation of personal freedom of athletes [9]. Some doping control officers restrict the athletes' personal freedom too much during the inspection process, and their attitude is rude and rude. This is actually an illegal act, which violates the athlete's right to personal freedom and should be stopped [10].

Privacy: To protect the privacy of athletes from being infringed, during the doping control process, the operation process should be in a closed environment, and no irrelevant personnel should be present. During the competition, the inspector is not allowed to accept media interviews without authorization and cannot disclose the list of doping control subjects[11].

There are also rights such as the right to education, the right to hearing, and the right to appeal, which will not be elaborated here.

2.2 Mathematical Statistics

Mathematical statistics is a subject that uses statistics to analyze data based on probability theory. Common mathematical statistics methods include regression analysis, hypothesis testing, parameter estimation, etc. [12].

The formula for conditional probability is as follows:

$$P(B|A) = \frac{P(AB)}{P(A)} \quad (1)$$

The total probability formula is:

$$P(B) = \sum_{i=1}^n P(A_i)P(B|A_i) \quad (2)$$

Among them, $P(B)$ represents the probability of event B, $P(B|A)$ represents the probability of event B occurring when the event A occurs, and n is any real number.

3. Experimental Research

3.1 Research Purpose

The purpose of anti-doping work is not to punish athletes from the very beginning, but to better protect the legitimate rights and interests of athletes and build a fair and pure sports platform for each athlete. Therefore, the protection of the legitimate rights and interests of athletes should be throughout the anti-doping work, that is, the protection of athletes' rights is the starting point and purpose of anti-doping work.

3.2 Research Methods

This paper mainly uses the interview method to conduct interviews with a sports team, including athletes, coaches, team doctors, and administrators. Through interviews, the results of their evaluation of the effect of anti-doping, publicity and education, the sources of anti-doping knowledge obtained by athletes, and the extent to which athletes understand their rights in anti-doping work were obtained.

4. Analysis of Research Results

4.1 Status of Implementation of Anti-Doping Work

As shown in Figure 1, the evaluation of athletes, coaches, team doctors, and sports administrators on the results of anti-doping education was investigated. According to the results, 1.3%, 0.8%, 2.4%, and 1.9% of the relevant personnel believed that anti-doping education had no educational effect; those who believed that the educational effect was not obvious accounted for 3.8%, 1.5%, 17.6%, and 20.3%, respectively; Those who thought it was effective accounted for 51.6%, 67.2%, 43.8%, and 49.1%, respectively; those who thought that the educational effect was very effective accounted for 43.3%, 30.5%, 36.2%, and 28.7%, respectively. It can be seen that the vast majority of people believe that anti-doping publicity and education results are effective. However, there are still some people who think that the anti-doping work is not effective. Although anti-doping education has achieved remarkable results, there are still many problems. For example, the form of anti-doping education is not rich enough, and most of them are compulsory education,

mainly using expert lectures, lectures, training, etc., This kind of education method makes many athletes unwilling to take the initiative to accept.

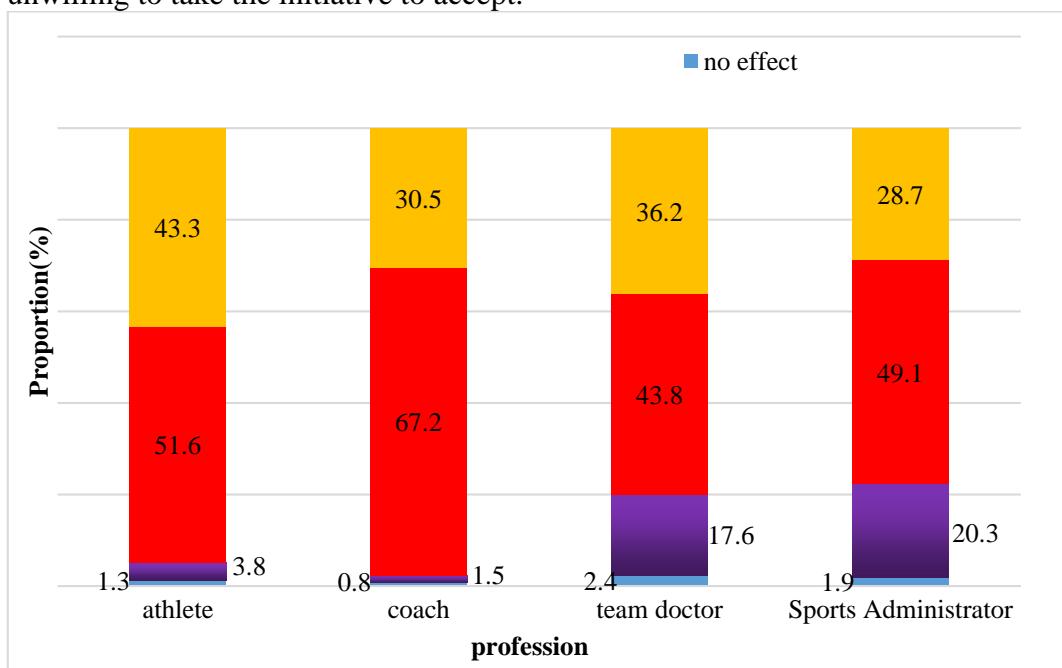


Figure 1: Anti-Doping Education Outcomes Survey Results

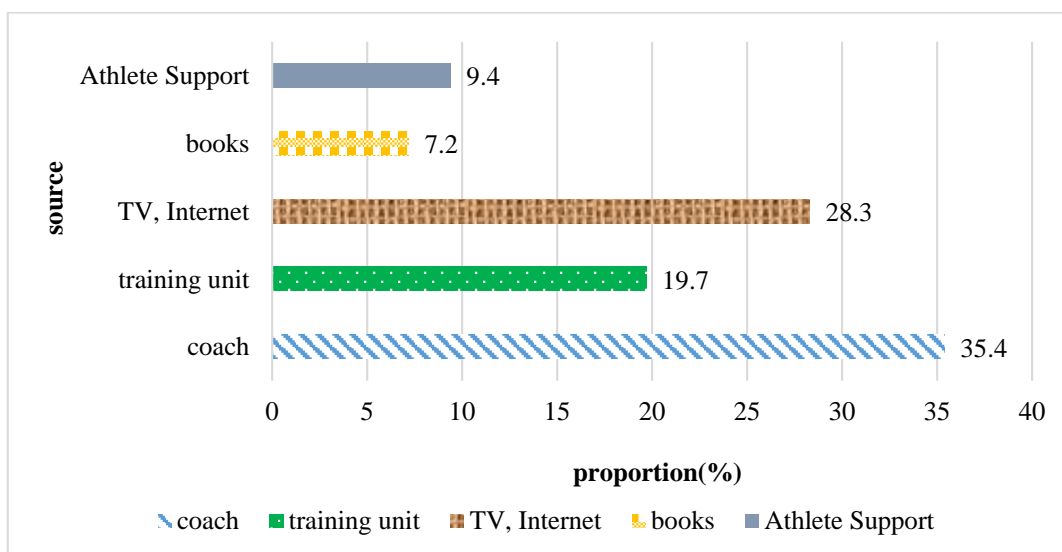


Figure 2: Sources of anti-doping knowledge acquired by athletes

It can be seen from Figure 2 that 35.4% and 28.3% of the anti-doping knowledge acquired by athletes comes from coaches and training units, respectively. The coach ranks first because in the athlete's career, the person who gets along the most every day is the coach, and the coach's words and deeds affect the athlete's behavior. In addition to training, coaches also undertake the obligation to impart knowledge. The second place is the training unit. The training place for athletes is the sports team or sports school, and the athletes participating in the competition are also declared by the sports team or sports school. Therefore, once there is a doping violation, the sports team or sports school will also be punished, so sports teams or schools should also teach anti-doping. Television and the Internet ranked third. Today, technology and communications are developed,

which also provides a platform for imparting anti-doping knowledge. Fourth is books, and the fifth is athlete support.

Table 1: Athletes' knowledge of their rights in anti-doping work

	don't understand	Understand and be able to list 1-2 items	Understand and be able to list 3-4 items	Understand and be able to list 5 or more
Proportion (%)	5.6	24.8	47.2	22.4

As shown in Table 1, the survey results of athletes' understanding of their rights in anti-doping work show that only 5.6% of athletes do not understand, 24.8% of athletes understand and can list 1 to 2 rights, and 47.2% of athletes understand and can list 3 to 4 rights, and 22.4% of athletes understand and can list 5 or more rights.

4.2 Problems Existing in Anti-Doping Work for Athletes

(1) The laws and regulations are imperfect, and there is a lack of detailed and targeted legal provisions

With the further development of anti-doping work, relevant anti-doping laws and regulations have also become more complete. The implementation of supporting laws has strengthened the effectiveness of anti-doping regulations and effectively deterred doping users. However, in this contest where the road is high and the devil is high, there is still a lag in anti-doping. There is no doubt that doping has spread to school sports, affecting the value judgment of young people.

(2) The anti-doping publicity and education feedback mechanism for athletes has not been established

Judging from the current situation of anti-doping publicity and education, a good feedback mechanism has not been established. That is to say, now we cannot objectively judge whether an athlete has a good grasp of anti-doping knowledge and can only make a rough judgment from the athlete's familiarity with the inspection process and the conversation with the athlete during the usual doping inspection process. Athlete's mastery of anti-doping knowledge.

(3) Doping testing is costly and difficult, and it is not easy to vigorously implement it.

The rapid development of science and technology has promoted the progress of anti-doping testing. However, the current anti-doping detection technology is still insufficient. The research and development of doping precedes the detection, and it is always included in the banned list after a violation is found. There is a hysteresis in the detection of the agent. The drugs and metabolites of stimulants are various and varied, which brings difficulties to the detection of stimulants. In addition, the research and development of new doping drugs is constantly challenging my country's doping detection technology, and the emergence of genetic doping has added a major problem to my country's anti-doping cause. Doping testing has strict qualitative and quantitative requirements, and the accurate judgment of whether it exceeds the standard level requires extremely high levels of the tester. The testing cost of doping is high, including hundreds of prohibited drugs. These prohibited drugs also include their raw materials and unilateral preparations. The testing procedures for doping are cumbersome and expensive, which is not conducive to promotion.

4.3 Suggestions on the Protection of Athletes' Rights in Anti-Doping Work

(1) Strengthen legislation on anti-doping work for athletes

If doping is used on athletes, it will not only cause large harm to their bodies, but also cause them mentally and ideologically the misconception that "doping is necessary to achieve results". Therefore, for athletes, using doping behavior should be dealt with more severely, and only through severe punishment can the illegal behavior of doping be controlled.

(2) Strengthen anti-doping publicity and education

We will continue to explore new models of anti-doping publicity and education to improve the results of publicity and education. In this regard, more colorful anti-doping publicity and education activities should be carried out, and some activities with lively, interesting, and even rewarding forms should be selected to replace those boring forms of education and publicity, to attract athletes to actively participate.

(3) Continuously improve the awareness of athletes' rights protection

Athletes' awareness of self-protection in anti-doping work is not strong enough. Athletes grow up under the management model of sports teams, often with low educational levels and weak legal concepts. If they have poor self-protection awareness in anti-doping work, they often relax their vigilance on doping prevention in their daily life and often make themselves into a passive position. Therefore, athletes must strengthen their awareness of rights protection and protect their legitimate rights and interests to avoid illegal infringement.

5. Conclusion

Through the investigation of the current situation of anti-doping work, this paper finds that most of the relevant people in the sports industry believe that the results of anti-doping publicity and education are effective, athletes generally obtain anti-doping knowledge through channels such as coaches or training units, and only a few athletes do not understand the anti-doping knowledge. The rights they own in the doping work, in view of these status quos, this paper puts forward the problems existing in the anti-doping work of athletes and puts forward suggestions on the protection of rights.

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