

## Modern Pentathlon's Sports Spirit and A Study on Leader's Ethical Exploration

Doryung Han\*

\*Honorary principal professor, Major of Security secretary Studies Continuing Education Center, Kyonggi University, Seoul, Korea

### [Abstract]

The modern pentathlon is an exercise in which people and people compete, as well as exercise without equipment, exercise using equipment, and exercise with animals, and it is an exercise that includes static and dynamic exercise. The ethical issues of modern pentathlon athletes are also related to the poor environment and economic reasons, and the athlete's ethical awareness, attitude, and spirit have a great influence on the athlete's mental environment.

In this study, the direction of improvement of ethical problems, which are different as important issues in modern sports, was examined, and qualitative research methods were applied to explore the sports spirit and ethics of the modern pentathlon.

Correct sports should not deviate from the intended purpose of the exercise or cause or force the athlete to suffer physical or mental pain. In sports, compensatoryism can be a direct cause of improved performance or record-breaking, but sometimes it can also cause distorted athletes.

Air doping has ethical issues that can cause controversy over the health or fairness of athletes, mental and physical damage to athletes, and harm. Responsibilities and ethical issues of athletes who take prohibited substances or leaders or supervisors who neglect or encourage them should be treated as very important matters.

In the sports field, the reward system that is subordinate to the athlete's or leader's performance is related to the athlete's or leader's livelihood. For a fair and just game progression, it is necessary to break away from the development of athletes who are only focused on performance. The problem of Unethical issues must be overcome by emphasizing the restoration of ethics that are reasonably recognized in ideology and logic.

▶ **Key words:** Modern pentathlon, sports spirit, modern pentathlon leader, Modern pentathlon players, Leader ethics

- 
- First Author: Doryung Han, Corresponding Author: Doryung Han
  - Doryung Han (doroung5@hanmail.net), Major of Security secretary Studies Continuing Education Center, Kyonggi University
  - Received: 2021. 02. 16, Revised: 2021. 03. 12, Accepted: 2021. 03. 12.

## [요 약]

근대5종 경기는 기구 없이 하는 운동과 기구를 사용하는 운동 그리고 동물과 함께하는 운동은 물론 사람과 사람이 경쟁하는 운동뿐만 아니라 정적운동과 동적운동을 포함하는 운동 종목이다. 근대5종 경기 선수들의 윤리적인 문제는 열악한 환경과 경제적 이유와도 관계가 있으며 운동선수의 윤리인식과 태도, 그리고 정신은 스포츠 선수의 심적 환경에 많은 영향을 주고 있다.

본 연구에서는 현대 스포츠에서 중요한 문제로 다르고 있는 윤리적인 문제들의 개선 방향을 검토하고자 질적 연구방법을 적용하여 근대5종 경기의 스포츠 정신과 윤리성을 탐색하고자 하였다.

스포츠에서 보상주의는 경기력 향상이나 기록 갱신의 원인이 되기도 하지만 때로는 왜곡된 선수상의 형성 원인이 되기도 한다. 에어도핑은 선수의 건강이나 공정성의 논란과 함께 스포츠선수의 정신적 육체적 손상과 폐해를 야기할 수 있는 윤리적 문제를 안고 있다. 금지약물을 복용하는 선수나 이를 방치하거나 종용하는 지도자나 감독자의 책임과 윤리문제는 매우 중요한 사안으로 다루어지고 취급되어야 한다. 스포츠 현장에서 선수나 감독 지도자의 경기실적에 종속된 보수체계가 선수나 지도자의 생계와 연관이 있기 때문에 공정하고 정의로운 경기진행을 위해 성과에만 매달리는 선수육성에서 탈피하여 이념과 논리에서 합리적으로 인식되는 윤리성회복을 강조함으로써 비윤리성문제가 극복되어야 할 것이다.

▶ **주제어:** 근대5종, 스포츠정신, 근대5종 지도자, 근대5종 선수, 지도자 윤리성

## I . Introduction

Today's sports occupy an important part of human life, and as sports develop along with human life, sports ethics and morality are also of interest. In recent years, the more sporting sports that expect medals in the Olympics, the more the public's attention is drawn, and as the popularity of sports athletes increases, sports that induce competition also show a deepening aspect of the ethics of athletes. It is undeniable that sports athletes are required to have a spirit of fair play that is consistent with sportsmanship and ethics, and that sports ethical issues are also involved when discussing sports. Because athletes and leaders can be the leading actors in sports events, they receive various reactions and critical attention.

In recent years, as the public interest in sports has increased, research and discussion on the subject of the mental and ethical aspects of sports are considered very important. Triumphalism and excessive competition are leading to unethical and inhuman behavior. This phenomenon can be said

to have caused a considerable sense of crisis in terms of education by commercializing sports. The problem of searching for sports spirit and ethics is expanding as the cause of the sports crisis. However, it can be said that ethical research is insufficient in both the theoretical basis and the concreteness of practical application.

A study on the search for the sports spirit of Modern Pentathlon players and the ethics of the leaders [1] was conducted to help solve the sports spirit of Modern Pentathlon players and the ethical problems of the leaders. It is thought to be helpful in the development of the future muscle Modern Pentathlon. However, few studies have directly discussed ethical issues, focusing on the research on the sports spirit and ethics of leaders of Modern Pentathlon players. Research that analyzed the causes of unethical behavior secretly performed by leaders and athletes in the sports field and suggested alternatives for ethical recovery was insufficient.[2].

Recently, sports have expanded into a

phenomenon of culture that anyone can enjoy based on human movement.

In the era of Homer, around 800 BC, there were competitions such as archery, horse riding, swordsmanship, track and field, and boxing. In the ancient Olympics (777-AD 393 BC), the pentathlon was held as a single sport in each of the long jump, discus throw, javelin throw, running and wrestling events.

The ancient philosopher Aristotle (384-322 BC) stated that 'the most perfect sportsman is the pentathlon', and Coubertin, the founder of the modern Olympics (1863-1937), mentioned that the modern pentathlon is the best universal sportsman. The all-rounder of sports was a player who could play all of the five-athlete games. Among the events of the modern Olympics, the modern pentathlon event could be said to be an athletic event pursuing the universal sportsmen following this tradition along with the modern ten and triathlon competitions. The modern pentathlon is a game that combines shooting, fencing, swimming, horseback riding, and athletics events. Content features require agility, coordination, endurance, judgment, quickness, and concentration. There are exercise by yourself, exercise with equipment, exercise with animals, and interpersonal exercise. Because it accepts both static and dynamic movements, it can be said to be a sports representative. [3]

Among the five events of the modern pentathlon, shooting and fencing are movements that use tools and require agility and concentration, and athletics and swimming are movements with a bare body and require agility, agility, and endurance. Horse riding is a combination of breathing with horses, and requires quickness, judgment, agility, and coordination. However, the modern pentathlon is a single, complex sport that represents sports because it has all kinds of sports, ranging from sports performed by yourself with a bare body, sports with tools, sports with animals, and

interpersonal sports.[4]

So, what can be done to solve this problem? In what social environment will an athlete or leader be able to establish ethical and rational thinking? This fundamental problem is thought to be a problem that must be solved for the continuous development of the modern pentathlon. These problems require active and continuous efforts to resolve structural contradictions through social institutions. In this study, environmental factors such as triumphism, cessationism, and commercialism will have a considerable influence on the ethics of athletes and leaders. How can we improve the unethical behavior of players or leaders? We discussed finding answers to questions as a key task.

The objects of ethics in the modern pentathlon are triumphism, unjust refereeing, and wrong sports practices (facilities, environment). Compared to the past competition level, the competition power of each sport today has made a lot of progress in terms of quality and quantity. However, many problems also appear [5]

This study attempted to analyze the actual conditions and causes of moral problems and unethical behaviors of leaders and players through modern pentathlon athletes, and to explore solutions to restore the ethics of players or leaders.

## **II. Modern Pentathlon Athlete Sport Spirit and Leadership Qualification**

### **1. Modern pentathlon player qualifications and leadership qualifications**

The word leader means a person, guide, conductor, or someone with such authority that directs or drives an action or opinion. A leader is not just a guide and command, but a person who acts as a catalyst or gives a certain possibility between the purpose and members of a group.

In modern pentathlon games, the sports spirit of players is thought to be an important factor that has a profound effect on winning or losing. In addition, the spirit of the leader is also very important. According to previous studies, it can be found that in many studies, the mental attitude of the leader affects the players.

The logic that modern pentathlon players or sports leaders should prioritize is not a self-righteous and oppressive teaching method, but a player-centered guidance based on the spirit of sports. In the past, the leaders of the modern pentathlon have been guiding athletes by focusing only on improving the athletes' performance and updating the record, with the belief that they can do without taking into account the limitations of the individual's physical and physiological capabilities. However, today's modern pentathlon leaders not only train athletes, but also require roles and duties as experts, and specialization in assigned duties.

In practice, the spirit of fair play should be recognized by players, and unethical phenomena should be eliminated to prevent moral deviation from excessive competition, and players should be nurtured to pursue the ideology and values of sports [6]

The ethical characteristics of a leader may have different criteria for criticism depending on the purpose and cause of implementation. In recent years, unethical aspects are expanding in the sports field, so ethical issues should not be neglected or alienated [7]

In the modern pentathlon, the qualities of the players, who are the main players of their athletic performance, are the top priority, but it can be said that the inspiration and systematic and scientific training of the leaders necessary to unleash their hidden potential are important. In the case of the modern pentathlon, this is especially true because one athlete competes in five events (shooting, fencing, swimming, horseback riding, and athletics)[8]

## 2. Features of modern pentathlon players and leaders

The ancient philosopher Aristotle said the best sportsman is the modern pentathlon. The modern pentathlon was highly praised for the modern pentathlon and the athletes for being a match where physical strength and speed are in perfect harmony. Pierre de Coubertin also said that only modern pentathlon athletes can be called true athletes of the Olympic Games.

The spirit of sports in modern society requires athletes to have professionalism. The Modern Pentathlon was created to help athletes and young people in their growth period grow into a person with a balance of mind and body, and to harmonize their future [9]

Based on hunting wild beasts, pursuing wild beasts across rivers (wide jumping), throwing stones (discussing), tracking (running), attacking by throwing spears or capturing equipment (javelin throwing), and fighting wild beasts (wrestling). The game was conducted based on the historical background of success in hunting. Modern Pentathlon is a complex sports event designed to demonstrate patience, spirit of fighting spirit, speed and endurance based on the ancient Pentathlon. The modern pentathlon is an athletic event that requires a variety of skills as well as strong physical strength and excellent fighting spirit [10]

The difference between the modern pentathlon and other sports is an exercise that combines five sports into one event. The modern pentathlon is different from other sports in that it is a mixture of static and dynamic exercises.

Great players and great leaders can be said to be in one box. Behind a great player is a great leader. The qualification for coaching a player is a certificate that is required to act as a coach, coach, coach of the national team, and coach of the school, work, or team. To qualify as a leader, you must have a bachelor's degree in a department related to the athlete's career,

complete practical skills and training for a certain period of time, and pass the qualification examination.

### III. Events and exploration of the modern pentathlon

The modern pentathlon is a sport that combines five completely different sports. It is a comprehensive sport that inherits the spirit of the ancient Olympics pentathlon. It was born at the Stockholm Olympics in 1912 under the influence of Baron Coubertin, the founder of the Modern Olympics. It was a competition to compete in five events (shooting, fencing, swimming, horseback riding, and cross-country), and it was an event that nurtured the strength needed to become a complete human that Coubertin thinks.

The women's event began in 1981 at the World Championships. It was first adopted as an official game at the 2000 Sydney Olympics. As for the competition method, all five events are held a day in the world competition. A standard record of 1,000 points is set for each event, and grades are calculated according to the standard. In the end, if the score is lower than the standard, points are deducted, and if the score is high, points are scored. At the end of the horseback riding, the total score is converted into time (seconds). As a result, the starting order of the cross-country is determined and the winner becomes the winner.

In the Olympics, it was first adopted as an official sport at the 5th Stockholm Olympics in 1912. It takes a lot of stadiums, manpower and money to play one event. From the 2012 London Olympics, it changed the format to a combination of shooting and athletics and continued to be held as an official event.

Coubertin, the founder of the modern Olympic Games, is known to have been created in honor of the soldiers who passed through the enemy camps

and delivered military command. The five modern categories consisted of five sports: shooting, fencing, swimming, horseback riding, and cross-country. Coubertin said, "Only the modern pentathlon can be called a true athlete of the Olympic Games." Whether they lose or win, the modern pentathlon is an excellent all-round sportsman.

It was first adopted as an official sport at the 1912 Stockholm Olympics. The World Championships became official events in 1981 and the Olympic women's events in Sydney 2000. Growth into sports is late. Since the 2012 London Olympics, it has survived as an official sport by changing the format to a combined shooting and athletics competition. The proposal to play both shooting and athletics as a combined game was proposed by Korea.

Korea first participated in the 1964 Tokyo Olympics. In September 1982, the Confederation of Modern pentathlon of Korean was founded and participated in the 1984 Los Angeles Olympics. At the 1988 Seoul Olympics, it was ranked 14th for the group and 12th, 13th and 61st, respectively. In addition, at the 1992 Barcelona Olympics, it ranked 13th for the group and 21st, 38th and 61st for the individual, respectively, and 11th for the 1996 Atlanta Olympics.

In 2004, Chun-Heon Lee won the silver medal for the first time in Asia at the World Championships. He won the gold medal at the 2010 World Youth and Youth Championships. He climbed to the strongest in Asia by winning gold medals in the Guangzhou Asian Games. The men's relay team won the gold medal for the first time ever at the 52nd World Championships in Rome, Italy in 2012. At the 2016 Rio Olympics, the world's top ranking players, including Jeon Woong-tae and Kim Sun-woo (women's department), participated, but failed to win the medal. [11]

#### IV. Sports spirit and ethics of leaders

What is sportsmanship and sports spirit? The core of sportsmanship is the spirit of fair play, values observance of the rules, respect for the game itself, absolute obedience to the judgment of the referee, and respect for the other player. It is a virtue to do. In the U.S., the basic value components emphasized in sports in 1926 are the core fair play of sportsmanship, including moral attitude, integrity, courage, patience, self-control, self-respect, consideration of the opinions and rights of others, courtesy, fairness, cooperation, and generosity. The attitude of respecting the game was implemented with an emphasis on observance of the spirit and rules. Ismail Esteban, who took the lead through the 2015, December 21, 2015 race, left the finish line 300 meters and had a flat tire. However, he did not give up, picked up his bicycle and ran to the finish line and finished third. (naver, study.zum.com. book, 2020). Agustin Navarro, who placed fourth, drove gently next to Ishmael, who was third, and passed in fourth. Third place Esteban tried to give Agustin Navarro the bronze medal, but Navarro was grateful and refused. [12]

Ethics is the most correct behavior among the norms of conduct that people must follow. Ethics means a science that reveals social order and norms.

Ethics can be seen as sports ethics that teaches the correct purpose and behavior of sports.

The universal value of sports is the establishment of a spirit of fair play, fairness, and freedom to maximize individual abilities. Even if competition is equal and fair in sports, there can be various conflicts. Therefore, chivalry spirit, fair play spirit, and sportsmanship are respected as ethical norms throughout social life. Chivalry spirit and fair play spirit should be understood as the virtue of everyone, not just those who participate in sports. Sport is a tool to improve the quality of life, and when it is sublimated into

an ethical and moral sports culture, its true value can be recognized.

Research on the ethics of sports has not been recognized for its value due to prejudice, criticism by falsification, and weakness. However, sport is now taking a creative place as a culture while pursuing an aesthetic movement. A consciousness and a philosophical basis for sports with ethical rationality must be prepared. As a phenomenon occurring in the sports field, problems in sports include competition, cheating, corporal punishment and violence, abstinence, and the use of prohibited drugs.

The balance between competition and ethics in sports cannot be justified [13]

It is thought that the most important causes of pollution of modern sports are the Olympics and commercialism, and victory consciousness is regarded as an important cause. [14]

As a dictionary definition of competition, in the 『Students' Encyclopedia』, competition is the act of two or more human beings trying to get an upper hand over others. Competition is described as an activity that competes to achieve good results.[15]

The distinction between winners and losers itself poses a risk of dehumanizing an athlete or athlete.

Excessive competition is an obsession with victory and can be found in the emphasis on victory. A plan to purify the sense of competition should be suggested. [16] Leaders who think that sport is competition insist on the moral value of competition, while critics argue that competition seeks undesirable values and insists on strengthening each other's spirit of fighting spirit. [17]

#### V. Conclusions

In order to explore the spirit of sports and the ethics of leaders, this study investigated the literature with an emphasis on the philosophical values and ethics of modern pentathlon leaders.

In order to search for human intrinsic thoughts, the modern pentathlon leaders and athletes have pointed out problems in sports through the method of case studies and explored excessive competition, cheating, violence, and cessation of cessation. Was studied about the ethics of

The physical and mental ethical consciousness of the modern pentathlon can be interpreted as the theory of behavior of the philosophy of sports to study moral problems in the sports field. It can be seen that the reason why leaders have unethical consciousness is influenced by environmental factors inside and outside sports. The reason for competition in the modern pentathlon was the leader's salary and allowance according to his achievements. The athlete's performance is related to the athlete's career and the leader's individual post-compensation; these circles were thought to be the cause of the occurrence of victory consciousness.

Information on the harm, fairness, and psychological problems of the human body due to air doping should be promoted and educated. Many leaders believe that corporal punishment can overcome the futility of sports. We believe that corporal punishment can be tolerated when behavior is unjust. The leader must act as a teacher and assistant for the athlete, and must not cause pain or insult to the athlete's body. Leaders who cultivate athletes should focus on restoring humanity. Sports leaders are trying to update their records or improve their performance through the rewards of the players. Athletes who take drugs or leaders who encourage or encourage unjust methods should be expelled. The use of prohibited substances is a very important issue with respect to the lives of athletes and should be considered in a meaningful way. Modern pentathlon leaders should recognize that the case of giving or encouraging drug use has very serious consequences. Achievement-oriented athlete training policy or the issue of leader contract should be able to contribute to the

recovery of future-oriented and rational ethics by becoming indigenous and settled based on the logic of atmospheric chronicity.

Ethics education should be provided in the training course or the refresher training course for leaders in the future. It is imperative to overcome the structural contradictions of the modern pentathlon through individual morality or social institutions and come up with an innovative plan to foster virtuous leaders.

## REFERENCES

- [1] Doryung Han, An Exploration on the Recovery of the Instructor's Ethics in Modern pentathlon, Ph.D Graduate School of Korea Sports University. 2009.
- [2] Mi-suk, Kim A study on the analysis of the causes of sports ethics problems. Journal of Korean Sports Philosophy.12.1.2004.
- [3] Doryung Han, An Exploration on the Recovery of the Instructor's Ethics in Modern pentathlon, Ph.D. Graduate School of Korea Sports University. 2009.
- [4] Korea Modern Pentathlon Federation website, 1, 2021.
- [5] D.R. Han and J.H. Kim, "A study on the Exploration on the Organic Harmonies of Modern Pentathlon," Korean J.Sport, vol. 15, no. 2, pp. 519-530, 2020.
- [6] ki-hun Kim, Relationship between Iceberg Athletes' Leader Behavior Type and Role Model and Cohesion, Ph. Thesis Korea National Sport University Graduate School, 2007.
- [7] Hong-ki Moon, Elite Judo Athletes' Intake Patterns and Actual Conditions of Exercise Impact Aids, Master's Thesis, 2004.
- [8] Jeong-pil Han, Effects of training methods on fatigue substance stress hormones and performance in modern 5th athletes Ph.D. Kyungnam University Graduate School. 2007.
- [9] Korea Modern Pentathlon Federation, 2009. <http://www.pentathlon.or.kr>
- [10] Seung-hyun Lee, The effect of ankle injury on muscle strength and proprioceptive sensory function in modern Pentathlon athletes. Master's Thesis. Graduate School of Korea national Sport University. 2006.
- [11] Search site, Daum, 5 modern types, 2021.1.
- [12] Naver, study.zum.com.book, 2020.
- [13] Hakjun Lee, Discourse on Alternatives to Corporal Punishment Journal of the Korean Society for Physical Education 14 (3) 2006.
- [14] Dong-cheol Ji, Implications of Study Ethics in Sports Ethics Ph.D. Graduate School of Yongin University 2007.

- [15] Sukwon Lim, Discourse on Fair Play in Competitive Sports  
Journal of the Korean Athletics Association 44 (5), 2005.
- [16] Dong-cheol Ji, Implications of Study Ethics in Sports Ethics  
Ph.D. Graduate School of Yongin University 2007.
- [17] Sukwon Lim, The moral dimension of sports fair play Ph.D.  
Graduate School of Chung-Ang University 2007.

## Authors



Dr. Doryung Han, received his Ph.D. in Physical Education Philosophy from Korea National Sport University. He also majored in physical education ethics in the graduate school master's course. He majored in

physical education in the undergraduate course of the same university. He is teaching Major of Security Secretary Studies continuing Education Center Kyonggi University.