

## Characteristics of the Influence and Role of Sports and Sports Organizations in Countering Military Aggression: Organizational and Legal Aspect

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### **Abstract**

*The main purpose of the article is to characterize the characteristics of the influence and role of sports and sports organizations in countering military aggression. The object of assistance is sport and sports organizations. The research methodology involves using the IDEFO method to build a model. As a result, the IDEFO model is presented about the characteristics of the influence and role of sports and sports organizations in countering military aggression. The innovativeness of the results obtained is revealed through the presented approach to modeling the characteristics of the influence and role of sports and sports organizations in countering military aggression. The study has an overtaking in the form of a deduction only for the sports industry. Prospects for future research should be aimed at accounting for other organizations.*

**Keywords:** *Martial Law, Sports Organizations, Legal Aspect, The Role of Sports, Education*

### **INTRODUCTION**

Sports play a pivotal role in shaping national identities and fostering a sense of community and resilience among citizens. In times of military aggression, these cultural and social functions of sports can transform into vital mechanisms for maintaining morale and national unity. By examining the influence of sports during such times, researchers can understand how sports organizations leverage their cultural capital to support affected populations and propagate messages of solidarity and resistance.

**Sports as a Platform for International Solidarity and Advocacy:** Sports organizations often have international reach and influence, making them powerful platforms for advocacy and solidarity. When countries face military aggression, international sports events and campaigns can become means through which awareness is raised and international support is mobilized. Studying these dynamics helps highlight how sports can serve as diplomatic tools that transcend national borders, fostering global support and potentially influencing international responses to conflicts.

**Economic Impacts:** The economic dimension of sports organizations also plays a critical role during conflicts. For countries suffering from military aggression, sports can provide economic stability through employment, tourism, and international investment. Understanding the organizational and legal frameworks that enable sports organizations to operate in such challenging environments can offer valuable insights into how these entities contribute to the economic resilience of a nation.

**Legal and Organizational Frameworks:** The legal and organizational structures within which sports organizations operate can significantly affect their ability to respond to and influence issues of military aggression. By exploring these aspects, scholars and policymakers can discern how sports laws and regulations

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might be adapted or utilized to support national defense strategies, including how sports entities manage resources, governance, and operations during crises.

**Role in Propaganda and Psychological Warfare:** Sports events and figures can be powerful tools in propaganda and psychological warfare, used either by the state experiencing aggression or by external entities. The representation of national prowess and unity through sports can bolster public spirit and serve as a counter-narrative to aggression. This dual use of sports as both a tool for uplifting national morale and as a component of psychological operations underscores the need to understand the strategic applications of sports during wartime.

**Precedents and Future Guidelines:** Finally, analyzing past instances where sports and sports organizations have played roles in conflict settings can provide precedents and help formulate guidelines for future conflicts. This is particularly relevant in establishing how sports entities can legally and effectively engage in efforts to counter military aggression, ensuring that their actions are both impactful and compliant with international laws and norms.

In sum, the relevance of studying the role of sports in countering military aggression lies in understanding how these activities intersect with broader socio-political, economic, and legal frameworks, potentially serving as tools for resilience, advocacy, and national defense during times of crisis.

## **LITERATURE REVIEW**

The study by Zbiek et al. (2022) presents a detailed trajectory of secondary mathematics teachers learning to do and teach mathematical modeling, offering insights into how systematic educational frameworks can be adapted to complex problem-solving scenarios similar to those faced by sports organizations during crises. This perspective is complemented by Kryshchanovych et al. (2022), who explore the phenomenon of creative burnout among educational workers in public administration, suggesting parallels in sports organizations where high-stress environments, particularly during times of conflict, could lead to burnout without proper organizational support and legal safeguards.

Pedro et al. (2018) critically review the integration of mobile learning in educational contexts, providing a framework that could be analogous for sports organizations utilizing digital platforms to maintain engagement and deliver training during disruptions caused by military aggression. Similarly, May and Elder (2018) discuss the impacts of media multitasking on academic performance, offering valuable considerations for sports organizations on the potential distractions or efficiency gains from multi-platform engagement during crises.

Alazzam et al. (2023) discuss the formation of innovative models for e-commerce development, emphasizing the importance of economic security, which is equally critical for sports organizations seeking to maintain financial and operational stability in unstable times. This is further elaborated in their subsequent studies (2024), which outline a methodical approach to business management strategy adaptations in response to changing commercial activities, offering a strategic blueprint for sports organizations under military pressure.

The role of sports in promoting rational environmental use, discussed by Alazzam et al. (2023), provides an interesting angle on how sports organizations can partake in broader socio-economic responsibilities, even during times of conflict. This notion is extended by Bani-Meqdad et al. (2024), who examine the cyber-environment in the context of human rights and intellectual property law, pointing towards the need for sports organizations to navigate legal complexities and uphold ethical standards amidst the digital and environmental challenges posed by military aggression.

The studies by Alazzam et al. on blockchain technology (2023) and the development of information models for legal compliance in global digitalization (2023) suggest innovative approaches that sports organizations could adopt to ensure compliance and operational integrity in the face of external threats, including military aggression. These technological and legal innovations provide a foundational understanding for sports organizations to adapt and respond effectively, ensuring their activities are both legally compliant and strategically sound.

In conclusion, the reviewed literature underscores a range of strategies—from educational methodologies and technological adaptations to strategic management and legal compliance—that sports organizations can employ to counter military aggression. These insights not only broaden the understanding of organizational resilience in sports but also offer practical frameworks that can be adapted to ensure sustainability, legality, and effectiveness in their operations during times of geopolitical instability.

## **METHODOLOGY**

This chapter details the research methodology employed to explore the influence and role of sports and sports organizations in countering military aggression, emphasizing the organizational and legal aspects. The study utilizes the Integration Definition for Function Modeling (IDEF0) method, a recognized tool for modeling decisions, actions, and activities within a structured framework. This approach allows for a detailed and systematic analysis of the complex interactions and influences within sports organizations that impact their capacity to respond to military aggression.

The IDEF0 method is primarily used to create a functional model that identifies and represents the processes within an organization. In the context of this study, IDEF0 facilitates the mapping of how sports organizations operate under the conditions of military aggression, highlighting the key functions and operational interactions that contribute to their influence and roles in such scenarios. The first step involves defining the scope of the model. This includes outlining the primary functions of sports organizations in the context of military aggression. The scope is determined based on preliminary research and literature review, which helps identify the main areas where sports organizations exert influence—such as community engagement, international advocacy, and local and national solidarity. The use of the IDEF0 method in this context is innovative as it applies a traditional business process modeling tool to the unique scenario of sports organizations countering military aggression. This application allows for a novel exploration of the strategic roles these organizations can play, extending beyond traditional sports management studies into the realms of socio-political influence and legal frameworks. The model produced not only visualizes the complex interactions and strategies but also aids in identifying potential areas for policy development, strategic alignment, and legal adjustments to enhance the effectiveness of sports organizations in such critical roles.

## **RESULTS**

Let's build the first IDEF0 model, for this there are the following steps:

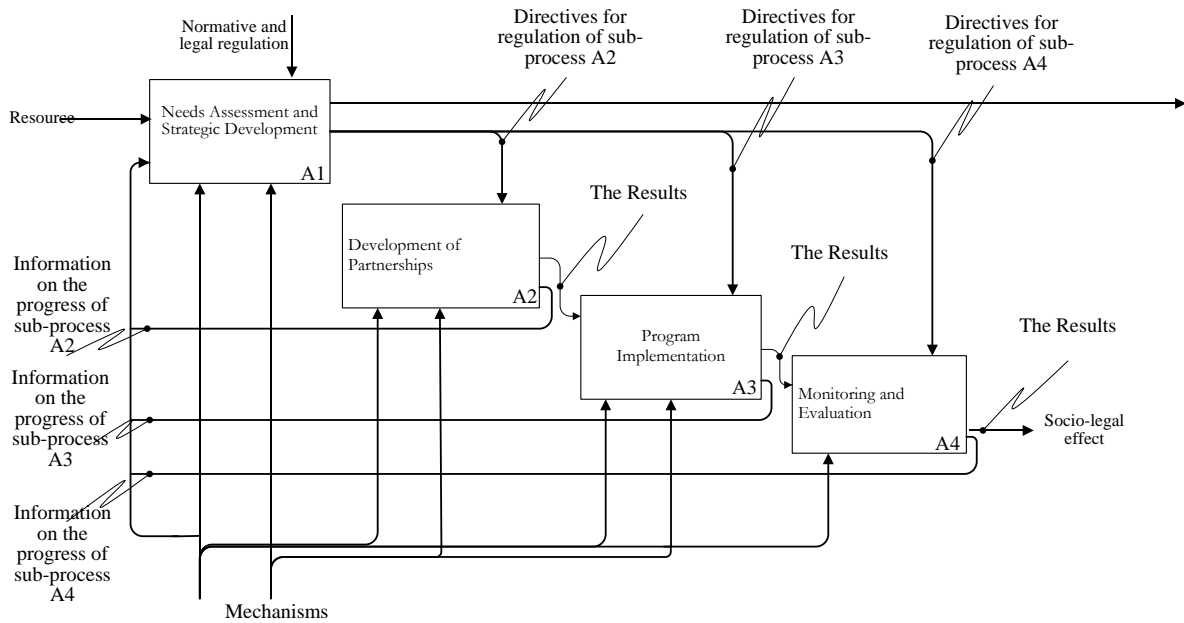
A1. Needs Assessment and Strategic Development. The first stage involves conducting comprehensive assessments of communities that are most affected by military aggression to understand their specific needs, fears, and the socio-political dynamics. Based on this assessment, sports organizations can develop strategic plans detailing how sports activities can address these needs, promote peace, and foster community resilience. This might include sports events aimed at community building, youth engagement programs, or sports-related peace education workshops.

A2. Development of Partnerships. In this stage, sports organizations should seek to build partnerships with a range of stakeholders including local NGOs, government bodies, community leaders, and international peace organizations. These partnerships are crucial for amplifying the impact of sports initiatives, ensuring community buy-in, and leveraging additional resources. Effective partnerships can help tailor sports programs to better fit the local context and enhance their acceptance and reach.

A3. Program Implementation. With strategic plans and partnerships in place, the next stage is the actual implementation of sports programs. This involves organizing sports events, tournaments, and training sessions that are designed to bring communities together and create a platform for dialogue and reconciliation. Programs should be inclusive, engaging diverse community segments, including vulnerable populations, to ensure broad participation and impact.

A4. Monitoring and Evaluation. To assess the effectiveness of the sports programs in countering military aggression, it's crucial to implement a robust monitoring and evaluation framework. This stage involves

gathering data on participation rates, community feedback, changes in community relations, and other relevant metrics. The evaluation should focus on both the immediate impact of the programs and their longer-term effects on community cohesion and peace-building. (Fig.1).



**Figure 1.** The first functional model IDEF0 for improving the influence and role of sports and sports organizations in countering military aggression

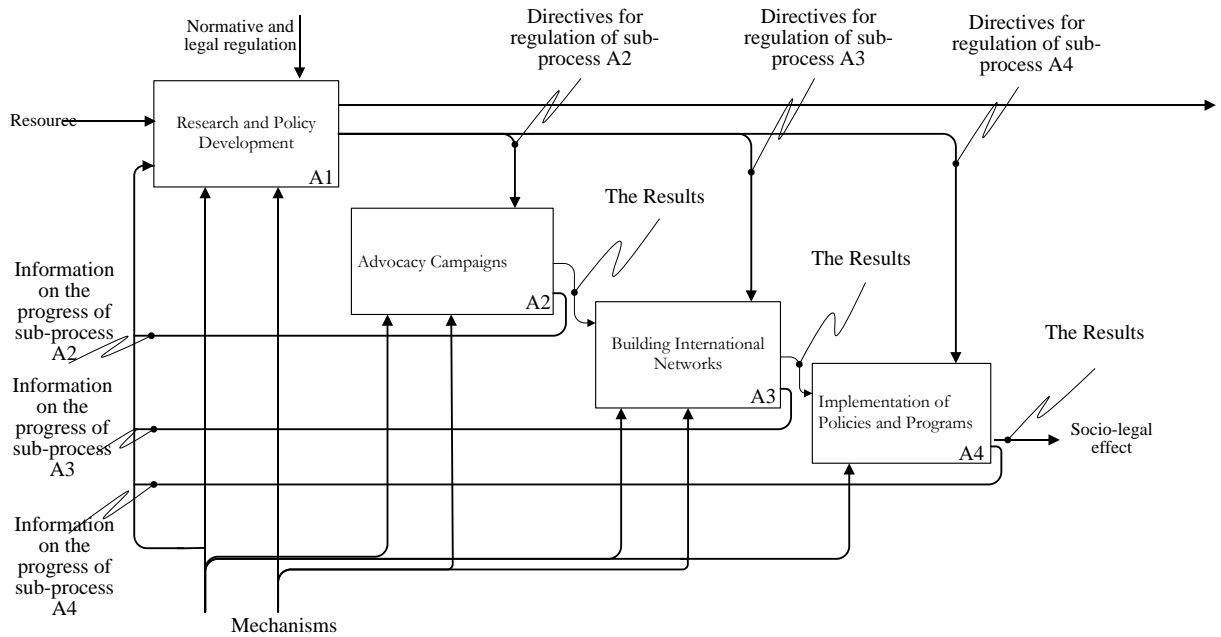
Let's build the second IDEF0 model, for this there are the following steps:

A1. Research and Policy Development. The initial stage focuses on conducting research to understand the current impact of sports on mitigating military aggression and identifying gaps where further intervention could be beneficial. Based on this research, sports organizations can develop targeted policy recommendations aimed at enhancing the role of sports in peace-building and resilience efforts.

A2. Advocacy Campaigns. Armed with evidence-based policy recommendations, sports organizations can initiate advocacy campaigns to influence local, national, and international policies. This could involve engaging with policymakers, participating in legislative processes, and using media platforms to promote the benefits of integrating sports into national and international peace strategies.

A3. Building International Networks. To strengthen their influence and capabilities, sports organizations should establish networks with international sports federations and peace-building organizations. This stage focuses on creating alliances that can offer support, share best practices, and coordinate international sports events that promote peace and discourage aggression.

A4 Implementation of Policies and Programs. With supportive policies in place and international networks backing their efforts, sports organizations can then implement enhanced sports programs that are specifically designed to counter military aggression. These programs should utilize the legal and policy frameworks established in earlier stages to ensure they are robust and sustainable. (Fig.2).



**Figure 2.** The second functional model IDEF0 for improving the influence and role of sports and sports organizations in countering military aggression

In conclusion, the choice between these two approaches depends on the immediate needs and long-term goals of the educational system. If the priority is to address technological gaps and ensure the continuity of education through digital means, then Approach 1 is more suitable. On the other hand, if the goal is to build a more equitable, inclusive, and sustainable educational framework that prepares students for future challenges, Approach 2 would be better. Ideally, a combination of both approaches would provide a comprehensive strategy to not only manage the current crisis but also enhance the overall resilience and sustainability of the educational system.

## DISCUSSION

Shkvyr et al. (2023) and Abassian et al. (2020) explore mathematical modeling in the integration of information technology in education and mathematics education, respectively. These studies underscore the significance of modeling in understanding complex systems—a theme central to our use of the IDEF0 method in analyzing sports organizations. The systematic and structured nature of mathematical modeling discussed in these studies parallels our approach, where we model the functional activities of sports organizations to understand their roles in a socio-political context. This comparison validates the robustness of using structured modeling techniques to interpret complex interrelations in varied disciplines. The study by de Pontes et al. (2022) and Tadena and Salic-Hairulla (2021) focuses on environmental education and its effectiveness. These investigations provide insights into how education programs can impact broader societal issues, similar to how sports organizations influence public sentiment and behavior during military conflicts. The methodological approach to assess the impact of educational initiatives on community engagement and policy can be mirrored in evaluating how sports initiatives might influence national resilience and solidarity, offering a framework that sports organizations could adapt to maximize their societal impact. Kopytko and Sylkin (2023) discuss modeling information support systems to combat corruption within economic security management. This study is particularly relevant as it illustrates how modeling can be applied to enhance transparency and efficiency within organizations—a concept that can be translated into sports organizations to ensure they maintain integrity and support ethical standards while countering military aggression. The application of these models in a sporting context could further strengthen organizational accountability and governance during times of crisis.

Ramadania et al. (2024) review the impact of digital transformation on organizational performance in higher education. This study's findings highlight the transformative power of digital technologies in enhancing organizational efficiency and effectiveness—concepts that are applicable to sports organizations utilizing digital platforms to maintain operation and engagement in conflict zones. The parallels drawn here underscore the potential for sports organizations to leverage digital transformation strategically to enhance their influence and operational capacity under duress. The research by Saleh et al. (2020) explores legal aspects of managing cryptocurrency assets within national security systems, providing an interesting perspective on the intersection of legal frameworks, technology, and security. For sports organizations, understanding the legal implications of their actions, particularly in terms of compliance and security during military aggressions, is crucial. This comparison draws attention to the need for robust legal frameworks that support the operational integrity and security of sports organizations during crises.

This discussion suggests that the methodologies and findings from various disciplines can provide valuable insights and frameworks that sports organizations can adapt to enhance their roles in countering military aggression. The cross-disciplinary comparison not only broadens the understanding of the organizational and legal aspects of sports organizations' involvement in socio-political issues but also highlights the potential for adopting innovative approaches from other fields to strengthen the effectiveness and impact of sports in challenging contexts.

## **CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION**

The application of the IDEF0 method provided a structured and clear depiction of the complex interactions within sports organizations and their influence on military aggression. This modeling approach effectively highlighted the processes, interactions, and outcomes associated with sports organizations' efforts against military aggression, demonstrating that structured methodologies can yield substantial insights into complex organizational behaviors in crisis situations. The study conclusively found that sports organizations play significant roles in promoting peace, unity, and resilience among populations affected by military aggression. Through various activities, such as organizing events, public relations campaigns, and international advocacy, sports organizations not only sustain morale but also potentially influence peace-building initiatives. Their capacity to mobilize, engage, and unite people provides a unique platform for soft power diplomacy and community strengthening. The research underlined the importance of supportive organizational and legal frameworks that enable sports organizations to function effectively during military conflicts. Legal frameworks need to be adaptable and robust, allowing sports organizations to operate under unusual and stressful conditions without compromising their mission or integrity. The innovativeness of the research lies in its application of a traditional business process modeling tool to explore the roles of sports organizations in a non-commercial, high-stakes context. This approach has not only enriched the academic discourse related to sports management but has also provided a new perspective on leveraging sports for socio-political purposes.

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