

# Corruption in Olympic Sports: Prevalence Estimations of Match Fixing Among German Squad Athletes

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## Abstract

The purpose of this paper is to critically analyze the article named Corruption in Olympic Sports: Prevalence Estimations of Match Fixing among German Squad Athletes. A step-by-step careful examination will be used to identify the strengths and weaknesses of this study by relating it to standard research reports. The importance of understanding, critically analyzing, and applying research becomes vital when so much rests on professional ability and accountability.

**Keywords:** german squad athletes;olympic sports

## Critical analysis of the article

The purpose of this paper is to critically analyze the article named Corruption in Olympic Sports: Prevalence Estimations of Match Fixing among German Squad Athletes. A step-by-step careful examination will be used to identify the strengths and weaknesses of this study by relating it to standard research reports. The importance of understanding, critically analyzing, and applying research becomes vital when so much rests on professional ability and accountability. Given the amount and complexity of available information and the limitation of time, there is a need to use a process that provides a concise way to analyze the results of research findings.

## Review and Evaluation (Critique)

The paper was a well-written article on a current topic that could be considered interesting by researchers and scholars who are focusing their studies on Corruption in Olympic Sports: Prevalence Estimations of Match Fixing among German Squad Athletes. From the Abstract to the Conclusion, every detail of the paper was well written. The detailed descriptions and discussions of the major parts of the paper (Introduction, Methodology, Findings and Discussion, and Conclusion), as well as the subheadings (Framework of the Study, Participants, Instruments, Data Collection, and so forth), enhanced the clarity of the research article's presentation.

The article's weaknesses are the study focuses on a single-case analysis may have led to an overestimation of the prevalence of match-fixing and competition fraud in sports. The topic and format are appropriate according to the journal guidelines. The summary of the article in the abstract is concise and clear and much more important it is accurate. The subdivision of the material is logically organized under appropriate headings and paragraphs. Moreover, the researchers were able to present the study they did clearly and logically.

The title of this study is attractive and clearly, introduces the key variables and also the phenomena of interest. The title should not be long and complicated and should reflect as much as possible about what the research is about. The title does not validate or invalidate the research abstract of this study is clear and concise giving a summary of the main features of the report, including background, result, and conclusion. Moreover, further research is recommended clearly in the abstract part. An abstract or summary should clearly outline the problem, the research question/s, aims, and objective of the study.

A randomized response technique was used to analyze the Prevalence Estimations of Match Fixing among German Squad Athletes. A total of 425 athletes (79 from German Sports Aid information) participated in the survey. The return rate can, therefore, be estimated at approximately 11.3% of the contracted athletes. The online-based, standardized questionnaire contained additional questions about the socio-demographic data of the athlete's career as well as direct questions about

opinions and attitudes concerning fairness, betting/gambling, and other forms of fraud in games. With all direct questions, care was taken (e.g., by determining the answer categories) to safeguard the respondents' anonymity.

The finding in this article is presented according to the analytical typologies. The process of obtaining results is clear and appropriate to the approach. The study presented here was primarily conducted to generate an empirical description of the involvement of elite athletes in match-fixing and competition fraud. The results add quantitative empirical evidence to the mostly single-case-based studies (few in number) presented thus far. In terms of the RRT questions, it should be noted that a share of 8.42% of the respondents had been approached over the course of their careers to take part in a distortion of competition. This result confirms the prevalence of approaching athletes for fixing purposes in sports, as suggested in the FIF Pro study, which showed that 11.4% of professional soccer players had been approached to engage in fixing matches (FIF Pro, 2012).

## Discussion

The discussion part of this article consists of findings along with the limitations of the study. An important point to remember is that the research does not necessarily prove a point and may only suggest a relationship or highlight an issue needing further investigation.

References part of this article is informative and is linked with a range of old and new sources. It has included sources of books, reports, and other journal articles which have been used to support the concept outlined. For those interested in pursuing additional reading on the topic, the reference list of a current study provides an excellent starting place.

The objective of this article critique is to conduct a critical and scrutinized appraisal of the strengths and weaknesses of the selected article entitled "The Prevalence Estimations of Match Fixing among German Squad Athletes." The notion of the article critique is to effectively identify the strengths and limitations of the article. Overall, this is an interesting and informative article. The author presented valuable findings from the research activity, and also presented every detail of the findings in clear and easy-to-understand words and terminologies that are easy to understand by the reader.

In general, I found the article very curious and exploration of the article gave a significant sum of information regarding Prevalence Estimations of Match Fixing among German Squad Athletes

## Reference

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