

Discussion Board 2

Student's Name

Institutional Affiliation



DISCUSSION BOARD 2

Sport and recreation should be considered a right rather than a privilege. This is so because both sport and recreation are regarded matters of personal choice. To this end, there is there has been the appreciation of the freedom of association by the Constitution of the United States. This freedom of association encompasses spheres such as sports, recreation, and culture. These are important in helping citizens attain self-actualization and self-fulfillment which are to one's existence.

In Ephesians 2:10, the Bible holds the position that human beings are God's skill and that people need to employ such skill in their lives and live in accordance to this proclamation by God. According to the Bible, all individuals are entitled to exploring and actualizing their talents and skills, thereby making sports and recreation a right.

Amendment Fourteen makes a provision that there should be no deprivation of freedom, or property, to a person with no due process. This, therefore, makes sports and recreation a right and not a privilege, and that it may only be in the event of violations to comply with the basic requirements to entitlement that this right may be limited. Such violations include the use of doping drugs, and going against the regulations laid down by the designated authorities (Epstein, 2012).

Yeo's rights of due process were indeed violated by NCAA, which had the potential of costing her future financial opportunities and her reputation too. The due process clause of Constitution of Texas does not provide protection to the interests of a student in taking part in extracurricular activities. However, she was entitled to be told of the reason she was barred from taking part in those other future events

(Mitten, 2011). The University made a mistake in their calculation, and this fact ought to have been communicated to her before resulting to the decision of banning her from participating in subsequent events.

Because of her exceptional reputation and earning potential, she had the right to a meaningful hearing before the application of NCAA rules on her. She did not deserve to be punished because of taking part in past competitions as this was a result of the University's miscalculations and not hers. Being declared ineligible to participate in future competitions would indeed bar her from taking part in important events of her career such as participating in the women's championship and of course that had direct impact on her financial opportunities.

References

Epstein, A. (2012). *Sports law*. Cengage Learning.

Mitten, M. J. (2011). *Sports law in the United States*. Kluwer Law International