



P-ISSN: 2394-1685
E-ISSN: 2394-1693
Impact Factor (RJIF): 5.38
IJPESH 2023; 10(4): 278-281
© 2023 IJPESH
www.kheljournal.com
Received: 15-05-2023
Accepted: 22-06-2023

Nassar Ismael Faris
Department of Student
Activities / University of Basra /
Iraq

Separation of sports moral disengagement among futsal football players for university

Nassar Ismael Faris

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.22271/kheljournal.2023.v10.i4d.3036>

Abstract

Recently, separation of MDSS sports Disengagement has recently proven its popularity among researchers who study sports ethics, and it is a term for psychological -social mechanisms that prevent ethical standards selectively from preventing reprehensible behavior by separating self -reprimand when sports player deals with behavior that contradicts ethical standards. Some sports players face facing This problem is due to social contexts in society, through role models and social comments to accommodate moral standards, and therefore social interactions and reactions from others stimulate adoption of appropriate or inappropriate behaviors, even in cases where this behavior is in contrast to moral standards, importance of research is evident through knowing level of separation of moral correlation of loungers at University of Basrah and researcher used descriptive curriculum in survey style to reach results of study, and results of study resulted in level of separation of moral correlation of MDSS relatively high among football Futsal players for university halls.

Keywords: Moral Disengagement, aggression, prosaically behavior, antisocial behavior, Futsal

1. Introduction

1.1 Research introduction and significance

One of the most important Student Activities in the University's annual program is futsal. as it has several roles in building personality of university student, physically, educationally, psychologically and socially, as it helps to develop physical and psychological capabilities, improve mental health, a feeling of comfort and lack of stress And anxiety and notes in matches, emotional feelings accompanying sports competitions are increasing, and because of psychological pressures that individual is exposed to, this condition will be accompanied by psychological behaviors and disorders, in which individual may face difficulties, and it is not able to face se difficulties and complications, causing him psychological tension and some behaviors worry. Some individuals do not always behave in way should do, during behavior and adopt behaviors that conflict with values and ethics, one may selectively adopt mechanisms of disengagement to avoid self -evaluation emotional reactions, such as feeling guilty. In addition, "some psychological and social mechanisms allow ethical association of individuals to explain cognitive behaviors into acceptable or praised actions" (Bandura, 1991) [2]. Research on moral behavior in sport has shown that some athletes use behaviors that are morally inappropriate in field of sports, such as abuse or fraud, "such as forgery of injury or revenge for a mistake that was committed in match, or engaging in behaviors that will distract or disturb opponents psychologically" (Lee, WhiteHead, & Hatzigeorgiadis, 2008) [8], sport at all competitive levels, full of incidents of non -social behavior, which are actions that are intended to harm or damage or than (sage, kavussanu, & duda, 2006) [7]. Albert Pandora, according to his theory, has identified eight mechanisms through which moral separation of behavior of individual, to justify or provide a convincing interpretation of reasons that make m move away from values that believe in, which is moral justification (MJ), which occurs when immoral work contradicts values and beliefs of individual, becomes immoral work is worthy in eyes of perpetrator of behavior where moral separation is done in this case by defensive mechanism of moral justification where negative reality is reformulated to a positive reality,

Corresponding Author:
Nassar Ismael Faris
Department of Student
Activities / University of Basra /
Iraq

regulation of moral cognitive field, where irregular behavior is adjusted to self-acceptable behavior. Socially, by photographing it, it serves valuable purposes, and an EUPHEMISTIC Labeling, which occurs when it is replaced. Ironing words in words that reduce splendor of immoral behavior by describing negative behavior in a more positive framework, and third defense mechanism is displacement of responsibility (DR) Deployment of Responsibility and occurs when it is assigned responsibility of behaviors to or people or positions, a reason for occurrence of act away from responsibility of individual same and fourth defensive mechanism spread responsibility (DIR). Consequences occurs when results are falsified and reduced for purpose of underestimating effects of normal or unethical action, and sixth defense mechanism (AC) Advantageous Comparison is useful comparisons and occurs when comparing unethical behavior committed, and or behaviors that are much worse, seventh defensive mechanism (DH) Dehumanization is humanitarian, and eighth defensive mechanism is to blame (AB) Attribution of Blame occurs when he looks at unethical behavior as a natural reaction, given that victim deserves what happened to him, (Bandura, A, 1999) [3] individual uses different cognitive mechanisms to justify his behavior when he is against his moral principles, and from foregoing it becomes clear to us importance of research by knowing level of sports moral separation, to help officials of student sports activities to stand on an important aspect athlete, promotion of positive behavior and deterrence of hostile behavior from players. Sports is a social field where athletes can enter into a set of positive social behaviors.

1.2 Research problem

Sports festivals are one of important student activities, in building personality of university student in several aspects physically, educationally, psychologically and socially, and football game for halls is a sports student activities that help develop physical and psychological capabilities, improve mental health, feel comfortable, stress and anxiety, sports player in football championships may be subjected to many pressure, for example when coaches and administrative officials in team assume expectations of success in any means and any cost, which may lead to players tendency to break rules of game to meet this expectation. Sports teams tend to be assessed based on the results of what they do rather than the means by which they achieve them, and coarse sports behavior is justified as a manly play, it can also be a "incentive to separate moral association of MDSS, so using various defensive mechanisms that allow sports player as an attempt to give legitimacy His actions, despite his violation of ethical system, and se actions become justified, by canceling self-organization and moral control." (Kavussanu, M: 2012) [9]. researcher has found from his observation as a student of student activities at university, negative phenomena and behaviors of separating MDSS moral link, especially in football Futsal tournaments for university halls, and given this, sports players may resort to using mechanisms A convincing interpretation of reasons that make m move away from social sporting values that believe in, which requires us as researchers to find solutions in a scientific manner to know what y need of mental health support, and therefore research problem lies in knowing level of separation of sports moral linkage, which is a psychological response to justification Covering values or some rules and reducing effect of behavior, which is caused by belief that injustice was signed by Referees Committee, or it may be to alleviate individual

responsibility of collective guilt, so he tells himself why I do not do so as long Among consequences, and it may affect work of violating values and standards, and this will generate an increase in internal tension and emergence of personal discomfort, when an ethical struggle and weakness in psychological aspect of lounge football Futsal players at Basrah University appear.

1.3 Research objectives

- 1- Setting normative degrees and levels of MDSS scale separating athletic correlation.
- 2- Identify levels of separation of athletic correlation of hall football Futsal players at Basrah University.

1.4 Areas of study

- 1- Human area: Futsal players competing in Basrah University Championship.
- 2- Time span: November 28, 2022 to February 25, 2023.
- 3- Location domain: The Stadia for Basra University.

2. Research approach and field procedures

2.1 Research and sample community

Application sample (320) players made up the sample. (25) Players were included in the exploratory experience sample from Basrah University championship in Futsal football for academic year 2022-2023. (18) Sports teams in Basra University colleges and 5 sports teams for private colleges in Basrah.

2.2 Scale used in Research

2.2.1 Sports Moral Disengagement scale

"Moral Disengagement in Sport Scale" designed by Boardley and Kavussanu, which is intended to measure sporty ethical link (Boardley & Kavussanu, 2007) [5], which was modified by MDS scale (Mechanisms of Moral Disengagement) Bandura, scale consists of (32) Paragraph distributed over (6) dimensions

- Conduct RECONSTRUAL (CR)
- No responsibility (NR)
- Advantageous Comparison Compared (AC)
- Distortion of Consequences (DC)
- Dehumanization Humanity (DH)
- Attribution of Blame Avoid blame(AB)

Alternatives to scale (4) were alternatives to laboratory, and current researcher decided that replacement alternatives to this scale would be changed to (Always, Very often, Sometimes, And Rarely, and Never)

The grades are determined according to estimate ladder and next correction key: (always, never, sometimes, often, and almost always), so highest degree is (160) and least degree is (32).

Scale was presented to those with experience and competence, to determine whether genuineness of scale and its suitability for research sample, agreement adopted by the researcher (at least 75%).

2.3 Exploratory Experience

In order to legalize scale, determine the time required for answers, the clarity of his instructions, the conditions for applying scale, and any associated awkwardness or obstacles, the researcher used scale on an exploratory sample of (25).

2.4 Scientific Metrics Foundations Used

2.4.1 Fidelity

"The best way to attain virtual honesty is for a group of

experts to assess the reliability of the paragraphs used to measure the thing being measured" (Ebel Robertl, 1972)^[6], to ensure that the scale was appropriate for the research sample and that it was valid, the researcher presented the scale to a panel of experts.

2.4.2 Stability

To determine internal consistency on the research sample, the researcher calculated stability using the Cronbach's alpha coefficient through internal consistency of scale, as stability coefficient in measure was (0.86).

2.4.3 Objective

Scale is objective because it contains correction key, "test that requires individual subject to test is choice of one response from responses, called an objective test, since all corrected use one key and agree on results y get" (Abdul Rahman Muhammad, 1999)^[1]

2.5 Main experience

Scale was applied to 320 sports sample of research sample from teams participating in Basrah University championship with feet. After correcting requests for research samples on forms, the final degree of collection of grades obtained by laboratory from sample was calculated on positive and negative paragraphs of scale.

2.6 Statistical Means

A statistical program (SPSS) was used to process the data.

3. Results presentation, analysis, and discussion

3.1 Display the mimetically medium and standard deviations of the Moral Disengagement in Sport Scale for the following application sample:

Table 1: Shows mimetically medium to MDSS

Scale	Mimetically Medium	Standard Deviation
Separation of Moral Disengagement	98	8.6

Table (1) after applying the scale, the mimetically medium and standard deviation show, and we discover that the sample has achieved a mimetically medium. (98) and a standard deviation of (8.6) in scale of separating MDSS.

3.1.1 Discussion, Presentation and Analysis of scale Results.

Table 2: Shows the levels MDSS and percentage

Categories	Levels	Numbering	Percentage
134-160	very high	13	4.06%
109 – 133	high	83	25.93%
84 – 108	middle	140	43.75%
59-83	weak	62	19.37%
32 - 58	Very weak	22	% 6.87

It is clear from the table (2), which denotes levels of scale in semester of MDSS, after researcher applied scale to players of Basrah University colleges teams and civil universities teams with Futsal football, the researcher received several levels as level is very high ranging from (134-160), And a high level between (109 - 133) and an average level between (84-108) and a weak level between (59-83) and a very weak level between (32 - 58), as it indicates the percentage of scale

levels, as players who attained the very high number (13) and a percentage (4.06%), and those who fell at level high were (83) and a percentage (25.93%), while those who got an average level were (140) and a percentage of 43.75% (Those who got a weak level were (62) and a percentage of (19.37 %) and who obtained a very weak level (22) and a percentage (6.87 %) of total.

Researcher believes that presence of players at level (very high and high) in scale (MDSS) of hall football players at Basra University, due to resort to sports players to use mechanisms of moral Disengagement opponent to give legitimacy to his actions despite his violation of ethical system, so sports player feels that it is acceptable to take a hostile behavior in match for opposing team player who sees that he insulted his teammate and as a result, he suppresses opponent player if he praises him from harming his teammates, And this happens when it is obscured by certain values to excuse or values, to carry out acts of internal values and standards, such as being lying to officials if that helps team, behavior of aggressive behavior is just a way to show that it is a strong opponent. He uses different cognitive mechanisms to justify his behavior when he is against his moral principles "it is a cognitive process used to justify unjustified behavior that contradicts moral thinking" (Obermann, M, 2010)^[10].

Researcher attributes the reason why players get the level (average) in scale (MDSS) of Futsal football players at Basrah University, some players feel that player should not be blamed at some times, when he uses illegal tactics if each individual is in team does that, as a result, blaming those who play a minor role is not appropriate. in only non -sporting tactics that team uses, it is team's decision to use non -sporting tactics so feel that players should not bear responsibility for negative results of actions if follow team's decisions, are sometimes separated from moral responsibilities and look at actions as moral, and whenever acted in this way, have assumption or belief that justifies this behavior and reduce any feeling of inconsistency and as a result of that sports players do not feel player blames opponent's injury if coach strings this behavior, and y may see coach argues Those responsible for arbitration, so y feel that player does not blame debate with officials.

Researcher views a reason for players gaining two levels in scale (very weak and weak), due sense of self -awareness, can express and control selves, and feel that aggressive language towards opponent may harm anyone, and if opponent player does not act in a human way It must be subjected to rumors of game, "that individuals practice moral behavior that gives a sense of self -value and avoid behaviors that violate moral standards because this leads to self -low, and a feeling of guilt and shyness" (Bandura, A., 2002)^[4].

4. Conclusions and Recommendations

4.1 Conclusions

At the conclusion of the study, the researcher came to the following conclusions:

- 1- Football futsal players for university have a scale of moral association in MDSS at an average level.
- 2- Research sample was distributed over five levels of scale of moral association in sport among football futsal players for university. Highest percentage in level was average and followed at level high, n level is weak and n a very weak level, and n at a very high level.

4.2 Recommendations

1. Players work to increase sense of self-awareness to express and control selves.
2. Necessity of officials of sports activities in colleges to mechanisms of separating moral Disengagement and effects on moral behavior of players in sports teams and to address behavior that violates moral standards and express assistance to achieve levels of self-feeling.
3. Study recommends that guidance courses to redevelop values.

5. References

1. Abdul Rahman Muhammad Issawi. Measurement and experimentation in psychology and Education, 3rd floor, Alexandria, University Knowledge House. 1999, p. 55.
2. Bandura A. Social cognitive theory of moral thought and action. In: Handbook of moral behavior and development: theory, research, and applications. Eds: W. M. Kurtines and J. L. Gewirtz. Hillsdale, NJ: Lawrence Erlbaum Associates. 1991, p. 71-129.
3. Bandura A. Moral disengagement, Development of psychology Stanford University. 1999;3:143-209.
4. Bandura A. social cognitive theory in cultural context Applied psychology: an international review. 2002;51(29):290.
5. Boardley, Ian David, Maria Kavussanu. "Development and validation of moral disengagement in sport scale." Journal of sport & exercise psychology. 2007;29(5):608-628.
6. Ebel Robert. "Essentials of Educational Measurement" Nj Prentic – Hall inc. 1972, p. 555
7. Sage L, Kavussanu M, Duda J. Goal orientations and moral identity as predictors of pro-socially and antisocial functioning in male association football players. Journal of sports sciences. 2006;24(5):455-466.
8. Lee MJ, Whitehead J, Ntoumanis N, Hatzigeorgiadis A. Relationships among values, achievement orientations, and attitudes in youth sport. Journal of Sport & Exercise Psychology. 2008;30(5):588-610.
9. Kavussanu M. Moral behavior in sport. In S. Murphy (Ed.), Oxford handbook of sport and performance psychology. New York: Oxford University Press. 2012, 364-383.
10. Obermann M. Moral disengagement in self-reported and peer-nominated school bullying. Aggressive Behavior. 2010;37(3):133-144.