



The Psychology Of Sports Intolerance And Its Relation To The Law Level Of Motivation For Football Fans

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Abstract:

In this paper, the researchers used the descriptive approach in the survey method, correlational relations and the destruction of the original research community of football fans from Al-Mustansiriya University students for the academic season (2017-2018 AD), while the research sample amounted to (150) fans. Using the Mathematical Intolerance Scale and the Achievement Motivation Scale (IssamHaider Abdel Reda, and the researchers concluded

1. The research sample possesses a high degree of sports fanaticism.
2. The research sample possesses a low degree of motivation
3. There is an inverse relationship between sports fanaticism and motivation for the research sample.

Introduction:

1-1 Introduction and research importance:

Sports psychology is one of the important topics that have a direct impact on society in general and on the individual in particular. It shows its importance through the study and analysis of personality theories, identifying the drivers of behavior and diagnosing social and psychological phenomena.

None of the eras witnessed such tension, crises, pressures, rapid changes, great developments, wars and conflicts taking place in the world, and then increasing the burdens and difficulties they face in life that would raise anxiety, fear and fanaticism of all kinds.

Intolerance is one of the important phenomena in our psychological life, our behavior and our relations with others, and despite the importance of studying intolerance in human life in general and psychological life in particular, the history of interest in it is relatively recent, as it has occupied the center stage in a number of studies in personality, and in health psychology The interest of personality scientists in studying intolerance is manifested in their taking this concept as one of the aspects that are taken into consideration through the general perception of human nature.

One of the negative effects of fanaticism is to make the individual's thinking stop and become confused and unable to make sound judgments, as he loses the ability to control himself and control his will, and makes him vulnerable to recklessness, which leads to emotion for the most trivial reasons.

Sports fanaticism is a global phenomenon that most Western and Arab societies suffer from in one way or another. Intolerance often accompanies acts of sabotage, destruction and murder, and it has become a threat to lives and property through the behavior of some fans in sports stadiums.

Also this phenomenon has been increasing in our sports community in recent years. There are many uncivilized events and behaviors that follow the victories of sports teams and indicate general misconduct and unethical behavior that lead to physical and psychological damage to others.



Motivation is a critical and important aspect of human life. Without it, the individual becomes confused and unable to make a sound decision through which he can challenge life's difficulties because of his hesitation and constant fear of disappointment and makes him dependent on others' solutions to his own problems.

Based on the foregoing, the researchers decided to carry out such a study and shed light on these two variables: mathematical intolerance and motivation behavior. Thus, the current study is a field contribution as it provides us with a clear perception of the correlation between intolerance and motivation, due to the absence of a previous study in this field (as far as knowledgeable). Thus, the importance of the research becomes clear, as it adds theoretical and applied knowledge that form an integrated unit by identifying the relationship between these two variables.

1-2 research problem:

Intolerance is one of the most dangerous pathological phenomena that can affect society, and perhaps the reason for the seriousness of this phenomenon is the wide negative effects it leads to, including the individual and society. Satisfaction and a new series of social problems may appear, affecting the stability of society as a whole.

Through the researchers' coexistence with the fans category, I noticed that this segment suffers from psychological factors that may push them to do undesirable behaviors such as shouting and attacking the opponent team and others, and it is possible that it has a negative face that may lead the individual to low motivation.

The problem of the research lies in the effect that this problem embodies on the player and his achievement, in addition to that it is considered an unsatisfactory work directed against others. Because of the importance of this concept, the researchers decided to study it in a scientific manner.

1-3- Research objectives:

The research aims to:

- 1- Recognize the level of sports fanaticism for football fans.
- 2- To identify the level of motivation of football fans.
- 3- Recognizing the relationship between sports fanaticism and the low level of motivation for football fans.

1-4 _ Research hypotheses:

- 1- There are statistically significant differences in the level of sports fanaticism for football fans.
- 2- There are statistically significant differences in the level of motivation of football fans for the football season (2017-2018).
- 3- There is a statistically significant relationship between sports fanaticism and the level of motivation of football fans.

1-5- Research areas:

1-5-1 - The human field: a sample of football fans at Al-Mustansiriya University.

1-5-2- Spatial domain: Al-Mustansiriya University football stadium.

1-5-3 Time range: the period from 20/11/2017 to 20/2/2018.

1-6 Define the terms:



Intolerance: “a rigid, emotionally charged psychological tendency, and a prejudice against or with an opposing party, not based on a logical basis or complete knowledge” (1)

Motivation: It is a specific reinforcement that will occur as a function of a specific behavior performed by the individual in a particular situation or situations (2).

Hooliganism :

It is the excessive and exaggerated love of a particular player or team in a particular game in a way that emotion overcomes reason (3).

3- Research methodology and field procedures:

3-1- Research Methodology:

The researchers used the descriptive method in the survey method and the correlational relationships to suit the nature of the research problem and its objectives. The survey method “seeks to collect data from individuals and societies to try to determine the current state of society in a particular variable or variables” (4).

3-2 The research community and its sample:

One of the things that the researcher should take into account is to obtain a sample that truly represents the original community, and accordingly, the original community of the research was destroyed from the football fans of the students of Al-Mustansiriya University for the academic season (2017-2018 AD). Each match, the research sample amounted to (150) fans, and the researchers were able to ensure the homogeneity of the sample, as they represent the morning stage of males only.

3.3 Means of collecting information:

The researchers used multiple methods to collect the required data in their research, which are:

Arab and foreign sources and references.

Motivation Scale.

Sports Intolerance Scale

4- Tests and measurements.

3-4- Field research procedures, including:

3-4-1- Mathematical Intolerance Scale:

By informing the researchers about some of the standards related to intolerance, the mathematical intolerance scale was used by (Ahmed Fouad Hussein Abdel Mohsen Al-Mayahi) (2013) (5). After the scales were presented to a group of experts, this scale was chosen as it was previously applied to the Iraqi environment and a similar sample in its specifications For the current research sample and also has the scientific basis.

3-4-1-1 logical analysis or the validity of the paragraphs.

In order to determine the validity of the items that were used as an appropriate tool to measure the level of sports intolerance among members of a sample of football fans, the researchers presented the scale to a group of experts in psychology and sports psychology. They were asked to express their opinions and their observations about the validity of the scale’s paragraphs or to modify some of them, especially those that they see in need of modification without affecting the true meaning of the paragraphs. After the experts expressed



their observations about the scale's paragraphs, which obtained 80% approval and acceptance, and they agreed that All paragraphs of the scale are valid, and do not need to be modified, and the scale consists of (50) items. The answer alternatives have been identified in the five-step scale (strongly agree - agree - somewhat agree - reject - strongly disagree) corresponding to the scores (1,2,3,4, 5) for the paragraphs that are with mathematical intolerance (positive) and (5,4,3,2,1) for the paragraphs that are against mathematical intolerance (negative). The higher the scores of the respondent on the scale, the greater his mathematical fanaticism, but if his degree on the scale decreases, his mathematical fanaticism decreases.

3-4-2 Scale of achievement motivation:

As for the achievement motivation scale, it was relied on the achievement motivation scale (IssamHaider Abdul Redha) (6,7), which was applied in the Iraqi environment, where the scale consists of (31) items that the laboratory answers, and it was also presented to experts and specialists, and they showed its suitability for work. The scale consists of four alternatives It applies to me to a large degree and applies to me to a moderate degree and applies to me to a degree and does not apply to me at all. It corresponds to the scores (1,2,3,4,) for the (positive) paragraphs and (4,3,2,1) for the (negative) paragraphs.

3-5- The exploratory experience:

In order to ensure that the research sample understood the paragraphs of the scale of sports fanaticism in terms of its clarity, understanding, and the time taken to answer it, the scale was applied to a sample of Al-Mustansiriya University fans consisting of (20) fans on Monday 4/12/2017, who were selected. Randomly, the researchers explained the importance of the research with regard to its objectives and the need to read the instructions for answer alternatives, and then held a discussion with them, the result of which showed the clarity of the scale, its instructions, and its paragraphs.

3-6 Psychometric characteristics of scales:

3-6-1 Validity.(8)

Honesty is one of the most important psychometric characteristics of psychological tests and measures. The researchers chose an indicator of the apparent validity of the scales in question. This indicator was achieved by presenting the paragraphs of the two scales to a group of experts in psychology, sports psychology and football to judge the validity of its paragraphs, and their suitability for the study community. , and then take their directions, because the best way to ascertain the apparent validity of the scale is to present it to a group of experts, and specialists to judge its validity. The experts confirmed the validity of the items measured by 80%.

3-6-2- Reliability (9).

Stability is one of the characteristics of a good scale. It refers to the consistency of the scores collected from the individuals themselves, as well as the accuracy and consistency in estimating the true scores of the individual in the trait or phenomenon that he measures. The stability is one of the most important conditions and psychometric characteristics after honesty, because it means the stability of individuals' performance over time. The researchers extracted Stability indicators of the mathematical intolerance scale and the achievement motivation scale by the standard error method.

First - Standard Error of Measurement:

The standard error is an indicator of the accuracy of the scale, as it shows how close the respondent's scores in the scale are to the real score, and that the score he gets in the measurement may not be an accurate expression of the trait or ability to be measured. An increase in the degree of what the person deserves as a result of his real ability or a decrease in the degree because the individual's performance is less than the reality(10).



After applying the standard error equation for measurement, the value of the standard error of the achievement motivation scale reached (48.4) and the reliability coefficient was (0.88.) The standard error value of the mathematical intolerance scale reached (57.4) and the reliability coefficient was (0.87)

3-7- The main experience:

The two scales were applied on Tuesday, corresponding to 16/1/2018, during the establishment of the Al-Mustansiriya University five-a-side football championship, which was held at the university's stadium. The average time to respond to the two scales, where the response time for the achievement motivation scale was (10) minutes, while the response time for the mathematical intolerance scale was (12) minutes.

3-8 Statistical Means:

The researchers used the statistical methods by the statistical analysis program spss to extract the following:-

percentage. Arithmetic mean, standard deviation. - One-sample t-test. - Simple correlation (Pearson) - Cronbach's alpha equation.

3- Presentation, analysis and discussion of the results:

In order to give a clear and comprehensive picture of the research results, the researchers presented the results, analyzed and discussed them on the basis of the research objectives, as follows:

2-1-2- Presentation, analysis and discussion of the results of the first goal (identifying the level of intolerance and motivation among a sample of football fans).

Table No. (1) It shows the arithmetic mean, hypothetical mean and standard deviation of the achievement motivation scale for the research sample.

hypothetical mean	standard deviation	SMA	Sample size
64	11,321	60,800	150

It is clear from Table (1) that the difference between the arithmetic mean of the sample amounted to (60,800) degrees and a standard deviation of (11,321). 05) and a degree of freedom (149). This means that the research sample has a low level of motivation.

Table (2) shows the difference between the arithmetic mean and the hypothetical mean of the mathematical intolerance scale among the research sample.

hypothetical mean	standard deviation	SMA	Sample size
130	12,54	187.09	150

It is clear from Table (2) that the difference between the arithmetic mean of the sample amounted to (187.09) degrees and with a standard deviation of (12.54), and when comparing the arithmetic mean with the hypothetical average of (130) degrees, it turned out that it is greater than the hypothetical average at the level of significance (0.05) and with a degree of freedom of (149). This means that the research sample has a high mathematical fanaticism.

3-1-3 - Presentation, analysis and discussion of the results of the second goal (recognizing the relationship between sports fanaticism and the level of motivation among a sample of football fans)



To know the relationship between the relationship between sports intolerance and the level of motivation among a sample of football fans, it is necessary to find the correlation coefficient (Pearson) and as in Table (3), it shows the correlation coefficient and the value of (T) calculated for the correlation and tabular significance and the level of significance between sports fanaticism and the level of motivation among A sample of football fans.

Table (3) It shows the correlation coefficient and (t) value calculated for the correlation significance, tabularity, and the level of significance between sports fanaticism and the level of motivation among a sample of football fans.

Sign level	T-Table Value	T- Calculated value	Degree of free	correlation coefficient	Variables	s
Sign	3,53	9 ,14	149	3,54	motivation level	1
					Hooliganism	2

It is clear from Table (3) that the value of the correlation coefficient reached (3,54), and when testing the significance of the difference between the two variables using the t-test for one sample, it was found that the calculated t-value amounted to (14,9) which is greater than the tabular t-value, which is (3 ,53) at a significance level of (0.05) and a degree of freedom of (149), which indicates the existence of a statistically significant inverse correlation between the level of motivation and mathematical intolerance in the research sample.

4-2 Discussing the results:

The researchers will analyze the results according to the objectives of the research. Through Table (1), it appeared that the degree of sports fanaticism was high in a sample after comparing it with the hypothetical mean. The researchers see in this result that it has disturbing indicators because most fans had high sports fanaticism, and this matter is dangerous. So how can we rely on this pillar, and it suffers from fanaticism, and since the sports field must be distinguished by respect and discipline because following up, watching matches, and sports activities is an area for fun, amusement, and recreation, and not a field for disputes and conflicts . The researchers believe that encouraging the favorite team may raise the level of motivation for some deserters, and sometimes it is greatly and exaggerated, which leads them to shout, insult and insult the opponent team, which has negative connotations.

Returning to Table (2), we find that the level of motivation of the research sample was low through the scores obtained by the research sample members. The researchers believe that this may be due to the psychological factor that had a significant impact on the course of the matches, as it was found through the total answers obtained Most of the members of a sample of fans said that the strength of enthusiasm in order to encourage their favorite team and they are ready to bear the consequences of their negative actions, and that their motivation was low, in other words, the negative motivation is at its peak when two teams close in level meet, especially and there are areas that can be controlled on it, while the psychological aspect cannot be controlled because the psychological characteristics of the fans are in constant fluctuation as a result of the circumstances and changes that the match conditions are going through. "The nature of sports activity makes winning in competitions the only criterion and indicator of success, as we sometimes see a team that comes out defeated and performed an outstanding performance, although it did what it could in the match. Hence the psychological aspect and its impact on the level of fanaticism among the fans. It has a great impact on increasing their negative motivation (11). Carny emphasized that motivation is a critical and important aspect in human life, and without it, the individual becomes confused and cannot make a decision by which he



can challenge life’s difficulties, and this makes him vulnerable to regretting the lost opportunities in his life because of his hesitation His fear may resort to negative behavior to increase his motivation.(12)

The correlation between intolerance and the level of motivation was shown in Table (3), where intolerance contributed to dealing with all kinds of emotional pressures, so that the fans became more interactive during the match, which is characterized by the challenge. It is this relationship between intolerance and the low level of motivation that appeared to us that led to the lack of control over positive emotions, which led to the negative motivation that results from not winning or the low level of the team

The researchers believe that the economic and political conditions that the country is going through have a significant impact on the public and private conditions of the fans in arousing their negative motivation and reaching the stage of high fanaticism. His screaming and nervousness may sometimes reach the point of aggression with oneself or with others.

Conclusions and Recommendations:-

5-1 Conclusions:-

- 1- The research sample possesses a high degree of sports fanaticism.
- 2- The research sample possesses a low degree of motivation
- 3- There is an inverse relationship between sports fanaticism and motivation for the research sample.

Recommendations:

In light of the conclusions, the researcher recommends the following:

- 2- Using the current research to investigate the relationship between sports intolerance and a number of other variables such as – anxiety – psychological safety – mental health – aggression.
- 3- Activating the role of the media in all its forms to reduce the phenomenon of sports intolerance, because it represents one of the tools that contribute to increasing the intensity of sports fanaticism among the masses, with its programs and articles that raise the spirit of intolerance in them.
- 3- Holding seminars for the public and officials to clarify the dangerous effects of the phenomenon of sports intolerance on society and the future of sports.
- 4- Conducting similar studies on samples and other social groups such as (players and sports coaches).
- 5- Conducting other studies dealing with the motivational behavior variable, and its relationship with variables not covered by the research, such as (thinking patterns - methods of socialization).

Appendix (1) Achievement Motivation Scale

does not apply to me	It applies to me to a small degree	It applies to me moderately	It is very applicable to me	phrases	s
				I get bored of training for a long time.	
				Dream of a high position and position in the sports community.	
				I like to be on the bench when we play with	



				strong teams.	
				I prefer practicing my sport and competing in it over any other job.	
				I have a desire to excel and achieve in athletics.	
				I am determined to win despite the difficulty of the opposing team.	
				I expect failure in everything I want to do.	
				I feel that all the players are against me.	
				Blame others for my failure.	
				I expect that high achievement opens the doors to the future.	
				I always strive to be at the level of outstanding players.	
				I don't want to train longer or harder than my fellow players.	
				I believe that success in sports tournaments is based on struggle and sacrifice.	
				I feel scared and confused when I play in front of a large audience.	
				I see athletics as an exciting thing that requires continuing to practice it despite the difficulties.	
				I find that my future is with the club I play for.	
				Stay away from obstacles that I know other players have failed to overcome.	
				It gives me comfort if my team wins any competition it enters.	
				I want to sacrifice in order to achieve my sporting goal.	
				I fear defeat before and during the match.	
				Joining the club team is an important goal in my life.	
				I'd like to continue playing with my team.	



				Stay away from seriousness in training so as not to get hurt.	
				I have confidence in myself and my team to win.	
				I hold myself accountable for my mistakes.	
				I feel very afraid when I face strong opponents.	
				I am very optimistic about my athletic future.	
				I plan my activities towards achieving my sporting future.	
				I am the type who gives up easily when faced with some difficulties.	
				I lack confidence in my performance during matches.	
				I don't care about comparing my performance with the performance of other players.	

Appendix (2) The Mathematical Intolerance Scale

I refuse strongly	I refuse	I somewhat agree	I agree	I agree strongly	phrases	s
					Other people's criticism of my favorite club makes me nervous.	1
					The loss of my favorite team for several matches makes me stick to his encouragement.	2
					Stay away from the places where the supporters of the other teams sit.	3
					Having fans of other teams beside me makes me more excited.	4
					I want to hurt the fans of other teams.	5
					I love that my favorite team always wins.	6
					I think the team I support is better than the rest.	7
					I raise my voice loudly to cover those around me who are fans of the	8



					competing teams.	
					I love all my favorite players.	9
					I pay more attention to my team than my other interests.	10
					I refuse to make fun of my friends from my favorite team.	11
					I look for everything that offends the fans of other teams.	12
					Encouraging others for other than my team makes me uncomfortable.	13
					I refuse to discuss the failure of my team's performance.	14
					I prefer my friends to be fans of my favorite team.	15
					I take revenge on those who change their loyalty from my favorite team to the other teams.	16
					Use coarse phrases against members of the opposing teams.	17
					If I was responsible for ranking teams, I would put my favorite team higher than the rest.	18
					I only attend matches that my favorite team participates in.	19
					I only watch the matches played by my favorite team.	20
					I hope my rival teams always lose.	21
					I want pictures of my favorite players to be placed everywhere I go.	22
					I curse someone who insults my favorite team.	23
					I lose control of my emotions when my favorite team wins.	24
					I prefer to sit nearby at the playing side of my favorite team.	25
					I vent my anger when my team loses	26



					anything in front of me.	
					The moment my team wins is a rebirth.	27
					I keep different pictures of my favorite team members only.	28
					I keep the sports newspapers that publish news about the players of my favorite team.	29
					Read newspapers and magazines that publish news about the players of my favorite team.	30
					I don't want to continue reading articles critical of my team's performance.	31
					I ache and grieve a lot when my favorite team loses.	32
					I think the other teams' victory over my team is a stroke of luck.	33
					I find that there is justification for the use of violence against the fans of other teams.	34
					I feel happy when there is an objection preventing the stars of the competing teams from playing.	35
					I see that the color worn by my team members is the most beautiful.	36
					I see that my favorite team's behavior on the field is perfect.	37
					I hope the stars of the other teams get injured.	38
					I feel relieved when stars leave clubs that I do not support their clubs.	39
					I want the club I support to include the big stars.	40
					I see my fans as being more sport conscious than the others.	41
					My opinion of the team I support is	42



					always correct.	
					I am annoyed that my family members encourage a club other than the one I encourage.	43
					I see that the reason for my team's loss is the bias of the referees to other teams	44
					I want to imitate the stars of my team in everything.	45
					I always wear my favorite team's shirt and crest.	46
					I cancel all my appointments when my favorite team plays.	47
					I follow sports programs that praise my favorite team.	48
					I boycott sports programs that praise other competing teams	49
					Seek to spread rumors that offend other teams.	50

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