

Studying the Amount of Adherence to Islamic Moral Behaviors of Footballers in Premier League of Iran in Concluding Financial Contract with Clubs

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ABSTRACT

The general purpose of this research is to study the amount of adherence to moral behaviors by footballers in premier league of Iran's football on concluding financial contract in 2014. The statistical population was all the footballers in premier league of Iran's football in 2014. From purpose respect the present research is functional and the data collecting method was descriptive and inferential. For our sample 24 footballer volunteers who were present to complete questionnaire were selected. The content of questionnaire was confirmed by Islamic education experts and teachers, and expert accountants of clubs. The reliability coefficient was calculated by using Cronach Alfa 0.94. The questionnaire classified into 6fields include: no deception, honesty, faithfulness, study and test, termination of contract, non profits. Research findings show that no deception, honesty, faithfulness, study and test are adhered to, at the average level while termination of contract and non profits are adhered to less than average level.

KEYWORDS: Footballer's Financial Contract, Islamic Moral Ethics, Footballers

INTRODUCTION

In commercial sports and especially in football, morality is part of one greater concept which is called business ethics. Studying the moral behaviors of football players in trading condition today is one of significant fields in business ethics but unfortunately less attention is paid to it in sports. From Islamic point of view, economical and commercial activities in each ground include: sport should be accompanied by morality and spirituality to be lawful [1]. The holy prophet says that: the most religious person is the one who has the most acceptable behavior [2].

All the religions include: Islam, Christianity, Judaism present recommendations concerning economical activities and adhere to morality in them directly and indirectly [3]. In Islam also economical activities and lawful commercial exchanges are taken into account as a tool for propagation of social justice and development of spirituality and morality in society [4]. The players behavior should be defined in norms framework and moral values and in principles of a bravely play. The health of this issue depends to a great extent on players' financial contract with clubs.

In fact, morality is a collection of mental and esoteric attributes and based upon some scientists sayings: sometimes some deeds and behaviors which come from inner temper also called morality [5]. Ebn Muskie says about refining ethics and refining morality that temper is the same sensual state which invites person to do some work without need to think and ponder [6]

Therefore ethics knowledge is the knowledge which introduces good and bad sensual attributes and optional deeds and behaviors proper with them also it shows the way of acquisition of good sensual attributes, doing admirable actions and avoiding disagreeable actions. In west literature ethic word is taken from the Greek word otus which means nature and habit [7]. Thus we can consider business ethics as a collection of criteria and rules which undertake leading of business [8]. In order to keep morality and ethic, the individual should behave according to the rules of ethic knowledge; this needs decision making power about good and bad issues of life and separation of them from each other [9]. Moral behaviors in the field of trading contracts of players are related to social norms like: justice, honesty and truthfulness [10]. In Iran players usually contract by program manager or personally. These contracts are short-term they are usually for one year but sometimes they are for at most 5years. In trading honesty is emphasized and it is said that the merchant who is honest in his work, will be gathered up with prophets and martyrs in the day of doom, while the merchant who is not honest will be gathered up in an unsuitable shape [11]. The first instance is to avoid deceit on selling and buying players. Deceiving individuals is immoral in whatever kind. Islamic instructions refer to different kind of deceiving on exchanges. For example oath taking is not proper in each condition. If your oath is right it is abominable and if it is lie it is illegal [12].

Neither players nor brokers and those who are active in selling and buying players don't have right to take oath to make themselves believed. Also praising and speaking highly about players, magnifying them and trying to hide their probable faults especially their personal and behavioral features are immoral. In trading and commerce neither seller nor customer shouldn't praise their merchandise [13]. Therefore in selling and buying players we should tell the truth and make clear all the weak points and strengths the other important point is to avoid extravagance and dissipation [14].

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One of the problems that nowadays we should deal with is the impossibility of careful evaluation of players. In Islamic instructions it is said that the customer should test merchandise. In this regard athletic clubs should provide indicators and tests appropriate to the goals and aims of themselves. Also the abuse of directors of sales from the lack of knowledge and necessary information about players is immoral. In Islam some orders are also predicted for buyer and seller about termination of contract. If one side of contract becomes regretful and asks termination of it they can do it after making everything clear. One of the moral principles upon which Islam put especial emphasis is honesty and truthfulness [15]. On concluding a contract players should not only adhere to honesty but also present true and real information about their capabilities and features [16]. The other instance upon which there is emphasis in Quran and traditions and has abundant usage in sport environment is how to behave and treat with individuals in the society. Islam gives importance to adherence to moral principles particularly the behavior accompanied by respect. For instance: coaches and managers should avoid bias and discrimination in treating with others.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The present research is functional from purpose respect and it is descriptive and inferential from data collecting method respect. The output of this stage is a collection of moral concepts concerning conclusion of contracts, selling and buying in 6 dimensions which became the base for questionnaire design toward collecting data. Statistical population was all the footballers in premier leagues who concluded contracts with clubs in 2014. From among players 24 footballer volunteers who were present to complete questionnaire were selected for our sample. The content of questionnaire was confirmed by Islamic education experts, teachers, and expert accountants of clubs and reliability coefficient was calculated by using Cronach Alfa 0.94.

RESEARCH FINDINGS

Table 1. Average, standard deviation, correlation between researches dimensions

Moral dimensions	Average	Standard deviation	1	2	3	4	5	6
Not deception	2.64	0.698	-	*0.479	*-0.166	*-0.189	0.005	0.031
Honesty	2.19	0.915	-	-	0.035	-0.211	0.041	0.121
Conclusion of contract	2.99	0.564	-	-	-	-	0.037	0.407
Not profits	2.24	0.677	-	-	-	-	0.451	0.463
Faithfulness	3.63	0.916	-	-	-	-	-	0.307
Study and test	3.58	0.791	-	-	-	-	-	-

The results show that from among research dimensions faithfulness then good treat got the best marks, while termination of contract, not profits and honesty got least marks.

Table2.The amount of adherence to 6dimensional moral ethics

Behavior dimensions	T	Significance level	Condition
Not deception	-14.651	0.003	nonconformity
honesty	11.379	0.002	nonconformity
Truthfulness and honesty	-0.228	0.63	moderate
Good treat	11.054	0.001	observance
Not profits	-10.761	0.002	nonconformity
Faithfulness	10.256	0.005	observance

Table3.The amount of adherence to 6dimensional Islamic education priority in concluding financial contract with clubs

Dimensions	Rank average	Priority
Not deception	2.57	4
Conclusion of contract	2.39	6
Truthfulness	3.82	3
Good treat	4.85	2
Not profits	2.36	5
Faithfulness	4.97	1

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

The results of research show that from among moral ethics the priority was given to faithfulness. Therefore different kind of faithfulness got high marks from players. Their commitment was evaluated highly. One of the reasons that we can consider for this faithfulness is the enormous money paid to them at the time of concluding contract and also pretention to be faithful to the clubs. In the other words, sometimes the player becomes force to obey his commitments to the club. The results showed that players treat were at high level.

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