

Proposing mechanisms to combat sports corruption in football from the a university professor point of view .

Larbaoui sahnoun ¹ – harchaoui youcef ²

¹-Institute of sports and Physical Education University of Oran - algeria.

larbaouim@yahoo.com

²-Institute of sport and and Physical Education university of mostaganem algeria

youcef.harchaoui@univ-mosta.dz

ARTICLE INFORMATION

Original Research Paper

Received : 08/07/2022

Accepted : 15/01/2023

Published : 01/06/2023

Keywords :

Sports Corruption -
University Professor
Football

Abstract

The Objectof the study in your hands aims to identify the main causes of the spread of sports corruption in football as well as the mechanisms of combating sports corruption in football, and to present the reality of football in Algeria from the point of view of specialists and to identify the importance of the use of educational means in the field of physical and sports education and for that we followed the descriptive survey method, where the sample of the study reached 49 university professors from the Institute of Physical Education and Sports In Dali Brahim University of Jar3 er and selected in a deliberate way, and The researcher methods statistical correlation coefficient for Pearson, spss and Excel. The most important results of the study were that the administration, players and their coaches are among the main causes of the spread of sports corruption, as some of them can settle the results of the game or seize the rights of some, and that the spread of the phenomenon of corruption in football has many hidden factors.

doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.15212466

1. Introduction

Corruption is one of the oldest phenomena that has emerged, and its existence has been associated with the existence of political systems. There is no doubt that this epidemic, in all its forms, and its various forms have spread to all countries of the world, as it has become a serious global phenomenon that threatens the economies of states and works to weaken and collapse, as well as frustrate their financial systems and political structure, which negatively affects moral values, justice and equality and leads to the destabilization of public confidence and threats to social security, political stability, economic prosperity and other serious negative effects. Referring to studies and statistics on the phenomenon of corruption in different countries of the world, we find that most of the countries and societies that suffer from this phenomenon are Arab Muslims, although the Islamic religion is rich in values and principles that seek to combat this phenomenon, and we do not rule out the existence of many laws and regulations that in turn work to combat and reduce corruption .(Quay, & Peters, 2009).Corruption is one of the most prominent problems that hit many sectors and areas of life in most societies and countries, and sports like the rest of the fields have known this scourge, which has affected the main nerve of football, (Dyson & Rubin, 2003; Lund, & Tannehill, 2005) the latter hardly two differ on the importance of the role it plays in the development and development of sports because of its international fame, (Johnson & Johnson, 1999). especially with the increase disprofessionalism in the sports sector and its expansion. Sports corruption has come under the microscope recently and has become the top in the list of sports institutions (Abdel Fattah, 1997).On the other hand, the mechanisms of combating it, especially its regulatory systems, and this in order to reduce and pounce on the phenomenon of sports corruption within sports institutions, we have recently heard this word of corruption a lot because corruption is putting its hand in all fields and in all directions even football has not been spared from corruption.

Sports corruption may be in various forms, such as mismanagement, violence, racism, intolerance, aggressive planning, bribery, nepotism, falsification of election and club results. The adoption and corruption of matches, manipulation of their results, the abuse of athletes' rights, the loss of sports ethics, all due to the involvement of officials and sports institutions who have shirked and neglected their duty because they did not know the basics

of sports work. This great interest in reducing the phenomenon of sports corruption in football, led specialists and scientists to follow new concepts that are concerned with the human element because it is the main link to the success of any institution, especially the involvement of doctors and researchers in the field in the process of identifying and controlling the causes of this phenomenon and working to find mechanisms and solutions field and effective to reduce it and punish the perpetrators.

From this point of view, this study will address the corruption of sports in the field of football, which many sports institutions and bodies consider to be the biggest source of corruption because of its global popularity and revenues, as well as the mechanisms to combat it from the point of view of specialists, represented by professors and university doctors specialized in the field of sports in general and in football in particular.

The research was divided into two main sections, theoretical and practical, the theoretical aspect of the first

Chapter 1 : in which the focus was on sports corruption.

Chapter 2: The topic of the university professor was addressed.

Chapter 3: It included the theme of football.

This application aspect comes after and is divided into two chapters:

Chapter 1: The methodological methods of research in which we addressed the method used in the study and the field of space and time as well as the scientific conditions of the tool and the research community, then the sample research and how to choose it, and finally the tools of study.

Chapter 2: We dealt with the presentation of the data and analysis and then the results of the study and in the end the conclusion and the study supplements and references were drawn up .

-What is the nature of the actors in the spread of corruption in professional clubs"?

2- Method and Materials

2.1- Sample and methods of selection:

The research sample formed of 49 professors chosen randomly from among the professors of the Institute of Science and Techniques of Physical and Sports Activities at Dali Brahim Unive of Algiers 3 -

Independent variable: is the factor that the researcher wants to

measure the extent of its impact on the phenomenon studied and generally what is known as the variable or experimental factor.

The independent variable in our research is "anti-corruption mechanisms."

-Determine the variables:

It is a variable whose value depends on the effect of other variable values, since the more we make changes to the independent values, the results will appear on the values of the dependent variable.

The variable in our research is "sports corruption in football."

Research tools and their scientific foundations: In order to test the proposed hypotheses of our research and to determine the extent of its achievement and from its objectives was prepared, questionnaire and knows, is developed and this questionnaire is directed to the professors of physical education and sports at the university, which contains three axes where each axis is devoted to the study of the hypothesis of our research hypotheses. Design and Procedure Describe the analyses applied to the data. It is helpful if you arrange this section to be coherent with the hypotheses.

-The researcher resorted to the SPSS program to calculate the following equations: - SMA - standard deviation - Student test. (t) - Coefficient of variation

2.2Participants:

This sample was made by 49 university professors from the Institute of Physical and Sports Education at Dali Brahim University of Algiers 3

2.3 Research tools and their scientific foundations :

-Independent variable: is the factor that the researcher wants to measure the extent of its impact on the phenomenon studied and generally what is known as the variable or experimental factor.

The independent variable in our research is "anti-corruption mechanisms."

-Child variable: It is a variable whose value depends on the effect of other variable values, since the more we make changes to the independent values, the results will appear on the values of the dependent variable.

The variable in our research is "sports corruption in football."

-Search tools : In order to test the proposed hypotheses of our research and to determine the extent of its achievement and from its objectives was prepared, questionnaire and knows, is developed and this questionnaire is directed to the professors of physical education and sports at the university,

which contains three axes where each axis is devoted to the study of the hypothesis of our research hypotheses.

2. Results:

Table 01: Explains the results of the first axis phrases "Interference with the powers of sports bodies may affect the spread of the phenomenon of sports corruption".

Deviation	Average	Total	Ratings			Phrases	
			disagree	Kind of ok.	Agree		
0.645	2.43	49	05	15	29	ت	1_ The scientific level of the presidents is considered an indicator to take over the presidency of the club.
		100	10.2	30.6	59.2	%	
0.649	2.49	49	11	14	24	ت	-2Is the freedom to manage as the heads of the companies responsible for the club.
		100	22.4	28.6	49	%	
0.582	2.49	49	5	14	30	ت	-3Can we be authorized to the president of the management club and leave the financial side.
		100	10.2	28.6	61.2	%	
0.674	2.41	49	2	12	35	ت	4_ Mediation and favouritism interfere in recruitment and promotion.
		100	4.1	24.5	71.4	%	
0.602	2.37	49	7	17	25	ت	5_ The authority granted is not commensurate with liability
		100	14.3	34.7	51	%	
0.677	2.00	49	4	15	30	ت	6- The weakness of the sports professions union and the failure to implement a law on all.
		100	8.2	30.6	61.2	%	
0.577	2.29	49	3	14	32	ت	7_ Poor regulation of control and performance evaluation.
		100	6.1	28.6	65.3	%	
0.718	2.33	49	3	19	27	ت	-8_ Lack of legitimate oversight (elected councils, parliament.(
		100	6.1	38.8	55.1	%	
0.681	2.49	49	5	13	31	ت	-9_ Failure to apply and respect the calendar of matches is one of the indicators of corruption.
		100	10.2	26.5	63.3	%	
2.685	2.37	Total axis average					
	21.29	Total					

Table 01: Explains the results of interference with the powers of sports bodies may affect the prevalence of sports corruption.

Analysis of the results: From the results of table (01) we find that one of the most prominent causes of sports corruption in football is interference in the powers of sports bodies may lead to the spread of the phenomenon of sports

corruption, and this shows us the phrases (9.3.2) their averages account of the highest values of the axis at a value of 2.49, which is a value that falls in the area of approval of the content of those statements, which indicates that interference in the freedom of conduct as the heads of companies responsible for the club among the most prominent The factors of non-application and respect for the calendar of matches are one of the indicators of sports corruption in Algerian football, which includes the phrase 9 .

Table 02: Shows the results of the second axis phrases "The contribution of sports management to curbing the spread of sports corruption ".

Deviation	Average	Total	ratings			Phrases	
			disagree	Kind of ok.	Agree		
0.681	2.49	49	05	15	29	ت	-10_ Separating money from administration..
		100	10.2	30.6	59.2	%	
0.811	2.27	49	11	14	24	ت	11_ Separating money from administration.
		100	22.4	28.6	49	%	
0.681	2.51	49	5	14	30	ت	-12_ Lack of responsibilities and competencies.
		100	10.2	28.6	61.2	%	
0.555	2.67	49	2	12	35	ت	-13_ Mediation and nepotism are involved in appointment and promotion.
		100	4.1	24.5	71.4	%	
0.727	2.37	49	7	17	25	ت	14_ The authority granted is not commensurate with the responsibility
		100	14.3	34.7	51	%	
0.649	2.53	49	4	15	30	ت	15_ Establish an internal club law for the player, coach, and manager
		100	8.2	30.6	61.2	%	
0.610	2.59	49	3	14	32	ت	16_ Weak control and performance appraisal systems.
		100	6.1	28.6	65.3	%	
0.617	2.49	49	3	19	27	ت	17_ Lack of attention to training programs aimed at the refinement of personnel.
		100	6.1	38.8	55.1	%	
0.680	2.53	49	5	13	31	ت	18_ The lack of capabilities in the facilities..
		100	10.2	26.5	63.3	%	
3.007	2.21	Total axis average					
	22.45	Total					

Table 02: Shows the results of the sports administration's contribution to curbing the prevalence of sports corruption in football.

Analysis of results: Through the results of Table 02, we find that one of the main causes of sports corruption in football is the contribution of sports management to curbing the prevalence of sports corruption in football,

which is indicated by the mathematical average of the 16 words about poor control and performance evaluation systems. The two terms are equal to 13.18 with an estimated value of 2.53, which means that the majority of the sample agreed to the content of the two terms.

Table 03: The results of the third axis phrases show that "player and coach's immoral manipulation is a manifestation of sports corruption in football".

Deviation	Average	Total	ratings			Phrases	
			disagree	Kind of ok.	Agree		
0.747	2.06	49	05	15	29	ت	-19_ Do coaches have a role in reducing sports corruption?
		100	10.2	30.6	59.2	%	
0.713	2.31	49	11	14	24	ت	-20_ Does the procrastination of players in the competition lead to sports corruption.
		100	22.4	28.6	49	%	
0.597	2.65	49	5	14	30	ت	-21_ The players are mandated by the coaches in an ill-considered way.
		100	10.2	28.6	61.2	%	
0.689	2.06	49	2	12	35	ت	22_ The interference of supporters in the recruitment of players leads to corruption.
		100	4.1	24.5	71.4	%	
0.610	2.41	49	7	17	25	ت	.23_ The interference of supporters in the appointment of trainers is one of the causes of corruption.
		100	14.3	34.7	51	%	
0.773	2.16	49	4	15	30	ت	24_ Is the settlement of matches by the players and coaches.
		100	8.2	30.6	61.2	%	
2.513	2.27	Total axis average					
	13.65	Total					

Table 03: The player's unethical manipulation and coach illustrates a manifestation of sports corruption in football.

Analysis of results: The results of the third table show that the terms 19 and 22 are the lowest value of the average arithmetic with 2.06 and their guarantee d'order the role of coaches in reducing sports corruption, and the individuals in the sample believe that one of the most common causes of sports corruption is the assignment of players by coaches in an unstudied

mathematical average of 2.65 followed by the second highest value of the average account value of 2.41, while the leveling factor of matches by players and trainers came with an average of 2.26.2.

believe that one of the most common causes of sports corruption is the assignment of players by coaches in an unstudied mathematical average of 2.65 followed by the second highest value of the average account value of 2.41, while the leveling factor of matches by players and trainers came with an average of 2.26.2.

Table 04: Explains the results of the fourth axis phrases "How arbitration contributes to the spread of corruption in football".

Deviation	Average	Total	ratings			Phrases	
			disagree	Kind of ok.	Agree		
0.540	2.57	49	05	15	29	ت	-25Does the jury have an influence in the creation of sports corruption?
		100	10.2	30.6	59.2	%	
0.694	2.53	49	11	14	24	ت	-26Do the spontaneous mistakes of the rulers lead to the creation of corruption?
		100	22.4	28.6	49	%	
0.668	2.37	49	5	14	30	ت	-27Does the application of var technology help reduce corruption.
		100	10.2	28.6	61.2	%	
0.505	2.51	49	2	12	35	ت	-28Does the arrangement of matches by the referees lead to sports corruption.
		100	4.1	24.5	71.4	%	
1.331	2.49	Total axis average					
	09.98	Total					

Table 04: Shows the results of how arbitration contributes to the spread of corruption in football.

Analysis of results:

The results of table 04 show that the total arithmetic average of the axis falls within the approval area with an estimated value of 2.49, which means that the members of the sample agree on the contents of the fourth axis phrases concerning the contribution of arbitration to the spread of corruption in the sphere .

4- Discussion

From the results of Table No. (08), it becomes clear to us that among the most prominent causes of administrative corruption from the focus of administrative factors is the interference of mediation and nepotism in the appointment, as 4.71% of the sample members agreed with this, followed by “weakness of the system of control and performance evaluation” As the second most prominent reason, which is shown by the arithmetic mean of expression No. (07), while the arithmetic mean of each of the two expressions No. (06 and 09) was equal to an estimated value of 53.2, which means that the majority of the sample members agreed on the content of the two statements.

Failure to put the right person in the right place, phrase No. (06) and the lack of facilities in the facilities. Following the statements, in order in terms of the arithmetic mean, is statement No. 03, where 30 individuals from the sample agreed on its content, while 04 individuals somewhat agreed, and the percentage of those who did not agree with its content did not exceed 2.10%, with a number of 5 individuals, and as the fifth arithmetic average in Failure to put the right person in the right place, phrase No. (06) and the lack of facilities in the facilities. Following the statements, in order in terms of the arithmetic mean, is statement No. 03, where 30 individuals from the sample agreed on its content, while 04 individuals somewhat agreed, and the percentage of those who did not agree with its content did not exceed 2.10%, with a number of 5 individuals, and as the fifth arithmetic average in the axis came the two statements No. 01 and 09) with a value of 49.2, while phrase No. (06) ranked sixth with a value of 37.2, or the lowest value of the arithmetic average in the second axis was the share of phrase No. (02) and its content “increasing the number of workers for work needs” is the least of the reasons Severity in the spread of corruption in the axis of administrative reasons.

the axis came the two statements No. 01 and 09) with a value of 49.2, while phrase No. (06) ranked sixth with a value of 37.2, or the lowest value of the arithmetic average in the second axis was the share of phrase No. (02) and its content “increasing the number of workers for work needs” is the least of the reasons Severity in the spread of corruption in the axis of administrative reasons.

5 - Conclusion: In the light of the hypotheses and objectives of the research and the limits of what the results of the study and the circumstances in which it was conducted, and the sample chosen to represent the original society and based on the findings of the effort to find a solution to the

problem of research in our reliance on The evidence and information we get, we have concluded that several active elements overlap in the spread of the phenomenon of sports corruption in the fields of football, on the other hand we concluded that football players and their coaches are among the main causes of the spread of sports corruption, as well as arbitration has an active role in the spread of The phenomenon of football corruption through our study, which was not pure coincidence or random, but was the result of conviction and because of what has become of football and what we have become to see of the big issues of corruption shake its time, where our overall goal was to identify the factors of widespread corruption in football, and after going through the basic stages that every researcher passed through we were able even in a simplified way that the spread of the phenomenon of corruption in football has many factors, as the ability of the management of sports, as well as the ability of the sports administration To reduce sports corruption by applying laws, enforcing regulatory regulations, and holding accountable and punishing all those involved.

References :

1. Ahmed Al-Tahadi and others: Introduction to the Teaching of Science, Dar Al-Fikr Al-Arabi (2nd Edition) 1999.
2. Ahmed Bastawisi: Foundations and Theories of the Movement, Dar Al-Fikr Al-Arabi, Egypt, 1, 1996.
3. Professional Ethics and Teacher Specifications Ministry of National Education, Higher Education, Training and Scientific Research State Secretariat in School Education Central Unit for Training Staff, Training Strategies Department - Morocco
4. Osama Kamel Ratib: Training of Psychological Skills (Applications in the Sports Field), Dar Al-Fikr Al-Arabi, 1st Edition, Cairo, 2000
- 5-Amin Anwar Al-Khouli: The Fundamentals of Physical Education and Sports, Dar Al-Fikr Al-Arabi, Cairo, 1st edition, 1996.
6. Amin Anwar Al-Khouli, Foundations of Education, Profession and Professional Preparation, Dar Al-Fikr Al-Arabi, 3rd Edition, Cairo, 2001.
7. Amin Anwar Khouli, Diao Al-Din Muhammad Al-Azab: Technology of Sports Education and Training, 1st Edition, Dar Al-Fikr Al-Arabi, Cairo, 2009.
8. Anwar Al-Khouli, Jamal Al-Din Al-Shafi'i: Contemporary Physical Education Curricula, Dar Al-Fikr Al-Arabi, 1st Edition, Cairo, 2000.

9. Boutros Rizkallah: Requirements for Football Players, Alexandria House of Knowledge, 1994.
10. Ben Azzouz Mohamed: Administrative and Financial Corruption, Algerian Journal of Globalization and Economic Policies, Issue 7, Algeria, 2016.
11. Al-Jabri, Muhammad Abed, Ibn Khaldun's Thought: Asabiyya and the State, 6th Edition, Beirut, Center for Arab Unity Studies, 2018.
12. Haj Suleiman, Raed Nayef: Political stability and its indicators, civil dialogue, 2009.
13. Hassan Abdel Gawad: Football, the basic principles of preparatory football games, Dar Al-Ilm for Millions, Beirut, 4th edition, 1997.
14. Hassan Abdel Gawad: Football, 6th floor, Beirut, Lebanon, 1984.
15. Hamad Awad Bassiouni, Faisal Yassin Al-Shati, Theories and Methods of Physical Education and Sports, 2nd Edition, Diwan of University Publications, 1992.
16. Ramadan Muhammed Gaddafi: Personal Theories, Tests and Measurement Methods, 2nd Edition, Open University Publications, Benghazi, Libya, 1996.
- 17- Zakaria Muhammad Al-Taher and others: Principles of Measurement and Evaluation in Education, International Scientific House for Publishing and Distribution, and House of Culture for Publishing and Distribution, Jordan (1st edition 2002).
18. Zakia Ibrahim Kamel and others, Teaching Methods in Physical Education, 1st Edition, Al-Rashaa Technical Library and Printing Press, Alexandria, 2002.
19. Zakia Ibrahim Kamel and others, Teaching Methods in Physical Education, 1st Edition, Al-Rashaa Technical Library and Printing Press, Alexandria, 2002.
20. Al-Sayeh Mustafa: The Technological Curriculum and Education and Information Technologies in Physical Education, 1st Edition, Alexandria: Dar Al-Wafaa for Donia Printing and Publishing, 2004.
- 21- Mr. Ali Sheita: Administrative Corruption and the Future Society, The Egyptian Library for Publishing and Distribution, Alexandria, Egypt, 2003.
- 22-Nabil Muhammad Ibrahim: Legal Controls for Sports Competition, Dar Al-Wafaa for Donia Printing and Publishing, Alexandria, 200.

-Theses and messages:

_Sayed Siddiq Issa and Khayati Abdul Qadir: The level of satisfaction of the university professor and its impact on the return of his education at the University Institution, Part II, 1998, p. 144.

_Abu Magli Samir: Level and sources of psychological stress among teachers of public middle and high schools, master's thesis, supervised by Dr. Suleiman Rihani and Khalil Alian, University of Jordan, Amman, 1987 p 78.

_Siam Atika: Combating Corruption and Bribery in Sports, Unpublished Master's Thesis, Jilali Labis Sidi BelAbbas University, Faculty of Law, Algeria, 2017

Articles:

_Ben Azzouz Mohamed: Administrative and Financial Corruption, Algerian Journal of Globalization and Economic Policy, Issue 7, Algeria, 2016.

_Abderrahmane Badagouk: " Member of the University's Training, Ethics and Literature Board " Magazine of research laboratory in Algerian language and literature Ain Melilla 2005 p. 66.

_Talaat Abdel Hamid: " Procedural confrontations of the Arab strategy to address the problem of higher education " Magazine University of Libya 2004 p. 122-124.