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Building and Applying a Measure of Consensual Behavior for the Basketball Premier League Clubs Players in Iraq

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Abstract

The importance of the research lies in the inevitability of the athlete exploiting all available abilities and skills to achieve excellence and ensure victory in the match. Hence, the research problem emerged to extensively study this variable to enhance and develop the psychological aspects of the players due to the great pressures that this team-game requires. The objectives of the research were to build a measure of consensual behavior and establish the standard levels among the basketball premier league clubs' players in Iraq for the season (2023-2024). In their study, the researchers relied on the descriptive approach using the survey method, as it suits the nature of the problem and achieves the research objectives. The research population was (144) players from Premier League basketball clubs, and the sample was selected using a comprehensive enumeration method, and their percentage was (100%). The sample was distributed in order to build and design a measure of consensual behavior as follows: Initial application sample (exploratory experiment) which consisted of (12) players, at a percentage of (8.33%). The construction sample consisted of (96) players, at a percentage of (66.67%).

Keywords: *Consensual behavior Measure - Basketball Premier League Clubs Players in Iraq.*

1. Introduction

Therefore, we find that consensual behavior is shaped by the stimuli of the field, whether it is a sport, social, or professional field. Consensual behavior is determined according to the degree of effectiveness with which the individual achieves own standards and the social responsibility expected of him/her in the specific age and cultural group through communication skills, life skills, upbringing skills, and kinetic skills. Through our follow-up of the work of collective teams, especially basketball teams, we noticed the negligence of the role of psychological variables when preparing players by merely focusing on the physical and skill aspects, forgetting that psychological skills have a significant impact on the positive

1.2 Research Methodology: The researchers chose the descriptive approach using the survey method, correlational relations, as "survey studies are part of the descriptive research methods through which information and data are collected about a phenomenon with the intention of identifying it, studying it, and determining its current situation. The survey method studies reality as it is, as mentioned by Zhaqan Obaidat (1988) (2:2001).

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2.2 Research Community and Sample: The research community included players from Premier League basketball clubs in Iraq for the season (2022-2023), more specifically from (Ghaz Al-Shamal, Naft Al-Shamal, Zakho, Kahraba, Al-Naft, Dijlah Al-Jamiea, Al-Hashd Al-Shaabi, Al-Shorta, Al-Difaa Al-Jawi, Al-Karkh, Al-Tadhamon, Al-Hilla) clubs. The total number was (144) players. The sample was selected using a comprehensive enumeration method, and their percentage was (100%), as shown in the following table (1):

Table (1)

S	Sample	Research community	Construction sample No.	Application sample No.	Exploratory experiment sample No.
1	Ghaz Al-Shamal	12	12	-	-
2	Naft Al-Shamal	12	-	12	-
3	Zakho	12	12	-	-
4	Kahraba	12	12	-	-
5	Al-Naft	12	-	12	-
6	Dijlah Al-Jamiea	12	12	-	-
7	Al-Hashd Al-Shaabi	12	12	-	-
8	Al-Shorta	12	-	12	-
9	Al-Difaa Al-Jawi	12	12	-	-
10	Al-Karkh	12	-	-	12
11	Al-Tadhamon	12	12	-	-
12	Al-Hilla	12	12	-	-
		144	96	36	12
		100 %	66.67 %	25 %	8.33 %

2.3 Exploratory experiment sample

It consisted from (12) players from Al-Karkh sport club. The players were chosen intentionally with a percentage of (8.33%).

1- Construction Sample of the Consensual Behavior scale:

It included (96) players from 8 clubs (namely; Ghaz Al-Shamal, Zakho, Kahraba, Dijlah Al-Jamiea, Al-Hashd Al-Shaabi, Al-Difaa Al-Jawi, Al-Tadhamon, Al-Hilla), which were chosen intentionally with a percentage of (66.67%).

2- Application Sample of the Consensual Behavior scale:

It included (36) players from Naft Al-Shamal, Al-Naft, and Al-Shorta clubs which were chosen intentionally with a percentage of (25%), as shown in Table (1).

1.4 Research Techniques

The tools used in the research should be described to give an indication of the needs of the study.

1.4.2 Information Collection Methods

1- Arabic and foreign sources and references, 2- Previous studies and research, 3- The

International Information Network (the Internet), 4- Questionnaires, 5- Interviews.

2.5 Data Collection Methods

1- Measurement: The researchers designed a measure of consensual behavior among players of Premier League basketball clubs in Iraq, 2- Registration Form.

2.5.1 Data Processing Methods

1- Statistical methods, 2- Electronic calculation software.

2.5.2 Assistive devices

- 1- Lenovo computer (x1).
- 2- Manual calculator (Sonny brand) (x1).
- 3- Stationery and office tools (paper and pens).

2.6 Field research procedures

2.6.1 Procedures for designing a Consensual Behavior Scale

Scale design procedures are defined as “a set of basic steps that can be followed when constructing a test or scale and how to link the units of measurement to measure the overall aspects of the skills, aspects, or estimated traits” according to Mohammed Hassan Allawi (2003-319).

2.7 Purpose of the scale: to examine the consensual behavior of players of Premier League basketball clubs in Iraq.

2.8 Determining the Scope and Validity of Scale

The selected fields were presented to a group of (15) experts and specialists in educational and psychological sciences and sports psychology, and they were asked to put a mark (√) in a column if the field is suitable for measuring consensual behavior; as well as a mark (∅) in another column if the field is not suitable for our purpose. After counting the fields that received positive support of all experts and analyzing them statistically, the researcher used the (Chi) test to analyze the feedback of experts and specialists, and obtained a good consistency rate as shown in Table (2).

* **The Two Researchers Identified** (5) areas for the scale of consensual behavior based on theories of consensual behavior, which are: A-social compatibility, B-emotional compatibility, C-family compatibility,

D- Academic compatibility, and E- Health compatibility.

Table (2): Calculated Chi Value for Expert Feedback on the Consensual Behavior Scale.

<i>S</i>	<i>Areas</i>	<i>Experts No.</i>	<i>Suitable</i>	<i>Not Suitable</i>	<i>Calculated Chi value</i>	<i>Significance Level *sig</i>	<i>Statistical significance</i>
1	Social Compatibility	15	15	0	15	0.000	Significant
2	Emotional Compatibility	15	15	0	15	0.000	Significant
3	Family Compatibility	15	15	0	15	0.000	Significant
4	Health Compatibility	15	15	0	15	0.000	Significant

5	Academic Compatibility	15	2	13	8.067	0.000	Negatively Significant (Rejected)
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* Based on the above results, the following domains were accepted:

A- Social Compatibility. B- Emotional Compatibility.

C- Family Compatibility. D- Health Compatibility.

2.9 Rating Scale Selection

After the items were identified, the researchers determined the tripartite rating scale for the Consensual Behavior Scale because it gives multiple choices and reduces the degree of guessing. The experts' answers supported this proposed scale with a percentage of agreement (100%), that is, by (15) experts, and this makes the rating scale used valid, as shown in Table (3).

Table (3): Direction and Alternatives for the Items of the Consensual Behavior Scale.

Direction	Alternatives		
	Always	Rarely	Never
Positive	3	2	1
Negative	1	2	3

* The directions of the items in the Consensual Behavior Scale were as follows:

1- Social Compatibility: All items are positive, except item (6) which is negative.

2- Emotional Compatibility: All items are positive, except items (4, 6, 8) which are negative.

3- Family Compatibility: All items are positive, except item (4 & 5) which are negative.

4- Health Compatibility: All items are positive, except item (2 & 8) which are negative.

2.10 Exploratory Experiment: After completing the preparation of the scale, the researchers administered the scale to the exploratory experiment sample consisting of (12) players from Al-Karkh Club on Sunday (3/19/2023) in order to identify the clarity of items and provided instructions, and to calculate the amount of time required to answer all items. It became clear that there are no ambiguous items. The answering method is simple and easy, and the response time ranged between 25 and 30 minutes.

2.11 Applying the Study Scales to the Construction Sample

As "item analysis is the process of examining or testing individuals' responses to each item of the test or scale, and this process includes revealing the strength of the item's distinction and the effectiveness of the alternatives in the test items" Al-Zubaie (1987-74), the scales were tested on 8 clubs (namely; Ghaz Al-Shamal, Zakho, Kahraba, Dijlah Al-Jamiea, Al-Hashd Al-Shaabi, Al-Difaa Al-Jawi, Al-Tadhamon, Al-Hilla); and consequently, on Sunday 15/05/2022, the researchers applied the study scales (consensual behavior) to a sample of (96) players from the Basketball Premier League Clubs in Iraq.

2.12 Statistical methods: The researchers used the statistical package (SPSS) and the MS Excel program to obtain statistical information.

3. Presentation, Analysis and Discussion of Results

This chapter deals with the presentation, analysis and discussion of the research results. After the researchers completed collecting the data collected from the scales used in the research (which were placed in the form of tables, given they represent ease in extracting scientific

evidence and because they are an appropriate explanatory tool for the research), they managed to carefully examine the hypotheses and objectives of the research in light of the field procedures that were carried out.

4.1 Presenting the Results of Positive Thinking, consensual behavior and some psychological skills for players of Basketball Premier League Clubs in Iraq.

Table (3): Identifying the Results of Consensual Behavior of the Basketball Premier League Clubs' Players in Iraq.

S	Variable	Arithmetic Mean	Standard Deviation	Hypothetical Mean	T-Value	Freedom Degree	Error rate	Significance
1	Social Compatibility	13.659	3.315	12.000	5.750	131.000	0.000	Significant
2	Emotional Compatibility	14.917	3.215	12.000	10.423	131.000	0.000	Significant
3	Family Compatibility	17.205	3.390	14.000	10.861	131.000	0.000	Significant
4	Health Compatibility	14.652	3.160	12.000	9.641	131.000	0.000	Significant
5	consensual behavior	60.432	12.301	50.000	33.093	131.000	0.000	Significant

Results Discussion

The researchers believe that the good level of social compatibility is the ability of players to adapt to the environment surrounding them through adaptability acquired and learned through the experiences they go through. These experiences indicate how to respond to life's challenges, which are met with reinforcement or strengthening to keep up with society's values and laws. Therefore, we find, through our knowledge of theories, that all agreements are internal struggles within the self to control the environment that surrounds the player especially in the game of basketball

* **Social Compatibility** makes the player to harmonize with these motives to achieve self-satisfaction, remove anxiety and tension, and feel happy with society and team members to achieve success and reach victory, and Abdullah Youssef (2009-14) defined it as (it is the human being's way of modifying his behavior so that it suits the external circumstances. Compatibility comprises several aspects, including biological, physical, psychological and social aspects. Compatibility is the final result of the individual's interaction with the environment, as there is no environment without individuals and no individuals without an environment.

* It was shown in the same table that the arithmetic mean for the emotional compatibility range is good. The researchers believe that good emotional compatibility for players is represented by their awareness of the various aspects of the situations they face, then linking these aspects with their motivations, experiences, and previous experiences of success and failure, which helps them understand and determine the type which , as well as positively affects their view of themselves. Mr. Fahmy (2009-78) "emphasized that the individual's compatibility must have its main axis and focus on the emotional side. Emotional compatibility is not something that exists on its own, separate from others, because the individual's emotionality overlaps with his professional, family, or other fields. An individual's emotionality represents a form of disorder.

Emotional stability is the heart and core of the entire harmonious process".

* The arithmetic mean for the field of family compatibility is good. The researchers believe that good family compatibility results from a healthy human relationship that includes dialogue, understanding, love, and happiness between family members, which reflects positively on the players' reactions on and off the field. The family climate that individuals experience, whether positive or negative, is a framework and determinant that lies within their personality and is reflected in their behavior. Individuals are in dire need of a family atmosphere that helps them enjoy psychological health and a sense of family harmony, which leads to high perceived self-efficacy, which is reflected in their behavior and develops their life skills that help them keep pace with their own development and the future.

* The arithmetic mean of the health compatibility range is good. The researchers believe that good health compatibility levels result from the athlete's ability to communicate through various means, including encouraging individuals to practice self-care and develop healthy habits. This includes regular exercise, a balanced diet, adequate sleep, and stress management techniques such as meditation or mindfulness, as well as promoting open communication and active listening skills in interpersonal relationships with each other on a personal level. This can have significant benefits for overall health and wellbeing, leading to lower levels of stress and anxiety where athletes have a supportive and positive relationship, as well as improving mental health and reducing the risk of developing mental health disorders, and can also increase longevity and reduce the risk of premature death.

*The arithmetic mean of the consensual behavior scale is good. The researchers believe that good consensual behavior among basketball players is due to their ability to absorb and overcome the difficulties that this game requires, including pressures, friction, and the speed of the match capabilities and skills they possess. These results were consistent with Naser (2009-43): "Compatibility is the result of a mutual interaction process between individuals and their physical and social environment. The concept of compatibility can be used to refer to the psychological state that the individuals reach as a result of various compatible responses to changing situations. Therefore, good compatibility becomes a source of reassurance and psychological comfort, while bad compatibility becomes a source of disorder, conflict, and anxiety".

Conclusions and Recommendations

*** Conclusions**

1. The consensual behavior among the basketball premier league clubs' players in Iraq is good.
2. The results showed that there were no statistically significant differences among the study sample players of the Basketball Premier League Clubs in Iraq in the levels of consensual behavior.

*** Recommendations**

1. Conducting studies and research related to consensual behavior in various clubs and other sports institutions.
2. Taking advantage of positive trends towards consensual behavior to influence the sports community and change misconceptions by holding sports seminars, courses and conferences.

3. Emphasizing the importance of paying attention to the psychological aspect by the training staff, especially consensual behavior.

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(The Compatibility Behavior Scale / Final form).

Items	Always Rarely Never
1 My opinions and ideas are respected by my teammates	
2 I feel confident when I have colleagues around me	
3 I make trouble with my teammates during practice	
4 I try not to be away from my colleagues for a long time	
5 I communicate with my teammates in general life, not just in practice	
6 I get upset when a problem occurs during training	
7 I hide my feelings from my colleagues	
8 I get frustrated and stressed when we lose	
9 What matters to me is imposing my ideas and my opinions on my teammates	
10 I have awe and fear of important matches	
11 I feel loved and appreciated by my family	
12 My family commitment is above everything else	
13 I get stressed and anxious when a problem occurs in my family	
14 I do not accept advice from my father and mother	
15 I have the ability to understand my family and deal with them according to their age	

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- 16 I respect my family and brothers at all times when dealing with them
-
- 17 I pretend to be sick to avoid exercise
-
- 18 My good health makes me feel comfortable and satisfied
-
- 19 I have the ability to tolerate illness
-
- 20 I am afraid of getting sick and infected
-
- 21 I like to gain the sympathy of my colleagues by pretending to be sick
-