

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.54702/ms.2023.22.1.0012>

A comparative study of technological excess on the national futsal team in Iraq Preparation of researchers

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Received: 10/12/2022, Accepted: 19/12/2022



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Abstract

The current research aims to study the comparison of technological excess on the players of the national futsal team, in the fields of health, behavioral, psychological, and social studies, touching on the effects resulting from technological excess, according to the gender variable, using the survey method, which is one of the descriptive methods. The study was conducted on a community of futsal players, numbering (48) of both sexes, who are accustomed to using the Internet and its applications for long periods of time. The effect of technological excess, depending on the theoretical literature for the topic of the current research, and was presented to a group of gentlemen experts and specialists, to ensure its scientific foundations (honesty and reliability), and by analyzing the sample responses and its data using the statistical bag (SPSS), and the study reached a set of results, most notably Comparison of the degree of technological excess among the players of the national futsal team was high, according to the result of the statistical analysis of the sample responses, and there were no significant differences. Moral sound according to the average responses of the sample in the effect of excessive technology on the players of the national futsal team, attributed to the variable (gender), and the researchers presented a set of recommendations, most notably: the players should organize the times of using the Internet, and direct the players and instruct them towards using this technology in a regulated and correct way, as it included not to overdo this modern technology

Keywords | technological excess, futsal

Introduction:

The current era is characterized by a huge technological and electronic revolution, continuous change and rapid development in all aspects of life, as technological technology has contributed to the spread of communication sites, as information needs seconds to reach everyone, as it has become imperative for countries to develop modern information technology in parallel with the development of means and business, To combat and confront the adverse results, which are highlighted by this unlimited development in the high network of the internet, as this large flow and development in the information network facilitates the entry of some electronic toxins and new phenomena

into our society and our homes, which leads to technological excess, and the phenomenon of technological excess is recent appearance, which has the same effect as natural drugs, is considered a tax on the wealth of technological technology and the amazing development taking place in the information network.

Technological excess found tremendous popularity among Internet users of various categories, and their opinions differed about this new wave, especially those who went through this experience, some of whom assert that it is a great delusion, and that they did not feel any effect except for the loss of their money, while the symptoms varied among others between dizziness anxiety and

happiness, or an activity described as similar to the effect produced by some narcotic substances, sometimes a fast and loud heartbeat, headache, malaise, and a desire to end the experience as quickly as possible (6).

The excessive use of Internet applications has several negative effects, as a result of misuse, especially an international network that is open to everyone, and there is no keenness on the part of the responsible persons or authorities to protect individuals from negative influences, such as their blocking tasks for some abusive sites, weak censorship and enjoying spending long hours online. On the network, hence the danger of this method in penetrating into the minds of individuals to spread concepts, ethics and ideas that may be far from the values and traditions of our Arab society. Indeed, the negative effects of individual use of various electronic applications include ethical, psychological, social and behavioral aspects and dimensions, and are not limited to the person or the player himself. Rather, it transgresses others in various aspects (2).

The researchers believe that the phenomenon of the technological excess of players in sports institutions has become one of the phenomena that disturb those in charge of these sports institutions, as it poses a threat to the lives and money of players, and even to their freedoms and relations in general, which negatively affects the future of players and even the future of football in general. General.

And based on the above and after the technological excess has infiltrated sports institutions similar to other Arab countries, as it poses a real danger to our players thanks to the electronic development, so it calls for sounding the alarm for the emergence of technological excess, which is more deadly than traditional drugs, hence the importance of the current study To shed light on the various effects of technological overuse and

the risks that it can cause to the players of the national futsal team.

The two researchers have noticed that, through their work in the sports field, the great growth in this bad phenomenon, and its negative impact on the performance and skills of the players, and in the various fields of life in general, as the phenomenon of technological excess has become widespread among the players, to become a phenomenon that is not hidden from anyone in charge of the institution. Sports, and because of its negative effects on the results of the players and their behavior inside or outside the sports institution, in addition to its social and economic effects, and the consequent decline in the level of the athlete in the stadiums.

And based on what was mentioned, the researchers sought, by virtue of their scientific experience in the sports field, to investigate the impact of these electronic devices on the psychological, behavioral, social and health effects left by these electronic applications, by studying a comparison of technological excess on the national futsal team according to the gender variable.

Hence the importance of the study in the following:

1- This research dealt with a very important topic in the lives and behavior of the players, which is the detection of the degree of technological excess on the players of the national futsal team, which has become the concern of everyone who has a relationship with the sports institution, within the limits of the researchers' knowledge.

2- Through this research, shedding light on one of the most important problems that result from the heavy and continuous use of internet applications, which is the technological excess and its impact on the players of the national

futsal team, and the important need to address it.

3- Benefiting from the results of this research in the service of those in charge of the sports institution, by standing on this phenomenon, its causes and its various negative effects, and working to fix it, which has an impact on players and coaches, leading to creating a safe and encouraging environment for sports work.

4- Providing a tool (the questionnaire) that can be used to know the technological excess of the players, and to open the way for researchers and encourage them to conduct studies and research in this field. On the degree of technological overuse of the national futsal team players for both sexes. Identifying the differences between the sexes in the degree of technological overuse of the national futsal team players. Study terminology Technological excess: It is defined as: “a state of lack of control and destructive use of this technical means, or that it is a psychological disorder that compels the player or individual to search for games, shopping, or gambling, to fill a need, deficiency, or psychological distraction rather than a material need, and this makes him emptiness or boredom to the search for pleasure through the aforementioned ways, which leads to addiction, causing him changes in his brain that may destroy him” (7).

Method and procedures:

The researchers relied on the use of the descriptive survey method, due to its suitability to the nature and objectives of the current study, and it is one of the common and important approaches to use in scientific studies and research. The descriptive approach is as mentioned by (4) It is the one who "relies on the study of reality or the phenomenon, and is interested in describing it as an accurate description, and expresses it in a quantitative or qualitative way".

The study population consisted of male and female players of the national futsal team in Iraq, who numbered (48) players of both sexes for the years (2021-2022) according to the special records in the Futsal Federation, and the selection of the sample is related to the nature of the study from which the sample was taken, as he emphasized that the sample is “the model on which the researcher conducts the entirety and focus of his work.” The sample of the main study included (40) male and female players who were deliberately chosen, because they contained enough food to conduct their main experiment. Table (1) shows a description of the characteristics of the study sample and its community

Table (1)

It shows the description of the study population and its sample of male and female national futsal players

| .Seq | Variable | Number | Sample | The percentage of the main sample |
|-------|----------------|--------|--------|-----------------------------------|
| 1 | Male players | 25 | 21 | 52.5 |
| 2 | Female players | 23 | 19 | 47.5 |
| Total | | 48 | 40 | %100 |

Steps to build the study tool:

In order to achieve the objectives of the study, the two researchers prepared a questionnaire, to collect data and information through it regarding the study, and to find out the sample's opinions towards technological excess, which is the most used in research with a descriptive approach. The researchers prepared the questionnaire according to the following procedures. The researchers examined books and literature The theory related to the topic of the current study and related to technological excess, and previous related studies and their impact on the players of the national futsal team. Determining the areas of the study tool, by informing the researchers of the theoretical framework of technological excess. The researchers identified two areas for the study, namely: (the field of health and behavioral effects and the field of psychological and social effects). Drafting the paragraphs of the questionnaire; The researchers took into account that the paragraphs reflect the nature of each field of the questionnaire, and that the paragraphs are sufficient for each field to measure the indicators of the scientific foundations and its statistical procedures for it. In light of the foregoing, the paragraphs of the field of health and behavioral effects consisted of (19) items, and the field of psychological and social effects of (18) items. Very high (5) degrees, high (4) degrees, medium (3) degrees, low (2) degrees, very low (1) degrees. The researchers presented the questionnaire to a group of experts and specialists related to the issue of technological excess in the field of sports. All of their suggestions and opinions were taken into account, and the required linguistic formulation of some paragraphs of the questionnaire was made, so that the number of its paragraphs became (37) paragraphs,

distributed over the two fields of study (Appendix 1).

The scientific basis of the questionnaire

The apparent validity of the questionnaire was confirmed by presenting it in its initial form to a number of specialists and experts with competence and experience in the field of sports management and the health and psychological fields of sports, to express their opinions and suggestions regarding the validity of the paragraphs of the questionnaire, their linguistic integrity and their belonging to the field in which they were placed, and whether they need to be modified, After informing the researchers of their observations and suggestions and adopting them, some paragraphs were modified in terms of the required linguistic formulation, and some paragraphs were deleted. Accordingly, the questionnaire and its fields achieved its apparent validity. The researchers verified the internal consistency of the questionnaire, by applying it to an (exploratory) sample consisting of (Eight) players from the national team, and after calculating the correlation coefficients (Pearson) between the score of each statement and the total score of the questionnaire, it shows the correlation values of the questionnaire domains, excluding (five) paragraphs, (two) of which are from the field of health and behavioral effects, which are (2, 15) , and (three) from the field of psychological and social effects, namely: (5, 14, 18), because the correlation values are less than the (Sig) score by (0.05), and thus the total of the remaining questionnaire items became (32) items, and Table (2) between that.

Table (2)

It shows the values of the correlation coefficient between the degree of the statement and the total degree of the questionnaire (structural validity).

| .Seq | Pearson's coefficient value | Error percentage | Significance ratio | .Seq | Pearson's coefficient value | Error percentage | Significant type |
|------|-----------------------------|------------------|--------------------|------|-----------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| 1 | 0.376 | 0.000 | .Sig | 20 | 1.467 | 0.000 | .Sig |
| 2 | 0.102 | 0.175 | .Insig | 21 | 0.537 | 0.000 | .Sig |
| 3 | 0.295 | 0.000 | .Sig | 22 | 0.499 | 0.000 | .Sig |
| 4 | 0.461 | 0.000 | .Sig | 23 | 0.481 | 0.000 | .Sig |
| 5 | 0.421 | 0.007 | .Sig | 24 | 0.089 | 0.231 | .Insig |
| 6 | 0.302 | 0.000 | .Sig | 25 | 0.517 | 0.000 | .Sig |
| 7 | 0.392 | 0.000 | .Sig | 26 | 0.667 | 0.000 | .Sig |
| 8 | 0.568 | 0.000 | .Sig | 27 | 0.602 | 0.000 | .Sig |
| 9 | 0.405 | 0.000 | .Sig | 28 | 0.547 | 0.000 | .Sig |
| 10 | 0.340 | 0.000 | .Sig | 29 | 0.487 | 0.000 | .Sig |
| 11 | 0.511 | 0.000 | .Sig | 30 | 0.471 | 0.000 | .Sig |
| 12 | 0.415 | 0.000 | .Sig | 31 | 0.511 | 0.000 | .Sig |
| 13 | 0.475 | 0.000 | .Sig | 32 | 0.581 | 0.000 | .Sig |
| 14 | 0.424 | 0.000 | .Sig | 33 | 0.271 | 0.342 | .Insig |
| 15 | 0.211 | 0.302 | .Insig | 34 | 0.454 | 0.000 | .Sig |
| 16 | 0.621 | 0.000 | .Sig | 35 | 0.467 | 0.000 | .Sig |
| 17 | 0.497 | 0.000 | .Sig | 36 | 0.851 | 0.000 | .Sig |
| 18 | 0.530 | 0.000 | .Sig | 37 | 0.147 | 0.219 | .Insig |
| 19 | 0.452 | 0.000 | .Sig | | | | |

To verify the stability of the study questionnaire, the researchers used two methods, namely: the test-retest method, by applying the questionnaire to an exploratory sample of (eight) players from the national futsal team from outside the main study sample, and after two weeks, the researchers by re-application to the same sample again,

and according to the values of the correlation coefficients (Pearson) between the first and second tests, the correlation value was (0.88), while the second method was used (Cronbach - Alpha) equation for internal consistency, and its value for the resolution was (0.87), and the table (3) shows that

Table (3)

It shows the values of the correlation coefficient and the internal consistency to determine the internal consistency

| .Seq | Fields of study questionnaire | Pearson's coefficient value | Internal consistency coefficient values |
|--|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|---|
| 1 | Health and behavioral effects | 0.87 | 0.89 |
| 2 | Psychosocial effects | 0.85 | 0.81 |
| The overall score for the questionnaire as a whole | | 0.88 | 0.87 |

These values are considered acceptable and appropriate for the purposes of this study and their application to the main study sample. After ensuring the validity and stability of the questionnaire, the questionnaire in its final form consisted of (32) items (Appendix 2).

Results:

3-1 Determining the degree of influence of the criterion: The degree of excessive indicators in the questionnaire was determined according to what was mentioned by using the following equation:

The upper values of the alternative -
Minimum alternative values
number of levels = 3

$$\frac{4 - 1}{3 - 1} = 1.33$$

Accordingly, the levels of the degree of excessiveness were determined by the sample responses in the following way:

- Excessive low level: 1 – 2.33
- Average excess level: 2.34 – 3.67
- High excess level: 3.68 - 5

To achieve the second objective of the study, the researchers used the method of calculating the arithmetic mean and standard deviation of the players of the national futsal team for each field of the questionnaire.

In order to find out the degree of technological overuse of the national futsal team players, the researchers extracted the arithmetic mean and standard deviation of their response, at the level of each domain of the questionnaire, and Table (4) shows this

Table (4)

shows the arithmetic mean, standard deviation, and the degree of excessiveness of the responses of the study sample

| Seq. | questionnaire areas | arithmetic mean | standard deviation | degree of excessiveness |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------|--------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 | health and behavioural effects | 4.04 | 0.59 | High |
| 2 | Psychological and social effects | 3.99 | 0.54 | High |
| The degree of total over resolution | | 4.02 | 0.48 | High |

It is noted from Table (4) that the degree of technological overuse of the national futsal

team players was high, and the researchers attribute this result in the degree of

technological overuse of the national futsal team players to the continuous use of the Internet in its various applications for long hours of the day, to the Internet's acquisition of The user (the player), and then the player is gradually isolated from the outside environment, as confirmed by Amina, 2016 (3) "The Internet has penetrated into all areas of life, and has become inside our homes, and has become an essential element among our families, due to its unlimited uses, And that its long-term use leads to addiction has negative consequences, and the effects it leaves on all

levels, whether physical, psychological or social, caused by this excessive use, and the negative impact on social relations, dealing with friends, and isolation from others.

To achieve the third objective of the study, the researchers calculated the arithmetic mean and standard deviation and extracted the value of (T-Test), to find out the degree of technological excess on the players of the national futsal team, according to the variable (gender), and Table (5) clearly shows that

Table (5)

shows the arithmetic mean, standard deviation, and the value of (T) for the study sample according to the gender variable.

| Seq. | Gender | Sample number | Arithmetical mean | Standard deviation | (T) value | Significance type |
|------|---------|---------------|-------------------|--------------------|-----------|-------------------|
| 1 | Males | 21 | 8.53 | 2.51 | 0.944 | Insignificant |
| 2 | Females | 19 | 7.85 | 1.97 | | |

The results in Table (5) show that there are no statistically significant differences, and the researchers attribute the reason for the absence of statistically significant differences between male and female players to the reason for their use of electronic applications and the Internet for equal periods of time, as both are affected healthily, physically and behaviorally, and with one degree of negative effects For the long connection to the network, and this was confirmed by Amina, 2016 (3: 221-222) that the use of the Internet and electronics for long times has negative effects on both sexes, and with one level of impact from the different effects on individuals (players), especially health and behavioral, that is, the acquisition of bad behaviors (Getting used to it, excessive Internet, violence, etc.), and socially, it can be isolation and lack of social and family participation. (8) (9)

Designing a questionnaire for the topic of technological excess, which consists of two fields: health and behavioral effects, and the field of psychological and social effects, which consists of (32) items distributed over its fields.

The degree of technological overuse of the national futsal team players was (high) according to the result of the statistical analysis of the sample responses.

There are no statistically significant differences according to the average sample responses in the technological excess of the futsal national team players, due to the variable (gender).

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دراسة مقارنة الافراط التكنولوجي على المنتخب الوطني لكرة القدم الصالات في العراق

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يهدف البحث الحالي إلى دراسة مقارنة الافراط التكنولوجي على لاعبي المنتخب الوطني لكرة قدم الصالات، وذلك على مجالات الدراسة الصحية، والسلوكية، والنفسية، والاجتماعية، متطرفين إلى الآثار الناتجة عن الافراط التكنولوجي، تبعاً لمتغير الجنس، وذلك باستخدام الأسلوب المسحي، وهو أحد أساليب المنهج الوصفي، إذ جرت الدراسة على مجتمع لاعبي كرة قدم الصالات وعددهم (48) من كلا الجنسين، من معتادي استخدام الإنترنت وتطبيقاته لأوقات طويلة، وجرى البحث على عينة قوامها (40) عينة من الجنسين، اختيروا بطريقة عمدية، ولتحقيق أهداف الدراسة أعد الباحثان استبانة حول درجة تأثير الافراط التكنولوجي بالاعتماد على الأدب النظري لموضع البحث الحالي، وعرضت على مجموعة من السادة الخبراء والمختصين، للتأكد من الأسس العلمية لها (الصدق والثبات)، وعن طريق تحليل استجابات العينة وبياناتها باستخدام الحقيبة الإحصائية ((SPSS، وقد توصلت الدراسة إلى مجموعة من النتائج أبرزها: مقارنة درجة الافراط التكنولوجي على لاعبي المنتخب الوطني لكرة قدم الصالات كانت مرتفعة، على وفق نتيجة التحليل الإحصائي لاستجابات العينة، وعدم وجود فروق ذات دلالة إحصائية معنوية على وفق متوسط استجابات العينة في تأثير الافراط التكنولوجي على لاعبي المنتخب الوطني لكرة قدم الصالات، تعزو لمتغير (الجنس)، وقدم الباحثان مجموعة من التوصيات أبرزها: ينبغي على اللاعبين تنظيم أوقات استخدام الإنترنت، وتوجيه اللاعبين وإرشادهم نحو استخدام هذه التكنولوجية بصورة مقننة وصحيحة، إذ تضمن عدم الافراط على هذه التكنولوجية الحديثة.