

Determining Relationship between Betting Orientation and Morality among Mazandaran University Students

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Abstract

This study aims to investigate correlation between religiousness orientation and morality among mazandaran university students. research method is descriptive-survey, with correlation kind. Statistical society includes all students who have graduated during second semester 2014-15 at mazandaran university.in present study, 384 students were selected as statistical society using accessible random sampling, based on Morgan table. Measurement tools include shojai zand religiousness questionnaire (2006) ($\alpha=0/77$) and Christi giss morality questionnaire, which their nominal accuracy was approved by professionals. To analyze finding inferentially, Kolmogorov- Smirnoff test, spearman correlation coefficient and regression equation analysis, were used. Also, results of regression analysis showed that regard to results of beta coefficient, attitude level to betting would increase 0/237 unit respectively, as individual duties component increase by one unit. Thus it can be concluded that orientation toward religiousness can't influence on morality level.

Key words: Religiousness, Morality, Students

Introduction

Various change happen in social institution as societies progress such as religious organizations and influence on individual religious attitudes and also the method of pious behavior and their religious ceremonies; some peoples like Luck man and Berger have explained such reality within the frame of "social constructionism" (Berger, 2003).Religion is defined as an organized belief system along with a set of customs and deeds in which the method of individual respond to life experiences is determined (zulling et al).It can be said that religion is considered not only as a world view and a criteria, and judge for human individual and collective behaviors, but also it ,in other form, influences on shaping human

behavior (Basmati, 2011). Religion and attitude toward it, on the other hand, co-exist with sport and individual, thus it is expected that students as a major group, take positively advantage from religion (Manzari Tavakoli and Araghipoor, 2012). However, nowadays Iran is governed as a religious government, as combination of religion, values and politics can significantly influence on various aspects of human living, especially young generation (stored, 2012). Considering that religion and attitude toward it coexists with sport and individual, thus it is expected that students as a major group apply positively religion. Also athletes should be motivated to doing this in order to prevent from propagating bad deeds like lie telling, trick and sport doping which is inconsistent with its aims (Manzari Tavakoli and Araghipoor, 2012). In this relation, firstly religion or belief provides a sense of being significance of live with human and lead to hopefulness through rejecting emptiness feeling and creating internal calm; secondly religious matters and orders suggest a health style to live, and third that human through contribute in collectively religious ceremonies both are supported by others and also through taking advantage from optimism and confidence toward other peoples influenced by religious sciences, increase themselves social capital and get more satisfaction in their life (Kapteyn, Smith and Arthur, 2009).

Morality, on the other hand, has become pale in present societies. Such failure or moral deterioration have been observed in sport, too. Violence existing in sport, applying disallowed or immoral methods, doping, betting and so on are among problems arisen from moral failure. Individual deeds and behavior is based on their philosophy, attitude and beliefs. Beliefs basically are derived from culture and ideology governed on individual and society. Most people, unconsciously mix the combination of various beliefs and use it. One of such beliefs that may be used in individual beliefs setting, Makiavolism belief (Cortes, 2013). Most of moral rascality is based on lack of ethic-training in important social fields. Sport as an important social fields, can provide an opportunity for most of such rascality or being damaged by it. Spite of morality-based politics of most organizations and responsible authorities, there is betting in sport, and it is growing as the technology emerges. Most people know the consequence of establishing such rascality as corruption. Specially, where using such cases relate on groups and individuals financial interests. At most of mentioned theories and patterns, morality, religion and spirituality has been defined as a "religion consisting triangle", and one would get to religiousness through providing and presenting such cases. Ethic, is a science by which various good and bad attributes are investigated, explained and defined. It, also expresses the manner of acquiring a good and virtues and how clearing rascality and ill deed. Also, religion in an inspirational approach means belief to human and world creator and practical instructions proportion with such belief (Cooing, 2004). Since sport and physical training is a cultural event, and aims to develop moral virtues such as friendship, law-focusing, cooperation and, thus it is important the prevention from behaviors inconsistent with such values, but this is required to investigate the root of such behaviors that is indeed the human beliefs; because they create human affections and feelings and the performance of individuals has rooted on his thoughts. Nowadays, nations, educational institutions and universities, at least in order to continue live and preserve their legitimacy, require to provide more attention to case of attitude toward betting.

Rastgar khalegh (2014) on his study titled by "family social capital and young religiousness" showed that there is no relationship between family social capital and religiousness level. But there is a relationship between family capital and its components with religiousness. Results of Blordi et al (2014) study, based on sociological analysis of students religiousness

relation, suggest a positive and significant impact of subjective dimensions, contrary to objective dimension, on mental health. Research findings of Afshani et al studies (2012), based on analysis of relationship between religiousness level and social confidence level, suggest that there is a linear relationship between religiousness level and its various dimensions with social confidence level and its aspects. Moorria et al (2006) in a study qualitatively and ultra-analytically, investigated the relationship between belief and religion with mental health, and showed that there is a significant relationship between religious behavior and attitude toward religion with mental health indexes including life satisfaction, wellbeing and positive feelings. Peterson (2000) on his study showed that there is no significant difference between men and women for religious orientation. Cong et al (2000) concluded that performing religious ceremonies and going to church have direct relation to identity, so that individual with strong religious identity have more mental health and emotional stability and higher self-respect.

Thus, considering morality level and since physical training students have more comparability nature than other students that can be effective on their orientation toward morality, also regard to orientation to religion and spirituality, the importance of religion and its effect on creating and fostering moral morale in sport environment, from one hand, and lack of such research on investigating such both variable among the students of physical training, on the other hand, researcher tends to find the relation level of these both variable among students of Mazandaran university and aims to respond this question that "what is the relationship between orientation toward religiousness and morality between physical training and other branches students in Mazandaran university?"

Research Methodology

Research method, in term of purpose, is practical and regard to collecting data, is descriptive-correlation and has been performed in form of field study.

Statistical community includes all students who have studied in second semester in Mazandaran university during 2014-15 and their number was 10000 students. 384 students were selected as statistical sample through accessible random sampling and based on Morgan table. On this basis, 150 physical training students and 202 students in other branches as the statistical sample completed their research questionnaire

In order to collecting data, following questionnaire have been used:

1-Shojai Zand religiousness questionnaire(2006) in which four components of beliefs, worships, moralities, and religious law are measured. This survey includes 29 open-end questions with Likert spectrum(very agree, agree, middle, disagree, and very disagree).

2-Christie and Geis standard morality questionnaire(1986).It includes 7 questions with Likert 5-degree spectrum(very least, least, relatively, much, so much) which in order, scores 1,2,3,4,5 are belonged to them.

In order to determine nominal accuracy and content of questionnaire, some of thinker men with sport management branch were consulted (N=100) and the questionnaire was approved after giving their opinions. In order to measuring reliability, the method of Alfa kronbach was used. For this reason a small part of statistical community were selected (N=30) and questionnaires were distributed in society as pilot study. This value was calculated based on data obtained from religiousness evaluating questionnaire $\alpha=70$ and also morality $\alpha=0/65$, that suggest that applied questionnaires have adequate reliability competence. In order to statistically analyze the research findings, descriptive statistic has been used to classify and describe findings(mean, standard deviation, frequency distribution tables).In inferential

statistic section, in order to test research hypothesis , Kolmogorov Smirnoff test, Spearman correlation test and regression equation analysis were used in spss software version 20.

Findings

According to this research findings, statistical community of total 352 respondents ,includes 214 men (60/8%) and 138 women (39/2%). Also 81/5% of above community are single and 15/5% are marriage. Also ecological findings demonstrate that 81/3% of them have bachelor's degree ,18/2% have M.A degree, and 0/6% have PHD degree .According to information obtained from practitioners demographical properties ,41/6% of them have graduated in physical training course and 57/4% have studied on courses other physical training whose among them 97/2% had orientated to Islam religion and 2/8% to other religions.

In order to determine data normality ,Kolmogorov Smirnoff test has been used; and results of table 1 show that religiousness ($z=1/37$, $p=0/047$) and Machiavelli ($Z=1/77$, $p=0/004$) are abnormal.

Table 1) Results of descriptive index

Percentage	Variable	
60/8	Male	Sexuality
39/2	Female	
81/5	Single	Marriage situation
15/5	Married	
81/3	Bachelor degree	Educational level
18/2	M.A degree	
0/6	P.H.D degree	
41/6	Physical training	Academic branch
57/4	Non-physical training	
97/2	Islam	Orientation to religion
2/8	Other religions	

Table 1) Results of Kolmogorov Smirnoff test to determine data normality

Test results	Sig	Z	N	Variables
Data are not normal	0/047	1/37	352	Religiousness
Data are not normal	0/004	1/77	352	Morality

Regard to results of table 2, Spearman correlation coefficient between orientation to religiousness and morality is equal with $r=-0/084$, $p\leq 0/115$).Also there is a significant relationship between components of doing individual worships ,doing collective worships , collective duties and collective duties with morality.

Table 2) correlation coefficient between religiousness with morality

Significance level	Determination coefficient	Correlation level	Number		Variable
0/115	0/007	-0/084	352	Morality	Religiousness
0/518	0/0012	0/035	352		Beliefs and faith
0/97	0/0001	0/002	352		Having religious knowledge
0/036	0/012	-0/112	352		Doing individual worships
0/025	0/014	-0/119	352		Doing collective worships
0/86	0/0004	0/021	352		Morality
0/001	0/031	-0/178	352		Collective duties
0/001	0/058	0/241	352		Individual duties

Regard to results of table 3, regression analysis show that only individual duties component can predicts morality in regression equation. According to beta coefficient results ,instead of one unit increase in individual duties component ,attitude level to betting will increase 0/231 unit respectively. Thus ,considering t amount and significance level, the coefficient equality hypothesis and fixed amount is rejected by zero ,and mentioned coefficients should be preserved in regression equation; thus regression equation is following as:

$$Y=24 / 54+ 0/254 \text{ individual duties}$$

Significance level	T	Standard coefficient	Non standard		
		Beta	Standard deviation	B	
0/001	11/13	2/2	24/54	Fixed amount
0/667	0/43	0/025	0/083	0/036	Beliefs and faith
0/275	1/09	0/059	0/199	0/217	Having religious knowledge
0/416	0/814 -	-0/051	0/174	0/142 -	Doing individual worships

0/576	-0/56	-0/042	0/114	0/064 -	Doing collective worships
0/101	-1/64	-0/098	0/094	0/155 -	Morality
0/41	0/825 -	-0/058	0/078	0/064 -	Collective duties
0/001	4/34	0/231	0/058	0/254	Individual duties

Table
3)

Significant variable in regression equation

Discussion

Nowadays, the subject of orientation to religiousness have become so important among students, on the other hand giving more attention to morality discussion can be considered as the most basics of student system, thus this study was conducted with aim of investigate the relationship between orientation toward religiousness with morality, among Mazandaran university students. Considering Spearman correlation coefficient, there is not a significant relationship between orientation to religiousness with morality and this is in conformity with Cortex results(2013). He explains that: Nicola Makiavoli who base his hypothesis foundation on method and purpose in policy, and in his book titled by "Shahryar", identify that the purpose of political action is achieve to power which is not restrict to any moral order, consequently permits to applying any tools in politic to proceed aims and in this way separates completely politic from morality(Cortex 2013). Moralism or Machiavelli believes that individuals should be realist, materialist and serious. They must be so rigorist that in the case that religious and moral duties and feelings obstruct him, he should relinquish them and think just to reaching to his aim. Religion and subjects in this area, in today Iran society, are considered as the most considerable challenge, particularly at academic and scientific fields, due to religious governance and individuals historical and cultural bigotries. Unfortunately, following industry and technology development and move human away from religious and affective environments, morality has been fade, in recent societies. Such moral deterioration or failure has been seen in sport area, too. Violence in sport, applying illegal and immoral methods, impermissible betting, doping and....are among problems arose from moral failure. Belief to religion and morality have been two ancient and perennial aspects in human entity and existence. In historically study of human civilization trajectory, the mixture of morality and religion, clearly has been shown, as morality in Jews, Christ and Islam religions has perfectly religious nature. Historical studies show that all religions which were effective on human proceeding morally and materially, had perfect moral orders, so that it can be claimed that the first recommendation of religions to human is manner and behavior based on just principles and without spurious structures and fear from secular punishments and penalty. Spite of this, somebody reject any relationship between religion and morality and even believe that inspiration(religion) plays no role in moral insight; from their point of view, incorporating religion into construct and process the moral motivations is not in conformity with affairs moral nature. From the time when religion was gradually excluded from social area, and it's presence was not tolerated in culture, politic, management and other collective arena, the secular and irreligious morality has been emphasized. As a results, there is no relationship between orientation to religiousness with Machiavelli belief; and factors except this, influence on it.

Results showed that religiousness orientation components can predict Machiavelli belief. Regard to determination coefficient obtained from output of test, only 0/297 of morality

change is justified through religious orientation in model. Regression analysis show that only individual duties component in regression equation can predict Machiavelli belief. According to Beta coefficient results, for increase one unit in individual duties components, amount of betting attitude would increase 0/231 unit that is in conformity with Kennedy (1998) results. He believes that religion plays an important role in many life dimension and also in development of society .It is stressed that the religious obligations level is a more determinative factor to our values than other factors. Also many studies have demonstrated a seamless relationship between being religious level and increase attitude level. Religion enhances social connection and reduces conflict through creating softness. Latifian and Bashshash in a studied titled by "relation of students life aims with Machiavellism beliefs" concluded that young people's try to achieve six aims including: social safety, value and esteem ,need to friendship and social kindness, individual safety and preventive safety. Also results showed that each aim is predicted by a combination of Machiavellism beliefs including having truthfulness in relationships, believe to human pure and good nature, believe to using methods of overcoming others thoughts and believe to distrust the people.

This combination is somehow that students believe that they should be who advice something that is best and can take advantage from mechanisms of domination over others thoughts while accepting purity of human nature and belief to honesty on relationships. Moorja et al (2006) in a study as ultra-analysis ,investigated the relation of religion with mental health and showed that religious behavior and orientation to religion has a significant relationship with mental health indexes including life satisfaction ,wellbeing and positive feelings. As results showed, individual duties such as respect to religious orders, being forbidden the illegal drinks, look to stranger(who is not intimate) ,intensified make-up and other factors related to individual and how one deducts the considered issue, can predict Machiavelli beliefs among students. May be giving importance to individual affairs and personal issues than other factors being so high that could influence on level of Machiavelli belief. In spite of this, individuals with different beliefs and in different cultures and also in different sport ,through grasp to their beliefs and faiths ,seek for improve the situation of different sports and sport industry, and under the shade of such thought training get advantage future generation in having better and more suitable life, as sport and physical training is a cultural event and aims to enhance moral virtues such as friendship, law-orientation, coordination andthus prevention from behaviors against such values is so important. But to do this, their root ,namely human-individual duties should be addressed. Lastly it is inferred that students religiousness had not influenced on their morality, thus in order to enhance morality-focus among students ,other effective variables in this area should be considered.

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