

IMPACT OF VIOLENCE UPON COLLEGE LEVEL SPORTS

JALIL UR REHMAN¹, SYED ZIA UL ISLAM¹, ABDUSSALAM²,
FAHEEM ULLAH KHAN^{1*}

¹Department of Physical Education and Sports Sciences, Gomal University, Khyber Pakhtoonkhwa, PAKISTAN.

²Government Degree College, Pahar Pur, PAKISTAN.

*Email: faheemawan585@gmail.com

How to cite this article: Rehman, J., Zia ul Islam, S., Abdussalam, & Khan, F.U. (December, 2017). Impact of violence upon college level sports. Journal of Physical Education Research, Volume 4, Issue IV, 117-123.

Received: July 18, 2017

Accepted: December 06, 2017

ABSTRACT

This particular study is based on two main objectives one was to evaluate the relationship between violence and college level sports, and the second one was to determine the impact of violence upon college level sports. All the teachers and administrators (principals) working in male Government colleges of KP were the population of the study. By using Gay (1987) only 273 respondents were selected as sample by using proportionate sampling technique. It was intended to use a questionnaire for the purpose of data collection. Questionnaire comprised of 5 point Likert type scale ranging from strongly agree (SA=5 points) to strongly disagree (SDA=1). The questionnaire was made under supervision of research advisor and related literature use. In the initial stage of the questionnaire there were 70 items. The initial version of the questionnaire was put to the experts of the field for the purpose of reliability and validity. The researcher personally (post) distributed and collected the questionnaire when filled by the respondents. The researcher used SPSS for further perusal. Finally, the researcher yield that violence is highly correlated with college sports and has a significant impact upon college sports.

Keyword: Violence, college sports, impact.

1. INTRODUCTION

Sport develops balanced personality and the qualities like honesty, fair play, self-confidence, mutual respect, adherence to rules are the fruits of sport participation. People actively involved in sport develop positive approach towards the physical solution of issues and challenges, but unfortunately when sport itself is

Correspondence: Faheem Ullah Khan, PhD Scholar and Senior Physical Training Instructor, Department of Physical Education and Sports Sciences, Gomal University, Khyber Pakhtoonkhwa, PAKISTAN. Email: faheemawan585@gmail.com

surrounded by a number of issues and challenges then there is a dire need to develop better mental approaches.

There are three categories of violence in sports namely: i) Brawling: Fields, Collins and Comstock (2010) basically it is kind of violence among the organs of sports i.e. athletes, coaches audience etc. it can both occur on and off the field and cause various dangers; ii) Hazing: Wood (2010) it is an internal conflict among the players. It cannot play an important role in the sports safety situations. It may be either verbal or physical strife. It often occurs among teams members on low levels in educational institutions. According to different research paper myriads of athletes are internationally injurious due to hazing. This is because of lack of tolerance and fanning this kind of affairs to the extreme situations in which violence becomes necessary for achieving one's goal; and iii) Foul play- Fields *et al.* (2010) Foul in the playing platform is very difficult to curb, although it is openly shown as a criterion of game. The aggressive situation occurs due to proliferating violence of player among each other. Usually these unfavorable situations are cool down by game official. Still the laws are governed by how the game legislatives defined the actions. Either their interpretation can spark the violence provided that, if the players or their well wishers consider that, a foul is imposed upon them or not pointed out when it was just.

Game and violence travel along, but with passage of time the parental violence in sport has fanned the flame very high and further it is airing. The report of National Association of Sports Officials (NASO) during the year (2000) indicates two to three case of parental violence weekly (Herbert, 2000).

There are numerous recorded stories about parents and other spectators violence. The next violence that is common reality in sports field is parent vs. coaches' violence (Daniel, 2011). Parents are always in trouble with bad coaching agents. Actually it was happened in a football match in Philadelphia in 2006. There was a pulling gun on one another but no one was injured. The violence was changed in extremism.

It is an admitted fact that children are more inclined towards emotions rather than reason. They are basically immature to act upon sports or any kind of rules and regulations. Therefore children should not be sent playing free headedly, but there should be pre- playing strategy for their playing. According to Smith and Smoll, (2001) and Langer, May, Daub, Heinzmann, Lang, Schumm, ... and Hatzopoulos, (2006) violence among the teen ager is a serious problem in the recent times. Whitaker and Bastian (1991) Suicide in American youth is the third basic reason for death. According to Bredemeier Shields and Horn (1985) fighting is a stimulus in all these kind of violence. A good quotation about sports person that, "If you want to be a good sport person then you have to be an aggressor in a positive sense". The sports person themselves formulate an aggressive and

extremist views about sport world. Technically speaking sport world and real world is too much different from one another, both intellectually and emotionally (Freud, 1930). Still researchers are in unending debate that, either violence is bearable in sports or not but, generally it is declared that sports works as purgation for suppressive emotions. According to Goldstein (1998) the letter research does not support the earlier theory of portaging aggressive emotion of a player. In apposition of the above theory Goldstein (1998) argues that the contact sport promote violence and aggression both in on and off sports field. In line Smith and Smoll (2001) formulated a theory that, those sports player who are playing body contact sports are more aggressive then non contact sport players. According to Um, Lee, Park, Kwon, Umbach and Luo, (2006) a sport researcher declared in his research that, male athletes are more aggressive then female athletes in the off field, while in the contact sports women are more assertive in on filed then their companion in non contact games. Male genders were the only supporter of physical violence in contact sports then their opposite sex. The violent and aggressive attitude of the player is not limited to their playing field, but in there general social life they also show this aggressive strictness in different moods i.e. drinking, sexual catharsis etc. This study is aimed to evaluate the relationship between violence and college level sports. It was also aimed to determine the impact of violence upon college level sports.

2. METHODS AND MATERIALS

2.1 Population

All the teachers and administrators (principals) working in male Government colleges of KP were the population of the study. An informed consent was obtained before the data collection.

2.2 Sample and Sample Size

There are total 26 districts in KP Pakistan. Due to difficult weather condition and difficult in approach, it was quite difficult for the researcher to collect data from all 26 districts. To avoid this complexity the researcher randomly took 6 districts (20% of 26 districts) using Gay (1987) method (Abbotabad, Noshehra, Peshawar, Karrak, Bannu and D.I.Khan,). There are total 34 male Government colleges 34 administrators (principals) and 946 teachers in these aforementioned districts of KP. The researcher adopted Gay (1987) method and took 239 teachers (25% of 946) teachers as a sample from 34 colleges using proportionate sampling technique. There are total 34 principals working in aforementioned 34 colleges

the researcher took only 34 principals (100% of 34) of population. As a result, the total number of teacher's sample were 239 and principal's sample were 34. The detailed description of the sample is as under:

S.No	Districts	Total colleges	Total Administrators 100%	Total Teachers	Sample 25%	Total sample
1	Abbottabad	3	3	68	18	21
2	Noshehra	3	3	73	18	21
3	Peshawar	8	8	334	83	91
4	Karrak	5	5	97	25	30
5	Bannu	7	7	147	37	44
6	D.I.Khan	8	8	227	58	66
Total		34	34	946	239	273

Source: Directorate of Higher Education, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Peshawar

2.3 Instrument

It was intended to use a questionnaire for the purpose of data collection. Questionnaire comprised of 5 point Likert type scale ranging from strongly agree (SA=5 points) to strongly disagree (SDA=1).

2.4 Procedure

The questionnaire was made under supervision of research advisor and related literature use. In the initial stage of the questionnaire there were 70 items. The initial version of the questionnaire was put to the experts of the field for the purpose of reliability and validity. The researcher personally distributed and collected the questionnaire when filled by the respondents. The researcher used SPSS for further perusal.

3. RESULTS

Table 1: Pearson's correlation showing the relationship between violence and college level sports

		College Level Sports	Violence
College Level Sports	Pearson Correlation	1	0.379**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		0.000
	N	230	230
Violence	Pearson Correlation	0.379**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.000	
	N	230	230

**Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

The Table 1 shows Pearson correlation between violence and college sports is 0.379 (38%) which significant at 0.01 alpha level, which indicates acceptance of the hypothesis. Statistics in the above finding indicates that the violence prevails at college sports. It is a negative aspect of sports. According to the views of respondents' immature behaviour, violence inheritance, emotional instability, lack of skills and deprivation of deserving players from their right of participation in college team are the main cause of violence.

Table 2: Regression showing the impact of violence upon college level Sports

Model Summary^b

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	0.379 ^a	0.144	0.140	0.21906

a. Predictors: (Constant), Violence

b. Dependent Variable: College Level Sports

ANOVA^a

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square
1	Regression	1.833	1	1.833
	Residual	10.941	228	.048
	Total	12.774	229	

a. Dependent Variable: College Level Sports

b. Predictors: (Constant), Violence

Coefficients^a

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients		
		B	Std. Error	Beta	t	Sig.
1	(Constant)	3.339	0.098			
	Violence	0.152	0.025	0.379	6.181	0.000

a. Dependent Variable: College Level Sports

Table 2 predicts that violence challenge has significant impact upon college level sports. The Adjusted R Square is 0.140 which indicates that violence have 14% impact upon college sports. The β Positive appears 0.152 ($p < 0.01$) which indicates that 1 unit increase in violence will cause 0.153 units increase in college level sports, in simple words 100 units increase in violence will cause 15 % positive variation in college level sports.

4. DISCUSSION

The study was planned to explore the violence as a challenge and its relationship with college level sports. The study reveals that the taken challenge was found

highly correlated with college level sports. It means that college sport is significantly affected by the violence. According to Wells, Edward and Karen, (2006). Violence among the teenager is a serious problem in the recent times. The above findings are also supported by Commonwealth of Australia, (1992), Hardman, (2008) that violence as a challenge has significant affect upon college sport. Further the research finds out that violence as a challenge has s significant impact upon college level sports which means that college level sports cannot flourish until the challenge is not kept under consideration.

5. CONCLUSION

It is concluded from the findings of the analyzed data that violence as a challenge at college level sports is highly co-related with college level sports. On the basis of findings, the researcher also concluded that violence has significant impact upon college level sports.

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