Awareness Education of Sport Supporters on Aggressiveness Phenomena in Sporting Events

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Abstract

Study showed awareness education that learnt and performed by sport supporters were no matter whatsoever factors: Gender, Age, Higher Educational Institutions (HEIs) Attended, Types of sport, Favorite sports or Ethnicity were highly alert and aware especially on the phenomena of aggressiveness in sporting events. Supporters had learned skills of managing on those incidences were in good form as far as awareness education perspective was concerned where it involved sociological that emphasizing on “outside” of one person which involved surrounding of the person whom take part. As conclusion, the level of study among supporters played a vital factor to influence the awareness level among them toward aggressiveness phenomena in sporting events, this study managed to roundup several research questions with hypotheses investigated.

Keyword: Sport Sociology Education, Phenomena, Awareness Education, Sport supporters and Aggressiveness.

Introduction

This study based on Model or educational theoretical which defined socialization as a complex developmental learning process that teaches the knowledge, values, and norms essential to participate in social life (Coakley, 1993; 2007). There were 3 main factors involved in this socialization: personal attributes, significant of others and socialization situation. Moreover, these sports’ aggressive in socialization situation right verbally or physically phenomena would be concerned on how aware of sport supporters’ skills in managing them during the events, appropriateness of application rules and regulation, ways of motivating athletes with audiences as well as trying to minimize self-interest among athletes for the sake of this study (Krishnaveni, K., & Ahmed Shabin, 2014). Hence, there were other demographic variales liked: gender, age, level of study, level of involvement, types of sport, favorite sport and ethnicity of respondents been investigated.
Method

Survey method quantitatively designed study, it was self - administrated and the questionnaire was adapted and adopted with reliability tested (r = .75) among a group of 306 sports’ supporters whom aged of 19 to 28 years old (O’ Domoghue, P.,2012). Convenience samplings chosen as the respondents from an avenue which been organized varies sports’ events in one of the Higher Educational Institutions of Malaysia (HEIs). The presence constructed questionnaire consisted four dimensions which was finalized from pilot test to the actual survey’s instrument with factorial analyzed commanded and at the same time, inferential statistic, descriptive statistical were described in this study.

Results and Discussion

It was applying both descriptive and inferential statistical techniques. In order to capture the research questions of the study constructed and interpretation of them according to sub topics showed with table 1 to table 4.

Descriptive Results

As far as descriptive statistical was concerned, the findings supported with tables and interpretation. First at all, types of sports involved by 306 respondents as sport supporters and the highest rate was in Netball (26% = 78/306), followed by badminton (14%), volleyball (10%), football, futsal (8%) respectively, petangue (6%), handball, tennis, cycling with 4% respective and the rest was 2% in bowling, softball, silat, kayak, swimming, chess, karate and basketball which mean this study was considered broaden sports scope throughout the observation. Table 1 showed majority 162 respondents (53%) were at faculty level involvement, HEIs was 25% which equivalence to 78 respondents. Where else involvement in state level consisted 48 respondents and last but not least the national level involvement among this group of sport supporters were only 18 persons (6%).

Table 1: Level of Involvement in Sports among Respondents (n = 306)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level of Involvement</th>
<th>Freq</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Faculty</td>
<td>162</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HEIs</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Most of the respondents were female with 66% rather than males with 34% in this study and most were Malay sport supporters and 10% was Bumiputera.
Table 2: Level of Study among Respondents (n = 306)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level of Study</th>
<th>Freq</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Degree</td>
<td>176</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diploma</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2 showed very close equal rate of sport supporters among first degree with 58% and 42% was diploma.

Table 3: Descriptive Results of Awareness’ Level among Respondents (n = 306)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dimensions</th>
<th>mean</th>
<th>St. Dev.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Identify problems arise</td>
<td>3.80</td>
<td>.623</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Managing problems</td>
<td>4.11</td>
<td>1.560</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Implementation Rules</td>
<td>4.01</td>
<td>.579</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Communication</td>
<td>3.94</td>
<td>.712</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 3, descriptively dimensions of awareness learned by these 306 respondents. The ability of identifying problems arise during the sports’ event with mean score of 3.80 and standard deviation .623, how capable all respondents in managing problems arise with mean score of 4.11 and standard deviation 1.55. Where else, realizing how vital was implementing rules and regulation in sports events as well as communicating skills needed in all sports events concerned in overcoming aggressiveness with the mean score of 4.01 and 3.94 respectively.

Inferential Statistics Results

Beside descriptive statistic results and in one way of answering the hypothetical constructed, the inferential results showed as well as explanation. ANOVA showed that there was no significance differences of issues on management skills needed by sport supporters specifically like identifying problem arise at venue, implementation of rules and regulations in sports, organize and motivate athletes to complete mission peacefully, implementing steps to improve relationship among athletes and audiences and even with faculty attended, favorite sports, level of the involvement, age, ethnic and gender after statistically performed with the significance reading of F: 1.150., p = .168, >.005., F: 1.495., p = 160, > .005., F: .524., p = .668, >.005., F: 1.718, p = .196, >.005., F: .759, p = .388,> 0.005., F:.000, p = .995, >.005 respectively excepted level of study among 306 sport supporters with F: 8.885 and  p = .005.

Perhaps demographic factors that been stated for statistical test were fail to reject the null hypotheses excepted the level of study among respondents. Concluded that it was only vital variable could affected awareness level among them but it was weak result considered. Moreover, research question 5 intended to predict with statistically on all demographic factors that been indentified the most influence awareness level among sports supporters (H03). Multiple regression applied and showed in table 4, there was sufficient enough fact that it was in line with previous academic research studies where, the level of supporters’ study considered highly predicted factor that affect the level of awareness among this all sports’ supporters with the reading of Beta .411 and significant less than 0.05, this was supported with R as .494 and R² = .244 which comparatively moderate to weak findings if compared with previous study concerned (Bird, K.S., Tripney, J., & Newman, M., 2013).
**Table 4: Predicted factors Affect Awareness among Respondents (n = 306)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Factors</th>
<th>Beta</th>
<th>Sig.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Faculty Attended</td>
<td>.115</td>
<td>.405</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Favorite Sport</td>
<td>.072</td>
<td>.656</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Level of Involvement</td>
<td>.218</td>
<td>.216</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age of Supporters</td>
<td>.272</td>
<td>.080</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender of Supporters</td>
<td>.051</td>
<td>.745</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethnic of Supporters</td>
<td>.390</td>
<td>.629</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Level of Study</td>
<td>.411</td>
<td>.008</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

R = .494., R² = .244

**Conclusion**

Overall awareness level that performed by these sports supporters were very high alert on sports’ aggressiveness phenomena that could happened at anytime and anywhere without concerned age, gender, level of involvement, favorite, faculty attended and ethnic accepted fact of education level obtained and this inclusive awareness education that bounded in education. Hence, sport sociology were emphasizing more on “outside” of one person that involve turbulences surrounding in order to answer this research’s questions, this was supported by previous studied by Bird K.S., Tripney, J., & Newman, M. 2013 for the predictable factor. Hence, education level plethora as one firm indicator of one’s level of awareness educated individuals concerned.

**Reference**


