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## The contribution of violent arbitration to the generation and increase of violence in the handball courts

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### Abstract:

This study aimed to reveal the contribution of arbitration to the increase in violence; And to achieve the goal of the study, the questionnaire was built, in which it is in its final form of (10) paragraphs distributed into two areas (a questionnaire for the players, and a special questionnaire(Judges) and after making sure of its validity and stability, it was applied to the individuals of the sample, where the results of the hypothesis test showed that there is a statistically significant effect of the arbitration method in increasing violence, and the researcher used the descriptive approach, and the sample was randomly defined as (10) referees of the handball game, and (20) Handball player.

The study concluded with a set of recommendations, the most prominent of which is the need to adopt an educational policy that adopts the principle of awareness of the importance of sporting the spirit of sports.

**Keywords:** Violent arbitration; Violence in stadiums; Handball.

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## **1. INTRODUCTION**

Handball is one of the most famous sports, it is one of the most popular games, and its language is understood by the majority of the peoples of the world and its events are very influential in the emotions of its fans. Handball has gained an important place in the lives of millions of people, men and women, adults and children, who follow its events with passion. , And they travel thousands of kilometers to support their favorite team, until the victory of the teams over their opponents became a victory for the homelands.

Handball is one of the activities that have a competitive character. A handball player who lacks positive psychological traits will not be able, regardless of his capabilities and physical and artistic levels, to achieve the highest levels, and the player must know how to deal with his ambitions and stick to them until the last seconds, and at all times of the match and under All circumstances, the study and research of sports violence is a necessary process, and the importance and need for research lies in explaining the level of violence, in order to help coaches to know the negative responses of their players, and to keep them away from negative influences, which has the effect of achieving better sports levels by handball players.

## **2. Research problem:**

The problem of violence has emerged in the sports arena represented in violent behaviors, and despite the importance of sport and its active role in emptying the energies of individuals, which contributes to reducing violence, some rulers and the manner in which the sporting meeting is presented and what accompanies it in stirring up the feelings of the public have contributed to the increase in the intensity of violence. The Mathematical Society, so the problem of this study has been identified in answering the following questions:

□ Does the difference in the arbitration method increase the protests of the players and the public?

Does the random formation of rulers contribute negatively when making critical decisions?

## **\*Assumptions:**

□ Violent arbitration contributes to generating and increasing violence in handball courts.

### **3. Partial hypotheses:**

- The difference in the arbitration method increases the protests of the players and the public.
- The random formation of referees contributes negatively when making critical decisions.

### **4. Research aims:**

- Exposing the contribution of arbitration to the increase in violence.
- Exposing the effect of the method and composition of rulers in increasing the intensity of violence.

Identify the differences in the views of the study sample.

### **5. The importance of the study:**

The importance of this study is evidenced by the fact that it examines the causes of the phenomenon of violence in handball courts, a phenomenon that has become in the headlines of newspapers after almost every match, and this importance can be highlighted through the following:

- The widespread spread of this phenomenon across various stadiums.
- The heavy losses suffered by the Algerian society as a result of this phenomenon.

### **6. Defining terms:**

#### **Arbitration:**

Arbitration in language: The concept of arbitration is extracted from the root of judgment, and wisdom is a new one placed in the horse's mouth that restrains his desire in random walking, and from it it is said that so-and-so controls so-and-so in the sense that he acted in him and controlled his indiscretion. (Shayeb Bin Oud et al., 2002, p. 06).

#### **Idiomatically:**

it is to strictly and precisely apply the laws stipulated through the International Federation in the football match. (Bawah Abdel Hamid, Omar Alonas, 2006, p. 10).

#### **Violence:**

Violence in language: Violence is a word derived from the verb "violence", which is a breach of the matter and a lack of affection for it, and it includes hardship and hardship and all goodness in compassion. Violence is like evil, expression and blame. (Roger Jamil, 1986, p. 05)

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### **Idiomatically:**

Every harm by hand or tongue, meaning harm by action or word, is carried out by one individual or a large group. (Fakher Sane, 1971, p. 54).

### **Procedural violence:**

a group of harmful behaviors that emanate from the individual and in the form of hitting, harming, cursing or damaging.

### **7. Previous studies:**

There is no doubt that every researcher relies in his study on previous studies similar to the subject of his research, and this is for the sake of consistency of research among them in dealing with a topic without repeating the research, and so that every research is a complement to other research, as for our research, in spite of its importance, however, we have found few studies similar to it, and among these topics we mention the following:

**Study N° 01 : The degree of violence in the Algerian football stadiums from the point of view of the referee, the player and the supporter.**  
(Samir Dalal, Uqba Amer).

This study concluded that the phenomenon of violence in Algerian football stadiums is common to all participating parties, but to a greater degree on the part of the players.

**Study N° 02 : Negative reactions of football players towards referees' decisions during competition.** (Ali Bahosh, Ammar Boudai)

This study concluded that the players' aggressive behavior towards the referees is a result of the referee's decisions he makes during the match, as fouls, offside, the red card, as well as the penalty kicks are the most negative decision that provoke the negative behavior of the players towards the referees, as it sometimes exceeds verbal protests to reach physical assaults. It is noted in the red cards and penalty kicks, as for the touching, corner, six-meter and yellow cards, they are decisions that the players understand well and do not protest against.

## **2. The theoretical framework of the study:**

### **2.1 The concept of violence:**

The concept of violence seems easy, as it occurs to our mind that it is just a behavior in which force is used and harms a person, group or the opposite thing, or that it is a violent characteristic in which force is used in an arbitrary manner aimed at coercion and oppression.

However, it is difficult to provide a comprehensive definition of violence for the

different disciplines of researchers, as it is sometimes defined in ways that differ according to the purposes for which it is forced to be accessed and in different circumstances, as it is a form of human interaction that leads to harm to the body, the soul, or both, and causes harm that may lead To murder, and it is directed at humans, animals, or possessions, whether that is a covenant or a coincidence. (Al-ArabiFatiha, Salami Salem, 2005, p. 27).

### **2.2 Symptoms of violence:**

Violent behavior has several symptoms that distinguish it from normal behavior, and it is not limited to one social class without another, and we may find it in poor circles as we find it also in rich circles, as it is not limited to a specific age group, but rather affects various groups, whether old or young, and among the most important symptoms Caused by this behavior we find:

- Constant rapid heartbeat and movement disorder due to insecurity.
- Increased blood pressure.
- Fear, flight, and increased blood sugar.
- High respiratory rate and impulsivity
- Contraction of the muscles of the limbs.

These symptoms appear, especially for the teenager, where they notice the rebellion and revolt against the three sources of power: the family, the community, the school, because according to the teenager's belief that school is an extension of the family that limits his freedom, so he revolts against everything that surrounds him, to express the emotional loads in himself. Where these emotions are translated into violent behaviors that make him harm himself and others, since these symptoms appear in the initial form and then turn into violent behavior that is counter to social behavior (Fawzia Abdel Sattar, 1985, p. 47)

### **2.3 Forms of sports violence in stadiums:**

If we were to review the types of sports violence, we notice that it falls under two main forms, namely:

#### **Direct violence:**

This form of sports violence includes killing, beating, demolishing soccer fields, breaking facilities, invading stadiums, and other methods of direct violence that are always talked about.

And that this behavior that causes direct violence is a result of the events of the matches through the assault on the players or referees by the supporters, as well as the clash of supporters, and the events of the interviews are usually a direct cause of violent practices, whether by the players or the managers and even the

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supporters. And that sometimes extends outside the perimeter of the stadium, so this form of sports violence takes place in the streets and everything surrounding the stadium, which results in crushing, smashing cars, public and private properties, attacks on others and even security personnel.

### **Indirect violence:**

This refers to the unclear means used by young people (supporters), managers, administrators, and players, for example, to subjugate the public, for example, the movement of play, insults, and behavioral deviations such as doping, incitement to violence and stripping individuals and groups of their right to enjoy sports activity.

### **3.2 Research methodology and field procedures:**

#### **Research methodology:**

The researcher used the descriptive and analytical method, given its relevance for the purposes of the study, so the method is: "The method or group of methods that the researcher uses to reach the truth and to valuable results, inspired by the data of reason and conscience and based on the documents he investigates." (Jawdat Al-Rikabi, 1992, p. 5)

#### **Research community and sample:**

The study population consisted of all those interested in sports, including academics, media professionals and fans. The researcher selected a random sample of (10) referees and (20) players in handball.

#### **Search Tool:**

After reviewing the theoretical literature and studies related to the causes leading to violent behavior and consulting many specialists in sports or sociology and psychology, the tool was prepared in its initial form, as it consisted of two parts as follows:

**The first section:** It included general information about the sample members from referees according to professional degree, gender, and some other questions. This section (05) questions was devoted.

**The second section:** It included a set of questions that dealt with the impact of sports arbitration on increasing the intensity of violence.

#### **Scientific foundations:**

##### **The validity of the questionnaire (the validity of the arbitrators)**

The validity of the study tool was confirmed by presenting it to number of (5) arbitrators with a master's and doctorate degree. Where they were asked to

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consider the questionnaire questions in terms of their fields, the extent of the questions belonging to each field, and the validity of the study tool to measure what was put to measure, and they were re-modified according to what the arbitrators directed.

### **Set variables:**

**Independent Variable:** Arbitration.

**Dependent variable:** Violence in handball.

**The statistical method:** (AmmarBahosh, Muhammad Denibat, 1995, p. 56)

The number of iterations

$$\text{Percentage} = \frac{\text{_____}}{\text{Sample volume}} \times 100$$

### **Presentation, analysis and discussion of the research results:**

**The first hypothesis: the difference in the arbitration method increases the protests of the players and the public.**

**The first question:** When making the judgment a decision contrary to what you expected, what is your reaction?

**Objective:** To know the player's view of the referee's decision when an incident occurs.

**Table 1.**Decision when an incident occurs

Answer	Répétition data	Percentage
Protest and jitter	18	90 %
Accept the opinion of the referee with all the spirit of sport	02	10%
<b>Total</b>	20	100%

### **Analyzing and discussing results:**

Through the results of the table, the researcher noticed that 90% of the referees' decisions when mistakes occur, there is protest and jitter, while 10% consider it to accept the referees' decisions in which the spirit of sports is, and from here it can be concluded that most of the players see that the decision and reaction of arbitration prevails over it Protest, anxiety, bad and rough behaviors, and this is what generates anger and violence, which leads them to consider some referees' decisions during matches, especially those in favor of the opposing team, as wrong, which leads them to protest against the referees' decisions.

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**The second question:** What do you think of the level of arbitration in Algeria?

**A goal for:** know the players look to the arbitration level in Algeria

**Table 2.** Know the players look to the arbitration

Answer	Répétition data	Percentage
Excellent	02	10%
Average	07	35%
Weak	11	55%
<b>Total</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>100%</b>

### **Analyzing and discussing results:**

Through the results of the table, the researcher notes that 55% of the players consider that the level of arbitration in Algeria is (weak), while 35% consider it to be (medium), and 10% consider it to be of (excellent) level.

Hence the conclusion that most players believe that the level of arbitration in Algeria is of a weak level and does not help Algerian handball to raise its level, which leads them to consider some decisions of the Algerian referees during matches, especially those in favor of the opponent team, as wrong, which leads them to protest against the referees' decisions.

**The third question:** Does the decision of improvised referees increase the processes of mistakes?

**A goal for:** know the players look to the decision improvisational rulers.

**Table 3.** The players look to the decision improvisational rulers

Answer	Répétition data	Percentage
Yes	20	100 %
No	00	00 %
<b>Total</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>100%</b>

### **Analyzing and discussing results:**

Through the results of the table, the researcher noticed that 100% of the players answered (yes) and considered that improvised decisions create a kind of jitter and mental fatigue during the match, while the percentage of (no) was non-existent.

Hence the conclusion that most players see that the improvised decision is considered one of the random and ill-considered decisions and increases tension and errors and does not help Algerian handball to raise its level, which leads them to consider some decisions of the Algerian referees during matches, especially those in favor of the opposing team, wrong, which drives them. To protest against rulers' decisions.



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**Question IV:** e to lose your temper quickly when Astvzk judgment card?

**A goal for:** know the players look to provoke the referee players while taking out the cards

**Table 4.**The players look to provoke the referee

Answer	Répétition data	Percentage
Yes	18	90 %
No	02	10 %
<b>Total</b>	20	100%

**Analyzing and discussing results:**

Through the results of the table, the researcher noticed that 90% of the players answered (yes) and considered that incorrect and unjust decisions create a kind of jitter and arouse nerves during the match, while the percentage of 10% was (no).

Hence the conclusion that most of the players believe that when arbitrary injustice is against them, the referees will have a kind of jitter and stir nerves and get out of the match and enter into an argument with the referee, and this does not fully serve Algerian handball.

**The fifth question:** The poor management of the match refereeing staff drives the fans and players to violence and riots?

**Objective:** To find out how players view the consequences of the refereeing staff when managing a bad match.

**Table 5.**To find out how players view the consequences of the refereeing staff when managing a bad match

Answer	Répétition data	Percentage
Yes	20	100 %
No	00	00 %
<b>Total</b>	20	100%

**Analyzing and discussing results:**

Through the results of the table, the researcher noticed that 100% of the players answered (yes) and considers that poor management and bad management of the match creates a kind of jitter and anger for the player and the crowd, and thus the match goes to sabotage and riots, while the percentage of (no) is non-existent.

Hence the conclusion that most of the players believe that arbitration should be strict, the application of laws and the management of the match must be sound, and the random and ill-considered decisions are unjust and unfair and does not help Algerian handball to raise its level, which leads them to consider some decisions of the Algerian referees during matches in particular. Which is in the

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interest of the opposing team is wrong, which leads them to protest against the decisions of the referees, and thus to the riots of the public, cracking, sabotage, chaos and deviating from the sporting spirit.

**Hypothesis II: configuration random rulers contribute negatively when making decisions critical.**

**The first question:** Did you study at the university or was your training external?

**The goal:** to know the composition of the referees

**Table 6.** Know the composition of the referees

Answer	Répétition data	Percentage
He studied at the university	02	20 %
The configuration is external	08	80 %
<b>Total</b>	10	100%

**Analyzing and discussing results:**

From the results of the table, the researcher noticed that 80% of the rulers answered (external training), while 20% consider it, and from here it can be concluded that most of the rulers had an external formation and did not enter the university and therefore weakness from the theoretical side was fatal and they did not have extensive knowledge of the laws. They have no lessons in the field of sports psychology.

**The second question:** How was the type of training?

**Objective:** To know the quality of training for referees.

**Table 7.** Know the quality of training for referees

Answer	Répétition data	Percentage
Myside	03	30%
My application side bothtogether	05 02	50% 20%
<b>Total</b>	10	100%

**Analyzing and discussing results:**

Through the results of the table, the researcher noticed that 50% of the rulers answered (the practical side), while 30% considered that they answered (the theoretical side), while the percentage was 20% (both), and from here it can be concluded that most of the rulers had an applied composition. They did not enter the university, and therefore the theoretical weakness was fatal, and they did not have extensive knowledge of the new laws and did not have lessons in the field of sports psychology, and therefore a good basic training must be theoretical and

practical.

**The third question:** Do you follow up your field preparations and training after the end of the competition?

**The goal:** to know whether there is continuity among the rulers.

**Table 8.**The players look to the decision improvisational rulers

Answer	Répétition data	Percentage
Yes	01	10 %
No	09	90 %
<b>Total</b>	10	100%

**Analyzing and discussing results:**

Through the results of the table, the researcher noticed that 90% of the referees answered (no), while 10% considered it to have answered (yes), and from here it can be concluded that most of the referees do not pursue field training and the most important thing is to search for a job and only this is inconsistent with the ethics of the profession. Rulers must study and develop themselves.

**The fourth question:** Was your training based on the psychological aspect and sports psychology in the first place?

**Objective:** To find out if the teaching includes sports psychology.

**Table 9.**Find out if the teaching includes sports psychology

Answer	Répétition data	Percentage
Yes	02	20 %
No	08	80 %
<b>Total</b>	10	100%

**Analyzing and discussing results:**

From the results of the table, the researcher noticed that 80% of the referees answered (no), while 10% considered it to answer (yes), and from here it can be concluded that most of the referees did not touch on sports psychology and neglected a very important and useful element to test their ability and not acquire the aspects Psychology creates a kind of chasm between the player and the referee.

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**The fifth question:** Are there training schools in handball?

**The goal:** to find out if there are schools and places of training in handball.

**Table 10.** Find out if there are schools and places of training in handball

Answer	Répétition data	Percentage
Yes	03	30 %
No	07	70 %
<b>Total</b>	10	100%

### **Analyzing and discussing results:**

From the results of the table, the researcher noticed that 70% of the rulers answered (no), while 30% considered it to answer (yes), and from here it can be concluded that most of the rulers were not formed in the school but in a closed hall and that there are no private schools to form rulers, which is the matter. Which achieves the competitive advantage in the formation of referees that contribute to the fullest achievement of the formation of referees?

### **4. CONCLUSION**

- The players' severe rejection of improvised decisions that are often taken by the referees increases the players' protests against the referees' decisions.
- The players' belief that the composition of the referees is of a weak level makes them perceive the match officials as not having the competence to manage the match.
- The players' belief that the referees are the reason for the prevailing difference in the arbitration method increases their protests.

### **Recommendations:**

- Paying attention to the psychological preparation of players and referees, the spirit of tolerance and bearing the loss, and providing them with more information on the causes of sports violence due to the association of handball matches with physical friction and roughness between players.
- The researchers propose to conduct a similar study to research the sports violence of handball players for smaller groups.
- The necessity of adopting an educational policy that adopts the principle of awareness of the importance of sporting the spirit of sport.
- Expand research into the causes of the phenomenon of violence in stadiums.
- Establish continuous tests for referees to monitor their level.

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