

The reasons of families abstention from attending foot ball stadiums and its relationship with social values A case study of El Zayania City – Chevalley

أسباب عزوف الأسر عن التواجد في ملاعب كرة القدم وعلاقته بالقيم الاجتماعية
دراسة ميدانية على حي الزَّيَّانِيَّة – شوفالي

Louakhch Ataallah ¹, Dr. Cherfi Ameur ²

Sports system laboratory in Algeria

¹ Ziane Achour University, Djelfa . laboratory : sports system laboratory in algeria, louakhch@gmail.com

² Ziane Achour University, Djelfa, laboratory : sports system laboratory in algeria anaslinahadi@gmail.com

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Abstract : The present paper deals with the reasons of families abstention from attending the football stadiums, and its relationship with social values, according to various theoretical backgrounds. The study gets a lot of results indicating that the social values system has a direct impact on limiting these obstacles. To achieve the goals, we have prepared a survey addressed to a group of Algerian families in the city of El Zayania, Chevalley. The number of families has been estimated at 280, representing 59 % of the whole population study. The present research is descriptive and connected to two variables in a way to identify the causes and their relationship with social values. On the other side, it defines differences between social values indexes to explain the reality of the relationship between families abstention from attending football stadiums and social values that exceed the sports activity practice to include social and psychological characteristics of the individual.

Key words : Abstention – Family upbringing – Values – Social values

الملخص:

تهدف هذه الدراسة إلى معرفة أسباب عزوف الأسر عن التواجد في ملاعب كرة القدم وعلاقتها بالقيم الاجتماعية، وذلك من خلال مختلف الخلفيات النظرية المتعلقة بذلك. وقد أسفرت الدراسة عن عديد النتائج تضمنت أنّ منظومة القيم الاجتماعية التأثير المباشر في الحدّ من هذه المعوقات وأسبابها وذلك من خلال مجموعة من المفاهيم والمعلومات النظرية التي لها علاقة بهذا الموضوع من خلال مختلف مؤشرات القيم الاجتماعية ، ومن أجل ذلك قمنا بإجراء الدراسة على مجموعة من الأسر بالعاصمة وبجي الزبانية بشوفالي بالتحديد وبلغ عدد الأسر 280 أسرة أي ما يمثل نسبة 59 % من مجتمع الدراسة الكليّ وتعدّ هذه الدراسة الوصفية ذات النمط الارتباطي بين متغيرين أساسيين عنصرهما لتحديد ترتيب الأسباب وعلاقتها بالقيم الاجتماعية . ومن ناحية أخرى، فإنّ الدراسة الحالية تحدّد قيم الفروق بين مختلف مؤشرات القيم الاجتماعية لتعطينا الصّورة الواقعية لدلالة العلاقة بين عزوف الأسر عن التواجد في ملاعب كرة القدم والقيم الاجتماعية التي تتعدّى حدود الممارسة الرياضية لتشمل الخصائص النفسية والاجتماعية للفرد.

الكلمات المفتاحية: العزوف – التنشئة الأسرية – القيم - القيم الاجتماعية

1. Introduction and problematic of the study :

Practising a sports activity, in all its forms, is considered as one of the most important indicators of complementarity within society, which are in fact the base to meet social and psychological requirements of individuals and families. Furthermore, no one can deny the role of sports system, with all its goals and institutions, in directing and changing individuals behaviours towards state ultimate goals, thus practising a sport activity is not related to a specific variable, but it exceeds to achieve important goals, i.e. individuals behaviours inside family and sports environment.

Values represent one of the most important aspects of sports system development, through the public policies observed by people inside and outside sports

environment. Actually, when we notice the link between values to satisfy psychological and social requirements, we will understand the importance of this variable according to various aspects and then eager to do the best for directing families abilities and desires of people toward striking a balance between the whole inputs and outputs of sports process. Consequently, the final image of the family presence in the sports environment is occurred and represented now by football stadiums and its link with many facts starting with reasons and ending by solutions. Furthermore, The sports spaces represent various influences in rapidly changing societies, where family life aspects are almost confronted with disruptions, this fact illustrates the way in which the family pattern is influenced by its social environment, in case the different levels of family interaction are taken into account, by noticing the various ways according to which they change (**Sanaa Hassanein al-Kholi, 2011, p. 368**).

Within this framework, family is undoubtedly the first social group offering main social characteristics to individuals. In other words, it is the main channel of socialization (**Mohammed Nubi Mohammed Ali, 2010, p. 17**).

Family presence in stadiums in general, and in football stadiums particularly, as well as its popular and practised values regarding practitioners number, represent a turning point in the educational and cultural level of family, as they especially give a value to the society through this image, in accordance with the family value systems decoding and their relationship with the family presence in light of cultural and educational convictions appearing inside this family. In addition, values are considered as the most important determinants of culture, as they are as important as the social system or social pattern determinants, since they express the final goals of social interaction and their way to be (**Khair al-Din Ali Owais, 2005, p. 179**).

Some factors have contributed to the definition of patterns related to every social value according to educational and social parameters representing an extension of

families cultures and behaviours towards family presence in football stadiums, by taking this as a main step to define the link between these values and family presence, and then performing these values to increase people competence and effectiveness. For this reason, the value pattern is the set of standards allowing value behaviour to become reasonable and meaningful (**Mohammed Ahmed Bayoumi, 2002, p. 114**). The researcher thinks these determinants and conditions can lead to reasons that must be defined. Within this framework, we ask the following question :

- Is there a statistically significant correlation between the reasons of families abstention from attending football stadiums and social values?

In light of this main question, some secondary questions are asked as follows:

- Is there a statistically significant correlation between the reasons of families abstention from attending football stadiums and social solidarity values?
- Is there a statistically significant correlation between the reasons of families abstention from attending football stadiums and individual values?

Hypotheses:

General hypothesis:

- There is a statistically significant correlation between the reasons of families abstention from attending football stadiums and social values.

Partial hypotheses:

- There is a statistically significant correlation between the reasons of families abstention from attending football stadiums and social solidarity values.
- There is a statistically significant correlation between the reasons of families abstention from attending football stadiums and individual values.

Research goals:

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- Analysing the correlation between the social value system and the factors impacting on family presence.
- Reaching the general deduction related to the nature of the correlation between family presence in football stadiums and social values.

The study importance :

- Determining the nature and kind of correlation between the degrees of the reasons of family abstention from attending football stadiums and social values.
- Determining values of differences between the whole aspects of social values system, as this axis is defined according to the nature and degrees of importance in itself.

Therefore, all these elements have been determined through the research results to define the importance of the topic and conclude the whole indicators showing the real image of research variables.

2. The significant terminology of the research

Abstention:

Linguistic meaning: "I abstain myself from him, to abstain an abstention, it means that I left him or bored from him, i.e. abstention." (Fairouz El Abbadi, 2008, p. 1086).

Idiomatic meaning: "is to leave and hate something "

" An optional avoidance to do something"

"The process of displacement and hatred of something without coming back to it." (Ali Rifai Issa, 2010, p. 268).

Abstention means "to move away from something and leave it, i.e. an abstention from doing something by leaving it".

There is a difference between reticence and abstention, as reticence means staying away from something or work despite wanting to do it, while abstention is staying away from something or work despite wanting to do it sometimes. However, some

inconvenient external circumstances make the individual distant from doing this work. (Fadihla Mohsen Salman al-Moussawi, 2015, p. 295).

Procedural meaning: It is the interruption and unwillingness to attend temporarily or permanently for various reasons. It also indicates the real components feeding the whole forms of family abstention.

Family upbringing :

The word « upbringing » or « normalization » represents one of the most important socio educational elements; even the word « upbringing » in the educational concept is included in the core of education.

Idiomatic meaning: Education is the upbringing and development, this close link between the synonyms « education » and « upbringing » gives a great importance to socialization in the educational process.

In this context, family education means raising, educating, guiding, and supervising the child's behaviour by his family, as well as making him familiar with the customs and traditions of that group by obeying its standards and values. (Ibrahim Nasser, 2004, p. 19).

Procedural meaning: It is a process, carried out by the family, through which the child acquires various social and cultural knowledge, as well as all attitudes allowing him to interact with his society. The family, through the aforesaid process, looks after helping the child to acquire different attitudes, customs, values and various positive behaviours to develop his personality and be a good individual in his society.

Values :

Idiomatically : It is defined as “a set of ideas and interests formed by the individual through his various and practical experiences within the society, these values acquired the normative character of human actions, and took the character of legitimate positivity to judge his actions and behaviour in the society” (Fares Rateb Al-Ashqar, 2012, p. 30).

Procedurally: It is a set of basic elements allowing an individual to understand the changes, attitudes and various behaviours in his society. These elements have been acquired through the process of social interaction enabling him to identify the different bases and rules that help in this regard and develop his knowledge to be a good individual for himself and the society.

Social Values:

A set of beliefs, with a certain degree of relative continuity, representing people attitudes to reach goals, means or behavioural ways that they prefer instead of others. Values help the individual to satisfy some social needs, as the individual - who acquired this value - loves people, looks after helping them and be pleased in offering services and making relationships, these individuals are characterized by kindness, affection and love for the others (**Bouatit Sofiane, 2011, p. 19**).

A set of normative judgments related to real contents, and appeared through the individual emotion and interaction with situations and experiences, thus they represent the result of human interaction with specific social and cultural variables. Furthermore, they are a fundamental determinant among the cultural society determinants. (**Ismail Abdel Fattah Al Kafi, 2005, p**).

3. The art condition and similar studies

The first Study:

Abbas Moussa: "**The reasons of public abstention from watching football matches in the United Arab Emirates stadiums,**" the 13th international scientific conference about physical and sports Education - Challenges of the third millennium - Egypt, Volume 5, Faculty of Physical Education for men in Al Haram, Helwan University.

The research problematic was centred around the following question: What are the reasons of public abstention from watching football matches in the stadiums,

especially the ones related to media - technical level - personal and social variables - administrative and security measures ?

The researcher has used the descriptive method as it matches the nature of this study.

The research sample included two types: A random sample of 1000 citizens and 200 purposive samples of athletes including coaches, referees, players and managers.

The researcher has also used the 4-axis questionnaire. The study gets the following results :

- The main reasons related to the media axis, according to the public viewpoint, have been inherent to poor media coverage of football matches technical performance level.
- The most important reasons, related to the second axis, i.e. technical level, according to the public viewpoint, have been inherent to the difference in analysing technical performance level of the play attitudes between public, as well as players objection to some referees decisions.

The second Study:

Mubarak Al-Ghilani has undertaken a study about "**Increasing the level of public attendance and developing this presence for the benefit of football**". This study aims to increase the public attendance level and develop it for the benefit of sport and football in Oman, detect the local league weaknesses making the viewer absent from following it. The rate of the study sample reached 500 questionnaires. The most important results found out that the supporters had not attended the football matches because of arbitration and the negative impact on the game, people avoid attending the football matches because of some referees who don't deserve to manage football matches according to them, although the federation accepts these referees to manage the matches. The lack of transport means during the games, as well as facilities, make the public distant from attending football matches, thus the supporters prefer watching their teams on TV or on the screens of various cafes, confidence loss

between the club management and the public who becomes distant from the club and its contributions, the professionalism of some players who don't participate in local matches.

Commenting art condition and similar studies

We have directed our efforts, when to analyse the art condition and similar studies, to the field of family upbringing and its relationship with value and social topics, by focusing on physical and sports activities. Through the exposure of these studies, it is clear that the common point is related to the link between family upbringing and the value system according to several studies variables. On the other side, the researcher has accomplished the reason rules in all studies that dealt with the reasons of families abstention from attending football stadiums, regarding every aspect, and its link with the basic variable in order to achieve the methodological ways designed to identify causes and avoid the occurrence. Similar studies, dealing with families abstention, give the researcher an overall view about what has been studied, thus he makes his decision according to the remaining angles that allow to study the differences between the majority of Arab and foreign studies, as the multiple reasons enable him to home in on the problem and then find effective solutions to determine the negative elements and increase the interaction between variables for reaching the modelling between the majority of variables. Every comment in this context has included the basic aspects regarding the statistical and methodological reason, as the researcher thinks these comments represent the convergence points between the whole studies and the real determinant of compatibility and divergence. Therefore, the researcher thinks the comment on the art condition and similar studies has to be built around the statistical determination of the final results. It has been relied on these studies to understand the aspects inherent to family upbringing, the value system and mathematical constituents in order to strengthen knowledge in the field of physical activity sports, through:

All these comments led us, in addition to the problematic preamble, to establish an overall view about the family upbringing as a theoretical field, since it carries additional connotations to the researcher idea through referring to art condition and similar studies. It has been also relied on the practical chapter of every study in terms of how to calculate the results in light of available data.

The practical chapter :

1. Followed methodology

Scoping study and fields of the research:

The scoping study is one of the most important conditions of scientific research, in order to reach accurate and credible results. Therefore, the scoping study is a preliminary study, done by the researcher, on a small sample in order to choose research ways and tools (**Ouadjih Mahdjoub, 1993, p.179**). Our scoping study has included 20 families from El Zayania city in Chevalley, which are from the same original study population, and outside the main study sample. The aim of this first study has been related to:

- Confirming the validity of the study place and the ranking of the study performance.
- Confirming the fact that the tool matches the study.
- Identifying errors and problems that may appear during the first application, in order to avoid them in the basic study.
- Being sure that the research tool matches the study sample, as well as confirming the subjects' readiness to accept it.
- Verifying the scientific coefficients (validity / stability) of the questionnaire about "reasons of families abstention " and " society values".

The methodology of the research: Choosing the research methodology is one of the most important steps of the scientific research process, as we find out that the data and information collection depend on specific rules and bases of each methodology,

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regarding the use and the application. In view of the research topic, it focuses on studying the relationship between families abstention reasons from attending football stadiums and its link with social values, and according to the aforesaid elements, we have opted for the descriptive method to undertake the research, this method consists in studying the witnessed facts related to a particular phenomenon or situation, a group of individuals, a group of events or certain situations.

Population study:

Idiomatically, it is « the original group from which the sample is taken. This group can be a set of schools, teams, pupils, residents, or any other elements" (Mohammed Nasr al-Din Radwan, 2003, p. 14).

The population includes all the elements of the studied phenomenon, i.e. it encompasses all the families of El Zayania city in Chevalley, estimated at 476 families.

The sample research and how to choose it : the sample research has been estimated at 280 families, which represent 59% of the original population, this sample has been chosen through a simple random method.

Data and information collection tools: Every study relies on research tools as a base to know and collect the required information to undertake the study, in order to reach the research facts and goals via a set of tools chosen by the researcher to achieve that, the tools of our research are mentioned as follows :

- Questionnaire about the reasons of families abstention from attending football stadiums.
- Social Values Questionnaire.

Scientific conditions of the tool:

Stability: Stability is one of the most important factors that must be available in any test or questionnaire, as a basic and scientific condition of the tool. To calculate the stability of the questionnaire about families abstention and the one about social values, we have opted for one of the fourth methods to calculate its stability, i.e. the

method of « **test – retest** ». The study sample included 20 families from the city of El Ziania in Chevalely and the following table explains the value of stability coefficient to determine the tool stability.

Table N° 01 : Represents the stability of the questionnaire about families abstention and the one about social values

Questionnaire	Stability coefficient
Family abstention questionnaire	0.81*
Social values questionnaire	0.80*

It occurred, through the previous table, that the stability coefficient value is high, strong and statistically significant at the level of the significance 0.05, which reflects the stability of the two questionnaires to a certain degree.

Validity: It has been calculated according to the intrinsic validity, which is calculated and measured through the calculation of the square root of the tool stability coefficient.

Table N° 02 : Explains the intrinsic validity value of families abstention questionnaire

Questionnaire	Intrinsic validity
Families abstention questionnaire	0.9
Social values questionnaire	0.89

Procedures of tool field application:

After selecting and identifying the sample, the questionnaire of families abstention and the one of the society values have been applied on the sample members according to the answer request of the examined person because he is the qualified to provide us with such information. The answer, reflecting his opinion, has also been

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chosen by confirming to him that there is not a true or wrong answer, but it is focused on the degree of correspondence between his opinion and these sentences.

Finally, the examined people answers have been reviewed and verified to check that they answered all the paragraphs and mentioned every private data. The questionnaires have been distributed and retrieved in the same time (same day) in order to collect the spontaneous answers of the sample members.

Statistical methods used in the study:

The following statistical methods will be used to examine hypotheses:

- Descriptive statistics of study variables.
- Pearson correlation coefficient.

2. Exposure, analyses and result exam

Descriptive Statistics of Study Variables:

On the basis of the importance ; nature ; goals; questions and hypotheses of the study, the arithmetic mean, standard deviation, skewness and kurtosis have been calculated to define the statistical descriptive characteristics of the study variables, as it is explained in the following table:

Table N° 03 : represents the descriptive statistics of the global value of family abstention and social values

Statistical variables	Arithmetic mean	Standard deviation	Skewness	Kurtosis
The global degrees of families abstention questionnaire	73.29	8.89	0.45	0.10
The global degrees of social values questionnaire	114.6	11.35	1.29	2.39

It occurred, when to read the table N° 03, that the arithmetic mean value, of families abstention questionnaire degree, has been estimated – in the sample study - at 73.29, the standard deviation at 8.89, skewness at 0.455, kurtosis at 0.100. However, the sample arithmetic mean, concerning the social values questionnaire degree, has been estimated at 114.62, the standard deviation at 11.35, the skewness at 1.295, the kurtosis at 2.396 in the same sample.

Exposing the results of correlation coefficients related to families abstention reasons and its link with social value, within the study sample

On the basis of the questionnaire about families abstention and the link with social values degrees, we can expose the following results :

Table N° 04 : Represents the coefficient of correlation between the degree of families abstention reasons, as understood by the sample members, with the social values dimension

Results Answers	R	Level of significance α	Degree of Freedom	The moral degree of probability sig	Level of trust	Statistical decision
Families abstention reasons / social values	0.195**	0.01	278	0.001	99%	There is a statistical significance
	N = 280					

According to the previous table, it occurred that there is a positive and weak link between the abstention reasons and social values dimension as it is understood by the sample members of 280 families, since the value of correlation coefficient, between the two variables, has been estimated at $R = 0.195^{**}$. Therefore, it is a

statistically significant value. The moral degree of probability has been estimated at 0.001 at the freedom level $df = 278$, as well as the significance level of 0.01.

Results discussion

According to the results of the tables N° 04, it occurred that there is a weak, positive and statistically significant link concerning the relationship between reasons of families abstention and the social values within the study sample, as the correlation coefficient value has been estimated at $R = 0.195^{**}$ which confirms the second partial hypothesis. The value of the correlation coefficient is a statistically significant value at the significance level of $\alpha = 0.01$. The moral degree of probability **sig** has been estimated at 0,000, as the comparison between the moral degree of probability **sig** and significance level α shows that the level of significance is higher than the moral degree of probability **sig**, which confirms the hypothesis under study and invalidates the null hypothesis denying the existence of a statistically significant correlation at the significance level $\alpha = 0.01$. The previous statistical significance of the correlation coefficient indicates a relationship between families abstention reasons and social values dimension within the study sample, as social values are the result of family upbringing acquired by the individual since his very early years, they are included in the general framework of agreed values, this fact is confirmed in the study of the researcher "**Boughalia Faiza 2016**", who has emphasized the impact of social values on the attitudes of individuals towards physical activity to satisfy desires and growing psychological and social requirements. Besides, the researcher "**Hanan Abdel Moneim 1999**" has first confirmed the value building of supporters according to a social aspect in order to show the analysis elements in light of the system with all its dimensions. The study of the researcher "**Hafsi Mohammed Riyad**" has also shown the importance of the link between the theoretical aspect of the attitudes and social value. Consequently, he affirms the

alternative hypothesis mentioning the existence of a statistically significant correlation between reasons of families abstention from attending football stadiums and social values.

The study of the researcher « **Abbas Moussa** », which examines the reasons of supporters abstention from watching football matches in stadiums, mentioned that the reasons have been linked to the factor of the media because of both poor media coverage and technical performance, especially if we affirm the direct link between the two variables. The study of "**Mubarak Al-Ghilani**" pointed out that the absence of public from football matches is inherent to many facts, such as the value framework of each variable. On this basis, the researcher thinks all the preconditions give the value and the force of the correlation to be interpreted in a way to achieve a methodological and value building according to the elements of family upbringing by themselves. Therefore, we reject the hypothesis that affirms the lack of a statistically significant correlation by affirming the statistical alternative hypothesis confirming the existence of a statistically significant correlation between the reasons of families abstention from attending football stadiums and some society values .

Conclusions and suggestions:

- There is a statistically significant correlation between the reasons of families abstention from attending football stadiums and social values in the society.
- There is a statistically significant correlation between the reasons of families abstention from attending football stadiums and some society values.
- There are statistically significant differences between the degrees of the sample members regarding the dimensions of society values.

The suggestions are mentioned as follows:

- Focusing on seminars and courses about the importance of family presence in football stadiums.

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- Focusing on relevant strategies to reduce violence in stadiums.
- Creating an educational syllabus based on methodological bases to study the psychological and social state of the public in the stadiums.
- The importance of studying family counselling as an integral part of life and families cycle.
- Strengthening common communication between the family members and all the concerned parties.
- Working with the specialist in order to create, with the supporters, attitudes and methods helping to reduce the extent of the various problems between supporters during the football matches.

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