

# The Role of Women's Sports Participation on the Socially Anomalous Behaviors in Racket Sports

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## Abstract

**Objective:** The position of women in sports, even in the apparent situation of equality in other conditions, has been lower than the position of men. The purpose of this study is to explain the motivation of women's sports participation on the tendency to socially anomalous behaviors in racket sports.

**Method:** Female racket athletes who have valid sports insurance and are among the official statistics of each federation were selected as the statistical population. According to the total population of female athletes in racket disciplines, which is 635 people, the sample scope is 239 people. In this study using data analysis and a combination of quantitative and qualitative methods, under the title of research procedures, an exploratory mixture was used.

**Results:** For descriptive statistics, the variables were researched using specific questions and extracted using Likert scale scoring. The value of the reliability index based on Cronbach's alpha coefficient was 0.799, so because the index is close to one, the reliability is enough. Factor analysis system was also used. To analyze the factors, the principal component analysis method has been used. The statistical indicators of the combined questionnaire of abnormal behaviors and sports participation were determined and the first to fifth factors have values higher than one, respectively 19.006, 17.901, 13.483, 12.993, and 16.868% and thus a total of 126 / 84% explain the total variance. Five components have been identified as key factors of the combined questionnaire of abnormal behaviors and sports participation that the overall effects of these components was equal to 84.126%.

**Conclusion:** As the factor loads indicate, the amount of all factor loads is higher than 0.5, which shows convergent validity. For the vandalistic dimension, the root mean square error of the estimation error (RMSEA) in this model is 0.065, and the RMSEA limit is 0.08. GFI, AGFI and NFI indices are equal to 0.90, 0.90 and 0.91, respectively, which indicates a very good fit. It seems the more attention is paid to the motivation of participating in sports, the less vandalistic the spirit. Therefore, the research hypothesis that there is no relationship between "sports participation and vandalism" is confirmed. The intensity of the relationship between these two variables (-0.402) is evaluated at a low and negative level. The correlation diagram between the two variables confirms this result.

**Keywords:** Racket sport, Sports participation, Anomalous behavior

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## Introduction

Inequality of access to sport has been proven in the study of women's participation (Somerset 2018; 18). With the increase of urban population, human societies have been faced with issues and complications that are mostly the subject of study by sociologists and anthropologists. Women's sports is considered as one of the main issues in the field of sports today (Bandarabad 1396: 163). Women's participation in various social activities is considered part of their social rights, but there are many cultural and social barriers in this regard. Women's participation in sports is very significant due to its effects on public health. Today, sport has reached a level of expansion and development that is considered by experts as a "small world in society" (Poshtiar 1393: 3). According to sports experts, it shows the values, structure and driving force of society and reflects social characteristics (Hosseini Nisar, 2016: 25).

Some researchers believe that sport is a mirror reflecting society and that sports structures reveal other constructions within society, such as the economic and political structure from which men benefit (Whitley, 2012: 560). The position of women in sports, even in the situation of equality of other conditions, has been lower than the position of men. On the other hand, the index of women's participation is a significant factor in measuring the development of a country, which shows the importance of the issue (Soltani, 1392; 19). From the end of the nineteenth century to the present day, the position of women in sports, even in a situation of equality with others, has been lower than that of men. Women's access to sport does not progress linearly, and the story of this involvement (women in sports activities) is indicative of the relationship between the sexes at a given time in a given society. The development of any human societies depends so much on the people of that society and the decline and destruction of any society depends on each individual of that society (Ali Verdi, 1392; 55).

Moreover, previous research has shown that the difference in the level of women's participation in physical activities can not only be due to environmental factors, but also social factors seem to have a significant impact on this process (Mortezaei, 1393, 11). On the other hand, the word anomalous basically means being far from normal, so it means deviating from some standards. In the case of standard physical illness, it is: the coherence of action and structure of the body, which with the help of medical science and precision tools and advanced techniques, a clear line can be drawn between normal and abnormal. The belief that abnormal behavior is always weird has led to an emphasis on deviance tending to equate to mental disorders and bizarre and often dangerous behaviors (Mason, 2016; 17). Behavioral abnormalities are social issues and have always been one of the key concepts. The degree of incompatibility of an individual's behavior is defined with the specified social values of behavioral disorders.

In principle, adaptive behavior is a behavior that helps to satisfy a person's needs and get rid of his suffering and danger. In contrast, maladaptive behavior is a behavior that prevents a person from achieving the mentioned goal and thus fails (Mirfardi, 2012; 189). If the occurrence of behavioral abnormalities in the society spreads in a chronic and extreme way, it

will cause the deprivation of the privileges of others and their peace will be provided, in which case the necessity of controlling and managing these behavioral abnormalities becomes inevitable. This study intends to investigate the effect of female athletes' participation in racket principles on abnormal social behavior and its various dimensions. Abnormal and anomalous behavior is the prelude to delinquency. Sport, like other phenomena in society, is highly influenced by social and cultural factors, and some researchers consider sport as a cultural matter and a common language for establishing global communication (Soltani Kalvanagh, 2013; 17-17). Therefore, stakeholders as well as the families of athletes as a stakeholder group expect the desired success from the output, disciplined, consistent and ethical efforts, and consequently, to the extent that there is a shortcoming in meeting this expectation, they seek to compensate for it (Contriras, 2010; 28).

For many reasons, most of which are socio-cultural, women have not historically had sufficient opportunity to demonstrate their eligibility for active participation in sports since there are boundaries set for women that limit their social roles as depiction of the female being (Charles, 2018; 2947). For this reason, in today's advanced societies, the importance of sports in various areas of individual and social life has become increasingly clear. Since exercise helps make proper and positive use of free time and unemployment and prevents eccentricity, and also prevents the occurrence of inhuman and immoral behaviors contributing significantly to the promotion of health and well-being of people in society, the beginning and continuation of participation (sports commitment) in it is very essential (Soltani, 1392; 23). Now the main question arises here whether women's sports participation specifically in racket sports has an effect on their tendency to demonstrate abnormal behaviors in society?

First the factor of increasing empowerment in women should be measured. Increasing women's awareness in various dimensions is considered. Increasing women's awareness can make them insist on earning their rights in the long run. Women must accept that inequality between men and women is the result of structural and institutional discrimination, not because of the inherent inequality of women (Bowers, 2012; 212). This requires understanding the difference between gender and gender roles and that gender roles are socially formed and changeable. Any gender perspective and awareness is based on the principle of gender equality. For women, this requires acceptance of their status and self-belief. The goal of UN empowerment programs for women in different regions is to increase women's self-confidence and later to use this factor to improve their lives (Kulik, 2011; 46). Furthermore, in Collins theory, when one sex can use the means of repression, then it can use that power to dominate the opposite sex and generalize it to the unequal sex system. The less powerful sex must adapt its strategies to this power rating.

The word abnormal or anomalous basically means to be far from normal, so it implies deviation from some standards. In the case of standard physical illness, it is the coherence of action and structure of the body, which with the help of medical science and precision tools and advanced techniques, a clear line can be drawn between normal and abnormal. But at the psychological level we do not have an "ideal model" or even a "natural model" for comparison. Table (1) summarizes the theoretical approaches to increasing women's empowerment.

Table (1) Theoretical approaches to improving the level of empowerment of women

| Theoretical approaches   | Independent variables   |
|--|---|
| Radical feminism: radical feminists emphasize the special value of women in the face of a system that underestimates them. According to this view, in order to provide them with more opportunities, women's minds must first be reconstructed in such a way that each woman recognizes her inner worth and abilities. | Recognize your values and abilities, psychological and personality capabilities |
| Renovation perspective: This perspective emphasizes experiences that enhance women's sense of self-worth and self-esteem and transform their relationships with others, especially family members.   | Self-esteem (psychological empowerment)   |
| Collins's view: When the means of repression and the material privileges of men decrease, at this time the position of women is improved due to the increase of material privileges and the control of the means of repression, and this increases their activities and participation.                                 | Economic empowerment  |
| Conflict theory: Based on this theory, male domination and subjugation of women in the production process has been formed. The reason for women's inferiority is considered to be the greater economic ability of men, so with the increase of women's economic power, their ability in various fields increases.      | Owning income and having a job = economic empowerment                           |

Therefore, it is not possible to say which behavior is normal and which behavior is abnormal. Vandalism can be considered as a social harm or pain. Feeling angry is the most important dimension of these negative feelings (Ali Verdinia, 2013; 77). Mills attributes vandalism and other forms of misconduct to structural change in society. In his view, the conflict between the morals, customs, values and interests of social groups provides the basis for the emergence of various forms of crime, misconduct or social harm. When a moral system is altered or threatened, individuals whose interests protect the existing moral system strive to prevent it from being undermined or altered. On the other hand, another group demands its transformation and collapse. As a result, there is a conflict between two contradictory social groups and a favorable ground is provided for the emergence of certain social harms (Mohseni Tabrizi 1390; 69). Among the abnormal people, those whose abnormal behavior has continued and lasted for a long time is called perverted and deviant, and their behavior is called perverted or socially deviated. Vandalism is often acquired and raised from environmental conditions.

Adolescents and young people are the main culprits of this type of subversive behavior and the social situation of cities such as income level, welfare and livelihood facilities, class deprivation, immigration and thus its occurrence intensifies (Mirfardi, 2012; 39). Changes in environmental factors in urban spaces reduce or alter the amount of destructive behaviors of individuals in public urban spaces (Bandar Abad, 1396; 164). Mortezaei et al. (2014) examined the validity and reliability of the Women's Involvement Motivation Questionnaire in water recreational sports and stated that this study was conducted to construct a questionnaire of women's motivation in water recreational sports and to confirm its validity and reliability. In this study, 283 women of Khorasan Razavi province out of 4000 people who participated in water recreational sports were selected by random cluster sampling as a statistical sample. Women's participation in recreational sports was water sports. The results of this study showed that the 37-item questionnaire is a suitable scale for measuring women's

motivation to participate in water recreational sports. Hosseini Nisar et al. (2016) studied social anomie and the factors affecting it (studied in Rasht) and stated that the main problem is the disturbance of norms. This situation occurs when a person is unable to make the right choice and is faced with a sense of confusion in choosing norms and rules of conduct that are generally accepted.

This study was conducted using Merton's anomie perspective. According to him, anomie is a mismatch between socially accepted goals and different ways to achieve them or achieve success. The main research method is based on a social survey conducted with a questionnaire. Anomie is abundant in three dimensions, especially in the formal dimension. The study of the anomic behavior of the respondents also shows that 62% have a moderate degree of norm-breaking. Merton's main hypothesis that the distance between socially acceptable goals and the legal ways to achieve them leads to anomie has been proven under the heading of "possibility of achieving goals". Also, variables such as social trust and social satisfaction are inversely related to anomie. In total, these three variables explain 15% of anomie. The results showed that there is a significant difference between the factors that inhibit sports activities such as lack of time, lack of money, transportation, interest, ignorance, skills and abilities, and health and physical fitness. These results were discussed from theoretical and practical aspects. Also Bandarabad et al. (2017) investigated the role of environmental factors affecting vandalism in the quality of urban public areas in the case study called "Kababian neighborhood of Hamadan" and stated that destructiveness means the voluntary destruction of public property, as a subset of crime and one of the problems of today's urban communities, the effects of destructiveness in addition to the costs and financial damage to public capital, reduce security and consequently reduce the quality of urban public areas. The results show the lack of public oversight, lack of lighting and the presence of signs and symptoms of destruction, including the factors affecting the incidence of destructiveness and reducing the security and quality of urban spaces. Therefore one may say changing environmental factors in urban spaces reduces or shifts the occurrence of destructive behaviors in public urban spaces.

Somerset et al. (2018) examined the barriers to voluntary participation in sports and stated that numerous studies have included the physical health benefits of participating in sports, and that increasing research is affecting the benefits of mental health. Participants indicated that the group partaking in the sport was more academically educated. However, despite the benefits, there is evidence that they are increasingly sedentary due to their lifestyle, compared to those who lead an active lifestyle and are at risk for chronic diseases. Exercise, on the other hand, is an important tool for participants to follow through on some of their daily bodily activity recommendations. This systematic review seeks to answer the question "what are the barriers for adolescent participation in sports?" Policymakers, parents and teachers need to make everyone aware that "cost" and "time" are key barriers to participating in sports. Local sports opportunities are more effective where costs are reduced.

Regional schools and clubs can work together to provide more cost-effective local opportunities to increase the participation of teens and children in sports. Cassi et al. (2017) examined the impact of a healthy fitness environment on teenage girls' participation in club sports, stating that this study examines the impact of environmental health (HWE) on

adolescent girls' participation in sports clubs and examines these observations. Changed longitudinally; environmental Impact of Health - Health HWE has been defined in terms of a set of health promotion policies supported by the Health Promotion Foundation as the basis for sports club health promotion practice for structural reform in government sports organizations and their affiliated associations and clubs. This includes preventing sports injuries, drinking, smoking, taking responsibility for alcohol, sun protection, healthy eating, and fitness and pervasive environments. Positive factors have positive effects on the decision to participate in sports clubs.

These factors may be important in reducing barriers for sports participation. Strategies to support the social environment in sports clubs should be prioritized. Shaw et al. (2017) examined students' misconduct in physical education: emphasizing the role of goals and achievements and moral isolation, and stated that this study aims to answer the question of whether the goal orientation is related to the reported misconduct of the students' tendency to exercise. The results showed that dominant avoidance goals were able to predict five abuses (e.g. aggressive behavior, low participation, disobedience, poor self-management, and deviant behavior). The goals of the dominance approach negatively predicted low interaction, disobedience to instructions, and poor autonomy. Also, performance avoidance goals positively predict all five mistakes.

It seems that in the present age, exercise and physical activity are among the activities that can be done in people's leisure and unemployed days and to some extent reduce the effects and side effects of new lifestyles. Experts believe that if a society encourages its people to exercise, it has actually helped to increase the self-esteem and physical and mental health of its people. For this reason, in today's advanced societies, the importance of sports in various matters of individual and social life has become increasingly vibrant. Since exercise helps to make proper and positive use of free time and prevents eccentricity, also prevents the occurrence of inhuman and immoral behaviors and contributes significantly to the promotion of health and well-being of people in society. Therefore, the establishment and continuation of participation (sports commitment) in it is very significant (Soltani 1393). The objectives of this study are theoretical answers to research questions that are: explaining the relationship between sports participation and vandalism, violence and conflict, theft and fraud and agitation and rebellion in women athletes in racket disciplines.

## **Methodology**

After initial coordination with those in charge of supervising racket sports in the Ministry of Sports and relevant sports federations and determining the statistical population of female athletes in each field, who have valid sports insurance partaking at least three sessions per week to be active in their sport field, were included in the official statistics of each federation and were actually selected as the statistical population of each sport. Considering the total population of female athletes in racket disciplines, which is 635 people, the sample scope is 239 people. Correspondingly, in this research, using the analysis of the obtained data and applying a combination of quantitative and qualitative methods, under the title of mixed exploratory research methods, was used. Therefore, in the first phase, qualitative data were obtained qualitatively using interview methods and collection of information and valid documents, and then quantitative data were reviewed, and finally, using the results of the data, the characteristics were described. In describing the results, after comparing the studied

groups in terms of variables, they analyzed why there is a difference through the analysis of qualitative data. Therefore, the research method was a combination of exploratory research design and data collection methods and tools as mentioned, interviews, library, field study, and the use of a researcher-made questionnaire was standardized. The instruments used in this study were adapted from several standard questionnaires, including: Questionnaire on the tendency to abnormal behaviors: The purpose of it was to assess the tendency to abnormal behaviors among female athletes in racket disciplines from different dimensions (vandalism, violence and conflict, theft and fraud, rebellion and defiance). This questionnaire has 18 questions and its answer range is five-choice Likert type. The standard sports participation motivation questionnaire (Gail et al., 1983) consists of 30 items and 8 subscales that the answers to the items are coded based on the Likert 3-choice spectrum.

By means of stratified random sampling method, the number of samples was selected and estimated. In this method of sampling, which is called classifying, the units of the study population are grouped into categories that are more homogeneous in terms of variable traits. In this technique, changes within groups are minimized. Usually, for the classification of community units, a variable is considered as a criterion that depends on the attribute of the studied variable. In stratified random sampling, the units of the study population are grouped into categories that are more homogeneous in terms of variable trait. In this way, changes within groups are minimized. For the community average, the estimates used in stratified sampling are:

$$\bar{y}_{st} = \frac{\sum_{h=1}^L N_h \bar{y}_h}{N} = \sum_{h=1}^L W_h \bar{y}_h$$

As mentioned earlier, our statistical population is based on racket sports that include four disciplines (badminton 310, ping pong 228, squash 48, and tennis 49) individuals who are effective and active people in their field with regular training are considered as a single community of racket athletes. Therefore, because the evaluation is based only on the definition of racket exercises and without separation of disciplines, so the total volume for the sample is 239 people. In this method, populations or N were subdivided into subpopulations, and when classes were identified, a sample of each class was extracted. Therefore, in summary, according to the total population of female athletes in racket disciplines, which is 635 people, the entire sample size is 239 people.

## Findings

Descriptive statistics have been used to summarize the collected information and to better understand the study population. Its purpose is to describe, extract basic points, and combine data using the language of numbers. In the present study, by presenting the relevant tables and diagrams, we have made a descriptive study of the defined observations (Sarmad 2004). In this section, questions from the questionnaire, which has an almost general aspect and has been asked from the individuals, are shown by drawing different tables and diagrams (Tables 2 and 3).

Table (2) Demographic characteristics of participants' marital status

| Dimensions     |         | Quantity | Frequency |
|----------------|---------|----------|-----------|
| Marital Status | Married | 41       | 17,15     |
|                | Single  | 198      | 82,84     |
| Total          |         | 239      | 100       |

Questions such as marriage, age and sports history have been examined. In the following, descriptive statistics related to the demographics of the respondents are examined according to the study of indicators in four sports trends of badminton, tennis, ping pong, and squash; the scope of the study is examined in one category of racket sports. Therefore, the statistical population includes all athletes in racket disciplines.

Table (3) Demographic characteristics of the age range of participants

| Dimensions |                 | Quantity | Frequency |
|------------|-----------------|----------|-----------|
| Age        | 18 to 20 years  | 28       | 12        |
|            | 21 to 23 years  | 59       | 25,2      |
|            | 24 to 26 years  | 111      | 45,5      |
|            | 26 years and up | 40       | 17,4      |

For descriptive statistics, the variables were extracted using a specific questionnaire and through Likert scale scoring. Finally, descriptive statistics related to the components of the tendency to abnormal behaviors and a sports participation impulse questionnaire are presented below (Table 4). The skewness, which is an indicator for measuring the degree of symmetry or asymmetry of a distribution, is presented in the fourth row of Table (4) for the research variables. If the distribution is asymmetric and the sequence is drawn to the right (skew to the right), the skewness coefficient is a positive number, and if the distribution is



asymmetric and the sequence is to the left (skew to the left), the skewness coefficient is negative. The skewness coefficient is acceptable and normal for all variables in the range.

Table 4) Descriptive statistics for the components of the questionnaire: the tendency to abnormal behaviors and the motivation of sports participation

|                    | Vandalistic Spirit | Violence and Conflict | Theft and Fraud | Rebellion and Defiance | Motivation for Sports Participation |
|--------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Number             | 239                | 239                   | 239             | 239                    | 239                                 |
| Average            | 3.5885             | 3.6792                | 3.5444          | 3.7081                 | 2.9072                              |
| Standard Deviation | 0.58391            | 0.57378               | 0.73866         | 0.71232                | 0.0830                              |
| Skewness           | -0.055             | -0.025                | 0.004           | 0.016                  | -0.029                              |
| Elongation         | -0.504             | -0.721                | -0.712          | -0.861                 | -0.883                              |

Therefore, for these variables, the skewness of the observations is to the right. According to the results obtained from the questionnaires, the skewness coefficient for all variables is in an acceptable range, in other words, it can be said that the data distribution is similar to the normal distribution. The protrusion coefficient is an indicator that shows the degree of protrusion or height of a distribution relative to the normal distribution, which is zero in the case of a normal distribution, and if the elongation of a distribution is greater than normal, i.e. its dispersion is less than normal, the numerical elongation coefficient is positive. Conversely, if the elongation of a distribution is less than normal or its scatter is greater than normal, the numerical elongation coefficient will be negative. The projection coefficient of the observations in all variables follows the normal distribution. Descriptive statistics for research variables are presented in Table (5).

Table (5) Indicators evaluated for abnormal variables

|              | Vandalistic Spirit  | Violence and Conflict | Theft and Fraud     | Rebellion and Defiance | Motivation for Sports Participation |
|--------------|---------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Z            | 0,91                | 0,78                  | 0,93                | 0,84                   | 0,83                                |
| Significance | 0,341               | 0,211                 | 0,213               | 0,313                  | 0,212                               |
| Result       | normal distribution | normal distribution   | normal distribution | normal distribution    | normal distribution                 |

After obtaining the leading opinions from elites and experts and using the questions extracted from the standard questionnaires mentioned earlier, five indicators were explored according to the theoretical foundations and backgrounds of domestic and foreign research by open-interview method and technique. Snowball data were collected. Then, for statistical explanation and inference of these dimensions using confirmatory factor analysis, LISREL software was used. To measure the integrated questionnaire, the tendency to abnormal behaviors and the impulse of sports participation, we used the method of determining the

validity of the structure (factor analysis) and its results that are shown in the following tables (Table 6).

Table (6) Bartlett test result and KMO index combined questionnaire of abnormal behaviors and sports participation

| The Value of the KMO Index | 0.799                  |          |
|----------------------------|------------------------|----------|
| Bartlett Spherical Test    | Rooted X2              | 1590.099 |
|                            | Degrees of Freedom     | 234      |
|                            | The significance level | 0.001    |

In exploratory factor analysis of 58 items of the initial questionnaire used the method of principal element analysis with vertical rotation and Varimax technique. The value of the reliability index based on Cronbach's alpha coefficient is 0.799, so because the index is close to one, the selected samples are sufficient for analysis. Bartlett test is significant at the level of 0.001 which indicates the appropriateness of the correlation matrix for factor analysis of data. In addition, nine main factors were identified by exploratory factor analysis and vertical rotation. The criteria for considering the burden of each factor in each study is different; some researchers use a cut-off point of at least 0.30 and others a cut-off point of at most 0.55 (Kazemnejad et al., 2011) item was obtained and 9 items were removed. These 9 factors together explain 84.126% of the variance of the key factors of tendency to abnormal behaviors and sports participation, which is an acceptable amount.

To analyze the factors, the principal component analysis method has been used. The first to fifth factors have values higher than one and explain 19.006, 17.901, 13.483, 12.993; 16.868% and 84.126% of the total variance, respectively. To analyze the factors, the principal component analysis method has been used. The statistical indicators of the combined questionnaire of abnormal behaviors and sports participation are shown in Table 8.

Table (8) Statistical indicators of the combined questionnaire of abnormal behaviors and sports participation

| Indicator Factor                                       | Special Amount | Percentage of Explained Variance | Compression Percentage of Variance Explained |
|--|----------------|----------------------------------|--|
| The first component of the vandalistic spirit          | 7.940          | 19.006                           | 19.006                                       |
| The second component of violence and conflict          | 7.479          | 17.901                           | 36.906                                       |
| The third component of theft and fraud                 | 5.416          | 13.483                           | 50.390                                       |
| The fourth component is rebellion                      | 5.498          | 12.993                           | 63.383                                       |
| The fifth component of sports participation motivation | 6.46           | 16.868                           | 30.873                                       |

The first to fifth factors have values higher than one and explain 19.006, 17.901, 13.483, 12.993 and 16.868% and 84.126% of the total variance, correspondingly.

## Discussion, Interpretation and Conclusion

The results of exploratory factor analysis showed that 5 factors were identified and considered for the tendency to abnormal behaviors and motivation for sports participation. As research shows, engaging in healthy recreation, especially sports activities, has many positive effects on physical and mental health. People's participation in sports leads to their improvement of physical condition and mental health and optimal entertainment (Soltani, 1392; 19). On the other hand, with the development of advance approaches, the role of women in this matter has become more and more important and this group is considered as one of the main agents of development, as the World Bank empowers as one of the key elements. Some other experts identify poverty reduction as the first goal in this development, and also see gender mainstreaming as a priority in contributing to development and in the process of implementing a strategy to achieve such an impact (Mohammadi, 2012; 151).

Participation is the mental and emotional conflict of individuals in group situations that motivates them to help each other achieve group goals and share responsibility for work” (Sassi, 2017; 10). The comments and definitions provided about participation are a reflection of the doctrinal and theoretical model. On the other hand, sustainable rural development requires the participation of all classes and groups in the social and economic process. Although the social participation of rural women as an active process in the path of sustainable rural development is of great importance, the evidence suggests that the level of social participation of rural women in various procedures in society is low and far less than men. Women's empowerment means tackling the powerlessness of women. This concept refers to providing more and more resources and gaining benefits for women. Among the issues that have always been controversial about women are different religious perceptions about women, hijab, activities outside the home, education, and so on. On the other hand, although the sociology of sport is one of the trends in physical education, but in this field, not enough effort is observed in physical education at schools and even social sciences. The achievements could be a deterrent or motivator of sports activities based on facts and scientific knowledge in the form of sociological theories of sports. The study of the sociology of sport is able to lead the reader beyond the general and ordinary knowledge of sport. Concerns about the abstract and theoretical aspects of sports sociology is especially expected from planners and policy makers (Mirfardi, 2012; 189).

In Iran, little research has been done in this regard, but in many countries, the issue of barriers to participation in sports activities in the last two decades has been widely considered by researchers (Hashemi, 1389; 143). Vandalism can be considered as a social harm or pain. The feeling of anger is the most important dimension of these negative feelings (Ali Verdinia, 2013; 167). Based on the research findings, the following interpretation is brought about the components of the variables being evaluated.

Vandalistic spirit dimension: As the factor loads show, the amount of all factor loads is higher than 0.5, which indicates convergent validity. At the 0.05 error level and the two-way test (normal default) the critical values of the numbers are -1.96 and -1.96. If the significance coefficients are greater than 1.96 or less than -1.96, the null hypothesis is rejected and the null hypothesis, i.e. the existence of a significant correlation, is confirmed. Instead of the chi-square index, they interpret another index called the chi-square-to-freedom ratio ( $X^2 / df$ ). The result of dividing the chi-square index by the degree of freedom is 1.86, which is acceptable compared to the critical value of 5 indices. The root mean square error of the

estimation error (RMSEA) in this model is equal to 0.065 and the allowable limit of RMSEA is 0.08.

GFI, AGFI and NFI indices are equal to 0.90, 0.90 and 0.91, respectively, which indicate a very good fit. And given that the values of these indicators are above 0.9, they therefore indicate a good fit of the model.

Violence and conflict: As the factor loads show, the amount of all factor loads is higher than 0.5, which indicates convergent validity. As factor loads show, the amount of all factor loads is higher than 0.5, which indicates convergent validity. The product of dividing the chi-square index by the degree of freedom is equal to 3.07. Which is acceptable compared to the critical value of 5 indicators. The root mean square index of estimation error (RMSEA) in this model is equal to 0.065. The RMSEA limit is 0.08. The GFI, AGFI and NFI indices are 0.92, 0.90 and 0.91, respectively, which indicate a very good fit, and since the values of these indices are above 0.9, they indicate a good fit of the model.

Theft and fraud dimension: As the factor loads show, the amount of all factor loads is higher than 0.5, which indicates convergent validity. The result of dividing the chi-square index by the degree of freedom is 2.52, which is acceptable compared to the critical value of 5 indices. The root mean square error of the estimation error (RMSEA) in this model is equal to 0.065 and the allowable limit of RMSEA is 0.08. The GFI, AGFI and NFI indices are equal to 0.90, 0.93 and 0.92, respectively, which indicate a very good fit, and since the values of these indices are above 0.9, they indicate a good fit of the model.

Rebellion and defiance: As the factor loads show, the amount of all factor loads is higher than 0.5, which indicates convergent validity. The fit indices of the structural model after the rebellion and disobedience show that the result of dividing the chi-square index by the degree of freedom is equal to 2.93, which is acceptable in comparison with the critical value of 5 indices. The root mean square error of the estimation error (RMSEA) in this model is equal to 0.070 and the allowable limit of RMSEA is 0.08. The GFI, AGFI and NFI indices are equal to 0.90, 0.93 and 0.92, respectively, which indicate a very good fit, and since the values of these indices are above 0.9, they indicate a good fit of the model.

Motivational dimension of sports participation: The study of factor loads shows that the amount of all factor loads is higher than 0.5, which indicates convergent validity. Table (9) shows the statistics related to the coefficients of confirmatory factor analysis on the motivation of sports participation. Significance of coefficients and parameters obtained the model for measuring latent variables (motivation for sports participation) shows that all coefficients obtained at this stage are significant. Examination of the fit indices of the structural model of the sports participation impulse dimension shows that the result of dividing the chi-square index by the degree of freedom is 2.783, which is acceptable in comparison with the critical value of 5 indices.

|   | P     | C.R.  | Standardized Estimate | S.E.   | Estimate |
|---|-------|-------|-----------------------|--------|----------|
| Question A20> Motivation for sports participation | 0.000 | 11.42 | .65                   | 8.032  | .912     |
| Question A21> Motivation for sports participation | 0.000 | 21.43 | .92                   | 6.511  | .712     |
| Question A22> Motivation for sports participation | 0.000 | 5.59  | .48                   | 8.533  | .855     |
| Question A23> Motivation for sports participation | 0.000 | 7.83  | .76                   | 7.365  | 1.002    |
| Question A24> Motivation for sports participation | 0.000 | 8.15  | .88                   | 6.012  | .987     |
| Question A25> Motivation for sports participation | 0.000 | 3.00  | .79                   | 7.344  | .906     |
| Question A26> Motivation for sports participation | 0.000 | 11.68 | .76                   | 10.326 | 1.124    |
| Question A27> Motivation for sports participation | 0.000 | 13.80 | .83                   | 8.512  | 1.006    |
| Question A28> Motivation for sports participation | 0.000 | 13.06 | .82                   | 6.555  | .907     |
| Question A29> Motivation for sports participation | 0.000 | 14.21 | .85                   | 4.869  | .768     |
| Question A30> Motivation for sports participation | 0.000 | 5.21  | .36                   | 6.591  | .542     |
| Question A31> Motivation for sports participation | 0.000 | 10.49 | .64                   | 8.569  | .806     |
| Question A32> Motivation for sports participation | 0.000 | 10.88 | .66                   | 7.128  | .934     |
| Question A33> Motivation for sports participation | 0.000 | 10.95 | .69                   | 10.570 | .982     |
| Question A34> Motivation for sports participation | 0.000 | 10.11 | .61                   | 9.648  | .770     |
| Question A35> Motivation for sports participation | 0.000 | 11.70 | .76                   | 11.054 | 1.211    |
| Question A36> Motivation for sports participation | 0.000 | 13.78 | .83                   | 8.512  | 1.002    |
| Question A37> Motivation for sports participation | 0.000 | 13.06 | .82                   | 6.509  | .907     |
| Question A38> Motivation for sports participation | 0.000 | 14.23 | .85                   | 4.869  | .768     |
| Question A39> Motivation for sports participation | 0.000 | 5.31  | .47                   | 6.511  | .512     |
| Question A40> Motivation for sports participation | 0.000 | 14.23 | .85                   | 8.569  | .705     |
| Question A41> Motivation for sports participation | 0.000 | 14.23 | .85                   | 7.610  | .903     |
| Question A42> Motivation for sports participation | 0.000 | 11.68 | .76                   | 10.326 | 1.124    |
| Question A43> Motivation for sports participation | 0.000 | 13.80 | .83                   | 8.512  | 1.006    |
| Question A44> Motivation for sports participation | 0.000 | 13.06 | .82                   | 6.555  | .907     |
| Question A45> Motivation for sports participation | 0.000 | 14.21 | .85                   | 4.869  | .768     |
| Question A46> Motivation for sports participation | 0.000 | 5.21  | .36                   | 6.591  | .542     |
| Question A47> Motivation for sports participation | 0.000 | 10.49 | .64                   | 8.569  | .806     |
| Question A48> Motivation for sports participation | 0.000 | 10.88 | .66                   | 7.128  | .934     |
| Question A49> Motivation for sports participation | 0.000 | 10.95 | .69                   | 10.570 | .982     |

The root mean square index of estimation error (RMSEA) in this model is equal to 0.071, which is the allowable limit of RMSEA 0.08. GFI, AGFI and NFI indices are equal to 0.90, 0.91 and 0.91, respectively, which indicate a very good fit. Table (10) also presents the indicators on the fit of the structural model of the motivation of sports participation:

Table (10) Indicators of fit of the structural model of the motivation of sports participation

| Indicator | Df | X <sup>2</sup> | X <sup>2</sup> /df | RMSEA | NFI | AGFI | CFI | IFI | GFI |
|-----------|----|----------------|--------------------|-------|-----|------|-----|-----|-----|
| Quantity  | 44 | 122.452        | 2.783              | .071  | .91 | .90  | .91 | .92 | .91 |

Although the chi-square index was significant, it is negligible, given that it is significant in cases where the sample size is high. As an alternative, instead of the chi-square index, they interpret another index called the chi-square-to-freedom ratio (X<sup>2</sup> / df). The result of dividing the chi-square index by the degree of freedom is 2.783, which is acceptable compared to the critical value of 5 indices. The root mean square index of estimation error (RMSEA) in this model is equal to 0.071, which is the allowable limit of RMSEA, 0.08. GFI, AGFI and NFI indices are equal to 0.90, 0.91 and 0.91, respectively, which indicate a very good fit.

Also, the t-statistic calculated in all parts of the model shows that the values obtained with a degree of freedom of 44 and an alpha of 0.05 are greater than the critical value of t. Therefore, the null hypothesis that there is no difference between the observed means and the population mean is rejected and it is found that there is a significant difference between the observed means and the mean of the population. And the motivation for participating in sports is highly regarded by experts and has been approved with 95% confidence. Also, according to the results of one-sample t-test, it can be said that all five identified key factors have a positive and significant effect.

On the other hand, a quantitative comparison of the dimensions of abnormal behaviors and the motivation of sports participation showed that the more attention is paid to the motivation of sports participation, the less vandalistic the spirit. Therefore, the research hypothesis that there is no relationship between "sports participation and vandalism" is confirmed. The intensity of the relationship between these two variables (-0.402) is evaluated at a low and negative level. The correlation diagram between the two variables confirms this result. As the motivation for participating in sports increases, so does violence and conflict. Thus, the research hypothesis that there is no relationship between "sports participation and violence and conflict in women athletes in badminton, ping pong, squash and tennis" is confirmed. The intensity of the relationship between these two variables (-0.349) is evaluated at a low and negative level. The correlation diagram between the two variables confirms this result. The more attention is paid to the link between sports participation and theft and fraud, the less equipped you become. Therefore, the research hypothesis that there is no relationship between "sports participation and theft and fraud" is confirmed. The intensity of the relationship between these two variables (-0.399) is evaluated at a low and negative level. The correlation diagram between the two variables confirms this result.

The more attention is paid to the motivation of participating in sports, the less rebellion and disobedience. Therefore, the research hypothesis that there is no relationship between "sports participation and rebellion in female athletes in badminton, ping pong, squash and tennis" is confirmed. The intensity of the relationship between these two variables (-0.217) is evaluated at a low and negative level. The correlation diagram between the two variables confirms this result.

Therefore, in summary, it can be interpreted that in the exploratory factor analysis, for the analysis of 58 items of the initial questionnaire, the method of principal element analysis with vertical rotation and Varimax technique was used and the value of the reliability index based on Cronbach's alpha coefficient is 0.799. One is close. The selected samples are sufficient for analysis. Bartlett test is significant at the level of 0.001. Which indicates the appropriateness of the correlation matrix for factor analysis of data. In addition, nine main factors were identified by exploratory factor analysis and vertical rotation.

The criteria for considering the burden of each factor in each study is different; some researchers use a cut-off point of at least 0.30 and others a cut-off point of at most 0.55 item was obtained and 9 items were removed (Kazemnejad et al., 2011). These 9 factors together explain 84.126% of the variance of the key factors of tendency to abnormal behaviors and sports participation, which is an acceptable amount.

A small comparison of the dimensions of abnormal behaviors and motivation for sports participation also showed that the more attention is paid to the motivation of sports

participation, the less vandalistic the spirit. Therefore, the research hypothesis that there is no relationship between "sports participation and vandalism" is confirmed. The intensity of the relationship between these two variables (-0.402) is evaluated at a low and negative level. The correlation chart between the two variables confirms this result. As the motivation for sports participation increases, so does the violence and conflict. Thus, the research hypothesis that there is no relationship between "sports participation and violence and conflict in women athletes in badminton, table tennis, squash and tennis" is confirmed. The intensity of the relationship between these two variables (-0.349) is evaluated at a low and negative level. The correlation diagram between the two variables confirms this result.

Therefore, the final result of the study shows that the more attention is paid to sports participation and theft and cheating, the lower the readiness. Therefore, the research hypothesis that there is no relationship between "sports participation and theft and fraud" is confirmed. The intensity of the relationship between these two variables (-0.399) is evaluated at a low and negative level. The correlation diagram between the two variables confirms this result. The more attention is paid to the motivation of participating in sports, the less rebellion and disobedience. Therefore, the research hypothesis that there is no relationship between "sports participation and rebellion in female athletes in badminton, ping pong, squash and tennis" is confirmed. The intensity of the relationship between these two variables (-0.217) is evaluated at a low and negative level.

The correlation chart between the two variables confirms this result. In a study that identified and ranked the factors that inhibit women's participation in sports, the results showed that with increasing the variety of inhibitors, participation in sports activities decreases, including the risks of behaviors that will follow the abnormal path (Amrai 1390). In a study that examined the social factors affecting the tendency to vandalism (sabotage) among students stated that vandalism is a tangible phenomenon and at the same time, a bitter and inevitable reality that is one of the manifestations of social life in modern society. And there is a machine that seems to be prone to vandalism related to socioeconomic status variables and socialization.

Therefore, presence and participation in sports can be effective in reducing abnormal behavior by creating a serious social base, which is in line with the results of the present study (Mirfardi 2012). In a study that examined women's attitudes toward sports participation and socio-psychological factors affecting it, it was stated that the development of women's social participation in sports activities causes more social trust and therefore can be effective in reducing the tendency to abnormal behavior. The results are consistent (Kargar 1393). In a study that examined social anomie and the factors affecting it, it was found that disturbance in norms is one of the deterrents to sports activity and therefore there is a direct relationship between the tendency to abnormal behavior and reduced motivation for sports participation and with this study the results are consistent (Hosseini Nisar 1395).

Furthermore, in a study that has investigated the role of environmental factors affecting destructiveness (vandalism) in the quality of public areas of the city, it was stated that changes in environmental factors in urban spaces reduce or modify the occurrence of destructive behaviors of individuals in public urban spaces. Among the changes in environmental factors, it seems that the motivation of sports participation also plays an important role and with this study, the results are consistent (Bandar Abad 1396). In a study

that examined personality traits with misbehavior, Dutch scientists conducted a comparative study and stated that increasing the level of education and attention to sports as one of the dimensions of lifestyle is effective in reducing the incidence of unconventional behaviors and with this study also the results are consistent (Tijdink 2016).

It is suggested that other researchers conduct this research in smaller structures such as federations and clubs, sports delegations and other sports organizations and compare the results with the results of the present study. Also, in future researches, the extent of the effect of each of the factors obtained in this research that is examined separately, it is highly suggested that the obstacles and challenges facing the national macro programs in the field of prevention of anomalous behaviors be considered.



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جناب آقای دکتر بهرام قدیمی

عضو محترم هیئت علمی دانشگاه آزاد اسلامی - واحد علوم و تحقیقات

سلام علیکم:

گواهی می شود که مقاله جنابعالی (نویسنده مسئول) - و سرکار خانم قریبا مددی، سرکار خانم دکتر شیوا آزادفدا و سرکار خانم دکتر شهلا حجت - با عنوان "نقش انگیزه مشارکت ورزشی زنان بر میزان گرایش به رفتارهای ناهنجار اجتماعی در رشته های ورزشی راکتی" به دفتر فصلنامه علمی- پژوهشی "مطالعات راهبردی ورزش و جوانان" واصل و پذیرش شده است که پس از طی فرایندهای مربوطه، در شماره چهل و نه (پاییز ۱۳۹۹) از آن بهره گیری خواهد شد.

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رئیس مرکز مطالعات و  
پژوهش های راهبردی