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The reaction of the Ultras can be different in relation with the behaviors of parties overlapping in the football in Tunisia, according to the variation of his residence

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ABSTRACT

This study aimed to determine the effect of the neighborhood of residence (poor, rich) on the reaction of the Ultras in the football stadium in relation with the behavior of the parties overlapping in the game (arbitration, players, public, the coach and his assistant, media, the forces of order, domestic and international sportive organizations).And we have adopted the questionnaire inspired by previous experiences in sociology applied in the field of sports, direct dialogue and observation. The search results show the effect of the neighborhood of residence (poor, rich) more on the positions of the sample, this shows that the behavior and actions of the parties overlapping in the football game affect attitudes of public and it helped to the violent reactions.

Keywords*:* violence, Ultras, football, the Republic of Tunisia, neighborhood of residence.

INTRODUCTION

Certainly, the violence extends from one sports season to another. In addition, the sports competitions became scene of serious clashes and events where it varied depending of the importance of sports events. Practically, the violence is spreading to reach all sports in the world without exception. In the same context, the situation of the championship and the Football Cup in Tunisia has become catastrophic in recent seasons. So, we need to study this phenomenon. Consequently, we are interested to the reactions of the Ultras can be different in relation with the behaviors of the parties overlapping in the football in Tunisia, according to the neighborhood of residence or no. Hence, the question arises: the Ultras interacts with behavior of partners in the football game(arbitration, players, audience, the coach and his assistant, the media, the forces of the order, national and international sports organizations) in a different way according to its residence?. In same context, during the last fifteen years, many researchers in social sciences have focused increasingly on the influence of characteristics the context of residence of individuals on their behaviors (Chaix and Chauvin, 2002).

Based on the above, there were studies that found a relationship between environmental variables and the phenomenon of violence, for example: Palmer & Palmer in 1996 and Devine in 2000. Here, we use descriptive study, where we analyze the relationship between a numbers of variables that can cause the phenomenon of violence in the stadium. Thus, the "descriptive research is unique in the number of used variables. Like other types of research, descriptive research can include multiple variables for analysis. However, unlike other methods, it requires only one variable "(Borg and Gall, 1989). So we need to study the impact of a number of variables on the behavior of the research sample, which means that there are two research hypotheses:

• **The first hypothesis (H0) (null):** The neighborhoods of residence affect the reaction of violent behavior towards its partners in the game of football.

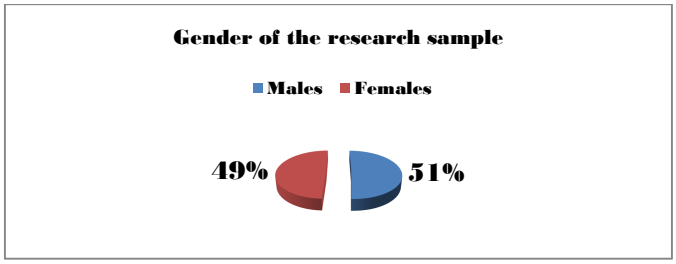
• **The second hypothesis (H1):** The neighborhoods of residence never affect the reaction of violent behavior towards its partners in the game of football.

So we accept the first case when the correlation coefficient obtained is significant compared with the significance level (α = 0.05) and the confidence interval (1.96). We adopted this standard because the number of research sample exceeds thirty (240 people). But, when the correlation coefficient obtained is not significant, we accept the second hypothesis.

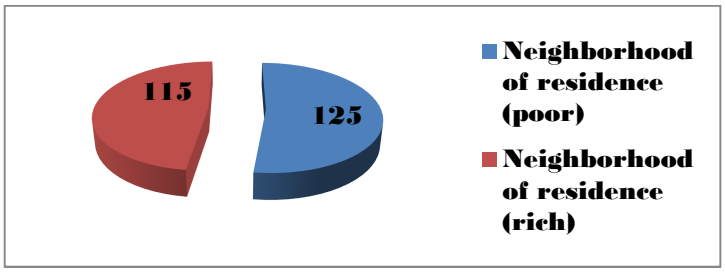
MATERIALS AND METHODS

1. Participants: The choice of a participant of relevant the research subject seems essential to develop the relationships between all variables that we can analyze. Our research sample consists of 240 people. To ensure the representativeness of the sample, we took a random manner and we worked on the neighborhoods selected from the capital of Tunisia. And, it is the most populous city and capital of the country. Sautory Olivier (2010) "A representative sample is never" per se ", it is representative with respect to certain variables." Our sample is divided into the following.

A. Demographic variable: Gender: 51.1% males and 49.9% females.



B. Socio-economic variable: We note that 125 (52%) of respondents live permanently in neighborhood of residence poor, while 115 (48%) are located in neighborhood of residence rich.



2. Testing protocol: we are opted for the questionnaire of investigative technique. We adapted a questionnaire mainly inspired other research experiments conducted by a number of researchers in sociology applied in the field of sport. In addition, we use direct observation and interview. To validate the contents of the questionnaire, we have been recourse to experts (professors of the Higher Institute of Sport and Physical Education of Ksar Said in Tunis). We asked their opinion in the correlation between the questionnaire and the research hypothesis. Hence, content validity "refers to the subjective judgment, not quantitative, to the effect that the test in question actually measures what it is supposed to measure" (eg Anastasi, 1976). Next, we analyzed the reliability of the questionnaire. We used the test and the retest. The reliability coefficient (alpha) can range from “0-1”, with “0” representing an instrument full of error and “1” representing total absence of error. A reliability coefficient (alpha) of 0.70 or higher is considered acceptable reliability (George, D., & Mallery, P., 2003). The correlation Cronbach's alpha for the current sample (= 0.81). This alpha of Cronbach correlation for the exploratory sample was high, showing the authenticity of this questionnaire. So, we decided adopt the questionnaire in current study.

3. Statistical Analyses: We adopted the following statistical tools:
A. SPSS: It is a specially designed software for statistical analysis in social sciences. It means "Statistical Package for Social Sciences".

B. Test frequency: We adopted for the calculation of the frequency responses at different questionnaire.

C. Statistical test (McNemar): We have adopted this statistical test on two paired samples to monitor the evolution between two states, whether the possible change is significant.

D. chi-square test of D. Pearson (χ2): It pronounced "chi-square" or "chi-square" is a statistical test to test the suitability of a data series for a family of probability laws or testing the independence between two random variables. It is suitable for large samples unpaired data.

E. Crosstabs: The pivot table examines the relationship between two categorical variables. It therefore describes the breakdown for each category of a variable according to a further block variable. is a statistical test to examine the relationship between two categorical variables. Where we will examine the relationship between the variable and assumptions Search the questionnaire.

F. test of "equal frequency responses" (Frequencies Equality): It is desired to study the relationship between the variable and the response chosen by the sample.

And statistical tests are interpreted with a 5% significance level and 95% confidence interval.

RESULTS

The results of our study are presented in 07 categories. Each entry covers part of the questionnaire.

3 -1-Arbitration:

N	Intervener	Question about	The correlation coefficient	Signification (-1,96 ≤ U ≤ 1,96)
1	Arbitration	repeat the mistakes of the arbitration	0.01	+
2		governance reform contribution to his mistakes in calming the public	1.22	+
3		refusal of the decisions of arbitration foreigner when its level is very bad in important match	0.55	+
4		refusal the arbitration lacking of physical training where it caused many problems	0.52	+
5		sample search refuse estimation errors of arbitration , whether intentionally or no	0.16	+

The correlation coefficient between answers by participants from the poor and rich neighborhoods obtained by this study it is between 0.01 and 1.22. This values are statistically significant (p-value <0.05). We can say that the variable of residence affects the sample options.

3-2 players:

N	Intervener	Question about	The correlation coefficient	Signification (-1,96 ≤ U ≤ 1,96)
1	The players	the public in the stadium interacts with extreme psychological excitement for the players	0.06	+
2		the public accept the dominance of material side at the football player or no.	0.10	+
3		the impact of the professionalism and improved the technical levels to the players in reassure the public on the outcome of the matches or no	0.37	+
4		Generally, the public refuse the violent playing between the players during the match or no	1.00	+
5		the public interacts with runner favorite player for the members of others teams or no	0.18	+
6		the public is affected by the behaviors of the players inside and outside the stadium or no	0.16	+
7		the public interacts with the negative comments of players after the matches or no	1.00	+
8		the public refused the actions of some players of the rival teams during the matches or no	0.08	+

The correlation coefficient between answers by participants from the poor and rich neighborhoods obtained by this study it is between 0.06 and 1.00. This values are statistically significant (p-value <0.05). We can say that this variable of residence affects the sample options.

3 -3-public:

N	Intervener	Question about	The correlation coefficient	Signification (-1,96 ≤ U ≤ 1,96)
1	Public	the effect of results matches to the sportive public or no	0.6	+
2		the impact of absence prizes financial to the public for his perfect behavior throughout the sportive season	0.14	+
3		the need to punishment the individuals known by violence from entering stadiums even to be an example to others of the sportive public	0.15	+
4		the public interact with your favorite players in the stadium or no	0.16	+
5		the acts of violence can be more probability when we have youngest supporters	0.52	+
6		the need to interdiction the individuals addicted to alcohol and drug to access to the football stadium or no	0.01	+

The correlation coefficient between answers by participants from the poor and rich neighborhoods obtained by this study it is between 0.01 and 0.52. This values are statistically significant (p-value <0.05). We can say that this variable of residence affects the sample options.

3 -4- Technical framework (the coach and assistants): the technical framework can cause violent reactions of the masses.

N	Intervener	Question about	The correlation coefficient	Signification (-1,96 ≤ U ≤ 1,96)
1	The coach and assistants	the public accept the focus by coach on the technical aspects of the player and overlooked of the other sides or no	1.64	+
2		the provocative behaviors for some coaches and assistants can be motivated to supporters or no	0.16	+
3		the concentration of technical crew on the mental preparation can be diminished the pressures to the players and the supporters during the match or no	1.33	+
4		the disregard deliberate and the overlooked of the administrative crew with some behavior of the players this can be increased the reactions violent of supporters or no	1.33	+
5		The clashes verbal, symbolic and threats by administrative and technical crew of team favorite (before, during and after the match) via media this can be increased the tension and pressure to the supporters during the match or no.	0.13	+

The correlation coefficient between answers by participants from the poor and rich neighborhoods obtained by this study it is between 0.13 and 1.64. This values are statistically significant (p-value <0.05). We can say that this variable of residence affects the sample options.

3 -5 Media: Media may be the cause of the stress of sports fans.

N	Intervener	Question about	The correlation coefficient	Signification (-1,96 ≤ U ≤ 1,96)
1	Media	Some media accept instead of the contempt of violent acts, this can be contribute to aggravate and spread of this behavior	1.00	+
2		Every week some media uses the wars terms for comments the matches	1.00	+
3		the impact of sympathizes of some media with football teams more so than others	0.03	+

The correlation coefficient between answers by participants from the poor and rich neighborhoods obtained by this study it is between 0.03 and 1.00. This values are statistically significant (p-value <0.05). We can say that this variable of residence affects the sample options.

3 -6- The security forces: The security forces can become the motivation for the feelings of violence by fans.

N	Intervener	Question about	The correlation coefficient	Signification (-1,96 ≤ U ≤ 1,96)
1	The security forces	the absence of surveillance cameras inside the stadium this increasing the sense of insecurity by the supporters	0.4	+
2		the presence of large numbers of forces of order dressed the uniform formal wear inside and outside the football stadium this increases the tension at the supporters	0.04	+
3		the mistreatment verbal and physical by security men contributes to tension in the supporters inside the stadium	0.08	+
4		the security men specialized in dealing with the furious public is not available in Tunisia	0.28	+

The correlation coefficient between answers by participants from the poor and rich neighborhoods obtained by this study it is between 0.04 and 0.28. This values are statistically significant (p-value <0.05). We can say that this variable of residence affects the sample options.

3-7 National sport organizations: The decisions of national sports organizations, it can cause violent reactions of the masses.

N	Intervener	Question about	The correlation coefficient	Signification (-1,96 ≤ U ≤ 1,96)
1	National sport organizations	The decision of playing without the presence of the public, this can be caused financial crisis and many problems at the favorite team sports.	1.28	+
2		The marginalization and the absence purposed of cell of supporters by the national sport organizations, this can result to the absence framing the public	1.03	+
3		Synchronization of a number of factors such as the expensive of ticket, chairs allocated to the teams fans limited and the importance of the score increases the tension for public	0.82	+
4		the equitable distribution of seats allocated for each team public can be as a solution to reduce the tension in the stadium	1.28	+
5		tolerance with abuses of the administrative and technical crew increases the tension of the public in stadium	0.08	+
6		the decisions of domestic sportive organizations that can be reduced the interests of the favorite teams for the fans	0.16	+
7		the public can be feel of discomfort of the lack of enough seats because the lack of maintenance enough or sale of a large number of tickets compared with the available seats	0.48	+
8		absence of logistical means to go to stadium increases the tension of public	0.16	+

The correlation coefficient between answers by participants from the poor and rich neighborhoods obtained by this study it is between 0.08 and 1.28. This values are statistically significant (p-value <0.05). We can say that this variable of residence affects the sample options.

DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

We accept fully the hypothesis (H0), on the neighborhood of residence (poor, rich) that affects the choice of the research sample. Hence, the Ultras interacts with the behavior of football playing partners (arbitration, players, audience, the coach and his assistant, the media, the forces of order, national and international sports organizations) differently depending on its neighborhood of residence (poor, rich) (p-value <0.05). In other words, there is a significant difference between responses of research sample from neighborhood of residence (poor, rich). This phenomenon can be explained by behavioral changes that may occur to the individual in residence areas. In 2005 Fujiwara et al, showed that "urbanization causes changes in attitudes and behavior." In an adjacent context, Shaw and McKay will establish that the crime rate was higher in the center and that this rate decreased with increasing distance to the suburbs. Then, J. A. Girard and Stoetzel see that there were plenty of factors that shape the personality of the individual and also his behavior and response to stimuli. According to these authors "The geographical environment, inhabited the region itself reflects historical traditions that have shaped the mentality, the importance of residential localities, the village to the largest city, to a large extent shape the personalities" (J. Stoetzel, A. Girard, 1973).

CONCLUSION

The results of the study show that the sample's responses are affected by the variable of neighborhood of residence (poor, rich), where there is a difference between responses of research sample (from neighborhood of residence poor and rich). It is believed that the neighborhood of residence (poor, rich) in which the youth and young adults live has an influence on violent behavior. In the same context, Bursik and Grasmick, 1993; Osgood and Chambers, 2000 and Van Der Merwe and Dawes, 2007 they say that people behave in the same way as those peers in their neighborhoods. For example, DeCoster and colleagues (2006) found that living in poor neighborhoods had the effect of increasing the likelihood of violence Juvenile from seventh to the twelfth year.

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