

**CAUSES OF VIOLENCE IN COMPETITIVE SPORTS IN THE SPORTS CLUBS IN KYENJOJO
DISTRICT; A CASE STUDY ON FOUR FOOTBALL CLUBS
AROUND THE DISTRICT**

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DECLARATION

I Amanyire Daniel declare that the work contained in this case study report is my original work and has never been submitted to any educational institution of learning for the award of any academic qualification.

signature


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15/02/2018
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APPROVAL

This research project has been carefully and critically read through and has been approved as meeting the requirements for the award of a Bachelor Degree of Science With Education of Kampala International University.

Supervisor

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13/3/2018

(Aw)

Mr. OKURUT IGNATIUS

DEDICATION

This work is dedicated to Almighty God who gave me the grace and strength throughout the period of the study. I also dedicate it to my parents, sisters, brothers and friends who gave me generous support and courage financially, spiritually and other ways during my study.

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ABSTRACT

Violence is a visible part of today's sport scene, whether because of increasing violent incident in and surrounding sports, increasing attention from media when violent acts occur, or a combination of both, violence is more prevalent in sport today than in years past. Undeniably, the use of violent tactics, fighting among athletes and between athletes and spectators, post-game riots, and hazing incidents make handling with increasing regularity. Violence in sport to some people is demonstration patriotism, but in an actual sense it is a barbaric act which usually uncalled for. Violence is one of the problems facing sport today. Violence is particularly noticeable in contact sport such as soccer, Basketball, Hockey, Handball among others. Participation in sport under good leadership has the unique opportunities of helping the individual develop desirable sportsmanship qualities such courtship, sympathy, truthfulness, fairness, honesty and respect for constituted authority.

OPERATIONAL DEFINITION OF TERMS

Sportsmanship: fair play, respect for the opponents, and polite behavior by someone who is competing in a sport or other competition.

Hooliganism: anti-social erratic behavior and destructive phenomena either by the player, spectators.

Irrational: act of behavior that is not guided with reasoning which resulted to violence.

Aggression: behavior intended to cause psychological or physical pain or harm. Cathartic aggression: in sport, the release of violence or hostility while participating in sport.

Competitive objective of sport: Good within competitive sport that are formally established and known for all; for example gaining yardage, tackling, and scoring are three competitive objective in the game of soccer; team that are the most effective in attaining the competitive goal of sport usually achieve victory.

Foul Play: These situations occur when the players inflict upon one another throughout the course of the game time.

Brawl: is the primary cause of athletes' violence that will have an effect on the event venue. This situation occurs when the athlete are involved in violent situations among each other, spectators, game officials or coaches.

In-game violence: violence within sporting contests, unjust or unwarranted exertion of intense physical force, often resulted in injuries.

Peripheral violence: violence resulting from by those other than sport participants during the game. Violence by fans is an example of peripheral violence.

Post-game rioting: Violent disorder by people following a sporting contest; post game rioting by fans sometimes occurs after their wins a championship.

Team culture: the general ways of living that are associated with team; team culture may influence athletes to commit acts of violence outside of sport.

LIST OF ACRONYMS/ABREVIATION

SS.....	Secondary School
KTC.....	Kyenjojo Town Council
KDFA.....	Kyenjojo District Football Association
FC.....	Football Club
Oct.....	October

TABLE OF CONTENTS

DECLARATION.....	i
APPROVAL	ii
DEDICATION.....	iii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.....	iv
ABSTRACT	v
OPERATIONAL DEFINITION OF TERMS	vi
LIST OF ACRONYMS/ABREVIATION.....	vii
TABLE OF CONTENTS	viii
LIST OF TABLES.....	xi
CHAPTER ONE.....	1
INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Background to the Study.	1
1.2 Statement of the Problem	3
1.3 Purpose of the Study.....	3
1.4 Objectives	4
1.5 Research Questions.....	4
1.6 Research Hypothesis.....	4
1.7 Scope	5
1.8 Significance of the Study.....	5
CHAPTER TWO.....	6
REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE	6
2.1 Introduction.	6

2.2 Theoretical Frame Work for Violence.....	7
2.3 Causes of Violence in Competitive Sports.....	8
2.4 Effect Violence in Competitive Sports.....	10
2.5 Methods of controlling violence in competitive sports.....	11
CHAPTER THREE.....	13
METHOD AND PROCEDURE OF DATA COLLECTION.....	13
3.0 Introduction.....	13
3.1 Research design.....	13
3.2 Research Instrument.....	13
3.3 Population of the Study.....	14
3.4 Data collection procedure.....	14
3.5 Study area.....	14
3.6 Variables of the study.....	14
3.7 Sample and sampling technique.....	15
CHAPTER FOUR.....	16
4.1 Data analysis.....	16
4.2 Ethical considerations.....	26
4.3 Limitations and Delimitationsof the study.....	26
4.3.1 Limitation of the Study.....	26
4.3.2 Delimitations of the Study.....	27

CHAPTER FIVE	28
SUMMARY, CONCLUSION ANDRECOMMENDATION	28
5.1 Summary.....	28
5.2 Conclusion.....	28
5.3 Recommendation	29
REFERENCES:.....	30
APPENDICES	31
APPENDIX A: INTRODUCTION LETTER	31
APPENDIX B: QUATIONNAIRE	32

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1: Age	16
Table 2: Sex	16
Table 3: Have you ever participated inactive sport?	17
Table 4: Which of the following official doyou belong to?	17
Table (5) Do lack of adequate securitypersonnel causes violence in sports?.....	18
Table (6) Do interpretation of the rules of the game by spectators causes violence insport?	18
Table {7} Do poor officiating by theofficiating officials cause violence in sport?	19
Table {8} Do lack of adequate knowledge ofthe game cause violence in sport?	19
Table {9} Do winning at all cost attitudecauses violence in sport?	20
Table {10} Does drug abuse by fans causesviolence in sport?	20
Table {11} Do organizational inefficiency ofsport administrators causes violence insport?	20
Table {12} Lack of adequate knowledge ofcrowd control security personnel	21
Table {13} Do display of unsportsmanship behavior causes violence in sport?.....	21
Table {15} Do you think if adequatesecurity personnel are provided duringsport meeting there will be no violence in sport?.....	22
Table {16} Do you think if drugs addictedare disqualified for participation in sportactivities, there will be no violence insport?.....	23
Table {17} Do you think if the spectatorsshould allow the referees and hisassistance alone to interpret the rule of thegame there will be no violence in sport?	23
Table {18} Do you think that if winning atall cost attitude is discourage there will beno violence?	24
Table {19} Do you think if officiatingofficials should be fair in their judgmentthere will be no violence in sport?.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.

Table {20} Do you think if sport administrators organize sport meeting well, there will be no violence in sport..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

Table {21} Do you think adequate knowledge of crowd control by the security personnel can minimize eradicates violence..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

Table {22} Do you think if the players demonstrate sportsmanship attitude there will be no violence in school sport? **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study.

Violence has always been part of human nature. We see it all around us, our homes, our schools, our communities, from historical to the present. Modern society is bombarded daily with violent images, through war coverage in the, shootings on campuses, shoot-outs with police, and movies and videogame that seem to glorify and murder. And we see acts of aggression and violence increasing in sports. Competitive sport understandably crosses a line that should never be crossed. Sadly, it is a line being crossed with distressing frequency. Some employ violent tactics as a way to injure or intimidate an opponent, and there are some coaches who use violence as part of their overall strategy for defeating an opposing team.

Spectators unwittingly demonstrate their support of violent behavior when they cheer as brawl breaks out on the field between players. But just what is sport violence, and are some sports inherently violent? Violence is a part of today's sport scene, whether because of increasing violent incident in and surrounding sports increasing attention from media when violent acts occur, or a combination of both, violence is more prevalent in sport today than in years past. Undeniably, the use of violent tactics, fighting among athletes and between athletes and spectators, post-game riots, and hazing incidents make handling with increasing regularity.

Violence in sport to some people is demonstration patriotism, but in an actual sense it is a barbaric act which usually uncalled for. Violence is one of the problems facing sport today. Violence is particularly noticeable in contact sport such as soccer, Basketball, Hockey, Handball among others. Participation in sport under good leadership has the unique opportunities of helping the individual develop desirable sportsmanship qualities such courtship, sympathy, truthfulness, fairness, honesty and respect for constituted authority.

In Kyenjojo District today, the rate of violence in competitive sports are escalating annually. Hardly can one listen to group of people discussing about competitive sport without mentioning how barbaric the players or spectators of the team are. This situation is not peculiar to Kyenjojo, the nation and worldwide. The historical growth of violence pointed out one disturbing effects, this has had on people in error from political, economic and social of

view in Ugandan society, three significant cultural needs appear predominant. These could be grouped as individual search for identification, seeking for emotional stimulation and striking for excellence achievement and status is it in business, politics or education. Sport provides an intriguing clue to the complex Ugandan culture which parallels the establishment of many behavioral patterns with the society.

The occurrence of violence is negative development which if care is not taken, will plunge our competitive sport into an unfortunate abyss. The implications are many. To start with parents will be reluctant to encourage their children to take part in sport no matter the incentives given by the government institution or clubs. This will no doubt affect the Districts fortunes in quest for laurels. Furthermore, good players will dread playing at the national level or clubs side resulting in low-level performance in international engagement.

In Kyenjojo District, sport violence is common. It has been experienced in various sporting events especially soccer which is the most popular and crowd fuller in the district. 2011 happen to be year every sport loving person will live to remember, lives were lost, people properties were destroyed, government properties were vandalized and a lot of people hospitalized with injuries.

This occurred during the cooper coca cola finals between two schools; Kyenjojo S S and Ziika Foundation Schools , this also lead to disbandment of four (4) main school teams in Kyenjojo District which affect the players of Kyenjojo District and decline of the game in the District. It was after disbandment of these four (4) teams in the District as an effort to minimize or do away with violence. But that is not the story now. Since the banning of these schools a lot of violence have been experienced. Now violence in competitive sport has become the concern of people of Kyenjojo District being it very common in the District league known as (KDFFA), clubs like Kisojo FC, KTC FC, and other events, they like Kyenjojo Basketball team, Schools Football and Basketball teams, never played a match without experiencing any kind of violence at the end of the game. Even people when these clubs or teams are playing they cannot go there and watch, not that they do not like it, but being afraid of violence going to happen. Not only fans and supporters are afraid but also traders and other people passing by, because most of the time they are being rob and

destroyed some of their properties. The case of violence in Competitive sport in Kyenjojo District is not limited in soccer alone, Basketball also contribute its own quarter. In 2013 during the cooper cocacola championship there was an outbreak of violence during the match which lead to the destruction of Ziika's vehicle and some players got injured. In 2015 a serious violence happened at Kyenjojo Ground in a match between Nyarukomass and Kisojoss in the coca cola championship. 2016 was another year of violence in Volleyball, this happened during a match between Butiiti and Kihura sub county Volleyball teams.

The nature and rate of violence in contemporary sports league or in doubt about the acclaimed social benefit of sport; violence constitutes unacceptable behavioral pattern or indiscipline in sport and therefore war must be wage against its existence, cannot be effective unless its nature and causes are identified clearly. It is therefore imperative to put an end to violence immediately. To this end in vigorous campaign against the practice should be carried out preferably by the ministry concerned with sports and other agencies concerned.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

There have been a lot of violence problem in Kyenjojo District which in fact left people wondering what actually are the causes of these?. Kyenjojo has been recording high rate of injuries, destruction of properties or vandalism as a result of violence. These violence causes alarm in the district. The situation has left a lot of question from the people as what to do? Unanswered. Another problem confronting the people of Kyenjojo thus causing serious stress to their health and properties is that one can imagine a whole of Kyenjojo District cannot provide adequate securities that can prevent violence from occurring before, during and after match.

1.3 Purpose of the Study

Several studies were carried out about violence in sports in Uganda and Kyenjojo District in particular; therefore I intend to carry out this based on the reasons or rather the causes of violence in competitive sports in Kyenjojo. The primary purpose of this project is to examine the causes and suggest possible solutions of violence in competitive sports in Kyenjojo District and suggest modalities for eliminating its occurrence.

1.4 Objectives

- i. To find out the factors causing violence in competitive sports in Kyenjojo District.
- ii. To identify the impact of violence on the society.
- iii. To give possible suggestions that could help in eradicating these factors causing violence in competitive sports in the district.

1.5 Research Questions

1. What are the causes of violence in competitive sports in Kyenjojo district?
2. How does violence in sports affect the society in the district?
3. What can be done to mitigate violent acts in competitive sports?

1.6 Research Hypothesis

The researchers assume that the factors causing violence in competitive sports in Kyennjojo District and the following hypothesis have developed for the purpose of this study: –

- Lack of knowledge in regard to the sports and acceptable behaviors associated with it, in the side of spectators and supporters whereby they do not know the rules and regulation of the games, regarding any penalty award against their team as partiality.
- Unsportsmanship like behavior of player causes violence in sports. There are teams that have an idea of *win at all cost* mentality. Teams with these notion tend to spilled ever from the rules of the games and use all possible tactics whether legal or illegal to win the match regardless of whatever the consequences may be, as such causing violence.
- Sentiment displayed by spectators may also cause violence in sports. The conduct of coaches and poor administration likely to cause violence in sports.
- Delay in decision making and rigidness to rules of the game by referees may influence sport violence.
- Exaggeration by mass media is considered as another cause.
- Drug abuse among players and spectators can lead to violence in sports.
- Another factor that may cause violence sports is inadequate security and planning during matches as such encourages the occurrence of violence.
- Hostility between teams and players generate the case of violence.

1.7 Scope

This study was conducted in Kyenjojo district, located in the western region of Uganda 246km from the capital city Kampala covering four Football clubs. The research fully exhausted the Causes of Violence in Competitive Sports, Effects of Violence in Competitive Sports and Method of Controlling Violence in Competitive Sports.

1.8 Significance of the Study

All the sub counties of the district have their own violence in sports depending on the type of sport and people watching or taking part in the sport and culture that exist. That is why the researcher based his research in the district with the main aim and purpose to reveal the rate of violence and its condition in the district and make certain necessary recommendations to the appropriate authority concerned to improve on the qualities and quantities of their facilities or ways of preventing violence in spots. The beneficiaries are:

1. Sports officials; these will be able to understand the officiating practices that can lead to violence. For example delay in decision making can lead to violence.
2. Sports administrators; These will be informed on good administrative skills which will help to prevent violence. For example they will know that lack of security can lead to violence.
3. Players; these will also understand that violence is an un sportsmanship behavior which they should not indulge in.
4. The population/society; they will come to the attention of the negative effects of violence like loss of lives and property. This will enable them love violent free sports.

The researcher assumed with the recommendations given, if they are put into practice by people concerned, will be able to see the effect of the recommendations thus eradication as well as prevention of the occurrence of violence giving way to healthful living and so many improvement within the field of sports in Kyenjojo District. By conducting this research project in the district, given are some recommendations on the ways to prevent or eradicate violence thus people will be able to keep themselves healthy and try to remove most possible causes of violence occurring and this can only be achieved by acquiring the knowledge and attitude of sportsmanship. The importance of this research does not stop here but it will be great educational values, interest and pride to conduct a survey of violence in the District.

CHAPTER TWO

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1 Introduction.

According to Oxford English Dictionary vol. xiiv-z, violence is defined as the exercise of physical force so as to inflict injury or cause damage to persons or properties. From the definition given above violence in competitive sports can be considered as an act of causing disturbances and riots by both players and spectators in sport which results to the damage of facilities and equipment and also loss of life. On the other hand, violence should be conceived as spectators on large or small side which cause or threaten to cause physical harm or other verbal harms. The above definition give speculation that violence is an act of disruption.

Gladue, (1992) stated that sport appear to be almost the only activities serving as social institution in the society where controlled as integral part of contest. This violence in the various degrees as exhibited on field play is accepted understood and controlled by established rules. However, the fact that spectators, players and game officials erupt into outburst of uncontrolled violence from time to time is not understood.

Daily Monitor Oct.3rd (1995) in the district football league match between Kihuura FC and the visiting Butiiti FC at Kihuura playground, fans who were contesting the decisions of the referee in awarding the visiting team entered the playground, disrupted the match and inflicted deep cuts on the referee.

In 1974 Tottenham was banned from playing two European games at their home while at Hatlane Ground after fans rioted in UEFA cup final. In 1975 Leeds banned from European for four seasons. Later cut to two after riots during European final in Paris. In 1964 Cimapru, 300 people lost their lives while 500 people suffered injuries when riot their lives while a last minute goal scored by Peruvian national team against Argentina, the fans who complained bitterly against the handling of the match broke loose and damaged lives and properties.

Okwon (1997) in a world cup qualifying match between Brazil and Chile on 3rd Sept. was abandoned following the rueful of the visiting team to continue the match after 69 minutes,

because their goal keeper Robber Rojas was hit badly by a firecracker thrown from the stand by a fan.

Daily Star (1988) English club were banned from European competition following 39 deaths in violence at the European championship cup final in Belgium Heysel stadium as result of fans action.

In 1993, police detained almost 1000 English fans but fewer than 100 of them were accused of serious offence after four days, of street violence in Amsterdam and Rotterdam a head of the world cup qualifying match between Netherlands and England.

In 1993, Turkish police detained 133 rowdy Manchester United fans who rampaged through Istanbul hotel. Six of fans, described by police as ring leaders, were later arrested.

2.2 Theoretical Frame Work for Violence

Adedaja (2005) in his paper presentation on violence in competitive sport highlighted a number of theories for sport violence such theoretical analysis would be very good framework for understanding of the underlying factors for violence in sport.

Biological Theory:- This contend that man is biologically organized to behave in hostile manner. He possesses aggressive instinct which utilitarian values. Destructive instincts motivate man's behavior under environmental stress. Therefore man's aggressive tendencies are where not of instructional. These instincts are exhibited in sport.

Frustration Aggressive Theory:- that violence represent an unfulfilled need which produced frustration result in aggressive the degree of aggressive and consequence the amount or violence. In competition on effect to succeed may be frustrated by opponent, spectators, or official thereby resulting on aggressive or violence.

Collective Behavior Theory:- Collective behavior is regarded as non-institutionalized activities that are both cause and consequence of their change in established in order. In relation to sport, fan and spectators are seen as conventional ground composed by established norms. When these norms are perceived to be broken or impinged upon, outburst of emotion resulting in violence.

Sub-Cultural Violence Theory:- This theory postulate that violence is learned behavior, acquired through the process of socialization. Therefore violence will occur in a culture where violence is encouraged. Such competition such as in sport where effort is been made to secure, some values rewards, incentive or honors.

Structural Violence Theory: – Theory content that there is a tender for one group to dominant another with subsequent exploitative practices. In such a situation, the threat of violence or potential for violence are usually sufficient to keep the dominated group in its pace. In sporting competition, this is evident where home team uses all potential as is disposal to oppress the away team. Similarly, the occurrence of riot and unruly act in sport killed the spirit of sportsmanship this subjecting the aim and objective of sports to great ridicules.

Gladue (1977) opined on NTA Network service that “Hooliganism is one single problem that will meet spent as we know today. This completely neglected the spirits of sportsmanship and the coordinational relationship. It is supposed to generate among people. Indeed the entertainment factors, character training and social workers in sport almost threatened than any other purpose it should serve”.

2.3 Causes of Violence in Competitive Sports

Sport Centre worldwide have experienced and still experiencing the incidence of sport violence. This therefore called for more attention to the problem of violence, which is threatening the sport environment. According to Adedoja (2005) from this theoretical framework for violence in sports, have postulated that man is inherently and instinctually aggressive in nature. Encounters frustration in competition aggressive in nature. Learn violence through a process of socialization. Moves against opponent for self-presentation so as to succeed. He stated further that man acts in ways and manners postulated above them, there is need to ask ourselves out aim questions.

Firstly, who are the perpetrators of sport violence institutions level?

Secondly, what are the immediate and remote causes of sport violence?

The perpetrators of sports violence in competitive sports are spectators, officiating officials, competitors themselves and coaches. Adedoja quoted, to some extent both player and spectators have a tendency to set sport apart from other activities with amorality of it where

aggressiveness is part of the game and the individual can be completely self-centered while one duty of maintaining good conduct is placed on the referee.

Competitors

The competitors have a tendency to violence as a form of self-protection, provided no lasting injury to be inflicted upon or by participants, nevertheless injuries have become more frequent and severe in recent years. A player once said "I started playing Hockey because it's the sport where you can hit somebody and got away with it. (Adedoja, 1999). Each circumstance of competitors/athletics violence can be fit into one of the three categories; these include Brawling, Hazing, and Foul Play.

Brawling:- is the primary cause of athlete violence that will have an effect on the event venue. This situation occurs when the athletes are involved in violent situation among each other, spectators, game officials, or coaches. it can occurs during the games or in the time surrounding the game, and can often also place the venue staff in to a dangerous situation (fields, Collins and Comstock,2010).

Hazing:- Hazing will affect the athletes on the team; however it is generally an internal issue among the team and therefore can be found in form of both verbal and physical abuse. It occurs among teammates and has grown into a major challenge in competitive sport(wood, 2010).

Foul play:- foul play can controlled through rules, however is it addressed within the rules of the game. These situations occur when the player inflicted violent act upon one another throughout the cause of the game. Generally these situations are controlled by game officials, yet the situations are ruled by how the game officials interpret the act. These calls can lead to ensure act of violence if the athletes or fans feel as through a foul was either call unfairly, or not called when deserved.

Fans

Some of the worst examples of competitive sport violence occur among the fans watching an athletic contest. Every sport event is attended by individual who may instigate fan violence.

These are individuals who score high in the personality disposition of anger and physical aggression. These individuals are attracted to violence and fighting among fans, and exhibit a false belief about the willingness of other fans to join in act of violence (Muhammed, 2013). Motivated by socio-psychological factors fans result to copy act aggression when players are seen to get away with such acts so they act out of feeling that would be unacceptable in other contexts. Emotoshi (2007) stated that by psychological problems of losing prestige status or job, which may encourage violent in face of an impending defect. A coach may have been quoted saying to win in any sport you must learn to hate, for us to adversary someone to humiliate and disagree in front of our fans. He stated further the immediate cause as the following:-The nature of certain supporters of the games. Poor or biased officiating, Philosophy of mass media, Inadequate facilities and infrastructure, Political undertone and rivalry, Availability of been near sport area, Ignorance of players and spectators about the law governing the match.

2.4 Effect Violence in Competitive Sports

Incidence of violence acts in generally affecting the growth and development of sport in Kyenjojo district. The cost of these violent acts in both human and material terms is quite enormous. In (2015) Kisojo sub county playground was chosen as a venue for the district cup and this was because serious violence that occurred in a match between Butiiti and KTC Basketball teams in the quarter final of the competition. It stated after the referee accepted a good scored by Butiiti players that anxious supporters of KTC cannot wait for the game to end but rush into field and beat up the referee, even the little police provided as securities and their cannot save the situation any longer, resulting to the injuries of the players, spectator's and other officials.

No one out research study or commission of inquiry has come out with an all-embracing solution to sport violence, the psychological, social administrative and other causes. characteristic and ethnology of violence as fully described the complexity of problem, virtually every individual who is directly related to sports participation, organization and spectatorship must bear the Consequence of whatever happens on the play fields in spite of the reported cause of violence; sport will continue to be strong weapon in fore going unity among nations and in building the desired positive values, fairly play and the development of

sportsmanship in sports, in order not to destroy the aesthetic values of sports, all the concept of *winning at all cost* must be de-emphasized.

2.5 Methods of controlling violence in competitive sports

Adedoja (2005) said violence can be checked minimize or reduce in competitive sports by taking positive measures such measures are:

Good officiating

Matches, game or event should be handed by competent qualified and natural official. Officiating officials should keep abreast of the latest development in the sport they are holding.

Minimize the tangible rewards

Sport competition should devoid of great reward and prize such as cost and properties. Emphasis should be placed on certificate, medals and trophies. Such reduction in tangible rewards will minimize and cut throat competition and may eliminate the philosophy of must win at all cost.

Educate the fans

Violence behavior of sport fans are sometime sported off by ignorance and partial knowledge of rules and regulation in certain sports. There is need to educate the fans and supporters through mass media, talk and conference of sport organize promoter and administrators.

Improve facilities for sports

In sporting events, there should be separate stand for rival supporters, club or spectators. Such arrangement will check away contact if firing hurriedly charged atmosphere. Effort should be made to eliminate crowded and suffocation condition that are proving to stress and violence.

Inculcating the spirit of sportsmanship

School and institution should indicate the spirit of sportsmanship by rewarding good performance for greater victory. Good sportsmanship and woman of year should not be based

on number of goal, medal and like but good behavior exhibit through the season. Non bonafide player should never be used for competition.

Good media reporting and coverage

Mass media should play a positive role by resisting sectionalism and concentration coverage of sporting activities. Media should not continue to portray sport as war symbols nor over evaluated victory. Media should help to expose abuse in sport. It is part of the media to educate the public on rules and techniques of various sports. Television in particular should be reminder to the competitor that what he does seen by millions of people and whether he likes it or not he is an influential example of desirable behavior sportsmanship like conduct to the youth and sports lovers.

Increasing gate fees

In sports like soccer, hockey basketball and the like that are the prone to violence, their amount of gate fees should be raised to price out certain category of fans thereby reducing the size of crowd. The smaller crowd the lesser the possibility of violence.

Provision of adequate security

Security men should be available at all competition venues to main strategic position so as to ensure the safety of spectators, competitors and officials. Other security is the demarcation between the spectators and competitors as to reduce and remove easy contact or interaction that can lead to violence.

Good organization

There should be adequate contest for participant in term of accommodation, feeding and participation; conducive atmosphere will remove unnecessary stress on the competitors.

Ban on sales of alcohol and drugs

The sale of alcohol and drugs either in sporting arena or its environment should be totally discouraged or banned. A part from the fact that alcohol and cigarette can easily promote violence, the empty bottle contends can end the like may serve as really implement for use in case of violence. Aggressive behavior in spectators can probably be caused by excessive drinking or drugs abuse. Measures can be taken to ban the sale or consumption of strong drinks or drugs at sport arena.

CHAPTER THREE

METHOD AND PROCEDURE OF DATA COLLECTION

3.0 Introduction

This chapter contains the method and procedure that were used in collection of the information (Data) for the study.

3.1 Research design.

Through the main purpose of this research project is to find out the causes and possible solution of violence in competitive sports in Kyenjojo district. Data collection was done quantitatively and two methods of collecting data were used these were the questionnaire and interviews.

The sample design was by random selection. Data was analyzed using the percentage method

3.2 Research Instrument

The instrument used for this research work will be interview and questionnaires which were designated by the researcher. Self-report questionnaires were mainly used to collect data on the causes of violence in competitive sports. The decision to use both was based on their relative advantage, though together enough information; there also enable the researcher to cover a much larger sample or population with relative ease.

It was in the realization of the advantage of the questionnaire and nature of our research topic that this approach was used. The researcher also realized that some of the response required personal opinion of the people involved and the questionnaire methods was introduce to allow individual privacy.

The questionnaire was divided into 3 parts; Part A; Background information (age, sex' etc,) Part B:For officials, coaches, and sports administrators, Part C; For spectators and business people. These approaches were used to meet the demand of the research work. The interview method was used to allow the researcher to have a quick response because when questionnaire were issued to some officials that they took a long time before. Responding some event tend misplaced them. The researcher is to carry and distribute the questionnaire to the various respondents.

3.3 Population of the Study

The population of this study includes coaches, sport officials, players, sport administration, fans, and businessmen; it was selected randomly after long period of careful study. The researcher covered a population of 150 respondents intending to obtain at least 100 distributed as shown below:

Coaches 15

Sport Official 12

Players 30

Businessman/woman 10

Sport Administrators 13

Spectators 25

3.4 Data collection procedure

Data was collected according to the following procedures: First the questionnaire was adopted and subjected to comments from colleagues and research advisors for validity and reliability. Following this, clarity of the contents of the questionnaire was checked in light with the objectives. After designing tools to collect data for the study, a pilot study was carried out on 10 respondents. The results obtained showed high validity and reliability.

3.5 Study area

The study was conducted in Kyenjojo district, in the western region of Uganda 246km from Kampala. This district has 10 teams that participate in the district league. However have no player on the national team. This research covered 4 clubs. That is Butiiti FC, Kisojo FC, KTC FC and Kihuura FC.

3.6 Variables of the study.

- Independent variables

Violence

- Dependent variables

Causes of violence (poor officiating, drugs, security etc.)

3.7 Sample and sampling technique

Butiiti FC, Kisojo FC, KTC FC and Kihuura FC were chosen because of two reasons:

First, they are among the first 5 teams on the district league

Secondly, they have many incidences of violent acts.

The district contains 10 teams that participate in the district league (K DFA). They are grouped according to the 3 constituencies in the district each contributing 1 team with an exception of Mwenge central constituency which contributed 2 teams because of its big size.

CHAPTER FOUR

4.1 Data analysis

The purpose of this research project is to investigate the causes and possible solution of violence in competitive sports in Kyenjojo district. The researcher was able to produce and distribute 150 questionnaires in which only 100 were able to be returned to the researcher.

However, data were analyzed and interpreted accordingly having used questionnaire distributed to the various respondents. The results were analyzed using percentage methods and each question is mentioned first followed by a table and the analysis of the table.

PART A: BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Table 1: Age

Age	Frequency	Percentage
18-25	10	10%
25-30	15	15%
30-35	25	25%
35-Above	50	50%
Total	100	100%

The above table reveal that 10% of the respondents are in age bracket 18 – 25years, 15% are 25 – 30, 25% of the respondents are age 30 – 35 and 50% of the respondents are 35 and above. According to the finding of the researcher understand that the highest percentage of the respondents are matured people probably been engaged in sport for a longtime.

Table 2: Sex

Sex	Frequency	Percentage
Male	82	82%
Female	18	18%
Total	100	100%

The table above shows that 82% of the respondents are male and only 18% of the respondents is female. According to the finding the researcher is made to understand that majority of the people engage in competitive sports in Kyenjojo district are male while female are not interested in the game or very few are interested.

Table 3: Have you ever participated inactive sport?

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	77	77%
No	23	23%
Total	100	100%

The above table indicates that 77% of the respondents have participated in active sport and 23% of the respondents have not participated in active sport so they will be able to outline the causes and possible solution to violence in sports.

Table 4: Which of the following official do you belong to?

Status	Frequency	Percentage
Coaches	15	15%
Sport Official	12	12%
Players	30	30%
Businessman/woman	10	10%
Sport Administrators	13	13%
Spectators	25	25%
Total	100	100%

The above table shows that 15% of the respondents are coaches of various sports, 12% of the respondents are sports officials and 30% also are players of various sports while 10% are businessmen/women, 13% of the respondents are sports administrators and 25% are spectators of various sporting events. The table above made the researcher to understand that 30% of the respondents which are the highest percentage are players who by all means are involved by the sport, following by 25% are spectators of various sporting events, while 15% are coaches

who also take part in the game ,and also 13% are sport administrators who contributed a lot in the realization of the game and 12% sport officials in various sports, 10% are businessmen/women whose also are contributed as spectators or supporters.

PART B: For Officials, Coaches, Players, and Sport Administrators

Table (5) Do lack of adequate security personnel causes violence in sports?

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
True	73	73%
False	27	27%
Total	100	100%

The above table revealed that security personnel causes violence in competitive sports through the analyses and interpretation of data and the responses from the subject 73%out of the respondent strongly agreed while 27% disagreed. According to the finding the researcher is made to highest percentage made them to believe insufficient security is matter major cause of violence in competitive sport. On the other hand 27% on the respondent that disagreed in the fact, say lacking adequate security personnel is not a cause of violence in competitive sport.

Table (6) Do interpretation of the rules of the game by spectators causes violence in sport?

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
True	72	72%
False	28	28%
Total	100	100%

The table above shows that 72% of the respondent by the idea interpretation of the rules of game by the spectators causes violence in competitive sport while 28% say no they did not agree the interpretation of the rules of the game by spectators causes violence in competitive sport.

The finding revealed by the researcher that 72% of the respondents which is the highest percentage of the table testified that spectators that interpret the rules of the game causes violence in competitive sport followed by 28% of the respondents who said to be no interpretation of the rules of the game by spectators does not cause violence in competitive sport.

Table {7} Do poor officiating by the officiating officials cause violence in sport?

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
True	90	90%
False	10	10%
Total	100	100%

The above table is shows clear case of poor officiating as a cause for violence behavior during competition; the table indicated that 90% out of respondents strongly agreed 10% disagreed. The researcher is made to understand that 90% which is the highest percentage of the table believed that poor officiating cause violence in school competition sport followed by 10% who does not agree that poor officiating cause violence competitive sport in Kano metropolis.

Table {8} Do lack of adequate knowledge of the game cause violence in sport?

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
True	65	65%
False	35	35%
Total	100	100%

In the above 65% of the respondent agree that lack of knowledge of the game cause violence in school competitive while 35% of the respondent disagreed. The table above made the researcher to understand the lack of knowledge of the game cause violence. Some of the respondent believed that an individual who does not have the knowledge of the game may misinterpret the game leading to violence.

Table {9} Do winning at all cost attitude causes violence in sport?

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
True	87	87%
False	13	13%
Total	100	100%

The above table reveals 87% out of respondent strongly agreed,13% disagreed. According to finding 87% which is the highest percentage made the researcher to believe that the winning at all cost principle during competitive sport is the major contributing factor for our break of, violence while 13% disagree.

Table {10} Does drug abuse by fans causes violence in sport?

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
True	80	80%
False	20	20%
Total	100	100%

The indication from the table had made it that actually drug abuse by fans encourage violence act in sport competitive due to the responses from the subject 80% agreed while 20% disagreed. According to finding 80% that is the highest percentage made the researcher to believe that drug abuse attitude causes violence in competitive sport followed by20% of the respondent which is the lowest who do not testified with the fact.

Table {11} Do organizational inefficiency of sport administrators causes violence in sport?

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
True	70	70%
False	30	30%
Total	100	100%

On the above the table 70% of the respondents agreed fully gives their consent to the idea that organizational inefficiency of sport administrators, while 30% of the respondents disagree with the idea. According to finding above revealed to the researcher that 70% of the respondents which is the highest testified that organizational inefficiency by sport administrators causes violence in competitive sport, followed by 30% of the respondents who disagree with the fact.

Table {12} Lack of adequate knowledge of crowd control security personnel

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
True	65	65%
False	35	35%
Total	100	100%

The table above shows that 65% of the respondents agree that lack of adequate knowledge of crowd control by the security personnel causes violence in sport, while 35% of the respondents disagree with the fact. The finding above revealed the researcher that 65% of the respondents which is the highest testified that lack of adequate knowledge of crowd control by security personnel causes violence in sport followed by 35% of the respondents which is the lowest who do not testified with the fact.

Table {13} Do display of unsportsmanship behavior causes violence in sport?

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
True	85	85%
False	15	15%
Total	100	100%

Responses obtained from the study of table above indicate that 85 of respondents agreed, while 15 disagreed that make made it clearly that display of unsportsmanship attitude by players is a major contributing act of violence in competitive sport in Kyenjojo district..

PART C: For Spectators and Businessman/woman

Table {14} Do you think if spectators should have an adequate knowledge of the game there will be no violence in sport?

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
True	75	75%
False	25	25%
Total	100	100%

The above table indicates that 75% of the respondents say yes that if spectators should have an adequate knowledge of the game there will be no violence in sports, while 25% of the respondents say no. According to the finding the researcher were made to understand that 75% of the respondents which is the highest testified that if spectators should have adequate knowledge of the game there will be no violence in competitive sport followed by 25% who disagree with the fact.

Table {15} Do you think if adequate security personnel are provided during sport meeting there will be no violence in sport?

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
True	66	66%
False	34	34%
Total	100	100%

In the above table 66% of the respondent shows that if adequate security personnel are provided during sport meeting prevent the occurrence of violence in competitive sport. The researchers understand this, due to the fact that 66% of the respondent say yes followed 34% who say no.

Table {16} Do you think if drugs addicted are disqualified for participation in sport activities, there will be no violence in sport?

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	65	65%
No	35	35%
Total	100	100%

The above table revealed that 65% of the respondent accepted that if drug addict are disqualified from participating in sports, there will be no violence. While 35% of the respondent disagreed the fact According to finding above 65% of therespondents which is the highest percentage made the researcher to understand that if those taken drugs are disqualified or are not allowed to take part in sporting activities there will be no violence, followed by 35% of the respondents who do not agree with the fact.

Table {17} Do you think if the spectators should allow the referees and his assistance alone to interpret the rule of the game there will be no violence in sport?

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	75	75%
No	25	25%
Total	100	100%

In the data shows above revealed that 75%of the respondents say yes if spectators should allowed the referee and his assistance alone to interpret the rules of the game there will be no violence in school sport. While 25% of the respondents say there will still be violence even if the spectators should allowed the referee and his assistance alone to interpret the rules of the game. According to the finding the researcher is made to understand that 75% of the respondent which Is the highest testified that is spectators should allowed therefore and his assistance alone to interpret the rules of the game there will be no violence followed by 25% who say no.

Table {18} Do you think that if winning a tall cost attitude is discourage there will be no violence?

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	80	80%
No	20	20%
Total	100	100%

The table above shows that 80%of the respondents agree that if winning at all cost attitude should be discourage there will be no violence in competitive sports, while 20%of the respondent say no. According to the finding in table 18 above the researcher is made to understand that 80% of the respondents revealed that if winning at all cost attitude should be discourage there will be no violence followed by 20% who say no discourage of winning at all cost attitude will not stop violence.

Table {19} Do you think if officiating officials should be fair in their judgment there will be no violence in sport?

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	90	90%
No	10	10%
Total	100	100%

The table above revealed that 90% of the respondents say yes that if officiating officials referee should fair in their judgment there will be no violence in school sport. In the finding above the researcher is made to believe that if official {referee} should be fair in their judgment there will be no violence in competitive sports due to the fact in table 19. 90% of the respondents testified that followed by 10% of the respondent who says no.

Table {20} Do you think if sport administrators organize sport meeting well, there will be no violence in sport.

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	67	67%
No	33	33%
Total	100	100%

The above table indicates that 67% of the respondents believe that if sport administrators organized meeting well there will be no violence in competitive, followed by 33% of the respondent who disputed the fact say there will be still be violence.

Table {21} Do you think adequate knowledge of crowd control by the security personnel can minimize eradicates violence.

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	87	87%
No	13	13%
Total	100	100%

In the table above the data that 87% of the respondents agreed that adequate knowledge of crowd control by the security personnel can eradicate violence in sport followed by 13% of the respondents who disputed that adequate knowledge of the crowd control by the security personnel cannot minimize or curtailed violence in sport.

Table {22} Do you think if the players demonstrate sportsmanship attitude there will be no violence in school sport?

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	83	83%
No	17	17%
Total	100	100%

The above revealed that 83% of the respondents agreed that if players demonstrate sportsmanship attitude there will be no violence in competitive sport, while 17% of the respondents says no even if players demonstrate sportsmanship attitude there will be violence According to the finding the researcher is made to understand that if players should demonstrate sportsmanship attitude there will be no violence that is according to the finding in table 22. Where 83% of the respondents which is the highest percentage followed by 17% of the respondents who disputed the fact say that even if the players demonstrate sportsmanship attitude, there will still be violence in sport.

4.2 Ethical considerations.

Initial letter of permission was taken from Kampala International University, college of education and submitted to the concerned body. Participation was voluntary and the researcher was explaining the purpose of the study to every participant and obtained informed consent before beginning the questionnaire filling. Participants fill the questionnaire privately and all necessary precautions were taken to maintain confidentiality during the information collection. And also cultures or traditional values of the study were taken into consideration.

4.3 Limitations and Delimitations of the study

4.3.1 Limitation of the Study.

- ❖ The Researcher work has the following limitations although relevant, but may not significantly affect the study.
- ❖ The research work lack sufficient equipment, materials to stand of the test of the time likewise attitude of the respondents to the questionnaire are bad.
- ❖ Time constrain: The time provided for this research work is limited and so made researcher to rush things.
- ❖ Inability to get files record of various violence in Kyenjojo District from sport council.
- ❖ Difficulty in locating some of the subject selected for interviews and record

4.3.2 Delimitations of the Study.

The cause of violence in competitive sports is a worldwide issue prevalent in both District and national competitive sports, but for a better understanding which is necessary for the effective prevention of violence in competitive sports, the problem has to be viewed and studied within the context of a particular area. It would be in this regard that the study of these causes of violence in competitive sport is limited to Kyenjojo District, even within the district, is limited to 4 selected sub counties within the that is Kisojo, Butiiti, KTC and Kihuura sub counties.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION ANDRECOMMENDATION

5.1 Summary

From the foregoing chapter, it is clearly interested that importance of carrying out hits research work was basically to find out the causes and possible solution to violence in competitive sport in Kyenjojo district. For this purpose about 150 questionnaires were printed and distributed to coaches, sport officials, players, sport administrators etc within the locality in which only 100 were return to the researcher.

The study was therefore carried out due to the incidence of violence always occur during competitive sports in the locality. After knowing the causes, appropriate measure are hoped to be taken to minimize or rather eradicate the act of violence in competitive sports in Kyenjojo district in particular, the state and the nature as a whole.

5.2 Conclusion

From the data collected and analyzed in chapter four the following conclusion can be made with regard to the purpose of the study.

1. Lack of adequate security personnel in stadium is a major factor that causes violence in competitive sports.
2. Players and spectators that take drugs causes violence, making it predominate factor that causes violence in competitive sports.
3. Organizational inefficiency of sport administrators also causes violence in competitive sports.
4. Interpretation of the rules of the game by spectators is another factor that causes violence in competitive sports.
5. Display of unsportsmanship behavior is another factor that causes violence competitive sports.

These are among those of the factor that causes violence in competitive sports. And finally the researcher is appealing to those concerned to use the measure recommended in order to minimize or eradicate the incidence of violence in Kano metropolis in particular, the state and the nation as a whole.

5.3 Recommendation

After much consideration on the study, the researcher recommends the following solution to eradicate and minimize the act of violence in competitive sport in Kyenjojo district, and the country in general.

Minimize/Eradicate Violence by Athletes Young athletes must be provided with models of non-aggressive and violence but effective assertive behavior.

Athletes who engage in violence acts must be severely penalized. The penalty or punishment that athlete receives for an act of violence must be greater punitive value than the potential reinforcement received for committing the act.

In addition to receiving punishment for acts of violence, athletes should receive rewards and praise for showing restraint and patience in emotionally charged situations.

Minimize/Eradicate violence by fans Potential trouble makers should be closely supervised. Fans with a history of violence and fighting should be identified and denied a admission into play arena.

The sale, distribution, and use of any drug substance at sporting event should be limited and controlled.

Athletic events should be promoted and encouraged as family affairs.

The media can promote responsible behavior on the part of the fans by not glamorizing acts of aggression.

As with athletes and coaches, fans violence must be swiftly and severely punished.

In addition to the above recommendations, the violence in competitive sports in Kyenjojo district can also be minimized or eradicated through the following:

There have to be adequate knowledge of crowd control the security personnel with this security will determine the number of spectators to be allowed into the stadium so that they can be able to control them.

Players should demonstrate spirit of sportsmanship attitude during competitive sports.

Officiating officials i.e. the referees and his assisters should be fair in their judgments in order to keep peace in the sports arena.

The winning at all cost attitudes demonstrate by players should be discouraged.

This use to take drugs during match should be banned from participating in any competitive sports.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX A: INTRODUCTION LETTER

Kampala International University

P.o. Box 20000

Kampala.

27/11/2017

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

Sir/Madam

REINTRODUCTION LETTER FOR MR. AMANYIRE DANIEL BSE/46126/151/DU

This is to introduce to you the bearer of this letter, Mr. Amanyire Daniel a student at Kampala International University who is conducting his research on the causes of Violence in Competitive Sports in Kyenjojo district.

This letter therefore purposes to request you to allow him carry out the research by availing him with the necessary resources to gather the required information.

Your positive response is highly welcome.

Yours faithfully

.....

Mr. Okurut Ignatius

Supervisor

APPENDIX B: QUATIONNAIRE

KAMPALA INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY

I am a student of Kampala International University in the names of **Amanyire Daniel**, Registration number; **BSE/46126/151/DUP** pursuing a Bachelor of Science with Education. The purpose of this research is purely academic as partial fulfillment for the award of the above mentioned qualification. Feel free to supply relevant information since it will be considered confidential. Your cooperation for the same shall be highly appreciated.

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do not write your name any whereon this paper.
2. Circle the correct alternative using a pen
3. Fill part A and either B or C according to where you belong.

PART A:BACKGROUND INFORMATION

1. Age

- A. 18 – 25
- B. 25 – 30
- C. 30 – 35
- D. 35 –above

2. Sex

- A. Male
- B. Female

3. Have you ever participated in active sport?

- A. Yes
- B. No

4. Which of the following official do you belong to?

- A. Status
- B. Coaches
- C. Sport Official
- D. Players
- E. Businessman/woman
- F. Sport Administrators
- G. Spectators

PART B: For Officials, Coaches, Players, and Sport Administrators

1. Do lack of adequate security personnel causes violence in sports?

- A. True
- B. False

2. Do interpretation of the rules of the game by spectators causes violence in sport?

- A. True
- B. False
- C. Total

3. Do poor officiating by the officiating officials cause violence in sport?

- A. True
- B. False
- C. Total

3. Do lack of adequate knowledge of the game cause violence in sport?

- A. True
- B. False

4. Do winning at all cost attitude causes violence in sport?

- A. True
- B. False

5. Does drug abuse by fans causes violence in sport?

- A. True
- B. False

6. Do organizational inefficiency of sport administrators causes violence in sport?

- A. True
- B. False

7. Lack of adequate knowledge of crowd control security personnel

- A. True
- B. False

8. Do display of unsportsmanship behavior causes violence in sport?

- A. True
- B. False

PART C: For Spectators and Businessman/woman

1. Do you think if spectators should have an adequate knowledge of the game there will be no violence in sport?

- A. Yes
- B. No

2. Do you think if adequate security personnel are provided during sport meeting there will be no violence in sport?

- A. True
- B. False

3. Do you think if drugs addicted are disqualified for participation in sport activities, there will be no violence in sport?

- A. Yes
- B. No

4. Do you think if the spectators should allow the referees and his assistance alone to interpret the rule of the game there will be no violence in sport?

- A. Yes
- B. No

5. Do you think that if winning at all cost attitude is discourage there will be no violence?

- A. Yes
- B. No

6. Do you think if officiating officials should be fair in their judgment there will be no violence in sport?

A. Yes

B. No

7. Do you think if sport administrators organize sport meeting well, there will be no violence in sport.

A. Yes

B. No

8. Do you think adequate knowledge of crowd control by the security personnel can minimize eradicates violence.

A. Yes

B. No

9. Do you think if the players demonstrate sportsmanship attitude there will be no violence in school sport?

A. Yes

B. No