

Comparison of factors Related to Aggression in Professional Taekwondo Players and Semi-professional Work and Sociological Analysis of their Religious Beliefs

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Abstract: Behavioural scientists such as Freudian-Florence believe that aggression is a behaviour rooted in human nature. These two believe that aggression as a latent force in humans has a hydraulic state that gradually becomes compacted and compressed in the individual, and eventually needs to be discharged. Aggression is a common phenomenon that athletes often deal with directly or indirectly. Rarely can you find a topic that is as significant as aggression and violence in sports. Explaining the causes and behaviour of violence in humankind is often the subject of research in sociology. In this study, the problem was studied between 300 professional and semi-professional taekwondo athletes in two groups of 150 people. Finally, the aggression model of professional taekwondo practitioners was analysed sociologically. The method used in this study is a survey method that is described and aims to show a picture of the conditions or phenomena studied to know more about the conditions in the participants. In fact, the goal is to find the relationship between the predictor variable and the criterion for trying to explain the variations in variable orientation. Finally, among the types of aggression, verbal aggression was higher among professional athletes and the rest of the types of aggression did not differ much. Also, there was no significant relationship between the component of religious beliefs and aggression.

Keywords: Athletes, Professional, Taekwondo, Verbal Aggression, Physical Aggression, religious beliefs.

Introduction

As social beings, human beings maintain their interpersonal relationships on a large scale with other people (Bartholomew 2009). The study of aggression in sports is important for a number of reasons. Aggression is a general phenomenon that athletes often deal with directly or indirectly. Rarely can you find a topic that is as significant as aggression and violence in sports. Courage involves defending rights or belongings or expressing desires and aspirations. People usually consider a person with courage to be aggressive, while someone who defends his right is bold and not aggressive. Boys are more aggressive than girls. This difference is seen in most cultures and in almost all ages, as well as in most animals (Salahshour 2011). Aggression may be physical, verbal, or a violation of the rights of others. These psychologists have distinguished between instrumental aggression and hostile aggression (Pan 2005 and Craig 2006).

Explaining the causes and behavior of violence in humankind is often the subject of research in sociology. Social developments around the world over the past centuries have had a profound effect on the cultural structure of different societies. Violence is a form of abuse that uses physical or non-physical force to impose one's will on others. A group of behavioral scientists, such as Florida and Florence, believe that aggression is a behavior rooted in human nature. Violence can happen as a result of anger.

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Any behavior that is intended to cause harm to a single finder is considered a violent act. Some researchers have suggested that public media may lead to youth violence. Violence includes a variety of categories that need to be considered in its definition (Sunderland 2014). There is a group of aggressive behaviors that harm others and can potentially harm them. Aggression may be physical (kicking-kicking-biting) or verbal (shouting, hurting) or violating the rights of others (forcing something). Its downside is that it involves a lot of behavior that may not normally be considered aggression. In other words, violence, aggression, and the view that they are defined in terms of social interaction, can be attributed to social phenomena (Timori 2012).

This phenomenon can affect people in different societies, such as age, gender, race, ethnicity, social class, subconscious, different cultures, and in any society, they can take different forms. The study of aggression in sports is important for a number of reasons. Social science researchers often argue that sport is a reflection of society as a whole. That being said, small world sports are a larger community. Sometimes aggressive behaviors are caused by a feeling of insecurity, in fact, this behavior is a defensive response to the insecurity situation in which it is located (Mahmoudinia, 2019). Unfortunately, overcoming the violent behavior of many players today is a major issue in sports competitions. As social beings, human beings maintain their interpersonal relationships on a large scale with other people (Bartholomew 2009). Violence can occur consciously or unconsciously. Analyzing the causes of violent behavior in human beings is often the subject of research in sociology-related sciences, including sports sociology. Scientists agree that violence is inherent in humankind. Aggression is a tool. Behavior in order to achieve a specific goal and hostile aggression Behavior in order to harm others, most aggression among young athletes is of the "instrumental" type (Mohammadi, 2006). Aggression can increase aggression. Aggression can cause intense stress and provide temporary relief for the victim, but its end is usually unsatisfactory. Some researchers have suggested that public media may lead to youth violence. Violence includes a variety of categories that need to be considered in its definition (Bushman, 2010; Brewer, 2001). Violence in professional sports, in its present form, first appeared in the 1960s in the field of professional competition in Britain, and has since spread to other countries (Berkowiz, 2003).

Murder and violence were once considered professional sports in the United Kingdom, but over the past two decades, the phenomenon has spread to many European countries, including Germany, the Netherlands, Italy, the United Kingdom, Belgium and the United States, as well as the United States and Latin America. (Sunderland 2014; Beckham, 2006). In fact, a significant portion of professional fans who have been labeled as thugs enjoy fighting and engaging at least as much as watching a professional competition (Dual 2011). Therefore, violence in its various dimensions, including sports, is one of the sociological cases that due to different angles and different age groups, sexuality, etc., is one of the significant cases, the study of which has gained a special place in recent decades. The question is, what are the results of comparing the factors associated with aggression in taekwondo men with professional and semi-professional work and the sociological analysis of your religious beliefs in them, and this article will examine it.

Theoretical Foundations

An important factor in thuggery is the production of violence in the environment, which has a specific cultural subculture, and that any kind of cognition of this dilemma must pay attention to the clarification of complex loopholes of events, and then to produce such violence at the outset. (Bartholomew and Anderson and Benjamin 2005). The cultural model is set in a historical perspective that, inspired by Norbert Elias's "Civilization Scan" theory, focuses on the gradual but unbalanced mix of working class youth and youth in the process, as well as in the process. They don't get involved, but they do tend to watch professional competitions (Bartlow 2005, Anderson 2008). According to Elias, in societies with a relatively constant monopoly on the use of physical power, not only elites but also the general public are generally protected from sudden attacks and violent attacks on their personal lives. At the same time, most people in society are required to suppress and control their aggressive and violent tendencies toward others. This condition is passed on to parents and children through the community (Berkoitz 2003). At the same time, formal and many other forms of violence are gradually being pushed to the

"behind the scenes," and violent actions are causing concern and concern among people in such societies (Samani, 2005). Eiseng argues that there is a relationship between personality traits such as extroversion and deviant behavior. The extrovert is an adventurous and arrogant person who reacts quickly (Rostami et al., 2009, Hemmati, 2000). He tends to be aggressive, he gets angry quickly. Rudd (Schulton, 2013), his emotions are out of control. He acts without hesitation (American Psychological Association 2000 and Nasri 2006). The individual's psychological organization reacts to any threatening factor, and usually one of the most common reactions to insecurity is aggression. It also attacks and destroys the failure of the central core of the human personality. Lack of good mood due to some mental illnesses and crises caused by puberty and some behavioral characteristics of people such as anxiety and excitement, feelings of inferiority, pride and... cause aggression (Rahmati, 2003; Shabani 2006 Hosseini, 1999). Some of the factors influencing this are family factors. These factors include: a) Parents' attitudes toward the child's needs: Usually, a child who sees his or her favorite items and toys in the other person's hand is aroused and, at the top of it, even becomes violent. Experience has shown that if a person's expectations and expectations are always met in childhood, he or she will become more angry and aggressive than those whose expectations and expectations have not been met (Derakhshanpour). D) The effect of aggressive behavior: Some people do not expose the aggression of the day-to-day aggression, but because of it, they know their own courage and strength. These people consider their aggressive actions to be justified and even necessary for others. E) Encouraging aggressive behavior: In cases where aggressive behavior by parents and others causes positive reinforcement and stabilization of this behavior. Sometimes we encounter parents or peers who, under the pretext of teaching self-defense to the child, say "don't eat," "don't eat," and so on, who clearly encourage and encourage aggression instead of showing reasonable behavior toward personal situations. F) Punishment of parents and educators:

Parents and educators who are angry about the child's aggression and violence are also aggressive and do not react to the increase in behavior and effectiveness.

Some of these factors are environmental factors. Factors surrounding human life can affect or exacerbate aggression and alleviate or alleviate it. Some of these factors include: A. Living at very high altitudes and malnutrition; research conducted among the Indians of the Kola tribe in Mial Andorropro, known as the most aggressive human on earth, points out that the tribe's aggression has three reasons: a) living in very high altitudes, lack of food, and ultimately poor nutrition. B: Chewing coca leaves, which contain cocaine and narcotics, temporarily make consumers feel relaxed, but the effects of long-term use are detrimental to metabolism. A: The normality of aggression may be considered "normative" behavior in a society, so it is comparable to societies that do not have such a situation (Max C. 2011). B) Strengthening aggression due to socio-cultural harms is sometimes reinforced by war or other factors of aggression in society. Obviously, in such a situation, aggression is more often seen in thoughts with the imagination and actions of people in that society because society Timely and spatial requirements make it necessary to cultivate it. C) Social observation, observation of events and happenings that occur in society, such as social conflicts, social restrictions, discrimination, injustices, etc., cause anger and aggression. And Machiavelli 2004). In this case, Murphy and his colleagues acknowledge that the accession process has been an important feature of twentieth-century British social history. During this process, major sections of the working class have moved closer to the prevailing and prevailing criteria and have distanced themselves from the criteria of street culture”(Hickman 2005). Thus, the researchers of the Leicester School in Explaining the Violence and Bullying of Professional Proponents of Inspiration, Inspired by Norbert Elias's Theory of Civilization Process Theory, look at the analysis of the process of analyzing social and historical analysis of this phenomenon. . According to the researchers, modern professional mobbing has intensified since the early 1960s, following Britain's social and economic shortcomings and the escalation of inequalities as examples of civilization. In this period, the rival teams supporting the professional and club clubs attacked each other with more intensity. Gradually, professional "respectable" fans turned a blind eye to the presence of thugs in the stadiums due to "violence" (Kalat 2008).

Research Methodology

Since the research method is closely related to the research topic, one of the research methods should be selected based on the research needs. With the two objectives of description and explanation used in this study, a cross-sectional survey method will be used. At the level of description, the purpose is to show a picture of the conditions or phenomena studied to know more about the conditions in the sample. At the analytical level, the goal is to find the relationships between the predictor variable and the criterion, and to try to explain the changes or variance of the dependent variable. The Bass and Perry Aggression Questionnaire (1992) was used in this study. The questionnaire contains 29 questions that assess the four behavioral factors of physical aggression (9 questions), verbal aggression (5 questions), anger (7 questions) and hostility (8 questions). These factors are under three motor or instrumental components (Physical and verbal aggression, emotional (anger) and cognitive (hostility) are classified. The validity of the main form of this questionnaire has been calculated by the creators of this questionnaire, which has been reported to be 0.80, 0.76, 0.72 and 0.72 for physical, verbal, anger and hostility factors, respectively. The score range in this questionnaire varies between 29 and 145. According to the federation's estimate, the statistical population of the athletes is about 1,000, so the sample size was about 300. In this study, the following three methods were used to collect data: documentary and library review, electronic resource search and field study.

Research Findings

In this study, the components studied are:

- Life expectancy component: Seven markers have been approved for this component. Also, load values indicate their acceptable value. The model has the desired fit. The results show that the markers used in the model are significant.
- Job Satisfaction Component: 5 markers have been approved for this component. Also, load values indicate their acceptable value. The results show that the model has the desired fit. The results show that the indicators used in the model are significant.
- Component of religious beliefs: 8 markers have been approved for this component. Also, load values indicate their acceptable value. The results in Table 4-8 show that the model has the desired fit. The markers used in the model are significant.
- Relative deprivation component:; 6 markers have been approved for this component. Also, load values indicate their acceptable value. The model has the desired fit. The markers used in the model are significant.
- Job security component: 6 indicators have been approved for this component. Also, load values indicate their acceptable value. The model has the desired fit. The markers used in the model are significant.
- Aggression measurement model: 14 markers have been approved for this component. Also, load values indicate their acceptable value. The model has the desired fit. The markers used in the model are significant

Conclusion

The information obtained from this study is based on aggression, which is the use of violence in both physical and verbal ways, and aggressive behavior is called violence and aggressive speech is called aggression. Marshall's argument is that the instinctual aggression hidden in the human race brings together individuals in groups. He denies the influence of social factors on the formation of such populations and argues that instinctual aggression exists in all human beings, both men and women, and in all societies and civilizations because of its innate nature. In this view, aggression is defined and considered as a useful and, in fact, functional aspect of human nature and one of the vital instincts. If there are useful social channels (such as sports activities or small fights) to guide and tolerate aggression, it is possible that aggression does not all contribute to increasing social cohesion in the community. Evidence suggests that although many club fans are drawn to mobsterism without prior intention, a group that forms the core of the mobster fights and aggression and marginalizes the margins of the 2012 tournament and is an integral part of the profession.

There is a significant difference between the two groups of professional and semi-professional athletes in the field of taekwondo, and there is more aggression in professionals. Regarding the variable of anger, which includes emotions that vary in intensity from mild agitation or harassment to extreme anger or insanity, and emotional-psychological-biological state, which in terms of intensity ranges from mild irritation or mild harassment to insane anger. Violence is severe and measured using 7 questions. There was no significant difference between the two groups. Physical aggression, which includes behaviors such as kicking, kicking, and biting, is also seen as observable behavior, and in the Bass and Perry Questionnaire, physical aggression, which includes nine items, did not differ significantly between the two groups. Verbal aggression, which can include: shouting, harassment, etc., which is examined with 5 items, was more common in professional athletes compared to non-professional groups. There is a significant difference between the two groups in terms of hostility, which often involves feelings of anger, but this concept includes a complex set of attitudes that provoke aggressive behavior toward destroying objects or harming others. In general, it can be concluded that Nasri and Damavandi (2006) have examined the relationship between personality traits and aggression in sports. Some of the results of this study are: a) fanatical spectators have more aggressive behavior, b) spectators with low self-esteem, feelings and more aggressive behavior, c) there is a positive relationship between emotional characteristics, extraversion and positive behavior. Evidence suggests that although many athletes are aggressively targeted without prior intention, a group that forms the core of the conflict is considered an unbroken professional part of 2012. Historical research by Dual and his colleagues suggests that professionalism has been the bedrock of local competition since the late nineteenth century, and that the associated violence is part of an old-fashioned idea associated with the sport. Parts of the lower strata of the working class that were accepted on the streets of the community were often exposed to patterns of aggression and violence that were highly esteemed by violent and oppressive individuals. In the words of Dual et al., Violence and disorder are the hallmarks of professional teammates, and most of the current acts of violence, bullying, and bullying in the professional arena are not new to the news, but to the media. Quoted from Dual 2006).

Bakhtiar et al. (2017) analyzed the potential aggression in climatic regions of Kurdistan province and stated that the study of the relationship between mental health and human behavior with climatic and climatic conditions is of interest to many researchers in behavioral and social sciences. The results showed that in Kurdistan province, the residents of cold regions have higher rates of total aggression, physical, verbal, anger and hostility than the inhabitants of tropical regions, and the rate of aggression in men is higher than women. Aggression is more common in men physically, while women are more likely to be verbal in aggression. In the hot and humid areas of the province, the rate of aggression was the type of anger and hostility in men. The results of the study of the effect of cultural factors with the component of religious beliefs with 8 indicators showed that religious beliefs do not have a significant effect on aggression and indicate the appropriate fit of the model. Therefore, the suggestions presented are as follows:

- 1- Paying attention to the type of exercise in its effect on violence., Comparison of the effects of mild and low intensity sports in the occurrence and effect of violence in future research., Investigating the change in hormone levels or quasi-hormones affecting violence Exercise in Women in Possible Changes in Violence, while examining the impact and relationship between exercise and violence at different ages, to conduct such research nationally and compare its results
- 2- Various cultural, political and social programs should be implemented in order to increase religious beliefs in professional taekwondo athletes.

Religious and cultural enthusiasm strengthens religious beliefs, and it is necessary to be creative in the face of the cultural invasion of Islamic society. In order to reduce social harms, we must try to increase religious, religious and cultural programs in society, because the weakening of religious beliefs has increased social harms. Holding educational and cultural camps, strengthening programs related to the promotion of prayer, implementing group awareness programs and some programs in the field of strengthening religious beliefs can play an effective role in this regard.

One of the most basic aspects of religion is religious rituals and behaviors, which play an important role in the reproduction of religious beliefs, both in the social dimension and in the individual dimension. The Islamic Revolution, which led to the revival of religion and its entry into all spheres of life of Iranian citizens, changed Islamic beliefs as well as attitudes toward religion, religious formations, religious institutions, and the modernization of society (Azad Armaki and Ghiasvand, 2002.) In our country, where the majority of the population are followers of Islam and the Shiite religion, religious rites and behaviors such as prayer and fasting, participation in ceremonies such as Tasua and Ashura, religious holidays, etc. are very important. The breadth, antiquity, and dynamism of these ceremonies and rituals in Iranian culture are such that it can be said that the social phenomenon in the country is less widespread (Jamshidiha and Ghobadi, 2007).

Young people, as an important group of audiences, are exposed to new media today, and it is natural that they are not immune from the influence of the media. In other words, young people are the most likely group to be affected by these developments. Young people are one of the greatest assets of any country and one of the most important concerns of every family is to score and grow committed and committed youth to the values of society. One of the manifestations of adherence to values, especially religious values, is participation in religious ceremonies and gatherings (participation in Friday prayers and congregational prayers, participation in the mourning of the Imams, holding glorious ceremonies and religious gatherings). Contact with religious values has a great impact on the formation of personality and forces young people to consider their existence as a part of the great world (Ahmadi, 1996: 61). Based on the above, it can be concluded that with the proper and purposeful use of new media such as radio and television and social networks and the production of incentive programs to increase the religious identity of society, we can expect to move towards improving the level of religiosity in society. Go ahead.

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