

# Available online at http://UCTjournals.com

# Iranian Journal of Social Sciences and Humanities Research

UCT . J. Soc. Scien. Human. Resear.(UJSSHR) 50-55 (2016)



# Investigate the relationship between mental health and social skills and emotional intelligence in athletes

# Atefeh Moshgani Farahani

Basic psychology graduate student at Azad University of Arak

# Original Article:

Received 22 July. 2016 Accepted 10 Aug 2016 Published 25 Sep. 2016

# **ABSTRACT**

The aim of this study was to investigate the relationship between mental health and social skills and emotional intelligence in athletes. The study sample included athletes engaged in sport club in Arak. In 1394. Statistaical sample include 265 athletes, which were selected by available methed. Data collection was carried by Goldenberg Metal health quesstinare, Watson social skills and Shate emotional intelligence. We were analysis Regression With use of KS's Statistical method. This research is very imporatnt because coaches in every sport and age group must have enought information about athlete's psychological situation. The use of emotional intelligence and social skills could create favorable outcome, so that moderating negative emotions and improves athlete's performance. Our results shows that there is positive relationship between mental health and emotional intelligence. There is signifacant and positive relation between sociall skill and emotinal intelligence.

# Keyword:

mental health, emotional intelligence, social skill, athlets.

<sup>\*</sup> Corresponding author: Moshgani Farahani

#### INTRODUCTION

Nowadays, human society faced with increasing the stresses of work and social interaction which threatened (endangered) public health, and quality of life. Anxiety and depression are the most significant result of this process. Not only, Anxiety and depression reduce life satisafaction; but also reduce individual's performance. Demographic studies have shown that anxiety and depression in people who have participated in sports activities is much lower (Moore et al., 2006; Stobi et al., 2007). The world health organization knows that mental health as a state of wellbeing that every one could realize their full potential, and could cooperate with community. Wikipedia, 2007 Aşkale, 1390, 9)Sport's psychologist, could control athlete's emotional by social skills and mental athlete's mantal statue is One of the important factor that affecting the match results. Especially, athlete's mental preparations is a set of sociall skills and there are many distinctive theoretical and effective model for them. (Quoted Abdul veneer 1981) In this sstudy, we are going to answer this qustion: Is it possible, found a relationship between mental health, sociall skill and emotional intelligence. Researches are still disagree on this issue.

#### 2-Literature Review

The proposed model includes three aspects of mental health as independent variables <u>and emotional intelligence and social skills as dependent variables.</u> In this section, introduces three variables and, then we provide a summary of the background and main applicants for each material.

# 2-1-Mental health

Mental health is one of the most important components of a healthy lifestyle which there are many factors involved in right or wring formation. WHO (1984), proposed three aspect of health, these includes, which the three dimensions are interdependent. these dimensions are: mental, physical and social health. The aim of mental health is to relieve the

negative emotions such as, anxiety, depression and disapponted.

Meyer, Syarvchy and Fvrgas (2002) belived that emotional intelligence is a subset of social intelligence; and they argue that the principle of sociall intelligence is emotinal capabilities; and actually this is basia of it

# 2-2-Emotional Intelligence

There are many definitions for intelligence. Generally, intelligence is learning capacity, integrity of knowledge, and the ablity to compromise with the environment. We gather a set of studies, ducument and evidence which has been prepared with psychological science, neurological, anthropology and cognitive science.

# 2-3-social skills

Social skills has many benefits for individual such as , mental health succeeded in communicating, and lack of such skills hane many negative results and leads psychological problems. Also, Barkint & Smith argued that, social communication and sociall skills play a constructive role on growth of mental health, personal relations, educational, employment and social succes . According to John May, sociall skills in our life , lead to more interactions with other people.

# 3-ypotheses

Hypothesis 1: there is significant relation between mental health and social skill.

Hypothesis2: there is significant relation between mental health and emotional intelligence.

Hypothesis3: there is significant relation between social skills and emotional intelligence.

# 4-Research Methodology

# 4-1-The population and sampling

Our population includes all athletes from one of the sport club in arak, at 1394. According to the General Department of Physical Education, they are 25 thousands. Among them, 265 people participated in this study.

Table 1. Demographic characteristics of respondents

Number	Percent	Description	Items	
194	67	Woman	Woman or man	
97	33	man	woman or man	
93	32	Years -20-25		
116	40	Year-26-30	A go	
54	19	Years 31-35	Age	
28	9	35 and above		
45	15	Diploma and lower		
58 20 163 56		Associate Degree	Education	
		Associate Degree	Education	
25	9	MA and Ph.D		

# 2-4 tool

In this study, we have use questionair to collect information. It should be noted that in this study we have three public health's questionnair; Goldenberg and Hiller qestionnair, Shate emotional intelligence. we used Pearson Correlation oefficient and stepwise regression analysis. Table 1 shows that the demographic characteristic of respondents.

# 4-3-Reliability (structure and content)

In this study, we have used thee public health questinnair. These questionaire contains 28 questions and 4 component (7 qestions for each component). Four component includes, physical health, anxiety and sleep disorders, disorders in

social functions and depression. In these questainner, we used a four degree continuum.we used Likret method For calculating the score of each subscale; so that the maximum score for subscale is 4 and minimum is 0. In scaling, if the individual score is less than 1.5, then he/she is healthy. But if the score higher than 1.5, she/he suspected to mental disorder. Matson's social Skills gestennair's contains 56 questions and assessed social skills from different aspects ( suitable social skill, anti-social behavoir, aggressive and impulsive behavior, supermacy, self confidence, relationship with peers). This questennair is based on Likert score (completely dissagree1, disagree2, no idea3, agree4, totally agree5). Validity of questionneir was confirmed and

five factor can be achieved. Also , the reliability of the questanneir or reliability was measured by using of Cronbach Alpha evaluation method. Whatever , if the obtained value is closer 1 , the questanneir is more reliable. Shate emotional intelligence questanneir contains 33 article. This is based on Mayer and Salloy's pattern of emotional intelligence by Shate et al. Article of this qestionneir includes; subscale of emotion regulation, efficiency of excited, and evaluted of exited. We used the model 5 Likert ( from 1= totally disagree, to 5= totally agree). According to the Peterdis & Ferenham's result; structural components of emotional intelligece in relation to this case, are as follow:

- 1- Excitement factor (agent): 2, 3, 10,12,14,16,17,20,21,22,23, 28,31
- 2- Emotional assessment: 5,9,15,18,19,22,15,29,32
- 3- Social skill agent(factor): 1,4,6,8,11,13,16,24,26,30,33
  4- Agent of emotional applicance : 6 7 17 20 27 31
- 4- Agent of emotional applicance: 6,7,17,20,27,31 5-pint Likert Model should be used for scoring questanneir. Scoring is as follows: the option totally wrong (false)1,

wrong (false)2, partly true (right)4, and totally right 5. Then we summed the scores, and each subscale are calculated sepeartely. The score of emotional intelligence include the sum of the individual scores on all four subscale. In addition, scoring for 5, 28 and 33 articles is done in reverse. With this scale, we only achieve an overall score for emotional intelligence (in the range of 33 to 165). According to Shoot et al, respondents who achieved high score on this scale, also they achieved high score on emotion and positive excitement( extraversion, empathy and being happy). To analysis the data, we use the following for inferential statistics; descriptive Statistical for determine the average, standard deviation, minimum, maximum, standard error, charts, inferential statistics for testing hypothesis, Pearson correlation coefficient and multiple regression to predict effect of independent variable on the dependent variables.

# 5. findings:

The mean, median, variance, minimum and maximum are examined seperately for each of the components.

Table 2

		14010 2		
	Social skills Participants	Participants mental health	contributors Participants	
-	221.03	33.95	127	Average
	223	30.89	125	Middle
	844.35	139.683	212.668	Variance
	162	19.31	100	Minimum
	271	74.34	182	Maximum

Table 3

Components	Components of mental health and social skills	Mental health and emotional intelligence	Social skills, emotional intelligence
Number	265	265	265
The correlation coefficient	-0.496	-0.275	0.272
The significance level	0.001	0.001	0.001
Comment	ningful relationship	%have a mea	95

Linear regressin was shown that in the table. According to the values, we could say that there is significant relation between mental health and athlete's sociall skill and emotional intelligence.

Table 4

Significance		Standard factor beta	Non-standardized coefficients		Variable
level	T-statistic		Standard error	В	- variable
0.001	65.247		4.202	274.19	Constant
0.001	-13.392	-0.637	0.177	-1.565	mental health
0.001	52.969		2.622	138.91	Constant
0.001	-4.805	-0.273	0.073	-0.35	mental health

# 6- Discussion and conclusion

The main purpose of this study was to investigate relation between athlete's mental health, emotinal intelligence and social skills. Our finding shows that, there is positive and significant relation between mental health, emotional intellogence and social skills. Aslo, according to the correlation coefficients, we can concluded that intensity of relationship is at an average level. Kamkar's research was about relatioship between mental ealth and social skill. According to Kamkar, there is no significant relationship between gender and mental health, gender and knowledge of social skill. On the other hand, there is significant

relationship between mental health and social skill in teenagers.

In order to explain the above findings, could be argued that promoting mental health and improving social skills, on one hand increases the willingness to social interaction and; on another hand establish a healthy relationship with the outside. Imaz(2009) investigated about the effect of emotinall intelligence training on student's stable fury (anger).

Esmaeile et.al investigated about the effects on the mental health components of emotional intelligence training on athletes. Their results shows that, the training of emotinal intelligence's component increases the mental health, and respondent acuqirea better score in the personal reports

about internal situations and the ability to dealwith problems. Bahrololom(1390) investigated about the relationship between emotinal intelligence and mental skills on the female athletes student. Results show that there is significant correlation between emotional intelligence and confedence. PoorKiani. self Mortazavi, Mehrabifar(1392), investigated about the emotinal intelligence impact athlete's social relation. Results show that emotional intelligence improvement mental health and empathy, so level of life satisfaction increase and the complexity of life reduce. Kajbaf , Ahadi, Heidari, Asgari and Enayati (1393) investigated about relationship between mental skill, emotional intelligence and their components with athletic success motivation; result show that there is significant and positive relatioship between them. Among these compnents (self steem, empathy, realism and solving problem) have positive and significant relationship with athletic motivation . we can predict future success with this component.

When a person is unable to express their skills, emotions and negative emotions verbally; they reveal their emotional modes in a negative mode. Individual who have ability to recognize their feelings, more easier to deal with life's problem.

Due to the athlete's condition, they have much time to complete eahc questannei, the possibility of error is possible. The sample were removed from population due to respondent's fatigue and unresponsive to some questions. This issues add a problem. Hope that in the future reseach, we have enough eqipment.

# Conclusion:

Generally our findings reveals the role of social skills and emotion intelligence on the mental health. According to the results and the role of emotion intelligence and social skills on the athletes, we could say that due to the inablity to apply social skills and emotional disorders among athletes; considering the following is essential, using the strategies by planner and those who involved in the system for reducing negative emotions, use of social skills and show emotions (feelings) and modified individual to reach the self steem I

More attention to this issues, lead to growth of sport in society and professional athletes in all level.

## **Appreciation**

I will appreciated all of my master and dear athletes were cooperated in this study.

## References

- 1. Agha race, Hamid Rajabi, Rural and Amirizadeh R., F. (1389). Physical activity, physical fitness and body composition and socio economic conditions 17-15 year-old female students in Tehran. MOVEMENT Sciences, 3 (6): 1-14.
- 2. Qabraryf Mary, Ahmadi, F., Agha race, Hamid, Muhammad, Jesus and Hajizadeh, Abrayhm (1386). Impact exercise program on stress, anxiety and depression in women with breast cancer undergoing chemotherapy. Medical Journal, 9 (4): 26-35.
- 3. Ahmad, E. ..., Sheikh Alizadeh, Siavash and Shyrmhmdzadh, M. (1384). A pilot study of the effect of exercise on general health. Harakat Journal, 28, 19-29.

- Ahmadi. E., Sheikh Ali Zadeh. Siavash and Shyrmhmdzadh, M. (1385). A pilot study of the effect of exercise on mental health. Harakat Journal. 38, 19-29. 5. Ahmadi, MR (1392). Compare the general health of athletes and non athletes high school students in the city of University Sanandaj, Tehran master's thesis. 6. Ismaili CHamanabad, G. (1389). A review of aerobic exercise on anxiety trait of high school students KHAF city. Master's thesis, Islamic Azad University, Tehran. 7. Isfahani, N. (1381). The effect of exercise on mental health in the physical, anxiety and insomnia, social dysfunction and depression of Al-Harakat Journal, 12, 75-
- 8. Winning, Anne, (1390). Sports psychology, translated by Hassan Mortazavi. Tehran: Physical Education Organization.
- 9. Clean mental race, Mehdi and honest, Magdi (1393). Comprehensive public health. Tehran: Ministry of Health. 10. Skin, A. (1391). The role of exercise on cardiovascular December. health. Razi. 8 (98)of11. Pvrklbasy, SA. (1385). The effect of muscle relaxation to reduce stress in the workplace training of industry leaders. Master's Thesis University Khorasgan Branch. 12. Milajerd Hatami, Leila, Mohammad Kermanshah, appearance and Memarian, R. (1381). The effect of regular exercise on depression in children 8-12 years of hemodialysis in Tehran Children Medical Center. Journal, 9 (40),23-28.
- 13. Haim, Solomon (1382). English to Persian culture. Tehran:

  14. khalaji, H. (1389). Reviews and impact of aerobic physical activity and training on anxiety in male students of higher education institutions (state) city of Arak. Olympic 8 (row

  16),

  93-102.

  15. khalaji, H. (1384). Effect of physical activity of aerobic exercise on anxiety of male students higher education institutions (state) city of Arak. PhD thesis, University of Madras.
- 16. prosecutor, Parirokh (1380). Psychopathology transition from childhood to adolescence. Tehran: unfathomable. 17. Ross, Allen, et. (1385). Personality psychology, translation Siavash Jamalifar. Tehran: mission. 18. Rtla, Bob (1389). Case studies in sports psychology, translation Nur Ali Khajehvand. Tehran: 19. Rahimi, Kassim (Advisor) (1383). Compare tire jogging and playing football on anxiety of secondary school students. Master's thesis, Islamic Azad University. 20. Zhanda, Louis (1384). Personality tests, knowledge, personality problems and ways to deal with it. Translation: Basharat Ali and Mohammed Habib race. Tehran: Yyzh. 21. Saatchi, Mahmoud 1389)). Psychology of work, organization and management. Tehran: growth. 22. Seyyed Amer, Ahvaz, Mir (1382). Depressive component between athlete and non-athlete students (boys and girls) in Urmia City High School. Harakat Journal, 18,
- 23. Saif, MR (1375). Comparison of anxiety athlete and non athlete students of Tehran 18 region. Master's thesis, Tehran University.
- 24. Schaefer, Martin (1380). Stress, nature and follow-up. Journal of Knowledge Management.

- 25. Shokrkon, H. (1386). Industrial and Organizational Psychology. Tehran: Arasbaran. 26. Swords, B. (1384). Investigate the relationship between goal orientation and competitive anxiety state in male athletes participating in individual and team disciplines. Master's thesis, Tehran University. 27. B., B. (1382). Ashpylbrgrd anxiety test norms in Mashhad. Master's thesis in psychology measure. Allameh Tabatabaei University.
- 28. Sanei, S. (1383). Evaluation of physical fitness and its relationship with burnout and mental health among faculty members of the military. Master's Thesis Faculty of Physical Education and Sports Science, Islamic Azad University of Tehran.
  29. Fishing pomegranate, AR, Jabre Ansari, Ali, creator, E. and observers, M. (1381). Effects of exercise on depression in elderly women. Scientific Information Database.
  30. Azimi, S. (1381). Principles of Psychology uncle. Tehran:
- 31. Fadil part, Mahmoud (1389). The effect of exercise on mental health of addicts in prison in Sistan-Baluchistan province. Master's thesis, University of Teacher Education. 32. Fathi-Ashtiani, Ali Asgari, Alireza (1381). Effect of physical training in reducing anxiety Psychology. 6 (4), 365-374.
- 33. Fathi, M., Rajabi, H., farokhi, Ahmad and save the magnificent, Amira (1384). Interactive effects of endurance training - elected power on the level of serum phenylalanine concentration of students with depression and moderate depression. Scientific Information Database. 34. afterglow, M. (1384). The comparison of anxiety in students of high school athletes and non-athletes Shirvan city. Master's thesis, University of Teacher Education. 35. Ghaseminejad, A. and Noorbakhsh, M. (1387). The effect of eight weeks of practicing yoga and aerobic athlete on depression in women over 40 years Ahvaz Oil Industry, Scientific Information Database. 36. Gross, MT and Mani, A. (1393). General health status of Tabriz Oil Refinery. Journal, Vol. 11, No. 2. 37. Goudarzi, Mahmoud (1393). Comparative evaluation of the athlete happiness Tehran University. Faculty of Physical Education and Sport Sciences, Tehran University. 38. Placid Summit, H. (1386). Compare the attitudes to depression in both groups of athletes and non-athletes control children of secondary school. Master's thesis, Islamic Azad University. 39.
- 40. celebrities, M. (1379). Evaluation of personality traits and non-athlete female athlete students of Tehran University. Master's thesis, Tehran University. 41. Mo'tamedi, F. (1391). Attribution styles, academic selfefficacy and mental health of gifted and regular students. Master's thesis. Tehran University. 42. modal, M. (1364). Persian culture. Tehran: Amir Kabir. 43. Mehri, Ali Maleki, Behnam Sadeghi, S. (1390) .brrsv relationship between mental health and emotional intelligence in non-athlete male athlete students of Payam Noor University of Ardebil health .mjlh Volume II, Issue IV Ss68-78
- 44. Milanifar, B. (1380). Mental Health. Tehran: Ghomes. 45. Mousavi, Sayed Jafar (1387). The role of sport on stress, mental and physical health for faculty and staff of Islamic Azad University, Region 3 countries and offer training

- programs. Thesis, Islamic Azad University, Science and Research.
- 46. Mansour, d. And prosecutors, c. (1389). Genetics of psychoanalysis to behavioral psychology, Volume 2. Tehran:
- 47. Narimani, Mohammad Ghaffari, M, A., Abbas and treasure, M. (1385). Compare locus of control and mental health professional and non-professional athletes, move, 30, 15-28.
- 48. N. M. Mahoney, K. (1381). Treating depression with exercise. Psychological research, 1 (3-4), 25-36. 49. H., A. (1386). Standardization and Normalization of General Health Questionnaire on Teachers' Training University undergraduates Mlmf Educational Research Institute.
- 50. Jacoby, and Shah Mohammad Nurullah, D. (1380). Epidemiology of mental disorders in urban and rural city of Gilan house monastery. Journal of thinking and behavior (4).

## Latin resources:

- Antunes, H. K. M., Stella, S. G., Santos, R. F., Bueno, O. F. A., & Mello, M. T. D. (200<sup>9</sup>). Depression, anxiety and quality of life scores in seniors after The effects comparison of aerobic exercise training and yoga on anxiety, depression, and mental health in Tehran naft corporation's female employees.
- 2) Butler, L. D., Waelde, L. C., Hastings, T.A., Chen, X.H., Symons, B., Marshall, J., Kaufman, A., Nagy, T.F., Blasey, C.M., Seibert, E.O., & Spiegel, D, (2008), Meditation with yogu, group therapy with hypnosis, and psychoeducation for term depressed mood: a randomized pilot trial. J.Psychol., 64(7), 806-820.
- 3) Butler, L. D., Waelde, L. C., Hastings, T.A., Chen, X.H., Symons, B., Kaufman, A., Nagy, T.F., Blasey, C.M., Seibert, E.O., & Spiegel, D, (2012) Meditation with yoga, group therapy with hypnosis, and psychoeducation for long term depressed mood: a randomized pilot trial. J. Clin. Psychol. 64(7), 806-820.
- 4) Byrne, A., & Byrne, D. G. (1993). The effect of exercise on depression, anxiety, and other mood state: A review. Journal of psychosomatic research, 37(6), 565-574.
- 5) Chad, D. R., Wipfli, B. M., & Landers, D. M. (2011). The effect of
- exercise on depression: Examining clinical significance. Sport and exercise psychology, communications: Verbal and poster, S198.
- Cox, R. H., Thomas, T. R., Hinton, P. S., & Donahue, O. M. (200<sup>9</sup>). Effects of acute and 80% VO2max bouts of aerobic exercise on state anxiety of women of different age groups across time. Res Q Exerc Sport. 75(2), 165-75.
- 8) Craft, L., Freund, K., Culpepper, L., & Frank, M. (2004). Exercise and sleep quality in minority women with depression. Medicine and Sciences in Sport and Exercises 39(5), 450-460.
- Davis, K,Neil Humphrey(2011).Emotional intelligence predicts adolescent mental health beyond personality and cognitive

- ability.ScienceDirect ,Vol.52,lssue 2,pages 144-149.
- Dimeo F, Bauer M, Varahram I, Proest G, Halter U. (200<sup>9</sup>). Benefits from exercise in patients with major depression: a pilot study. Br J Sports Med. 2001 Apr;35(2):114-7
- 11) Doyne, E. J., Ossip-Klein, D. J. Bowman, E. D., Osborn, K. M., MacDougall-Wilson I, B., & Neimeyer, R. A. (1987). Runing versus weight lifting in trestment of depression. I Consult Clin Psychol, 55(5), 748-754.
- 12) Faulkner, G., & Biddle, S. J. H. (200<sup>4</sup>). Exercise and mental health: It 's just and psychology, Journal of sport science, 19,433-444.
- 13) Filler, O, (200<sup>9</sup>), Arobicexrecise is effective for mild to moderate depression. BMJ, 330 (7494), 739.
- 14) Gangadhar. B. N., Janakiramaiah, N., Sudarshan, B., Shety, K. T., (200<sup>4</sup>) Stress, related biochimical effects of sudarshan kriya yoga in depressed patiens. In Presented at the Conference on Biological Psychiatry UN NGO Mental Health Committee, New York, May.
- 15) Gill, D. L. (1989). Psychological Dynamics of sport. Champaign IL: Human kinetics.
- 16) Goldberg, D. P., & Hillier, V. F. (19<sup>44</sup>). A scaled version of the general health questionnaire. Psychol Med, 2,139-45.
- 17) Janakiramaiah, N., Gangadhar, B. N., Naga Venkatesha Murthy, P. J., Harish, M, G., Subbakrishna, D. K & Vedamurthachar, A., (2000). Antidepressant efficacy of Sudarshan Kriya Yoga (SKY) in melancholia: a randomized comparison with electrooonvulsive therapy (ECT) and imipramine. J. Affect. Disord., 57(1-3), 255-259.
- 18) Janakiramaiah, N., Gangadhar, B. N., Naga Venkatesha Murthy, P. J., Taranath Shetty, K., Subbakrishna, D. K., Meti, B. L., et al., (1998). Therapeutic efficacy of Sudarshan Kriya Yoga (SKY) in dysthymic disorder. NIMHANS J., 17(1), 21-28.
- 19) Janakiramaiah, N., Gangadhar, B. N., Naga, Venkatesha, Murthy. P. J., Harish, M, G, Subbakrishna, D. K. & Vedamurthachar, A. (2011). Antidepressant efficency at Sudarshan Kriya Yoga (SKY) in melancholia: a randomized comparision electroconvulsive therapy (ECT) and imipramine. J. Affect. Disord 57(1-2)253-259.
- 20) Kamble, K., Burnham, T., & Robrt, S. (2017). Areobic exercise decreases depression and anxiety in breast cancer survivors. medicine and sciences in sports and exercise, 38(5), 422-430.
- 21) Khumar, S. S., Kaur, P., & Kaur, S. (1993). Effectiveness of Shavasana on depression among university students. Indian J. Clin. Psychol. 20(2), 82-87.
- 22) Krapen, J., Sommerijns, E., Vancampfort, D., Sienaert, P., Pieters, G., Haake, p. Probst, M., & Peuskens, J. (2017). State anxiety and subjective well-beins responses to acute bouts of aerobic

- exercise in patients with depressive and anxietj disorders. Br J Sports Med. [Epub ahead of print].
- 23) Kmisktamurthy, M. N., & Telles, S. (2007). Assessing depression following two ancient Indian interventions: effects of yoga and ayurveda on older adults in a residential home. J. Gerontol. Nurs. 33(2), 17-23.
- 24) Kritaiamrthy, M. N., & Telles, S., (2007). Assessing depression following two ancien human interventions: effects of yoga and ayurveda on older adults in a residenua. kernt. J. Gerontol. Nurs., 33(2), 17-23.
- 25) Kotgh, J., Petersenm L., Timmermann. M., Saltin, B., & Nordentoft, M. (2007). Design paper the DEMO trial: a randomized, parallel-group, observer-blinded clinical trial oil machin versus non-aerobic versus relaxation training for patients with light to depression. Contemp Clin Trials. 2007 Jan;28(1):79-89.
- 26) Kroga, J., Saltin. B., Gluud. C., & Nordentoft, M. (2009). The DEMO a randomized, parallel-group, observer-blinded clinical trial of strength aerobic versus relaxation training for patients with mild to moderate depression Clin Psychiatry., 70(6), 790-800.
- 27) Lavey, R., Sherman, T., Mueser, K. T., Osborne, D. D., Currier, M., Wolfe, R., (2005), The efteets of yoga on mood in psychiatric inpatients. Psychiatr. Rehabil. J., 28(4), 399-402.
- 28) Martinsen, E. W. (1994). Physical activity and depression: clinical experience. Actu Psychiatrica Scandinavica, 89(8377), 23 27.
- 29) Martinsen, E. W., Hoffart, A., Solberg, O. (19<sup>9</sup>). Comparing aerobic with nonaerobic for so exercise in the treatment of clinical depression: a randomized trial. Compress psychiatry, 30(4), 324-331.
- 30) women behavior Research and therapy, 28