

## Deviance and spectators

**Deviance ; Deviance** is any behavior that violates social norms, and is usually of sufficient severity to warrant disapproval from the majority of society. Deviance can be criminal or non-criminal. The sociological discipline that deals with **crime** (behavior that violates laws) is **criminology** (also known as **criminal justice**). society considers such activities as alcoholism, excessive gambling, being nude in public places, playing with fire, stealing, lying, refusing to bathe, purchasing the services of prostitutes, and cross-dressing—to name only a few—as deviant. People who engage in deviant behavior are referred to as **deviants**.

Deviance is often divided into two types of activities. The first **formal deviation** , crime, is the violation of formally enacted laws and is referred to as formal deviance. Examples of formal deviance include robbery, theft, rape, murder, and assault. The second type is **informal deviation**, the behavior involves violations of informal social norms (norms that have not been codified into law) and is referred to as informal deviance. Examples of informal deviance include picking one's nose, belching loudly, or standing unnecessarily close to another person.

**Deviation in sports, Positive Deviance in sports.** Behaviour that is outside the norm but with no intention to harm or break the rules. Examples in sports; fashions(type of hair style or dresses ) , excessive involvement in sports, dedication to star sports persons, preference to sports profession than other choice.

## **Negative deviance in sports**

Behaviour that goes against the norm and has a detrimental effect on individuals and on society in general i.e. dangerous and harmful

### **Reasons**

Cheating

Bribery

Hooliganism

Illegal Betting

Corruption and Bungs

Player Violence

drugs abuse

## Aggression in sports Changing the Culture: Sportsmanship First

**In sport**, aggression has been defined into two categories: hostile aggression and instrumental aggression (Silva, 1983). Hostile aggression is when the main aim is to cause harm or injury to your opponent. Instrumental aggression is when the main aim is to achieve a goal by using aggression. For example a rugby player using aggression to tackle his opponent to win the ball. The player is not using his aggression to hurt the opponent but rather to win the ball back.

Theories of aggression :- 1) Instinct Theory, 2) Frustration Aggression Theory, 3) Social Learning Theory (Bandura), 4) Revised Frustration Aggression Theory

Two Types of Aggression :- *instrumental aggression* and *hostile aggression*.

**Instrumental aggression?** By nature, certain sports (such as football, ice hockey, etc.) have higher levels of contact between players. Thus, they inevitably include more aggression. But such violence is often within the bounds of the game. You often *need* to play with a certain measure of physical aggressiveness in order to win. That's instrumental aggression.

**Hostile aggression**, on the other hand, is violence that goes beyond the scope of the sport. Being hostile refers to "impulsive, angry aggression intended to hurt someone who has in some way provoked an individual" (Russell, 2008). One famous example of hostile aggression in sport is a 2006 World Cup football (soccer here in the U.S.) match. After being insulted by Italian athlete Marco Materazzi in the middle of the game, French player Zinedine Zidane delivered a serious headbutt to his chest, which sent him flying to the ground. Such action was in no way necessary to the game itself; it was simply a way to retaliate against the athlete.

Changing the Culture: Sportsmanship First

**Changing the Culture: Sportsmanship First:- Sportsman spirit”** is the **spirit** of accepting one's success with humility. One of the main advantages of playing any sport is that it teaches us to cope with these failures and disappointments that come our way and to make renewed efforts to achieve success next time

- For parents, this could mean being mindful of their interactions with their children. Parents who are calm and try their best to reduce angry outbursts (not just at sports games, but also at home) are more likely to produce children who will act similarly. Likewise, parents can do their best in maintaining a low-stress approach to sports so as not to pressure their young athletes. In regards to media exposure, parents can also try to limit how much violence their teens are exposed to by monitoring their TV and media consumption.
- Though some factors linking to aggression (such as personality or hormone levels) are out of one's control, youth sports officials can try to create an atmosphere where hurtful taunts, songs and chants are discouraged, and positive sportsmanship *is* encouraged. This might limit the number of provocations in the game and thus the number of fights between athletes.
- In the same vein, angry spectator violence – which is shown to have a mimicking effect on adolescents – should have appropriate consequences.

# Violence in sports