



The Effect of Athletic Identity on Social Behavior and Aggression in Institutions Football Game

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ABSTRACT

The impact of athletic identity on social conduct and aggression in high school football games was investigated to determine if it might be used as a predictor for antisocial behavior and hostility. During the football games game, over 160 students attended in Pacific University Rajasthan (95 boys and 65 girls). A questionnaire was used to examine the pro- and antisocial tendencies of study participants, as well as their levels of wrath and violence. SPSS 21 was used to conduct statistical analysis. In order to arrive at these conclusions, we used the following statistical methods: T-tests, mediation analysis, and correlation analyses have all been used to investigate the effect of gender identification on social behavior and violence. Multivariable regression was used to assess the remaining requirements. Researchers were able to anticipate antisocial and aggressive behavior based on the identity of the person. When compared to girls, males scored higher in areas such as self-identity, anti-social behavior, and violence.

Keywords: athletic identity, football games, social behavior, self-identity, antisocial behavior

1. Introduction

There has been a dramatic growth in the study of social, antisocial, and confrontational conduct in sports during the past few years. Participating in organized sports, can be beneficial for athletics say Bachman, R. (2018). Sport participation is encouraged by many parents because of society's high regard for it, says Brenner, P. S. (2017). Participation in sports fosters kids' social abilities as well as their competitive spirit. Honesty, courage, self-control, and respect are just a few of the virtues that sports have been found to instill in its participants. This is a point on which are all in agreement based on athletics in sports (Gaden, G., & Dumitricia, D. 2015). Anti-athletic inclinations are pervasive in today's competitive sports, according to Altıntaş, A., & Keleceka, S. (2017). According to Brenner, P. S. (2017), a spate of immoral behavior associated with sports can detract from the favorable impact of engaging in them on growing moral character. To understand that sportsmanship is not always a given, you don't need to be an expert. For the reasons outlined above, athletes and morality are hot topics in today's culture. It's not the first time sports have been credited with helping kids grow up morally upright. On and off the playing field, players have been known to engage in aggressive or deceptive behavior in order to obtain an unfair edge (Bachman, R. 2018).

Their notion of deception includes breaching the rules of the game and going to considerable lengths to escape detection. It's been decades since anyone has attempted to establish a causal link between sports and violence, but no one has been able to do it. Researchers in a variety of sectors, including sports and related ones, have explored and enhanced this interaction between sports and society (Abbas, K., Shenk, 2015). It was widely accepted that sports engagement could deter people from engaging in aggressive behavior. However, it has been discovered in recent studies that participation in athletics might actually increase hostility.

Players may utilize anger to exhibit their whole passion to sports or just to beat the opponent, according to Cournoyer, J., (2014). This internal unit is said to be built on disappointment and/or instinct. Athletes with fabricated rage can be distinguished from those with genuine antagonism by sports psychologists. Physical or psychological harm can be inflicted as a result of an attack. Both sorts of enmity are distinct in sports like football and basketball. Cottingham, M., (2013) considers playing with pain or purposely injuring an opponent arrogant. "Based on the unconditional acceptance of athletes and their dedication to win no matter what" could describe an athlete's dedication to victory. Male athletes outperform female athletes on moral thinking tests. Many studies have shown this, including those by Fountain, J. J., (2011). Sport involvement by males and girls has been linked to different social expectations. Male athletes are expected to live up to certain stereotyped notions of masculinity, according to Downs, A., (2011) definition of "manly sports."

There are gender and sport-specific differences in the moral maturity of athletes, according to Eric Martin. (2011). When compared to other research, we didn't identify any significant differences across subgroups in our study. Many studies have been done, however it's not clear if players in different sports have different moral reasoning and behavior (Lemyre, P., 2008). It is unknown whether or not players' feeling of sports identity influences their

actions. A single one of the preceding research projects. Sporting identity has been examined by Houle, J., (2010) in an effort to shed light on the extent to which an athlete's morality influences their sporting identity.

What does it mean to have an "athletic identity"? "The degree to which a person connects with the role of an athlete is measured by an athlete's 'athletic identity,'" according to sports psychology. According to Gaden, G., & Dumitricia, D. (2015), a person's "athletic identity" is defined as the degree to which he or she is perceived as a sportsperson. People close to athletes, their coaches, and the media all have an impact on their sense of self-worth (Appleton, P., 2009).

An athlete's maturity and knowledge, as well as how he or she is viewed as an athlete in terms of available opportunities (for example, professional or social), are the most significant characteristics to consider when defining an athlete. Sporting identities were the focus of an investigation conducted by Sheard, M., (2009).

People who responded to the question claimed that an athlete's identity is defined by their pursuit of success in various sports, their physical fitness and the dedication they have exhibited towards both academics and athletics. The identity of an athlete is defined by the individual's self-perception as an athlete, according to the remaining 35% of respondents. People who responded to the study described athletes as "self confident, self-disciplined, and devoted to the goal," among other qualities (Donahue, E., 2009). Several participants said that the tournament played a role in determining the athletic identity of the team.

There are others who believe an athlete's athletic identity includes his or her beliefs and motivations, along with values, ideas and sentiments regarding the sport itself. A person's private and public sports identities are unique, according to Altıntaş, A., & Keleceka, S. (2017).

1.1. Aim and objectives

The purpose of this study was to determine how students' sports identities influenced their prosocial and antisocial behavior, as well as the relationship between rage and aggressive behavior during interscholastic competition. Additionally, the notion of athletic identity serving as a predictor of these behaviors was explored.

2. Related work

Bachman, R. (2018). The altering migration patterns of collegiate athletes were the subject of our investigation when we were conducting research in higher education settings. In order to participate in sports, people who relocate to a Predominantly White Institution (PWI) typically barter their time and effort (i.e., gifts of service) for money and a road to the professional sports world. Altıntaş, A., and Keleceka, S. (2017). Athletes who suffer from psychological troubles as a result of losing their athletic identity were identified through the Tries project, which was intended to identify athletes who may suffer from psychological issues as a result of losing their athletic identity. Despite the fact that athletic identity has been around for a long time, the AIMS scale was the first and is currently the most widely used scale to establish one's athletic identity. Brenner, P. S. (2017). According to a study on sports identity and career planning, college players who had low non-athletic job aspirations had conspicuous athletic identities and experienced athletic role engulfment as a result of their athletic roles. Gaden, G., and Dumitricia, D. (2015). A previous study investigating the impact of sport engagement and involvement on the social and intellectual development of young Black males who are obsessed with football was conducted on young Black men who are obsessed with football. Abbas, K., Shenk, (2015). Considering the amount of people (players and their families) who have made the decision to pursue higher education and professional occupations, it should come as no surprise that the Black community is brimming with outstanding athletes and role models of all ages. Cournoyer, J., and Tripp, B. L. (2014). Research on the notions of athletic role entanglement and athletic identity has been heavily emphasized. Some research has indicated that the people who relocate to Predominantly White Institutionalized Sports (PWIs) to play sport have a strong athletic identity and are doing so to exchange their labor for pay.

3. Research methodology

3.1. Data collection

There was a university tournament at Pacific University from March 2022 to April 2022. Students from both genders were equally represented among the 160 who took part (95 and 65, respectively). Bachman, R. (2018) employed the Athletic Identity Measurement Scale to measure athletic identity. According to Brenner, P. S. (2017) athletic identities were assessed using a questionnaire. Prosocial and antisocial behaviors were assessed using the prosocial and antisocial behavior 2006 and the Competitive Aggression and Anger Scale.

3.2. Data analysis

The statistical analysis was carried out using SPSS-21. A student t-test was used to examine the gender differences. In order to establish the impact of identity on prosocial behavior and aggressiveness, mediation analysis was required (Gaden, G., & Dumitricia, D. 2015). Correlation analysis was used to investigate the link between antisocial behavior and a person's sense of self-identification. According to preliminary research, the following has been discovered: Table.1 includes mean, standard deviation, consistency, and regular distribution indicators. The results of the correlation study showed a low and positive association between identity and antisocial behavior, as well as a medium and positive relationship between antisocial behavior and

aggressive behavior (Cournoyer, J., 2014).

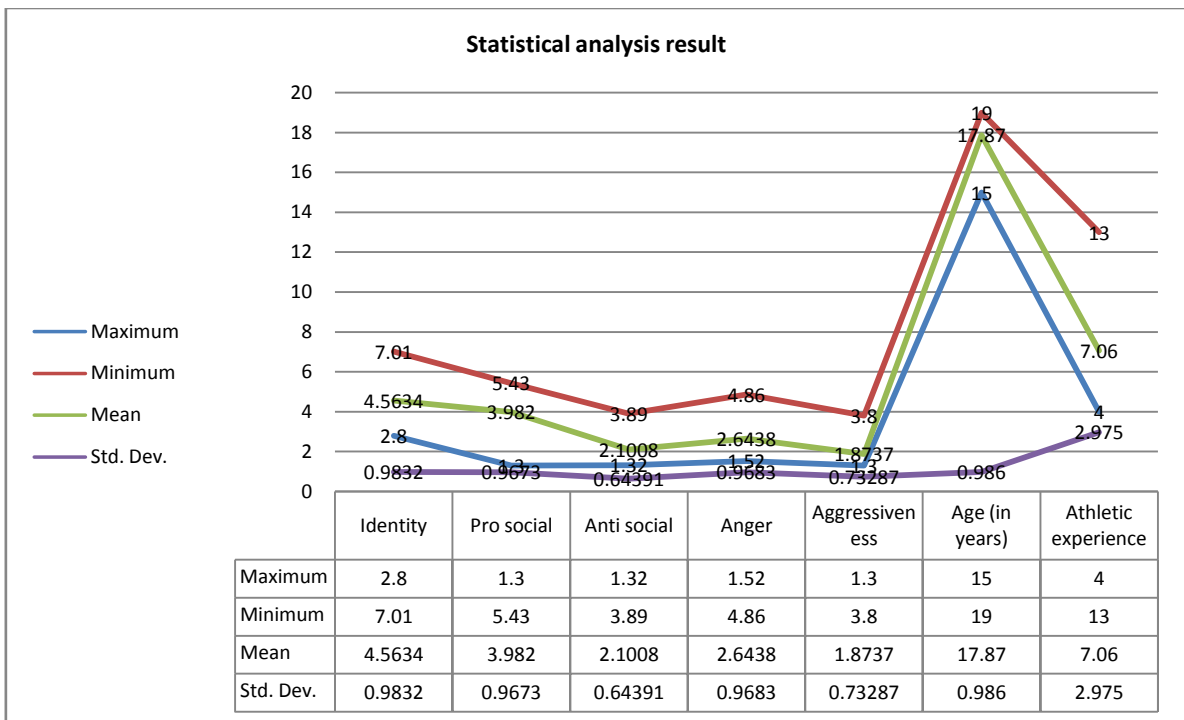
4. Result and discussion

Table.1. Statistical analysis result

S.No.	Variables	N	Max ^m	Mim ^m	Mean	Std. Dev.	Skewness		Kurtosis	
			statistic	statistic	statistic	statistic	statistic	statistic	Std. Error	statistic
1.	Identity	160	2.80	7.01	4.5634	0.98320	0.2010	0.202	-0.2650	0.4387
2.	Pro social	160	1.30	5.43	3.9820	0.96730	-0.8540	0.202	0.0965	0.4387
3.	Anti social	160	1.32	3.89	2.1008	0.64391	0.6980	0.202	0.8342	0.4387
4.	Anger	160	1.52	4.86	2.6438	0.96830	0.59836	0.202	-0.8345	0.4387
5.	Aggressiveness	160	1.30	3.80	1.8737	0.73287	1.23179	0.202	0.1896	0.4387
6.	Age (in years)	160	15	19	17.87	0.9860	0.6431	0.202	-0.8329	0.4387
7.	Athletic experience	160	4	13	7.06	2.9750	-0.2138	0.202	-1.1438	0.4387

Student t-test analysis for independent samples demonstrated the existence of statistically significant differences among the two sexes regarding identity, $t = 8.31, p < .001$, anti social behavior, $t = 4.93, p < .001$, and anger, $t = 4.92, p < .001$. In all three variables boys displayed higher scores ($M = 5.01$ for identity, $M = 2.41$ for anti-social behavior, and $M = 2.95$ for anger) in relation to girls ($M = 4.85$ for identity, $M = 2.08$ for anti social behavior, and $M = 2.35$ for anger). No statistically significant changes were identified in pro social behavior, $t = 0.943, p > .05$, and aggressiveness, $t = 0.650, p > .05$.

4.1. Interpretation



4.2. Discussion

The influence of wrath and violence as a mediator between prosocial and antisocial behavior was investigated as part of the intermeditation technique presented by Baron and Kenny (1986). The concept of intermediary is necessary, according to this concept.

1. Identity should have a statistically significant relationship with prosocial and antisocial behavior,
2. Anger and aggression should have an effect on prosocial and antisocial behavior, and

3. When intermediates are used as independent prediction variables, the effect of identity on prosocial and antisocial behavior should show a statistically significant drop.

In a correlation analysis, identity was found to be a significant predictor of antisocial behavior, but not of social behavior. Because the first condition for prosocial conduct was not met, there was no further inquiry into intermediates. The remaining characteristics were evaluated through the use of multiple regression analysis. Both the first and second stages of wrath and aggressiveness were examined.

$R^2 = 0.03$, $F(1, 151) = 5.563$, $p < .05$, $b = 0.175$, $t = 2.52$, $p < .05$. Respectively, indicating that identity at the first stage was a significant indicator of antisocial behavior. For more information, see Table 2. The model's ability to predict antisocial conduct was boosted by the addition of anger and aggression, $R^2 = 0.213$, $R^2 \text{ change} = 0.187$, $F(3, 153) = 14.34$, $p < .001$. One of the two additional variables (aggressiveness and anger) was found to be statistically significant in the prediction of anti-social conduct, $b = 0.46$, $t = 5.78$, $p < .001$ ($b = 0.14$, $t = 1.95$, $p = 0.076$ for anger) whereas the other (anger) was found to be statistically insignificant. Identity prediction was not hampered by the addition of these covariates ($b = 0.25$, $t = 3.045$, $p > .001$).

Table.2. Identity as a predictor of antisocial conduct

S.No.	Variables	Sum of squares	DF	Mean square	F	Significance
1.	Regression	1.70131	1	1.75091	5.56329	0.0321 ^b
2.	Residual	45.95401	151	0.3210		
total		47.65532	153			
a. Dependent variable: anti social						
b. predictors: (Constant), identity						

5. Conclusion

Sports are significant to a large number of people's psyches. Sports can help develop self-discipline and a drive for success in young people. Athletics, according to Altıntaş, A., & Keleceka, S. (2017), is a good approach to learn and develop values such as honesty, courage, self-control, and regard for others. This means that parents should encourage their children to take part in organized sports as soon in their lives as possible Bachman, R. (2018). Anyone who wants to use sports for personal development must first understand the connection between sports and violence. According to this study, a person's self-identity appears to be a dependable indicator of antisocial and aggressive behavior. According to the findings, guys are more prone than girls to identify with, engage in anti-social behavior, and express feelings of fury in social situations. As a result, it raises the question of why athletes' antisocial and aggressive behavior is more closely tied to their athletic identity than to their prosocial behavior there's a need for further study in this area.

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