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From stage to pitch: a strategy to reduce sports violence

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Abstract:

The integration of theatre art and sport is an innovative strategy to counter the phenomenon of violence in stadiums. It is suggested that theatrical performances be used as an educational means to spread a culture of tolerance and fair competition among fans.

This approach relies on the power of theatre to influence collective awareness and modify behaviour, through scenes that capture the negative consequences of riots and highlight positive values in sports encouragement. Its ultimate goal is to create a safe sports environment that combines enthusiasm and discipline

Keywords: Awareness Theatre - Sports Riots - Behavioural Education - Sports Spirit - Mass Violence.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Riots in sports stadiums are among the worrying phenomena that negatively affect sport and society at large. This phenomenon is not born today, it is the product of complex social, cultural, and psychological factors that interfere with some irresponsible behaviors manifested in sports matches or events. This phenomenon takes on multiple forms of violence, such as physical attacks, insults, attacks on players or referees, or even clashes between audiences, resulting in a negative impact on the sport's reputation and threatening public safety.

Under these circumstances, theatre emerges as an artistic and pedagogical tool capable of influencing and guiding audiences towards the promotion of sporting values. Theatre is an effective tool in communicating social messages through interactive and artistic techniques that combine education and entertainment, thus contributing to social and behavioral change among viewers. Thus, theatre can be seen as an ideal tool in addressing the phenomenon of sports riots, especially within the framework of awareness programs that seek to entrench the values of respect, cooperation and tolerance in stadiums.

The problem of research: How can theatre contribute to reducing the riot phenomenon in sports stadiums? What strategies can be used as an effective tool to address this phenomenon?

2- Hypotheses:

1. The theatre can contribute to the promotion of positive sporting values and help reduce the phenomenon of sports riots.
2. Interactive theatrical performances may stimulate behavioral change in sports audiences, contributing to improved in-stadium behaviors.
3. Collaboration between sports and artistic institutions can contribute to the design of awareness-raising theatrical programs that guide audiences towards a deeper understanding of sports values.

3-Research Objectives:

1. Explore the role of theatre as an awareness tool in reducing sports riots.
2. Analysis of interactive theatre techniques and their effectiveness in addressing negative phenomena in stadiums.
3. Study practical examples and successful experiences that used theatre to reduce violence in sport.

4. Propose strategies for the integration of theatre with riot control sports institutions.

Research methodology: This research is based on the descriptive analytical approach, through the study of literature on sports riots and interactive theatre. Study cases will also be analyzed for theatre applications in sports and questionnaires will also be used to collect field data from sports audiences to assess the impact of theatrical performances on behavioral change.

1. Diagnosis of sports riot phenomenon

The phenomenon of sports riots is a fundamental challenge facing contemporary societies, where its negative effects go beyond the limits of stadiums to the entire social fabric. This complex phenomenon is not limited to mere transient events, but constitutes a constant threat to the sporting and educational values that societies seek to entrench.

Sports riots are manifested in multiple and varied manifestations, ranging from aggressive behaviors and irresponsible actions by fans, through uncontrolled reactions from players, to possible abuses by sports officials and administrators. Taken together, these behaviors create a negative climate that threatens not only the safety of participants and attendees, but their impact extends to the reputation and place of sport in society. From an analytical perspective, understanding the deep causes and drivers of this phenomenon is vital for addressing it. This understanding requires a comprehensive study of the psychological, social and cultural dimensions that fuel the behaviour of the riot, as well as a thorough analysis of the conditions and attitudes that exacerbate this phenomenon.

Addressing the phenomenon of sports riots requires an integrated strategy that combines preventive and remedial measures, focusing on promoting inherent sporting values and consolidating the concepts of sportsmanship and honest competition. This holistic approach contributes to creating a healthy sporting environment that promotes positive practices and reduces negative behaviors, ultimately raising the sporting scene and enhancing its positive role in society.

1-1 Sports riot concept:

Sports riots are a complex and multidimensional phenomenon that goes beyond mere physical violence in stadiums. The "force used to resolve the crisis relations between different sports teams or between the sports team and the pro-sample or opposition public" ***(Al-Houssin, 2005, p. 251)*** is a case of organized or

spontaneous aggressive behaviour occurring in the context of sporting competitions, where fans turn from supporters of the team into threats to social peace. It is "a set of emotional behavioural patterns produced by an individual or group under certain circumstances that are beyond the general behaviour defined by society and in accordance with its social, economic and political circumstances and standards" ***(Al-Ashqar, 2015, p. 68)***. This riot takes many forms ranging from abusive chants, insults and stone throwing to physical attacks and systematic vandalism.

It is all behaviour contrary to cultural and legal norms that violates physical and moral security verbally or effectively inside or outside sports stadiums provided that the person proceeds with violence from them (stadiums) ***(Houssin and Saidi, 2022, p. 604).***

1-2 root causes of stadium violence are:

Sports violence is rooted in a complex network of psychosocial and economic factors. Marginalized youth who lack real opportunities in society find space in the stands to vent their frustrations and anger. Sports intolerance turns into a manifestation of social conflict, where fans use sport as an arena to express repressed identities and internal conflicts. The lack of cultural awareness and the weakness of the educational system greatly contribute to fuelling this phenomenon.

A-Intolerance: is a preconceived opinion of an individual, group or subject, and may not be based on rationale or scientific facts. It renders a person's refusal or disregard incompatible with his or her beliefs, while he or she tends to accept or hear what he or she agrees with. It is the "blind hate disease of the rival and at the same time is the blind love disease of his bigoted team and is a condition in which emotion overcomes reason" (***Lakhdar, Kihal, and bounachada, 2021, p. 151)***

B. Violence in words: "Words and prejudicial marks used by the public, supporters, sports practitioners, players and frames, whether as governors, coaches and club presidents" ***(Lakhdar Kihal, and bounachada, 2021, p. 152)***

Negative language and verbal violence by the public and supporters towards players, coaches, referees, and club presidents may be factors contributing to the escalation of tensions within the sports field. These verbal words and attacks reinforce a culture of violence and exacerbate problems in stadiums, affecting the spirit of sport and mutual respect among the parties concerned.

C. Violence by writing : refers to the use of offensive slogans or writings on walls, signs or on social media with the aim of inciting hatred or inciting violence against rival teams, referees or players. These acts create a negative environment in the stadiums, "and are used as a method of violence through the phrases of banners on sporting occasions, drawings, graffiti and advertisements distributed to the public and attached to the occasion to include race or violence" ***(Lakhdar, Kihal, and bounachada, 2021, p. 152)*** (and negatively affects the positive social interaction between fans, fostering a culture of violence and increasing tensions in the sporting atmosphere.

1-3 Social and psychological effects of sports riots:

The repercussions of sports riots extend to deep social and psychological dimensions. At the social level, such behaviour tears apart the social fabric and creates hostility among society's groups. An athlete loses its lofty meaning as a means of cohesion and understanding and becomes a source of tension and division. These actions by sports fans go beyond the framework of pleasure and sporting class, thus losing sports activities their noble values and distinctive characteristics in the provision of entertainment and self-entertainment. as well as destroying the values that sport promotes for the individual and society, resulting in a number of problems that pose a threat to the security of society and individuals from acts of vandalism, looting and abuse of public and private property ***(Al-Samouni, 2015)***

At the psychological level, repeating scenes of violence creates a state of taming of aggressive behaviour, negatively affecting individuals' mental health and spreading a culture of hatred.

1-4Coping Strategies:

To address this complex phenomenon, a comprehensive and integrated approach must be adopted. This strategy begins with a focus on awareness and education through educational programs that promote tolerance and sportsmanship values. It also requires the activation of the role of educational and media institutions in disseminating a culture of dialogue and respect for the other. In the legal aspect, the penalties must be strengthened and applied firmly to offenders, with rehabilitation and social programmes to reduce this phenomenon.

Sports riots are not just a marginal problem, they are a real reflection of complex social challenges. Addressing it requires a comprehensive societal effort aimed at root causes and not just superficial symptoms.

2. Theatre as an educational and awareness tool

Theatre has always been an effective way of communicating with audiences, with a unique ability to combine entertainment with education. It is not just a means of conveying ideas, it is an educational and awareness-raising tool that contributes to the inculcation of positive values and the transformation of societies. Through anecdotal narratives, direct interaction with audiences and the use of cultural symbols, the theatre has for ages been able to discuss sensitive social issues and contribute to changing negative behaviors. In the context of sports riots, theatre emerges as an innovative tool to sensitize audiences and promote sportsmanship, opening the way for creating a respectful and responsible sports environment.

2-1 educational dimensions of the theatre:

Theatre is one of the oldest and most important forms of artistic expression, reflecting reality and simulating human feelings and ideas. It is not only recreational and entertaining, it extends to be a powerful tool in education. The theatre promotes social interaction and contributes to the influential transmission of human and social values. Its educational role is to stimulate critical thinking, promote moral values, and develop individuals' personal and social skills. Through theatrical performances that address social and cultural issues, theatre can be a means of guiding society towards optimal values. In this context, the theatre's educational dimensions are necessary to contribute to the overall development of individuals and communities.

Promotion of positive values:

Theatre is an effective means of entrenching the values of tolerance, respect and discipline of audiences of different ages, including children and young people "because it is made up of tradition and the simulation of real human attitudes and behaviours. The instinct for representation is one of the fundamental human motivations and is essential to the existence of the individual and of the species as well" ***(Islen water Ousama, 1987, p. 22)***

Theatre depends on simulating real-life human attitudes and individuals' behaviors, enhancing their understanding of social relationships and human feelings. By representing these experiences, theatre promotes human values,

making it an effective educational tool for guiding individuals towards positive behaviors.

Personal Skills Development:

By participating in or watching theatrical performances, individuals learn skills such as critical thinking, problem solving, and teamwork. That "the theatre is the strongest form of thinking about human conditions and was above the level of abstraction that disassociated itself from human reality" ***(Islen water Ousama, 1987, p. 24)***

Theatre is a powerful way to develop personal skills because it gives individuals the opportunity to interact with diverse human attitudes and simulate real-life experiences in metaphorical or abstract contexts. By interacting with the characters and events of the play, the recipient or participant can improve their communication skills, negotiate, social interaction, and express thoughts and feelings in a variety of ways. It also promotes critical thinking and helps individuals understand their behaviors and reactions in similar life situations.

Indirect education:

The theatre offers educational and educational messages through stories and characters that leave a strong impact on the viewer without using a direct or traditional style. " Drama is one of the most powerful tools of this guiding process Augussel Brain-sociologists prefer to call it the process by which individuals make their social roles subjective ***(Islen water Ousama, 1987, p. 23)*** where drama enables individuals to understand themselves and their attitudes in life more deeply, thereby contributing to the development of their social and psychological awareness and the promotion of positive values.

Emotional effect:

The theatre helps stimulate compassion for others by representing different suffering or experiences, which promotes human values. "Viewers respond positively to theatrical characters with love, hatred, compassion, fear, admiration, contempt, charm and curiosity, as viewers applaud the hero, whistle the villain and lose consciousness in front of the melodrama heroine. ***(Krifesh water Abdullah tasim, 1986, p. 111)*** "reflecting their emotional response to what is happening on stage. This emotional interaction enhances the impact of the theatrical show's social messages, making theatre an effective tool in addressing social and psychological issues.

2-2 The ability of theatre to convey social messages:

Theatre, with its ability to reflect human reality and its emotional and intellectual expressions, is a powerful tool for conveying social messages. Through the arts of acting and dramatic narrative, theatre can communicate complex social issues such as injustice, discrimination, violence, or equality in an effective way that profoundly affects the audience. Using the interactive method and realistic incarnation of the viewer, theatre contributes to promoting social awareness, stimulating critical thinking, and directing individuals' behaviour towards positive human values.

Addressing social issues:

The theatre is characterized by its ability to highlight social problems such as riots, violence, and discrimination in an artistic way that stimulates debate and reflection "and Protold Brecht viewed drama as a scientific method and that the theatre serves as a laboratory for examining human behaviour in certain situations ***(Islen water Ousama, 1987, p. 25)*** in which thoughts and feelings on complex social issues such as injustice, poverty, and authoritarianism were tested through techniques such as epic theatre, was aimed at making audiences think and feel responsible about issues on the stage, thereby encouraging them to work for social change.

Attracting public attention:

The theatre can use dramatic elements such as lighting, music, dialogue to attract the attention of the audience and convey messages poignantly. "Whatever the language of vision and presentation is great, the play is written to see and hear. The audience of the theatre also thinks of itself. The scene is a very important element in the theatre and perhaps it reaches its top in the Wackner musical drama. ***(Krifesh water Abdullah tasim, Theatre Industry, 1986, p. 175.)*** Because the audience in the theater not only interacts through thought or sound, but also through visual image. and can greatly enhance emotional understanding and interaction with the display. Visual signals and metaphorical suggestions are used to deepen the message's impact, allowing audiences to experience theatrical work at a deeper and more influential level.

Behaviour Guidance:

By displaying positive and negative models of behaviors, theatre enables audiences to analyze and guide their behaviors for the better. An effective educational tool that combines art and awareness, serving as an interactive platform capable of influencing collective awareness and modifying social behaviors. Through a dramatic live show, the theatre can embody ethical values and concepts in a vivid and moving way, allowing viewers to coexist with different human experiences. Acting as a mirror for society that reflects social challenges and issues, it offers positive behavioral models, using the power of drama to stimulate critical thinking and promote self-awareness. Theatre is not merely an entertainment tool, but a powerful educational tool capable of bringing about profound social change through influential artistic language and direct interaction with the public.

Access to different categories:

The theatre has a unique ability to communicate with various community groups, where it can accurately and meaningfully adapt its performances. It bridges intergenerational gaps, addresses young people in their emotional language, permeates sports audiences to address their issues in depth, and provides educators and pedagogues with a renewed window to understand social challenges. This flexibility transforms theatre from a mere artistic medium into a powerful social tool capable of bringing about real change in behaviors and values.

2-3 interactive theatre techniques in addressing negative phenomena:

Interactive theatre techniques are a sophisticated approach to addressing negative phenomena, going beyond traditional theatrical performance to become an effective educational and therapeutic tool. Interactive theatre not only presents problems, but also opens the way for viewers to participate actively in the solution industry, making it a powerful vehicle for social change. It relies on engaging the public directly in the dramatic process, providing the opportunity to explore behavioral alternatives and understand the complexities of social attitudes from a deeper and more interactive perspective.

Forum Theatre:

It gives the audience the opportunity to participate in the show and provide solutions to problems, such as sports riots or aggressive behaviour. Jean-Louie Barrow created "an inclusive theatre that described the actor as a sports player with a study of emotions, but the theatrical revolution is centered on participation, in which the theatrical show becomes synergistic between actors and audiences ***(Al-Jawdari, 2019, p. 67)"*** where actors engage the audience in reflection and discussion on the issues presented. Thus, the theatrical show becomes a space for collective interaction and reflection, allowing viewers to think about solutions to the problems before them. This form of theatre promotes social awareness, encourages audiences to analyze and participate effectively, and promotes positive values that may influence changing social behaviors.

Street Theatre:

Offers in public places such as stadiums or fields, making it an effective tool to reach a large audience. Nikolai Akhalbakov smashed his stage in advance on circular, rectangular and even hexagonal forms "to reduce the distance between them and the audience. This is confirmed by himself that we seek an intimate relationship with the audience, so that we surround it from all sides. The audience in our theatre must be an effective part of our theatre" ***(Al-Jawdari, 2019, pp. 65-66)***

Unwritten Théâtre:

It encourages the audience to interact and participate in the development of the story, making them part of the solution. "Brook considers that the theatre is the root of life because the theatre consists of the ongoing conflict between impressions, judgments, delusion and illusion while they coexist in pain and in a way that cannot be separated" ***(Al-Jawdari, 2019, p. 72)***

Theatrical workshops:

Used as an educational tool that is a living laboratory for social interaction, the hall is transformed into an educational space that gives young people an exceptional opportunity to explore complex issues in a vivid and participatory manner. Through representation and direct dialogue, participants can experiment with alternative behaviors and understand the implications of their choices, thus enhancing critical awareness and developing communication and empathy skills. These workshops are not just theatre training, but an educational platform that turns learning into a deep and interactive experience.

Theatre is not just an entertainment tool, it is a powerful educational and awareness tool that contributes to shaping positive values and concepts in

individuals and societies. Thanks to its flexibility and interactive techniques, theatre can play a pivotal role in the face of negative phenomena such as riots in sports stadiums, by providing clear and influential messages that contribute to tangible change in behaviors.

3. Theatre strategies in reducing sports riots:

Theatre is an effective means of influencing social behaviors and promoting sportsmanship by offering programs and activities aimed at sensitizing audiences and athletes alike, the theatre can contribute to addressing stadium riots. In this axis, we discuss different strategies to use theatre in reducing violence and sports riots.

3-1 Awareness theatre programs in schools and clubs:

Focus on emerging generations:

Presentation of educational theatrical performances in schools and sports clubs targeting young people and children, where the values of tolerance, respect for laws and acceptance of defeat can be instilled "through self-reliance, upgrading of skills, development of basic concepts, moral, religious and national values" ***(Houssin K. 2005, p. 27)*** We lay the foundations for success and build a generation capable of meeting the challenges of the future with confidence and ability.

Integrating sports with the arts:

Organizing sports theatre workshops at clubs aimed at providing positive models of the behaviors of fans and players during competitions.

Strengthening the team's spirit:

Educate athletes and fans about the importance of collaboration and sportsmanship through plays that highlight inspiring sporting experiences.

3-2 Theatrical models addressing sports violence issues:

Inspiring story plays:

Presenting stories about athletes who have overcome challenges and maintained sportsmanship despite the pressures show the highest sense of determination and dedication. Despite their difficulties, they demonstrated a strong will and discipline, committed to the principles of honour and integrity in competition. These inspiring models not only inspire audiences to pursue success, but reinforce the values of respect and tolerance, inviting emulation of a sporting spirit that rises above obstacles and shows the bright face of humanity in sport.

Interactive Offers:

Invite audiences to participate in discussing the causes of the riots and seek solutions, making them part of the change.

Short awareness plays before games:

Short performances in stadiums before kickoff or during breaks, focusing on the dangers of sports riots and the importance of adherence to civilized behaviour.

3-3 Interactive theatre workshops:

Targeting Sports Audiences:

Organizing interactive workshops that provide theatrical texts that address common situations in stadiums and raise public awareness of the impact of their actions.

Training of players and administrators:

Presenting theatrical workshops targeting players and administrators to teach them how to deal with provocative pressures and attitudes without causing riots.

Employing simulation techniques:

Use a theatrical simulation method to represent potential riot situations and how to deal with them in a constructive manner.

Theatre can be an effective tool in reducing sports riots if strategically employed. Through its outreach programs, interactive performances, and workshops, theatre contributes to promoting public awareness and sportsmanship. These strategies not only aim to reduce riots, but also create a healthy mathematical environment that supports positive interaction between all parties.

Theatre as a therapeutic tool to reduce sports riots:

Theatre can be used as an effective therapeutic tool in reducing sports riots through innovative strategies. Theatre is not just a means of entertainment, it can be an effective tool to reshape the behaviors of audiences and athletes, motivating them to embrace the values of tolerance and respect in stadiums. Through a therapeutic method called "Sekou Drama is a living form of exploration of the human soul and its ages where it is based primarily on psychological and therapeutic indicative foundations" ***(Morino water Mohamed Ahmed, 2020, p. 16)*** through this technique we can:

1. Pent-up emotions release: Sekou drama provides a safe space to express emotions and emotions, helping to relieve psychological stress.

2. Promoting self-awareness: Helps participants explore hidden aspects of their personalities or internal conflicts through representation and confrontation.

3. Improving social skills: Gives individuals the opportunity to interact with others in a healthy manner, enhancing communication and empathy skills.

4. Reconstructing experiences: Through SEKO drama can reprise life situations or psychological trauma to change how they are understood and dealt with.

5. Collective support: The surrounding team or group provides psychological and emotional support, which fosters a sense of belonging and communication.

In short, SEKO is an effective way to promote mental health by combining art and psychotherapy.

4-1 Théâtre and psychotherapy for audiences:

Treatment via theatrical performance: Theatre can be used as a means of expressing negative emotions such as anger and tension, which can lead to aggressive behaviour in stadiums. Through acting techniques, participants are able to embody these feelings and then turn them into alternative solutions. This method helps to activate individuals' awareness of how to deal with anger in sports contexts in a way that does not lead to riots. This is what we find in Sekou Drama, which is a type of psychotherapy but in an innovative way where its primary function is to offload an individual's emotions and psychological feelings by representing roles that have to do with attitudes. ***(Morino water Mohamed Ahmed, 2020, p. 14)*** both in the past and in the present.

This method aims to unload emotional emotions, enabling an individual to release feelings such as sadness or anger in a healthy way, thereby contributing to stress alleviation and psychological comfort.

SEKO also promotes self-awareness drama, by enabling participants to explore deeper aspects of their personalities and better understand their thoughts and motivations, which positively reflects their handling of different life situations.

Besides, the re-enactment of life experiences provides an opportunity for an individual to see things from a different perspective, helping them to reformulate painful or complex events in a more positive way.

Furthermore, this technology contributes to improved social interaction, providing a collective environment that promotes communication and collaboration among individuals, thus deepening the sense of support and belonging. They help develop problem-solving skills by simulating everyday situations, giving the individual effective strategies to deal with life's challenges in a constructive manner.

Analyzing and dealing with emotions constructively: by presenting tense sporting situations onstage, audiences learn how to control their feelings in a non-violent manner. This is an opportunity to present behavioral models that show how individuals can control their reactions in intense emotional situations.

4-2 Interactive theatre as a means of social influence:

Using interactive theatre in stadiums: Interactive theatre gives audiences the opportunity to participate in shows and provide solutions to tense events. by interacting with theatrical attitudes, audiences are able to put forward ideas for conflict resolution or calm violent attitudes. This enhances their understanding of how to deal with anger and stress in sporting environments.

Live representation by audiences: interactive theater enhances the audience's sense that they are part of the solution rather than the problem. When members of the public participate in the performance of situations related to sport or riots, this helps them to visualize the different ways in which violence can be avoided and tension dealt with.

4-3 Educational drama and preventive theatre:

Drama as an awareness tool:

Pedagogical drama is an effective means of educating the public about the real values of sport such as cooperation, respect and integrity. By showing scenes illustrating the negative consequences of sports riots, audiences can be motivated to take more respectful and calm situations in stadiums, these shows not only focus on warning of negative consequences, but also show behavioral models that must be adopted.

Interactive drama in clubs and schools: Introducing pedagogical drama into awareness programs within clubs and schools can have a significant impact in building a new generation of audiences and athletes with a true sporting spirit.

These activities help to cultivate values of respect and tolerance among young people, thereby reducing the likelihood of violence in playgrounds.

4-4 Prevention strategies:

Theatre as part of sports training programs:

Inclusion of theatre in training programmes: Theatre techniques can be integrated within athletes' training programmes, as this helps them learn how to control their feelings under pressure. This training can involve breathing techniques, expressing anger in safe ways, and representing situations that require calm thinking before making decisions. Such methods help athletes deal with psychological stress during matches.

Using theatre to develop communication and quiet skills: Through interactive performances, athletes can be trained on how to interact positively with their fans during matches. This enhances players' ability to calm tense situations and contain crowd anger, contributing to a less violent sporting environment.

By using theatre as a therapeutic tool, we can work to reduce sports riots and motivate audiences and athletes to adopt more respectful and tolerant behaviors. Theatre helps address negative emotions, and supports positive interaction in stadiums through interactive performances and pedagogical dramas. If these strategies are adopted in clubs and schools, they will contribute to building a new sports culture based on tolerance and mutual respect.

Application of Test K^2 ***(Chi-Square)*** for the impact of théâtre on sports riots,

Research hypothesis:

Test the impact of awareness theatrical performances on the behaviour of sports fans. We will analyze data from the fan survey on the impact of theatre on sport-related violence.

Survey Question:

"Do you think that awareness theatrical performances have contributed to reducing sports riots?"

Sample:

Data collected from 200 participants, distributed as follows:

- Agreed: 90 people
- Neutral: 70 people
- Disagreed: 40 people

Expected Frequency (E):

Based on the hypothesis of equal distribution between answers (Agreed, neutral, Disagreed):

E = Total sample/number of categories = 200/3 ≈ 66.67

Calculation of K^2 value:

Using the equation: $\chi 2 = \Sigma (O - E) 2/E$

To answer "agreed":

$(90 – 66.67)^2/66.67 = 8.33$

The answer is "neutral":

$(70 – 66.67)^2/66.67 = 0.17$

For the answer "disagreed":

$(40 – 66.67)^2/66.67 = 10.67$

Total value of K^2:

8.33 + 0.17 + 10.67 = 19.17

Degree of freedom:

Df = Number of categories - 1 = 2

Critical Value:

At a morale level of 0.05, critical value = 5.99

Result:

Since the calculated value (19.17) is greater than the critical value (5.99), we reject the zero hypothesis. This indicates a D statistical effect of theatrical performances in reducing sports riots.

Analysis of K^2 test results for the impact of theatre on sports riots:

1. Statistical analysis:

- Statistical result (19.17) significantly exceeds critical value (5.99)
- Confidence level 95% confirms strength of results
- Distribution of answers shows a clear tendency towards consent (90 participants)

2. Substantive interpretation:

- There is a clear discrepancy between predicted and actual repetitions
- Higher approval ratio indicates positive acceptance of theatrical intervention
- Low percentage of disagreements (40 people) supports the effectiveness of the approach

3. Practical connotations:

- Theatre can be seen as an effective tool for sports awareness
- The effect of theatrical performances exceeds the minimum statistical indication

- The existence of a large neutral category (70) indicates the potential for improved impact

Conclusion:

As reviewed in this article, sports riots have become an unfortunate phenomenon that significantly affects the experience of sport and society at large. It has been found that such violence is not merely an individual act, but the result of several complex social and psychological factors that require comprehensive interventions from different quarters. Thus, theatre has been proposed as an effective tool in addressing this phenomenon, through strategies that integrate art and sports education.

Summarize the main findings:

1. The diagnosis of the phenomenon of sports riots shows that the factors contributing to violence range from psychological and mass tensions, to lack of cultural and social awareness, which makes dealing with this phenomenon more complicated.
2. As a social pedagogical tool, theatre has the potential to address these negative phenomena through interactive techniques that contribute to changing audiences' behaviors, where theatre can reflect social and psychological issues in a way that allows audiences to interact and understand these issues in depth.
3. Theatre strategies for reducing sports riots include awareness programs, theatrical performances on sports violence, and interactive workshops aimed at changing social values and promoting positive behaviors in stadiums.
4. Practical experiences and study situations have shown success in applying theatre in some places as a tool to raise awareness and reduce violence, confirming the effectiveness of this trend.

Future recommendations:

1. Expanding theatrical programming: The use of theatre as an awareness tool in schools and sports clubs must be intensified, as well as greater efforts to engage audiences in these performances.
2. Ongoing research: Further studies are needed on the impact of theatrical performances on audiences' behaviour, to identify the most effective types of interactive theatre.
3. Support for inter-institutional cooperation: It is important that sports and artistic institutions collaborate more to develop educational and educational programmes that promote the values of sportsmanship and tolerance among audiences.
4. Focus on social culture: Long-term programs aimed at changing the social culture associated with violence in sport, and expanding the theatre to different categories of society.

The importance of integration between theatre and sports institutions:

Collaboration between theatre and sports institutions is an essential step towards building a more conscious and positive sports environment. Not only is theatre an instrument of entertainment, it can be an influential force in building the personality of the sporting audience and promoting the values of tolerance, respect and sportsmanship. Thus, the integration of arts and sports will improve sports experience and make stadiums safe and enjoyable for all.

Finally, we conclude that theatre can be an important pillar in achieving social change and reducing sports riots, with the need to support these initiatives and integrate them with sports education and community education efforts.

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