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Managing the Security of Sports Stadiums and Their Impact on Consolidating the Values of Citizenship among Fans of Mass Clubs in Baghdad

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ABSTRACT

The security of sports stadiums is the security of human gatherings at all levels, it must have accurate planning based on sound information, the ability to anticipate possible scenarios that may occur in each match, and the preparation to face them in a way that ensures the safety of everyone and does not spoil the pleasure of watching the game. Sports is a luxurious societal image through which the values of good citizenship that society believes in are embodied and reflected on its behaviors inside the stadium. Many times, fans acquire good behaviors inside the stadium that enhance their good values outside the stadium. Therefore, it became necessary to strengthen this behavior through upbringing, organization, and training. Citizenship values are the result of what society believes in, behaviors that determine the actions of its members in a way that enhances social welfare. Hence, the importance of research to promote the values of good citizenship through leading the masses in ideal and conscious ways that reflect a civilized image of practicing sports activities. The researcher analyzed the Relationship and impact among the two measures, sports stadium security management and citizenship values, established according to the scientific criteria of pedagogical and psychological scales. The research variables were also evaluated by some members of administrative and technical bodies and Club fan groups in Baghdad. The study reached multiple theoretical and practical results, From her: Statistically significant correlation between the studied variables (security of sports stadiums and citizenship values) and The results of the simple linear regression analysis revealed the existence of significant influence relationships for the independent variable represented by the security of sports stadiums and the dependent variable represented by citizenship values. The researcher recommended that sports clubs should pay attention to training and developing their training and technical staff and their fans ' associations to promote the values of citizenship in more modern ways and methods to enhance the spirit of volunteerism and community work.

INTRODUCTION

Sports stadiums represented the image of modernity in our current era in terms of Renaissance, perfection and splendor in their construction, as well as their place in activating the national and national economy, which makes it an important area that needs special insurance in terms of high-level implementation of the tasks of security agencies mixed with psychological techniques that deal professionally with the moods of the fans of competing teams in its multiple categories, it deals with a special kind of citizens who agree with their passion for football mixed with the challenge of winning and intolerance for their teams despite their multiple orientations, inclinations, ages and social levels.

The security of sports stadiums represents the security of human gatherings at all levels, it must have accurate planning based on sound information and the ability to anticipate possible scenarios that may occur in each match and prepare to face them in a way that ensures the safety of everyone and does not spoil the pleasure of watching the match.

Based on the foregoing, sports is a luxurious societal image through which the values of good citizenship that society believes in are embodied and reflected on its behaviors inside the stadium, and many times the masses acquire

good behaviors inside the stadium that enhance their good values outside the stadium, so it became necessary to strengthen this behavior by upbringing, organization and training, as the values of citizenship are the product of the behaviors that society believes in that determine the actions of its members in a way that enhances social welfare, hence the importance of research to promote the values of good citizenship by leading the masses in ideal and conscious ways that reflect a civilized image of practicing sports activities.

The research problem started from the strategies used in the security management of sports stadiums and its role in promoting the values of citizenship for an important and diverse segment of Iraqi society that affects the consolidation of these values to become the culture of society in general. On the contrary, the values will fall one after another, causing social crises that are reflected not only on the sports movement of the country, but extend to include all other aspects.

objective of the research determines the role of the sports stadium security department in promoting the citizenship values of mass clubs in Baghdad. To achieve this, two metrics have been built: the first for managing the security of sports stadiums, and the second for citizenship values, specifically for the Iraqi Environment, through them, the

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research variables will be described in a way that enhances the values of good citizenship for safe matches.

The spatial scope of the research was determined at the headquarters of the popular clubs in Baghdad, and the temporal scope was within the period between 10/2/2024 and 1/20/2025, and the human scope was for some members of the administrative and technical bodies and the fan associations of the popular clubs in Baghdad.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Sports stadiums: are the places where sports competitions of all forms and names are practiced, and they are often multipurpose, that is, they are suitable for more than one type of sports activities, the main of which is the game of football, defined (Eid, 2000) as: real estate of land and construction, whether dedicated all the time or for some time to conduct sports movement matters.

Stadiums acquire their importance from the organization of mass sports competitions, which makes them targets, especially from organized crime gangs that try to take advantage of the chances of the presence of the largest mass gathering to commit their criminal acts (Abu-Futuh, 2003), as well as the presence of important figures, which requires taking all necessary preventive measures to protect these stadiums and protect those present in them (Batayna, 2000).

The most important sports stadiums in our Arab world are football stadiums because the audience of this game includes all segments of society. A football stadium consists of a playing field, a track, stands and service facilities that can contain a huge human mass inside during competitions, the management and organization of which requires a great effort on the part of the organizer and security personnel (Al-Harthy, 2004).

The benefits of holding sports matches are manifested in raising the skill level of the participating teams and achieving good media publicity for the state through activating tourism and achieving economic return for the state, as well as satisfying the desires of the fans and their sports aspirations (Ibrahim, 2000).

The risks that threaten sports stadiums are represented by the collapse of sports facilities, fire accidents, increasing the number of fans over the capacity of the stands, as well as riots, crimes of assault on public money, financial and administrative corruption, all this represents a burden on the tasks and duties of the sports stadium security forces, they are responsible for adjusting the rhythm of sports matches in a safe civilized manner, and they can also be one of the causes of sports riots if there are arbitrary practices against the public in addition to public intolerance, the behavior of players and referees and economic conditions (Al-Subaie, 2001).

This can only be achieved if there is an ethical contract surrounding sports competitions, a contract to which all members of the sports community are committed to promoting the values of citizenship. Citizenship is

derived from the word “homeland”, whose children, without exception, are united by a sacred bond that binds the individual to his homeland within the framework of a multidimensional socio-political concept, influenced by the level of intellectual maturity, civilized development, inherited values (Jalab, 2011).

(Rayan, 2006) in their study “organizational citizenship among faculty members and achievement of Secondary School students” showed a positive correlation between students achievement in standardized tests and the degree of practicing organizational citizenship behavior among teachers, while a study (Mansour, 2009) entitled “organizational citizenship behavior among teachers of Government General Education schools for boys in Jeddah from the point of view of the principals of those schools” showed no correlation between the personal factors of the study sample and their A study (Barna, 2010) titled “behavior Organizational citizenship as an indicator to predict the academic achievement of students” that the dimensions of organizational citizenship behavior have a role in improving the motivation for education and is one of the important behavioral patterns to be practiced by lecturers, according to a study (Shaifu & Mahmoud, 2010) entitled “The relationship between the practice of organizational citizenship behavior and emotional intelligence” There is a statistically significant relationship between the study variables, a study (Yaghoubi & Hadi, 2011) entitled “security of sports facilities”, aimed to develop an optimal perception of how to protect sports facilities, while a study (Virlee & Clapham, 2003) entitled “security response to riots in sports stadiums” came to emphasize the importance of the preventive role of educational and media devices to reduce the manifestations of riots in sports stadiums.

Through the above, the researcher came to his procedural definition of the security of sports stadiums, namely: (employing means and capabilities to ensure the success of sports competitions without accidents, by securing human and material resources inside and outside the stadium). The researcher also defined the values of citizenship as: (the social contract that ensures the security of society by showing the qualities of altruism, civility and sportsmanship).

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The researcher adopted the survey method for the descriptive research approach, as he sees it (Hussein, 2024) “It studies the nature of phenomena in terms of their characteristics, forms, relationships, and the factors affecting them”.

Sampling and Data Collection

The current research community was represented by the administrative bodies of four popular clubs and their fan associations in Baghdad. The research samples included (185) individuals, distributed as in Table (1).

Table 1: Explains the details of the research samples

S	Club	Exploratory sample	Building sample	Implementation sample
1	Al-Zawraa	1	10	35
2	Air power	1	10	35
3	The police	1	10	35
4	Students	1	10	35
Total		5	40	140

Search Tools

Based on the objectives of the current research, which requires the presence of two tools: The Sports Stadium Security Scale and the Citizenship Values Scale, he built the two scales according to the scientific steps adopted in building educational and psychological scales, as follows:

First: Definition of Terms Related to Sports Stadium Security and Citizenship Values

The researcher defined the security of sports stadiums as (employing the means and possibilities for the success of sports competitions without accidents by securing human and material resources inside and outside the stadium), and the researcher defined the values of citizenship as (the social contract guaranteeing the security of society by showing the qualities of altruism, civility and sportsmanship).

Second: Defining the Dimensions (Axes) Concepts of Sports Stadium Security and Citizenship Values

Through the researcher’s review of specialized literature in the fields of sports stadium security and citizenship values, to understand their concepts and dimensions accurately, he chose three axes for each of them, taking into account their suitability to the Iraqi environment, which are:

Security of sports stadiums: (securing fans of both sides of the match-securing players and referees-securing VIPs).

The values of citizenship: (altruism – civility –

sportsmanship).

Then the researcher presented these axes and definitions of procedural terms to (5) experts specializing in sports management, testing and measurement for scientific arbitration, and their agreement on their validity was 100%.

Third: Formulating Phrases for Both Metrics

The researcher formulated the phrases of the two scales in the (Self-Report) style and the phrases consisted of (21) phrases for each scale, and the five alternatives to the answer were chosen (always, often, sometimes, rarely, no), with the awarding of grades (5,4,3,2,1) respectively, this method is adopted for the following reasons:

1. Achieve greater homogeneity of scale.
2. Enable the respondent to express the degree of his feelings.
3. Provide greater contrast between individuals.
4. Ensure high honesty and stability.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Validity of Paragraphs for Both Metrics

After formulating the phrases of the two scales, which amounted to (21) phrases for each scale, the researcher presented the phrases to (5) experts specialized in sports management, testing and measurement for scientific arbitration. The researcher adopted a percentage of 80% or more for the experts to agree on the validity of the phrases, and the two scales came out in their initial versions as in Tables (2 & 3).

Table 2: The structure of the sports stadium security scale shows

S	Scale axes of the sports stadium security	Paragraph numbers	Number of paragraphs	Percentage ratio
1	Securing fans of both sides of the match	1-7	7	33.33%
2	Insurance of players and referees	8-14	7	33.33%
3	VIP insurance	15-21	7	33.33%
Total			21	100%

Table 3: The structure of the citizenship values scale shows

S	Scale axes of Citizenship values	Paragraph numbers	Number of paragraphs	Percentage ratio
1	Altruism	1-7	7	33.33%
2	Civility	8-14	7	33.33%
3	Sportsmanship	15-21	7	33.33%
Total			21	100%

Scientific Conditions of The Two Scales

The scientific conditions of any scale include (truthfulness, constancy, objectivity) that must be checked when constructing pedagogical and psychological scales, since the truthfulness, constancy and objectivity of the scale are significantly related to the quality of its paragraphs, and this is achieved by:-

Virtual Honesty

The apparent honesty expresses the extent to which the phrase is related to the scale, and it was extracted for the two scales by presenting them in their initial form to (5) experts specialized in sports management, testing and measurement for scientific arbitration previously.

Discriminatory Power

The researcher unloaded the answers of the construction

sample of (40) individuals, calculated the total score for each form, then arranged the scores of the sample members in descending order from the highest total score to the lowest total score, and identified the two extreme groups in the total score by 50%, so the forms of the upper group were (20) forms versus (20) forms for the lower group and for each scale separately, measurement and evaluation experts point out that this ratio is used when the sample size is small, i.e. less than (80) individuals. The researcher used the t-test of two independent samples to calculate the significance of the difference between the two extreme groups for each of the two scales separately, as the statistical significance of the value of (T) represents the discriminatory power of the paragraph, so all the paragraphs of the two scales had a discriminatory power in statistical significance at the level of (0.001) and as an indicator in Tables (4 & 5).

Table 4: Demonstrates the discriminatory power in the measure of security of sports stadiums

S	Upper group		Lower group		Calculated value (t)	The power of the discriminatory paragraph
	Mean	Std. Deviation	Mean	Std. Deviation		
1	4.80	0.410	3.10	0.912	7.603	Featured
2	4.70	0.470	3.05	0.887	7.603	Featured
3	4.85	0.366	3.20	0.834	7.350	Featured
4	4.70	0.470	3.30	0.865	7.350	Featured
5	4.65	0.489	3.40	0.821	8.105	Featured
6	5.00	0.000	3.25	1.164	8.105	Featured
7	4.80	0.410	3.40	0.883	6.362	Featured
8	5.00	0.000	3.45	1.234	6.362	Featured
9	4.45	0.510	3.00	0.973	5.850	Featured
10	4.25	0.444	3.10	0.968	5.850	Featured
11	4.40	0.503	3.05	0.945	6.723	Featured
12	4.85	0.366	3.00	0.918	6.723	Featured
13	4.75	0.444	3.05	0.887	6.433	Featured
14	4.55	0.510	3.10	0.968	6.433	Featured
15	4.55	0.510	3.15	0.875	5.616	Featured
16	4.65	0.489	3.10	1.071	5.616	Featured
17	4.25	0.444	3.05	0.945	5.900	Featured
18	4.55	0.510	3.25	0.910	5.900	Featured
19	4.35	0.489	3.40	0.821	4.829	Featured
20	4.35	0.489	3.20	0.834	4.829	Featured
21	4.55	0.510	3.20	0.951	5.643	Featured

Table 5: Demonstrates the discriminatory power of the citizenship values scale

S	Upper group		Lower group		Calculated value (t)	The power of the discriminatory paragraph
	Mean	Std. Deviation	Mean	Std. Deviation		
1	3.90	0.718	2.90	1.165	3.267	Featured
2	4.20	0.616	2.80	1.196	3.267	Featured
3	4.15	0.489	2.75	1.020	4.653	Featured
4	4.20	0.768	3.05	1.234	4.653	Featured
5	4.15	0.587	2.75	1.164	5.536	Featured
6	3.75	1.164	2.45	1.234	5.536	Featured

7	4.25	0.444	2.95	1.317	3.538	Featured
8	4.50	0.513	2.75	1.333	3.538	Featured
9	4.00	0.725	2.45	1.191	4.802	Featured
10	4.10	0.788	2.55	1.099	4.802	Featured
11	4.10	0.641	2.55	0.999	3.426	Featured
12	3.75	0.851	2.60	1.095	3.426	Featured
13	3.95	0.686	2.60	1.046	4.183	Featured
14	4.20	0.523	2.50	1.235	4.183	Featured
15	4.35	0.745	2.35	1.089	5.480	Featured
16	3.90	0.718	2.65	1.182	5.480	Featured
17	4.20	0.523	2.50	1.235	4.971	Featured
18	4.10	0.852	2.25	1.070	4.971	Featured
19	3.95	0.759	2.40	1.046	5.126	Featured
20	4.05	0.686	2.70	1.031	5.126	Featured
21	4.15	0.587	2.30	1.129	5.842	Featured

Internal Consistency

The researcher used the simple correlation coefficient (Pearson) between the scores of each paragraph and the total score of the scale, and this correlation indicates the homogeneity of the scale, and since all the paragraphs

in the two scales had statistically significant consistency coefficients at the indicative level (0.001), it can be said that the two scales have internal homogeneity, and this is evidenced in tables (6 & 7).

Table 6: Demonstrates internal consistency in the measure of security of sports stadiums

Securing fans of both sides of the match		Insurance of players and referees		VIP insurance	
P	Pearson Correlation	P	Pearson Correlation	P	Pearson Correlation
1	0.941**	8	0.876**	15	0.924**
2	0.922**	9	0.897**	16	0.901**
3	0.933**	10	0.855**	17	0.886**
4	0.866**	11	0.909**	18	0.749**
5	0.910**	12	0.890**	19	0.666**
6	0.835**	13	0.921**	20	0.873**
7	0.913**	14	0.922**	21	0.900**

Table 7: Demonstrates internal consistency in the scale of citizenship values

Altruism		Civility		Sportsmanship	
P	Pearson Correlation	P	Pearson Correlation	P	Pearson Correlation
1	0.474**	8	0.890**	15	0.865**
2	0.628**	9	0.819**	16	0.750**
3	0.760**	10	0.821**	17	0.864**
4	0.638**	11	0.887**	18	0.886**
5	0.869**	12	0.741**	19	0.831**
6	0.708**	13	0.858**	20	0.822**
7	0.804**	14	0.886**	21	0.912**

Constancy

The researcher extracted the stability coefficient by applying the (Alpha-Cronbach) equation, and the values of the stability coefficient for the two scales came out good, as shown in Table (8).

Table 8: Demonstrates the Alpha-Cronbach values for the two scales

S	The scale	Alpha-Cronbach
1	Security of sports stadiums	0.770
2	Citizenship values	0.766

Objectivity

To find out the objectivity of the scale, the researcher determined the range of answers of his samples with five alternatives that give the same results when correcting the resolution, no matter how different the number of correctors, which indicates that the two scales are objective. Objectivity “is the test that gives the same results regardless of the difference of the correctors” (Abu al-Futuh , 2003).

Execution of Two Scales on the Main Sample

The researcher distributed the forms to the main research sample (implementation sample) of 140 individuals, and the scores were collected and arranged in tables in

preparation for statistical processing in order to display and analyze the results.

Analysis and Discussion of Results

The researcher used the (t-test) Test for one sample of the data of the two scales, where the average score for the security of sports stadiums was (75.86), which is greater than his theoretical average of (63) with a standard deviation of (15.559), and the value of (T) (57.686) is significant at the level of statistical significance (0.001).

The average score of citizenship values was (73.28), which is greater than the theoretical average of (63) with a standard deviation of (13,590). The value of (T) (63.802) is significant at the level of statistical significance

Table 9: Shows the value (T) of the measure of security of sports stadiums

S	The measure of security of sports stadiums	Sample size	Mean	Std. Deviation	Theoretical Mean	Calculated value (t)	Level of significance
1	Sports stadium security	140	75.86	15.559	63	57.686	0.000
2	Securing the fans of both sides of the match	140	25.49	5.582	21	54.038	0.000
3	Insurance of players and referees	140	25.08	5.740	21	51.693	0.000
4	VIP insurance	140	25.29	5.558	21	53.825	0.000

Table 10: Shows the value (T) of the citizenship values scale

S	Citizenship values scale	Sample size	Mean	Std. Deviation	Theoretical Mean	Calculated value (t)	Level of significance
1	Citizenship values	140	73.28	13.590	63	63.802	0.000
2	Altruism	140	24.41	4.555	21	63.419	0.000
3	Civility	140	24.56	5.197	21	55.925	0.000
4	Sportsmanship	140	24.30	5.087	21	56.518	0.000

(0.001), and tables (9 and 10) show these results in detail.

Associative Relations

The researcher used the simple correlation coefficient

(Pearson) to calculate the relationship between the two scales, and table (11) indicates the existence of positive statistical correlation relationships at the level of significance (0.001) between the two scales and their axes.

Table 11: The correlation coefficient (Pearson) between the two measures

	Citizenship values	Altruism	Civility	Sportsmanship
Sports stadium security	0.960**	0.853**	0.917**	0.885**
Securing the fans of both sides of the match	0.872**	0.799**	0.837**	0.776**
Insurance of players and referees	0.879**	0.767**	0.828**	0.836**
VIP insurance	0.885**	0.779**	0.853**	0.815**

The Impact of Sports Stadium Security on Citizenship Values

(Durbin-Watson) test show that there is one independent variable called the security of sports grounds, while the dependent variable represents citizenship values. The results indicate that the security of sports stadiums has a moral impact on the values of citizenship. The value of (T) for the Model constant was (2.315), while the calculated value of (T) for the independent variable was (40.354), which is a function statistically at the level of

(0.05), which indicates the morale of the model in general. The determination coefficient reached (0.922) and the corrective determination coefficient (0.921), which means that the independent variable (security of sports stadiums) is able to explain (92.2%) of the changes in the dependent variable (citizenship values).

Thus, (92.2%) of the behavior of the dependent variable (citizenship values) depends on the independent variable (security of sports stadiums), while (7.8%) of the changes in citizenship values are due to other variables that were

not included in the research model, and the calculated value of (F) reached (1628.439), which is significant at the

indicative level (0.001), reflecting the ability of the model to accurately interpret the changes as shown in Table (12).

Table 12: The linear regression model shows

Source of Variability	Sum of Squares	Degrees of Freedom	Mean Square	Test Value (F)	Level of Significance
Between groups	31022.205	1	31022.205	31022.205	0.000
Within the groups	2628.938	138	19.050	19.050	
Total	33651.143	139	0.828**		

CONCLUSIONS

The research showed that the topic of sports stadium security and citizenship values is one of the modern topics in the field of sports management, as it represents the relationship between human Sports resources and their audience, He also pointed out that there is a strong moral correlation between the security of sports stadiums in its dimensions and the values of citizenship in its three dimensions, and this shows the important role played by the security of sports stadiums in consolidating the values of citizenship.

The research has achieved the highest correlation between the two measures of sports stadium security and the values of citizenship as a whole, the lowest moral correlation between the two axes was the security of important figures in the measure of the security of sports stadiums and altruism in the measure of citizenship values.

The results showed that the individuals of the research sample obtained high computational averages compared to the theoretical circles for both the security of sports stadiums and the values of citizenship, reflecting the desire of the sample to provide the best performance for fun, The results of the simple linear regression analysis revealed the existence of significant influence relationships for the independent variable represented by the security of sports stadiums and the dependent variable represented by citizenship values.

Recommendations

1. Sports clubs should take care of applying the security measures of sports stadiums and put it in the first place, through which we get employees with high abilities and skills in dealing and providing high-quality services to the beneficiaries of the club (technical and administrative staff and the public).

2. The need for sports clubs to pay attention to the training and development of employees, raise their skills and personal behaviors, and reconsider their training programs to include in the future special training programs aimed at enhancing human resources.

3. The need for sports clubs to pay attention to training and developing the bonds of their fans to promote the values of citizenship in more modern ways and methods to enhance the spirit of volunteerism and community work.

4. Promote a culture of adherence to laws and rejection of intolerance by spreading awareness of national values

and belonging.

5. Spreading the spirit of Service and tolerance contributes greatly to motivating positive behavior and reporting inappropriate behaviors.

6. Fairness in the provision of sports services by the organizing committees of sports competitions significantly contributes to a sense of responsibility towards accepting the loss.

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Appendixes

Appendix 1: The measure of security of sports stadiums

S	The measure of security of sports stadiums	No	Rarely	Sometimes	Mostly	Always
	Securing fans of both sides of the match	1	2	3	4	5
1	Secure the stadium before entering the two sides of the match.					
2	Put a barrier grille separating the two ends of the fixture.					
3	Putting up a barrier net that prevents fans from entering the Stadium.					
4	The entry cards specify the seating areas of the two sides of the match.					
5	Divide the two sides of the game into small groups to control them.					
6	Surveillance of hooligans in the stands by cameras.					
7	Placing signs instructing the entry and evacuation of the public.					
	Insurance of players and referees	1	2	3	4	5
8	Securing and inspecting vehicles for transporting players and referees to and from the stadium.					
9	Securing the way of players and referees to and from the field.					
10	Securing special rooms for changing the clothes of players and referees.					
11	Securing the administrative and technical staff of the reserve for the two parties to the match.					
12	Put a security cordon around the players and referees when entering and exiting the stadium.					
13	Develop an emergency plan to evacuate players and referees from the field.					
14	Securing the VAR zone and ruling IV.					
	VIP insurance	1	2	3	4	5
15	Securing the VIP route to and from the stadium.					
16	Secure VIP cars at the stadium.					
17	Secure the location of VIPs before and after the game.					
18	Customize and secure special gates for the entry and exit of VIPs.					
19	Choose the most competent security men to protect VIPs.					
20	Securing VIP hospitality items.					
21	Secure command and control between the security services inside and outside the stadium.					

Appendix 2: Citizenship values scale

S	Citizenship values scale	No	Rarely	Sometimes	Mostly	Always
	Altruism	1	2	3	4	5
1	Help the fans even if they are from the other side of the match.					
2	I advise fans to be positive.					
3	I direct the fans towards law-abiding.					
4	He shared his personal belongings with fans to help them when necessary.					
5	Respect the rights and privileges of fans.					
6	Anime cooperation between fans.					
7	I prefer the public interest over his personal interest.					
	Civility	1	2	3	4	5
8	I find it difficult to express my opinion tactfully in sensitive situations.					
9	I try to respond in a respectful manner when someone offends me.					
10	I see that civility helps in resolving conflicts.					
11	Be careful to consider the feelings of others when providing criticism and feedback.					
12	I believe that civility reflects how much a person respects others.					
13	I think civility can be misinterpreted as weakness or excessive courtesy.					
14	Overweight people get better treatment in social situations.					
	Sportsmanship	1	2	3	4	5
15	I deal with losing in competitions with a positive spirit					
16	Encourage colleagues and opponents to perform well during competitions.					
17	Be sure to respect the referee's decisions, even if he thinks they are incorrect.					
18	I believe that sportsmanship promotes positive relationships between fans.					
19	I accept criticism from others.					
20	I treat calmly when provoked by an opponent.					
21	I think sportsmanship makes competition fun.					