

# **Social psychological mechanism analysis of the occurrence and deterioration of mass brawl on the field in the Chinese College Basketball League**

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**Abstract:** By using the methods of literature and logical analysis, this paper studies the occurrence and deterioration of the mass brawl on the field in the Chinese College Basketball League (CUBA). The research holds that the mass brawl on the field in the CUBA match belongs to the cluster behavior, which is based on the relative deprivation of the group as the precondition, the group identification as the bridge, the group anger and the mobilization of the group effectiveness, and the appearance of the "like-minded" as a sign. After the occurrence of the mass brawl on the field in CUBA, it has been maintained by the standard of group fast birth, and it has been generalized and upgraded because of the bad interaction and individualization among the groups. To fully and accurately understand and grasp the law of the changes in the behavior of the CUBA, it can provide theoretical support for the standardization of the field order of the CUBA.

## **1. Introduction**

Recently, Premier Li Keqiang made important instructions to curb violence on campus. Frequent violent crime cases among college students, has become the main force of campus violence. The college students who go to the athletic field are full of blood and spirit. CUBA is a popular basketball match which is very popular among teachers and students in Colleges and universities, and the nature of the behavior is very bad. The negative impact after the incident is difficult to be estimated. It should arouse extensive attention. This paper attempts to use the theory of cluster behavior to analyze the process and law of the occurrence and deterioration of the behavior and deterioration of the college basketball game in CUBA from the perspective of social psychology, and provide theoretical support for the regulation of the order.

## **2. The essence of the mass brawl on the field in the CUBA: clustered behavior**

Cluster behavior refers to "the behavior of a response to a common influence or stimulus in a relatively spontaneous, unpredictable, unorganized and unstable situation", "a spontaneous, unorganized, and unpredictable group behavior without the norm of the usual behavior." "Cluster behavior... Psychological characteristics are spontaneous, passionate and fanatical, unconventional""A few people can't have cluster behavior," It can be seen that cluster behavior mainly emphasizes the stipulation of number and behavior characteristics. From the point of view of population, group participation is a kind of cluster behavior. But how many people can be called "group"? There are still differences in the academic circle. The focus of the differences is mainly on the bottom line of 2 or 3, but the mainstream view is that 2 people can be called "group", and most scholars believe that 2 people or 3 people are well, without rigid rules, as long as members can "interact, talk to each other, or understand each other at the same time. The belief that we belong to a group can distinguish between group members' 'we' and non members'. As far as CUBA is concerned, at least one side of the field is a group (or a single assault), and the relationship between we and the enemy is very clear, so the number of "groups" of the cluster behavior is satisfied. In nature, the behavior of CUBA in college basketball matches also conforms to the characteristics of Cluster Behavior: participants tend to be involved in the group atmosphere, "spontaneity" rather than "self-consciousness"; the participants are passionate, they tend to be emotionally excited, and they

are in a frenzy without consequence. In the case, participants broke away from moral norms and rational constraints and followed unconventional procedures. Therefore, the crowd beating behavior of Cuba is clustered behavior in terms of number and nature.

### **3. Preparation and mobilization of mass brawl on the field in Cuba**

#### **3.1 The Premise of Mass Brawl on the Field in Cuba: Group Relative Deprivation**

Relative deprivation is the psychological experience of individuals getting "unfair feeling" compared with other individuals or groups. Relative deprivation is divided into individual relative deprivation and group relative deprivation. The former emphasizes the comparison between individuals, and the latter emphasizes the comparison between individuals and groups. On the field, the other party's unconventional rough game or inhumanization, and the misjudgement of the referee may make these college students feel unfair and deprived. Once feeling is generated, a series of emotional reactions will be triggered. When emotional reactions are strong enough, their psychological balance will be broken, so that they take some extreme ways to vent their inner discontent or prove their existence, which leads to cluster behavior such as mass brawl. Of course, relative deprivation is not always an extreme act of group fights. First, in addition to the relative deprivation of the group compared with the other team, the relative deprivation of a college student and the other team belongs to the relative deprivation of the individual, which may produce depression, pressure, and even two face-to-face conflicts, but the most serious one can only develop to a single beating rather than a mass brawl. Secondly, the deprivation of a college student referring to the other team (Group) belongs to the relative deprivation of the group. "A large number of studies show that relative deprivation of the group is more likely to lead to cluster behavior than relative deprivation." But group relative deprivation is only a necessary but not sufficient condition for individuals to initiate or participate in clusters. It means that the relative deprivation of the group causes the college students to participate in the cluster behavior more easily in some field emergencies or special situations, but it is only a necessary condition. In other words, his involvement in mass fighting requires other factors to intervene and regulate.

#### **3.2 The Organizational Carrier of Mass Brawl on the Field in Cuba: Group Identity**

On the field in Cuba, college students need to integrate into the team and become a group member of the team. Group identification from social identity is the process and result of integrating "me" into "us", emphasizing the sociality of self-concept. After group identification, college students experience the standard and interests of the team's values and interests as their own standards and interests, regard their team as internal groups, the other teams as external groups, and instinctively exaggerate the "good" and the "bad" group of the inner group. Group identification is a kind of instinctive need, which produces the mood of "hallucinatory self moving", commonly known as "keqi", and keqi in turn strengthens group identity, and the two are reciprocal and mutually reinforcing. The college students will have the hallucination of the group identity with their teammates, the pursuit of the lofty feelings (such as the collective honor and sacrifice, etc.), the group identity strengthens, and then promotes the engraving of the mood, which leads to the spiral rise of the two. According to the theory of social identity, in view of the relative fixity and impermeability of the two teams, if a college student thinks that the ball wind or the referee's favoritism of the other team is unfair, and the team that belongs to the team can change this disadvantageous position through the mass brawl, the group identity will increase the possibility of the group assault. Group identity and group relative deprivation are all necessary and not sufficient conditions for individual group beating, and there is a certain relationship between the two groups. Group identification can strengthen the relative deprivation of individuals, make the relative deprivation level of group relatively low, and individuals with high group identity will participate in mass brawl.

### **3.3 Mobilizing Group Fights in Cuba: Group Anger and Group Effectiveness**

Intergroup emotional theory, like group identity theory, emphasizes the sociality of self, but intergroup emotion is influenced by group identity. Group identity spreads some individuals' emotions to other individuals in the team. The identification of group identity makes the shared group identity become a part of these individuals' self-concept. When the team is threatened by the outside group, the individual produces emotions such as anxiety, fear, anger and other emotions. If they are able to fight against each other, they can easily lead to anger, which is based on group membership to produce group anger and act against the opponent. Of course, the threat of the outside group may exist, and it may be related to stereotypes, but in any case, college students tend to participate in mass brawl by discriminatory evaluation and evaluation.

The resource mobilization theory holds that the resources mastered by the group are the key to the occurrence of cluster behavior, and the group effectiveness is the subjective understanding of the resources used by the members of the group. When the individual group's performance is high, it will be considered that their ability to change the situation of their respective teams and the possibility of participating in group fights will increase. Therefore, even if the group identity is not high enough, as long as individuals think that mass fighting can solve the problem, they will participate in it. The total value of the group effectiveness is composed of 3 variables for a college student who is involved in a field mass brawl: to what extent it will help to achieve the goal if they are involved in the mass brawl, and how many people are involved in the mass brawl, and how many partners are expected to participate. The latter two variables are the decisive factors that they consider whether the team can change the status quo through mass brawl.

### **4. The formation of mass brawl on the field in cuba: the emergence of "like-minded persons"**

As a kind of clustered behavior, there is a "threshold model" for group fights in cuba. Specifically, it is a trade-off between income and expenditure on whether the individual participates in the mass brawl, and the trade-off depends not only on itself, but on how many "like-minded people" appear in the partner. That is to say, the key to individual participation in group beating is to see how many partners before him have participated in group beating. The threshold of individual participation in group beating is related to the level of arousal and the specific situation. In general, the higher the level of individual arousal, the lower the threshold; the more the individual suffers, the more the threshold is, the lower the threshold, the higher the leader's position in the team, the lower the threshold, and so on. The fuse for the cuba is the first member of the team with the lowest threshold. Subsequently, the lowest threshold "like-minded" joined the fight. As the relatively low threshold members continue to join, the threshold is worth decreasing to encourage more members to join the mass brawl and form a chain reaction, which leads to the final formation of the behavior of the field.

### **5. The maintenance of mass brawl on the field in cuba**

The mass brawl on the field of cuba is a group behavior, which is not bound by the usual social norms, but it does not mean that there is no regulation. As a matter of fact, members of group fights still observe certain situational norms, even though they are different from social norms and even contradict them. This kind of situational norm is a temporary and spontaneous formation of many members based on specific stadium conditions, and is called "group speed regulation". Once the fast birth norm is established by the "like-minded" and the standard of appropriate behavior in the cluster environment, the "like-minded person" has a psychological advantage over the sense of belonging of the other members to their group, which threatens the psychological orientation of the existence and the sense of belonging of the other members, based on the needs of the psychological survival. When other members join in the psychological competition with "like-minded people", the intentions that do not conform to this standard will be suppressed, and the standard of the group becomes more and more prominent, the cohesiveness of the team is strengthened, and the behavior

of the field mass brawl can be maintained. Therefore, it can be said that, although the mass brawl on the field in cuba itself and its results are not normal, it is actually a normal social process which is restricted by the norms and rules of rapid birth.

## **6. Generalization and upgrading of mass brawl on the field in cuba**

### **6.1 The Unhealthy Interaction Mode Led to the Expansion of Mass Brawl**

In view of the shortcomings of traditional social identity theory, such as single static and other research, a fine social identity model (elaborated social identity, referred to as ESIM) has emerged. ESIM believes that the social category is based on the situation, so the group identity based on the social category will also change in terms of content and form because of the different situations. According to this point of view, a college student participated in the mass brawl, and his companions came to the scene based on the obedience to the group's fast-growing norms. They considered their behavior appropriate and even opposed group beating. However, the players involved in group fights do not discriminate between them, but regard them as potential threats and take the same attack on them. Based on this situation and the common destiny of the whole group, those who did not participate in the group began to reexamine their own group relationship and group status, and the self classification was readjusted, which led the team to become a group of high social identity from the original heterogeneous group. In addition, those who were not involved at first and not prepared to participate in the mass brawl were attacked by their opponents, feeling unreasonably or even inappropriately oppressed, and "rationalizing" the opponents' boycott, and the influence of "like-minded people" became invisible. At this point, members are united as a result of their opponents' actions. The number is increasing and the scale is expanding. It can be said that bad interaction between groups makes people who avoid violence in the past be involved in group beating. Among them, attacks on non like-minded people have become a necessary part of the generalization of group fights.

### **6.2 Individualization leads to the nature of mass brawl**

In 1941, Floran put forward the concept of individuation, which refers to the phenomenon that individuals lose their self-consciousness, disintegration of individual status and self control ability in groups. Individualization causes individual behavior to be inundated by groups. Behavior is "less moral and legal, and the means of infringement are more cruel." The reason for individuation is anonymity, which may be true or subjective. cuba is always carried out in public, and there can be no real anonymity, but the narrow sense of consciousness and the overloading of the senses may lead to the anonymous subjective cognition of the mass brawl participants. Moreover, the anonymity based on subjective cognition can be extended to some factors including environment, such as the change of consciousness, such as decentralized sense of responsibility and unstructured situation. As a result, individualization is mainly caused by anonymity and its gradual expansion of negative consciousness, which leads to the reduction of self-discipline, and the behavior that is usually suppressed, aggravating the severity of the mass brawl. On the other hand, individualization leads to psychological phenomena such as hint, herd, imitation and infection, which further promote the deterioration of the behavior of the group.

## **7. Conclusion**

The mass brawl on the field of cuba is a group behavior. It is a form of campus violence which is extremely bad. In order to effectively curb the mass brawl on the field of cuba, we need to have a comprehensive and accurate understanding of the law of its occurrence and development. Based on this consideration, this paper analyzes the whole process of the development of mass fighting in cuba Based on the theory of cluster behavior, the whole process of college basketball game in cuba is divided into 4 links: preparation, formation, maintenance and generalization, if any of them is under control, no mass brawl on the field of cuba will happen.

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