

An Evaluation Study of Violence by Spectators in Algerian Football Stadiums « A field Study for the First Professional league »

دراسة تقييمية لأعمال العنف عند المتفرجين في ملاعب كرة القدم الجزائرية  
دراسة ميدانية الرابطة المحترفة الأولى

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**Abstract:** The current study aims at investigating about violence of spectators in Algerian football stadiums. It seeks to find the factors that lead to violence of spectators, Knowing if the media have a role in the violence of spectators, and knowing whether the behavior of the opposing team play a role in violence. This study is an attempt to study all the factors and conditions which associated with the stadium, the media, and the behavior of the opposing teams, and its relation with violence of spectators. The researcher uses the descriptive method because it is suitable for this kind of studies and he uses a random simple sample to gather information. The researcher finds that The conditions and factors associated with the stadium play a role in violence of spectators in football stadiums, The media has a role in the violence of spectators in football stadiums, and that The behavior of spectators of the opposing team play a role in increasing the violence of spectators in football stadiums.

**Keywords:** Football, Audience, Violence

الملخص : تهدف الدراسة الحالية إلى التحقيق في عنف المتفرجين في ملاعب كرة القدم الجزائرية. تسعى إلى إيجاد العوامل التي تؤدي إلى عنف المتفرجين ، ومعرفة ما إذا كان لوسائل الإعلام دور في عنف المتفرجين ، ومعرفة ما إذا كان سلوك الفريق المعارض يلعب دورًا في العنف. هذه الدراسة محاولة لدراسة جميع العوامل والظروف المرتبطة بالملاعب ووسائل الإعلام وسلوك الفرق المتعارضة وعلاقتها بعنف المتفرجين. يستخدم الباحث المنهج الوصفي لأنه مناسب لهذا النوع من الدراسات ، ويستخدم عينة بسيطة عشوائية لجمع المعلومات. وجد الباحث أن الظروف والعوامل المرتبطة بالملاعب تلعب دوراً في عنف المتفرجين في ملاعب كرة القدم ، وللإعلام دور في عنف المتفرجين في ملاعب كرة القدم ، وأن سلوك المتفرجين في الفريق المنافس يلعب دوراً في زيادة عنف المتفرجين في ملاعب كرة القدم.

الكلمات المفتاحية : كرة القدم، الجماهير، العنف

## **Theoretical Background of the topic :**

### **Introduction :**

Sport is one of the important areas in which the world cares and has become a cultural aspect of all countries of the world, it is indispensable to any country. Because it has great benefits beyond its limit. In addition to the benefits that are characterized by it, it can be considered a means of cohesion between peoples and spreading affection and familiarity among members of society.

Football is one of the most popular sports in the world, it is in the forefront compared to other sports in terms of practice and viewing by people. In recent years, several concepts have emerged in the sports field in the sports community, which came in contrast to the lofty values and principles of sport in general and football in particular, and of aggressive behavior and the phenomenon of violence, which led to the threat of sport and sports competitions, namely the violence and riots of viewers, so the matter turned from following up and watching the events of the matches and enjoying them to operations that may include killing, assault, burning and vandalism. Violence in the sport of football is divided into violence inside the stadiums, which is between players or referees, while the second section is between spectators, and the methods of violence differ from insulting and insulting to beating, wound and sometimes to the loss of innocent lives, and the best evidence of what we see in the stadiums of our stadiums during the era of the first professional championship in Algeria, given that these stadiums turned into fights between supporters of sports clubs and the accompanying great grudge prevailing between them.

Violence in the field of competition between sports teams occupies a clear position among the interests of researchers in sports psychology, as it is a phenomenon of great importance in its implications and effects, and its causes are multifaceted and cross-faceted, on the one hand, and on the other hand,

difficult to explain from a perspective One, as you may need an integrative approach to study such phenomena that have recently taken place in the sports field until almost threatening the ethical, educational, social and human foundations of sport.

Some historians in the sports field have pointed out that since the sport was found violence was associated with it, whether in the games of the ancient Greeks or Romans or medieval duels or boxing without a glove until finishing off the competitor and the competitions were in the past - or in the sense that the massacres were in the past - characterized by cruelty and bloody Religious authorities have also attempted to counter them through the ages.

In the modern era, serious attempts have been made to refine the sport, and its laws, regulations, systems and institutions have tried to limit the maximum extent of the manifestations of violence, and we must differentiate between two types of violence in the field of competition between sports teams: Violence between players of competing sports teams on the field. Violence of spectators or spectators of sport competition inside and outside the stands. This division appears to be useful for trying to be able to combat sports violence, but it does not negate the existence of a reciprocal relationship between these two types (violence within the field of the field and violence inside and outside the stands) due to the characteristics of sports competitions. (ALAWI, 1998)

**Defining concepts and terms:**

**Violence in language:** breach of command and lack of compassion with it, and it is against compassion. Violence. "(Manzoor, LISAN AL ARAB,P307)

**Convention:**

- That every action involves abuse of force (physical force, etc.) in violation of laws and denial of the individual's right and sovereignty.

- The unlawful or unlawful use of force of all kinds between the players of the two competing teams. (ALLAWI, 2004,p137)

violence: it is all the aggressive behavior of individuals in the stadiums, either in words, deeds, or indications that have an effect on the hearts of others. (Farid, 2019,p21)

**Procedurally:** through the previous two definitions, we extract the following definition:

Violence is all harm to others, whether by the tongue, by hand, or otherwise, by an individual or group.

**Calendar:**

**Language:** something is corrected: adherence to something. It is said, "it is corrected, it is corrected." That is, it modified it, adjusted, and it performed an evaluation: the thing, adjusted and removed its face. (AYED, 1989,p1016)

**Convention:**

The process of preparing or planning information useful for supplying or forming provisions used in making a better decision than multiple alternatives to decisions. (MILHEM, 2000,p37)

Procedurally: Data collection and analysis to reach results.

**The audience:**

Language: Audience: Audience: Audience: Audience: Audience: "Thousands of citizens gathered to protest against price hikes," crowds of everything, mostly audiences: audiences: people, most of them. (AYED, 1989,PP264-265)

**Convention:**

The meaning of the crowd and the crowd refers to a temporary gathering of people who are in the same place and at the same time responding together to an issue of their concern. (OTHMAN, 2004,P143)

Procedurally: A group of individuals gathering to achieve one goal.

**Football:**

**Language:** "football" is a Latin word and means kicking the ball with foot. Americans consider "football" as they have American football. The well-known football we will talk about is called "soccer" (JAMIL, 1986,P5)

**Convention:**

- It is a team game that takes place between two teams, each consisting of eleven major players, including the goalkeeper, who transfers one ball between them for ninety minutes. On two games, the duration of each half is forty-five minutes, between them is a short rest period and the match time is the actual time of play, so the referee who runs the match and two assistants on both sides of the side (two lines of contact) add the lost allowance time to the time of each run separately, as it is not possible Extending the match time for any reason, to executing a penalty, whether it is in the first half or the end of the game. (WAKAD, 2003,P9)

Football : It is a Latin word meaning kicking the ball with the foot (El-Din, 2019,P162)

**Procedurally:** It is a team game consisting of two teams, each team has eleven players conducted inside a rectangle that has known dimensions and measurements and plays a leather ball and is supervised by four referees, the goal of each team is to win the other.

**Previous studies :**

**The first study:** An Analytical Study on Arbitration and its Relationship to violence in football in the Algeria Stadiums prepared by Masoud Sharifi. (SHARIFI,2002)

Hypotheses :

\_There are no newspaper articles organized in the daily newspapers that dealt with the psychological and social aspects of the violence phenomenon.

\_There is no difference between the daily newspapers of the public or the private sector in dealing with the subject of violence.

The approach used : descriptive method

Study tools : questionnaire for referees and professors in physical education, self-analysis scale.

Research society and sample : the number of the research sample

120 referees

110 players

Results :

\_ The referees' lack of physical preparation causes them to make mistakes and may cause riots on the stadium

\_ Strict enforcement of laws

\_ Tolerance with players

\_ Tolerance with players and technical staffs

**The Second Study :** Aggressive behaviors and acts of violence among spectators in football stadiums prepared by Ben Youssef Hafsawi. (HAFSAWI, 2001)

Hypothesis : The inability of spectators to fulfill their desires has a negative impact on their behaviors.

Study Sample : 200 spectators randomly selected

Approach used : descriptive approach

Study tools : Questionnaire, post note, personal interview.

Results :

- \_ The majority of respondents reject violence in all its forms.
- \_ Poor composition of players and referees is one of the causes of violence.

Third study: Violence in Football Stadiums prepared by kadiri Mostafa (MUSTAFA, 2008)

Study Objectives :

- \_ Disclosure the nature of the causes and factors leading to violence
- \_ Confirming the validity of the hypotheses or its rejection.
- \_ It aims to seek and uncover the phenomenon and give more appropriate suggestions.

Hypotheses :

- \_ Is there a relationship between abnormal socialization and individuals' violence in football stadiums ?
- \_ Do some factors, such as addiction to drugs, alcohol, mental illness, and stress for individuals, contribute to violence especially in football stadiums ?
- \_ Is there a relationship between the weakness of religious, moral and ethical convictions and the violence practiced inside football stadiums ?

Study approach : Descriptive analytical approach/Quantitative approach

Sample : random sample (150 spectators)

Data collection techniques and tools : Observation, interview, and questionnaire

Fourth study: Counter Violence in Sports prepared by Lounas Mohamed. (MOHAMMED, 2008)

General hypothesis :

- \_ Is there a relationship between violence from sporting actors and public counter-violence ?

Partial hypotheses :

- \_ Is there a correlation between player violence and audience violence ?
- \_ Is there a correlation between the descions and behaviors of the administrative and technical staffs and the violence of the public ?
- \_ Is there a relationship between the referee's conduct of the match and the violence of the spectators ?

Study approach : Descriptive approach

Study tools : Questionnaire/ observation with sharing

Results :

\_ Each of the descions and behaviors of the technical staff, as well as the method of governance, the weakness of organization and the importance of the interview has a relationship to the violence committed bt the masses of supporters.

**Commentary on previous studies:** Most of the studies came as attempts to understand the phenomenon of violence in football stadiums, given it a scientific aspect knowledge, after reviewing the previous studies that dealt with the variables of the current study, and the following is revealed

In terms of samples: These studies differed with each other in terms of samples and categories used in the study, as the number of samples were conducted (the public, judgments, administrators, and technical staff). The largest sample of (230) individuals was 120 referees and 110 players in the study of Masoud Sharifi, an analytical study of arbitration and its relationship to violence in football in the Algerian stadiums. Then comes the study of Ben Youssef Hafsawi: A psychosocial study of aggressive behavior and acts of violence among spectators in soccer stadiums by 200 spectators, then a study of Kadiri Mustafa: Violence in football stadiums 150 spectators Most of the studies used a random sample The current study is an extension of previous studies and research in that it relied in achieving its goals on a sample of 120 spectators in the first section.



In terms of the tools used: Studies and research varied in their use of measures and tests as follows: Most of the studies used the descriptive approach.

In terms of the use of tools: the studies used the corresponding questionnaire tools, observation and self-analysis, and in our study the questionnaire tool was used. In terms of variables: It agreed with our study in the dependent variable, which is the study of Masoud Sharifi, an analytical study of arbitration and its relationship to violence in football in Algerian stadiums. It agreed with the current study in the dependent variable, an analytical study of arbitration and its relationship to violence in football in Algerian stadiums. In Kadiri Mustafa's study, violence in football stadiums is similar to ours in the independent variable, which is violence.

**Study Problem :** The high pressure on individuals on their daily life, their constant search for the best and their daily struggle for better standard of living can cause a lot of pressures on them. So, many ways had to be found to vent for them. The various sports were an important source of comfort in the life of societies and an event that occupies an important place in their daily life, with their various segments and jobs, as they acquired a new role, as it drives the process of interaction and communication and helps adapt and it is more than all this, it is considered as means of entertainment and filling the void. Communities to develop them and find tools and means to practice them. They found football and then developed the game into what football is currently organized and global, and the origin in it is competition and serious work to win, and they found a lot of competitions at all levels. But in the recent period, this sport has generated negative behaviors among the players and the public alike that have disturbed the supreme goal of sport, and the statistics and large numbers that are published in newspapers and broadcast by newspapers, especially recently, have exacerbated the phenomenon and its transmission between supporters of

teams and clubs in various levels, large segments of society, such as women and families, are reluctant to play, and violence is either verbal, material, or physical.

Based on all the above, the general question can be asked as follows:

Does the sports scene cause violence in spectators in football fields?

The general question has been emptied into partial questions as follows:

Do the conditions and factors associated with the stadium play a role in the violence of spectators in football fields?

Does the media have a role in the violence of spectators in football fields?

Does the behavior of spectators of the opposing team play a role in increasing the violence of spectators in football fields?

**Study hypotheses:**

**General premise:**

The sports scene causes violent acts by spectators in football fields.

**Partial assumptions:**

The conditions and factors associated with the stadium play a role in the violence of spectators in soccer fields

The media have a role in spectators' violence in soccer fields.

- The behavior of spectators of the opposing team plays a role in the violence.

**The importance of the study:**

The importance of studying the manifestations of violence lies in the sports field, especially sports competitions, given that sport in our time has become a widespread social phenomenon that deeply rooted in the lives of children, youth and the elderly, and all segments of society, exercise, viewing, recreation, health and strength, fitness, learning, education , Culture ... etc.

**Objectives of the study:**

- Trying to find the factors that lead to violence when the spectators.

Knowing whether the media has a role in the violence of spectators.

Knowing whether the behavior of spectators of the opposing team has a role in violence.

**The practical chapter :**

**The practical side:**

**Survey study:**

We did an exploratory tour of the sports stadiums on the level of two stadiums (Al-Masoud Zaqar in El Oulma, as well as the 20 August stadium in Bordj Bou Arriedj Tower), and we took a look at how to sell tickets, enter and exit stadiums, and design their stadiums.

As for the theoretical side, we have reviewed some notes on violence in football fields, as well as some references from books.

**Spatial and temporal domain:**

**The spatial domain:** represents the spatial framework in which the exploratory study was accomplished, and the study that we conducted was at the level of the first professional association clubs mentioned above, while the field study was at the level of the masses of clubs estimated at (16) clubs, where (04) teams were taken It is, (ES Setif, JS Kabylie, Etihad El Harrach, Etihad El Blida), and also distributed forms to the sports public for these teams, which numbered (120) forms distributed (30) forms for each audience.

**Temporal field:** The temporal field is represented in the period that the study took, and we set out to complete this research in a period of (05) months, i.e. from the beginning of January to the end of the month of May, and with regard to the exploratory study, it was carried out during the period from 20 January to 25 January 2011.

The questionnaire will be permanently submitted to the stadiums on March 28, 2011, and then the statistical and analytical study that lasted until May 19, 2011 will be carried out.

Scientific conditions of the tool:

**Honesty:**

The method of measurement is honest if it measures what it claims to measure, and the need for this clear quality, and since honesty is of the utmost importance, the researchers provide evidence to support their claims, with regard to the characteristics that their tests measure. (DOWIDAR, 2007,p114)

In our research, we relied on the honesty of the arbitrators.

Where this honesty is calculated (the sincerity of the arbitrators) after its presentation to a number of specialists and experts in the field that the test measures, and if the experts acknowledge that this test measures the behavior that was set to measure it, the researcher can rely on the experts 'judgment. (OWAIS, 1997,PP37-38-39)

**Stability:**

A common definition of persistence is that it indicates the reliability of the measuring instrument and the use of the test and this means that the stability of the test and that it gives the text of the results continuously if the test is used more than once under similar conditions. (FATIMA AWAD SABER ,MERVET ALI KHAFAGA, 2002,p165)

**Objectivity:**

One of the most important characteristics of the research is that it be objective in measuring the phenomenon that was originally prepared to measure it, that there will be a complete understanding of all the examined of what they will perform and that there will be a clear explanation for all and that there will be an

opportunity to understand another meaning that is not intended from it, (IBRAHIM, 2000,P44)

**Control of study variables:**

**Independent variable:**

It studies its effects on another variable and changes the researcher in it and studies the implications of that in another variable, which is the variable whose effect is to be known. (ABDEL FATTAH MOHAMED EL ESSAWY, ABDEL RAHMAN MOHAMED EL ESSAWY, 1997,p283)The independent variable in our research is an evaluation study of violence.

**Dependent variable:**

It is the variable that changes with the change of the independent variable. (ABDEL FATTAH MOHAMED EL ESSAWY, ABDEL RAHMAN MOHAMED EL ESSAWY, P283)The dependent variable is: spectators in soccer fields.

Research sample and how to choose it:

In our study, we relied on the random sample, "which is chosen so that each of the vocabulary of society has equal opportunities in another choice from the community. (IBRAHIM, METHODS AND METHODS OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH IN PHYSICAL AND SPORTS EDUCATION , 2002,p60)

Where we wrote the first professional championship teams in paper scraps, then we mixed them and randomly pulled them, so we got the following teams: (ES Setif, JS Kabylie, Union El Harrach, Union Blida).

A number of fans of these selected teams, estimated at (120) spectators, were distributed (30) spectators per team.

**The curriculum used:**

The meaning of this word (method) is that it is a translation of the French word methode and its counterparts in other European languages, such as the English method, which is the way, method, or how the scientist or researcher reaches its

results, through difficulties and obstacles. (ABDEL FATTAH MOHAMED EL ESSAWY, ABDEL RAHMAN MOHAMED EL ESSAWY, P77)

In our research, we followed the descriptive approach

**Study tools:**

**The questionnaire:**

The questionnaire is a method of data collection, and it mainly depends on a form consisting of a set of questions sent by mail, or delivered to the persons who were chosen for the subject of the study. (SHARIF, 1996, p123)

**Statistical method:**

After the process of collecting data for the spectators, we carried out the process of unloading and sorting them, in which the number of repetitions of the answers for each question in the questionnaire was calculated and then the percentages are calculated.

It is defined as follows: we have the percentage  $x$

Repeat the "K" sample

Total sample "n"

Where:  $n = 100\%$

$Q = K / N \times 100 \dots$  (HAFEEZ, 1993, p124)

we've got:

$360 \div 100\%$

D o

$D = (360/100) \times \dots$  (HAFEEZ, P87, P69)

The applied and present the obtained results and discuss the hypotheses in order to reach a general conclusion of the study.

Presentation and discussion of the results:

The first hypothesis: The media have a role in the violence of spectators in football stadiums.

The first axis: the media as a means to increase violence among spectators.

The first question: Do you think that the statements and comments made by the media before the meeting raise your feelings?

The aim of the question: To know the extent of the media's contribution to arousing the feelings of spectators before the meeting.

Answers	Iterations	% percentage
Yes	95	79,17
No	25	20,83
Total	120	100

Table No. (1): It shows the extent of the media's contribution to raising the feelings of spectators before the meeting.

**Analysis and discussion of the results of the table:**

Through the table, we find that the ratio (79.17%) of the interviewed audience believes that the media have a role in stirring their feelings before the meeting, and this is due to the spectator's aggression and negative thoughts towards the opposing team, which can be expressed during the meetings with a simple excitement inside the stadium, while the ratio The second, which is estimated at 20.83% of the spectators, believes that the media does not influence them, and this is because they are not interested in these media outlets.

**Conclusion:**

From this we conclude that the statements and comments of the media arouse the feelings of the spectators.

This is what we observed in our theoretical study, where researchers Khair al-Din Owais and Atta Hussein Abdul Rahim emphasized that (the growing

phenomenon of violence in the sports field among the masses of sports media, especially young people and children, is directly due

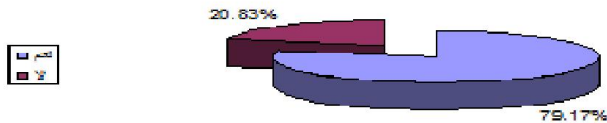


Figure No. (1): It represents the extent of the media's contribution to arouse the feelings of spectators

And my base is on that audience's exposure to sports media messages, such as soccer matches, which include many verbal and physical violence situations. (ALLAWI, P160)

Presenting and discussing the results of the first axis in light of the first hypothesis: In recent years the interest of the media, whether audio, visual, or written, has increased in the various phenomena that have occurred in society, so the media has attracted the interest of the individual and sometimes makes him a captive to it, as it is the only reference for obtaining news and information. In this axis, we asked seven questions in order to verify the validity of the hypothesis, namely: The media has a role in increasing the violence of spectators in the football stadiums. Through the results obtained from the tables, it appears to us that the media has a role in the outbreak of violence, as the results show that the statements and comments of the media have a hand in the outbreak of acts of violence, especially before the meeting, and that media coverage encourages the phenomenon of violence, as well as to amplify the media for meetings or their bias towards a team Another team is one of the causes of



violence among spectators, and this is confirmed by the study of Lounas Muhammad, the counter-violence in the sports community. The importance of the interview is related to the violence committed by the supporters of the masses. The media has a role in increasing the violence of spectators in football stadiums.

**The second axis:** the conditions and factors associated with the stadium as a factor leading to the violence of the spectators.

**The third question:** Do the conditions and factors associated with the stadium help to follow a good match?

**The goal of the question:** Knowing the conditions and factors associated with the stadium help to follow a good match

Answers	Iterations	Percentage
Yes	58	48,33
No	62	51,67
Total	120	100

Table No. (2): It shows the conditions and factors associated with the stadium, helping to follow a good match or not.

**Analysis and discussion of the results of the table:**

It is clear from the results of the table shown above that a group of the sample believes that the conditions surrounding the stadium do not help them to watch a good match in football, and this is at a rate of (51.67%). As for the other group of the sample, they see that it helps them to watch a good football match by Estimated (48.33%).

The audience is considered one of the important elements in the interviews, and without it the level of these interviews decreases, so the opinions of the sample members who saw that the conditions surrounding the stadium do not help

them to follow a match at best, and this is due to the lack of facilities and equipment. As for the second category of spectators, you see the opposite. In that the fact that this category does not care about what is happening and surrounds around it without taking into account any interest in some external influences related to the stadium.

**Conclusion:**

From this we conclude that the conditions surrounding the stadium play a role in increasing violence in soccer fields.



Figure (2): represents the conditions and factors associated with the stadium help to follow a good match or not.

Presentation and discussion of the results of the second axis in light of the second hypothesis: The factors and conditions surrounding the stadium affect the psychological side of the spectators, and cause them a sense of frustration and despair, which leads them to commit aggressive behaviors and acts of violence as evidence in everything that stands for the fulfillment of their desires for which they came to the stadium In this axis, we asked eight questions in order to verify the validity of the hypothesis that we set, namely: Violence among spectators is related to the conditions and factors associated with the stadium. From the results obtained, it became clear to us that the conditions and factors related to the stadium in general contribute to the outbreak of violence, and that the difficulty of obtaining a ticket to enter the match has a role in the increase in

violence and the narrowness of the stadium, the failure to open all the stadium doors, the lack of lighting, and the design of the stadium, As well as the poor organization inside the stadium, and I said the security personnel, all are factors that encourage and support the outbreak of violence among the spectators, including the second hypothesis that we discussed in the second axis has been realized, which is that the acts of violence among spectators are related to the conditions and factors associated with the stadium. This is confirmed by the study of Ben Youssef Hafsawi, a study. Psychosocial behavior of aggressive behavior and acts of violence among spectators in soccer stadiums (the failure of spectators to fulfill their desires has a negative impact on their behavior) (Poor composition of players and referees among the causes of violence, unemployment - frustration - poor management is among the factors that lead to violence)

**The third axis:** the behavior of spectators of the opposing team, a role in acts of violence in soccer fields.

**Fifth question:** How do you see the words and phrases repeated by supporters of the opposing team?

**The aim of the question:** To know the nature of the words and phrases repeated by supporters of the opposing team.

Answers	Iterations	Percentage
Athletic	16	13,33
Not athletic	104	86,67
Total	120	100

Table No. (3): It shows the nature of the words and phrases repeated by supporters of the opposing team.

**Analysis and discussion of the results of the table:**

Through our presentation of the percentages mentioned in the table, we can say that a large percentage of the public resort to uttering non-mathematical terms such as insulting and insulting, and this is estimated at (86.67%). This is due to several reasons and factors including the defeat of their team, their suffering from social problems ... etc.

While we find the other category, which is a few that uttered mathematical terms, and this is estimated at (13.33%), due to their cultural level, or their old age.

**Conclusion:**

And from it we conclude that the majority of the masses engage in violence through their uttering non-mathematical terms and all of this is due to the aforementioned reasons.



Figure No. (3): represents the nature of the words and phrases repeated by supporters of the opposing team.

Presenting and discussing the results of the third axis in light of the third hypothesis: Behavior is represented in the multiple attempts that the individual makes in order to reach a specific goal or achieve a goal, or satisfy his desires, and after this is achieved, this individual feels comfortable, for example (if we notice some of the bystanders' behaviors in the stands, they chant certain slogans and phrases: Applause Take certain movements and actions to encourage and support their team. In this axis, we asked six questions in order to

verify the validity of the hypothesis that we set, which is: The behavior of the spectators of the opposing team has a role in acts of violence. Through the results obtained, it became clear to us that the behavior of some spectators has a hand in acts of violence and that the fans of the opposing team have an impact on the psyche of the opponent team's audience through some non-sporting words and phrases, as well as some behavior and provocations. All these factors lead to acts of violence among spectators in football stadiums. This was confirmed by the study of Lounas Muhammad, counter-violence in the old sports field (for each of the decisions and behavior of the technical staff, as well as the method of judgment, weakness of organization and the importance of the interview related to violence committed by the masses of supporters) We conclude from the foregoing that the third hypothesis has been fulfilled that the behavior of the spectators of the opposing team has a role in acts of violence.

**Suggestions:**

**The necessity of guiding and directing the masses in support of it to desist from stirring violence in sports stadiums because sport is an instrument of understanding, love, harmony, peace and harmony and not a management of hatred, treachery and aggression.**

**The need to reduce or eliminate social, economic and cultural differences between individuals and groups.**

**The need to urge the media to stop charging the emotions and feelings of the competing teams and the masses supporting the teams, while adopting methods that bring comfort, reassurance and calm to both players and spectators, and here the media have participated in preventing aggressive behavior in sport, encircling it and transforming it from negative behavior to purposeful positive behavior.**

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