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**Fanaticism and violence in Algerian football stadiums,
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Abstract:

This study aims to identify the causes and motives of violence in Algerian football stadiums, and to look for ways to remedy it. Given the nature of the subject, we used the descriptive analytical approach through a sample of 74 players from the different football teams in the Wilaya of Tébessa representing the Senior category, who play in the first and second regional leagues of Annaba, they were chosen at random, because this method is characterized by the equal opportunities enjoyed by all members of the sample, in the representation of the research community, relying on the questionnaire as a data collection tool, as we relied on the statistical processing of the statistical packet program.

The study concluded that the most important reasons for the violence in Algerian football stadiums are the low technical level of the players and the overload of the players to win regardless of the means, the poor performance of the referees and the provocation of regional and tribal conflicts among fanatical supporters while watching the matches.

Keywords: fanaticism - violence - sports stadiums .

Introduction:

The phenomenon of violence in football stadiums is one of the phenomena that is disturbing society at the moment due to its remarkable spread in recent years, and the losses it leaves on a material and moral level, because violence represents one of the unacceptable practices, its spread in any society, and its transformation day after day into a method and a reaction that can harm society and divert the state from achieving the objectives of developing human capacities and creating a better future for the nation, and therefore the development industry must be linked to the creation of methods to eliminate violence in stadiums and limit its effects, because recently the phenomenon of violence in the sports field has gained momentum and has increased its spread and the diversity of its methods, and given its terrifying spread that has reached the point of killing, specialists must expand the circle of research related to it, with the aim of identifying the primary and secondary factors that are responsible in one way or another for the exacerbation of this disease.

Football is a team game that is characterized by constant competition, and the practice of this game has been accompanied by many negative and erroneous practices such as corruption, collusion (changing the results of matches) and violence between fanatical supporters, when the high values of sport and sportsmanship, which force to accept defeat, have deteriorated, and the game turns into a negative activity.

Algeria is one of the countries in the world that suffers from the phenomenon of violence in stadiums, and this has been noticeable lately years that this phenomenon has worsened in a way that requires study and examination.

As it has become very difficult for the Algerian authority to control or confront these practices, which are renewed every sports season, and after this disease has ravaged the local Algerian football body and spread to all stages of the country, which has distorted the image of the Algerian citizen.

More efforts must be combined to rid this sport of abnormal behaviors is the search for solutions that restore Algerian football.

The problematic :

Violence in sports stadiums has become a global phenomenon from which all stadiums in the world suffer, especially football. Inside these stadiums, clashes and clashes take place between the fans of sports teams and the players themselves. Even on the streets, where clashes and quarrels take place. , which leads to injuries and sometimes even deaths.

During the 2020 season, during a public session at the National Assembly dedicated to oral questions, the Minister of the Interior, Local Authorities and Urban Planning, Kamel Beldjoud, explained that during the stage of the football match, 39 incidents of riots were recorded, which led to the arrest of 444 people, including 56 minors, and 94 of those arrested were referred before the courts, 17 of them were placed in pre-trial detention, while these actions caused damage, in particular to vehicles.

The reasons for the spread of this phenomenon, according to the minister, are mainly related to the organization of sports competitions and the poor scheduling of interviews, in addition to the state of some sports facilities.

Although these events are recorded, especially during football matches, due to its popularity, compared to other countries, as well as in view of the number of competitions, "the figures are not worrying".

In this context, the Minister referred to the various legal and organizational measures taken to combat the phenomenon of violence in stadiums, such as the establishment of commissions in charge of organizing fans, the development and updating of national maps of people prohibited from accessing sports facilities (Beldjoud, 2020).

It is also mentioned the case of the assassination of the Cameroonian player "Albert Eboussy", player of JS Kabylie, by one of his semi-supporters after throwing a stone shell at him, following the meeting he had with his counterpart, the Union of the Capital, at the stadium "1er November " of the Wilaya of Tizi-Ouzou, during the second round of the professional tournament in Algeria on August 23, 2014 ; It was like a dark day in the history of Algerian football, and the straw that broke the camel, and caused a lot of ink to flow in national and foreign newspapers about its circumstances, and reactions varied on the causes of the accident in particular and sports violence in general, and that most official and unofficial positions agreed to reject it and reject all forms of violence that have affected and still affect football; the incident was a great shock for the Algerian leaders and people.

In the light of the above, the importance of this study presents itself as an attempt to discover the origin of the disease and to reach specific and realistic treatment decisions, based on an accurate analysis of the information to reveal the subtleties, the causes and the hidden causes. of them, known and unannounced, and to determine the nature of the disease and the degree of suffering it endures. Algerian football, and it is through the point of view of the actors inside the green rectangle, which allows us to take a position on this phenomenon, and ask the following question :

* What are the most important causes and motives of violence inside Algerian football stadiums from the point of view of footballers?

Under the general question, there are several partial questions, the most important of which are :

- What are the main causes of violence questioned by the sample of the study concerning the players?
- What are the main causes of violence questioned by the sample of the study and related to the trainers?
- What are the causes of violence questioned by the study sample and related to leaders?
- What are the main causes of violence questioned by the study sample and related to the public?

• **Objectives of the study:** The study aims to :

- * Know the main causes of violence related to players.
- * Know the main causes of violence related to trainers.
- * Know the main causes of violence related to leaders.
- * Know the main causes of violence related to the public.

3- Terminology of the study :

Violence: It is the exploitation of physical force by a person or a group on another person or a group or on property, with the aim of harming them, and it is characterized by illegality. However, the illegal nature of violence does not regularly acquire an absolute character, but there are cases where this illegal character disappears, such as cases of self-defense or the practice of moral violence.

Violence is one of the concepts around which there is controversy and disagreement between researchers, and it is a behavior motivated by aggressive motives and physical energies, and stipulates that people and their property must be conquered (Al-Mubarak, 2019).

The word violence is derived from the English word (to violate), meaning to rape or assault, and the word violence came into the French dictionary under the term force, meaning force, energy, violence, rigor and cruelty, and it is synonymous with the term violence, but in language it is the source of the verb: violence, violence, Violently, a man's violence means treating him harshly, blaming and blaming him, and against him being gentle and gentle (Al-Abjadi, 1967) .

Historically, the word violence derives from the Latin word viol entia, meaning the spontaneous and unsupervised demonstration of force(Mohamed,1998).Boudoir defines it as: "behavior that expresses an emotional state that ends up harming or harming another, whether that other is an individual or something"(Mohamed, 1998).

What distinguishes violence in modern societies is its expansion towards numerous and varied spaces and social grounds – the most important of which are sports spaces and stadiums – because it takes on many forms and types, which makes it difficult to define it directly. point of view adopted either by the victim or by the aggressor (Driouch, 2022).

Types of violence: We can classify two types of violence: physical violence, and symbolic or moral violence.

Physical and material violence: which have more media and social readability, and more social responses .Many people think that it is easy to identify and define it: because it is directly linked to the practice of aggression, but if its definition is easy, it is the multiplicity of modes of expression that makes the term complex when we approach it (Crettiez X, 2008).

Morality, as it is represented in the different types of insults and insults exchanged by fans and players, directed mainly at referees. Violence may take the form of vandalism or destruction of terraces, chairs, buses and all public or private property (Obourico, 1986)

Symbolic violence: The second type of violence is defined by "Pierre Bourdieu" under the name of symbolic violence, which is characterized by its directly invisible character, which is usually not discussed in the media, because it does not create an event like physical violence, but rather considered as a type of mild violence despite its misdeeds, because it is done by a double mechanism of recognition and ignorance, the violent have power and the rotten recognize the legitimacy of the social system that dominates them, with their ignorance of its arbitrary nature" (Obourico, 1986).

Bourdieu is worried about violence, which is invisible. For those who exercise it, the mechanism of "submission" appears to be completely integrated, which further aggravates the symbolic violence. The conviction that it is natural makes it possible to legitimize the social order as it is on inequality, according to Bourdieu, the state as well as the institutions and practices of the dominant system such as the school, the university and the media, are all places of expression of a symbolic control which tend to hide under the cover of the natural aspect of hidden control relations but with formidable social effects (Dinkin., 1981).

Violence in stadiums: Violence in stadiums is linked to the dimensions related to the phenomenon, which is embodied in the places (stadiums) where sports activities are practiced, and violent behaviors are emitted by the public who watches them .

These are all behaviors (physical, verbal, psychological) that include hurting and harassing people who go to stadiums, including fans, organizers, players and others. It repeats itself over time, according to the course of the mathematical interview, and often involves an inequality of power, in which the strongest attacks the weakest (Bouqern, 2015).

Patterns of violence in stadiums : Sports violence takes many forms depending on the nature of the attacks on people or property, and it can be combined in two forms :

Direct: This violence includes murders, beatings, demolition of stadiums, destruction of facilities and other direct methods.

Indirect: This is what is meant by the unclear methods and means used by young supporters, managers, administrators and players, such as insults, insults, insults and incitement to violence (Azouz, 2016).

Causes of violence in stadiums: Sports violence has many causes, direct or indirect, depending on the authorities that issued or provoked the violence, among which :

Organizational reasons :

The fanaticism of the fans (the masses): In the sense that the stands of the stadium turn into an arena of struggle between the fans, exchanging insults and insults through chants, and even more blows, injuries, and even killing sometimes. It can even happen outside the stadium before, during and after the match. This happens in the youth category, especially because of the love of appearance, enthusiasm, strength and excessive impulsiveness at this age, so many officials resort as a solution for this reason to organize matches without the presence of the fans, which is equivalent to a sanction.

Refereeing: The referee is considered the man of the match with whom order and good conduct prevail inside and even outside the field by his decisions and the good conduct of the course of the match (Kanaan, 2016).

Most studies indicate that the referee has a definite role in riots in sports stadiums, which mainly result from the bias of certain referees towards a specific team, or the referee's sympathy for a specific player, or unintentional or even intentional refereeing errors, but they provoke protests from fans or players (Kablan, 2003).

Coaches and Team Administrators: These are all the people and staff who accompany the team, with the exception of the players. They have a major role in provoking violence because they are close to the players, which facilitates their incitement, especially in the face of refereeing decisions .They use methods of psychological preparation that are based on sharpening the players and supporting their feelings aggressively towards the opponent in order to increase motivation, which turns into negative (Nacir, 2013).

The players: The player is considered the most important element inside the stadium, so any action or movement he performs irritates the fans, for example by opposing the referee's decisions, playing the role of the victim or uttering immoral words, all of which cause violence in the stands.

The reasons why the player resorts to such behavior are due to the love of appearance and self-imposition, especially those of them who have lower levels, the family and personal circumstances that this goes through the player, as well as his lack of acceptance of the result of the matches.

In addition to the psychological pressures that are exerted on the player, in particular the pressures of the training process, the pressures of sports competitions, the pressure of the coach, the administrator and external pressures (Ariq, 2017).

Psychological causes: Psychological factors are among the most important and complex causes of stage violence because they are linked to the subjectivity and personality of the person attacked and are difficult to classify, interpret and analyze. towards himself and towards others as a result of feelings of humiliation, frustration or pain attempts to give a reaction contrary to society and morality by exposing himself to people or things and tries to attract attention and prove himself by these abnormal actions were identified by Muhammad Hassan Allawi in the following: feeling pain, attacking and insulting personally, frustration, feeling uncomfortable (Allawi, 1998).

Social and educational causes: Violence is a social phenomenon generated as a result of the rejection of a reality or a material or moral deprivation.

The individual who suffers from these disorders goes to the playground and prepares to express this deficiency or disorder in an involuntary way, as Taylor indicates when he says: "The rioters are the young people from the disadvantaged classes who take violence and riots as a resistance movement to defend their rights" (Taylor).

5- Research methodology and field procedures :

There is no doubt that to ensure the proper conduct of any field study, the researcher must carry out the exploratory study to find out the suitability of the field of study for the research modalities, and to ensure the psychometric conditions of the data collection tool (honesty and reliability) by statistical processing.

After final agreement with the players in the target age group, we conducted an exploration experiment on a sample of 12 randomly selected players then excluded from the main sample.

Research methodology: The method is the method followed to reveal the facts using a set of general rules related to the collection and analysis of data, until we obtain tangible results. Given the nature of the research, we used the appropriate descriptive analysis method for such studies, which is defined as a form of systematic scientific analysis and interpretation to describe the phenomenon, or the specific problem, and photograph it quantitatively by collecting data, codifying information about it, classifying it, analyzing it and submitting it to an in-depth study (Al-Dailami, 2016)

Research community and sample : The research community is the community to which the researcher seeks to generalize the results of his study and the relationship with the problem studied, that is, it is the main group from which the sample is taken (Al-Saleh, 2014).

The research community: The study community was composed of football players from the first and second regional divisions of the Annaba region, the class of senior members of the association of the Wilaya of Tébessa. Their number has reached 222 players for the 2022/2023 season.

Research Sample: The basic research sample was selected at random, as this method is characterized by the equal opportunities enjoyed by all members of the sample in the representation of Annaba.

Limitations of the study:

Human Limits: The study was limited to a sample of football players from the teams of the Wilaya of Tébessa, Class Seniors, active in the first and second regionals of the League of Annaba.

Spatial limits: Football stadiums for the teams of the Wilaya of Tébessa

Deadlines: from 12/3/2023 to 15/05/2023.

study tool :

Questionnaire: The questionnaire is one of the ways that the researcher relies on to collect data and information from his original sources, and it is one of the most common research tools compared to other tools. tool to obtain data directly from respondents and to know their opinions and attitudes (Al-Saleh, 2014).

We have prepared a questionnaire addressed to football players from the teams of the Wilaya of Tébessa, Seniors' class, active in the first and second regional of the League of Annaba.

Stages of questionnaire design :

Determination of the purpose of the questionnaire: Since the purpose of this research was to know the causes and symptoms of violence in Algerian stadiums from the point of view of footballers

Determination of the axes and phrases of the questionnaire: By communicating to the research staff the references and previous studies, they have reached a set of basic axes and the number of sentences that represent each of these axes :

* The first axis: the axis of the players, and it included 08 sentences, from sentence n° 01 to sentence n° 08, as indicated in table n° 03

* The second axis: the axis of the trainers, which included 08 sentences, from sentence n° 09 to sentence n° 16, as indicated in table n°04

* The third axis: the axis of the referees, and it included 08 sentences, from sentence n° 17 to sentence n° 24, as indicated in table n° 05

* The fourth axis: (the fanatical public axis includes 06 sentences from 25 to 30 as indicated in table n° 06.

Psychometric characteristics of the study tool :

The validity of the tool

The validity of the referees: To ensure the validity of the referees, and to obtain confirmation of the research tool and its validity in measuring what it was designed for, the questionnaire was presented to 05 referees among the professors of the Institute of Sciences and Techniques of Physical and Sports Activities at Abdelhamid Ibn Badis - Mostaganem University -, and they are doctors attested by their scientific level and their field experience.

The stability of the tool: it is considered as one of the important factors that must be available for the validity of the use of any test or questionnaire, and the stability of the study tool means that if we repeat the test several times on the individual, the results will show a certain stability, and that the test gives the same results if it is used more than once, under the same circumstances and on the same people. (Ahmed, 2009), and we distributed the questionnaire to (12) players from the original community, and after (7) days had elapsed since the application of the first test, the test was reapplied on the same sample, and under the same conditions, where the correlation coefficient of the resolution was high.

The questionnaire and its axis	Number of sentences	Stability coefficient	The coefficient of subjective honesty
Axis of the players	08	0.78	0.88
Axis of the trainers	08	0.83	0.91
Axis of the referees	08	0.92	0.96
Axis of the mass	06	0.84	0.92

Table No. 01: represents the stability coefficients of the tool axes

***Table of criteria for determining the direction:**

Weighted average]1 – 1.79]]1.80– 2.59]]2.60 – 3.39]]3.40 – 4.19]]4.20 – 5]
Direction of the answer	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree
Level	Very low	low	average	high	very high

Table No. 02: represents the criteria for determining the direction

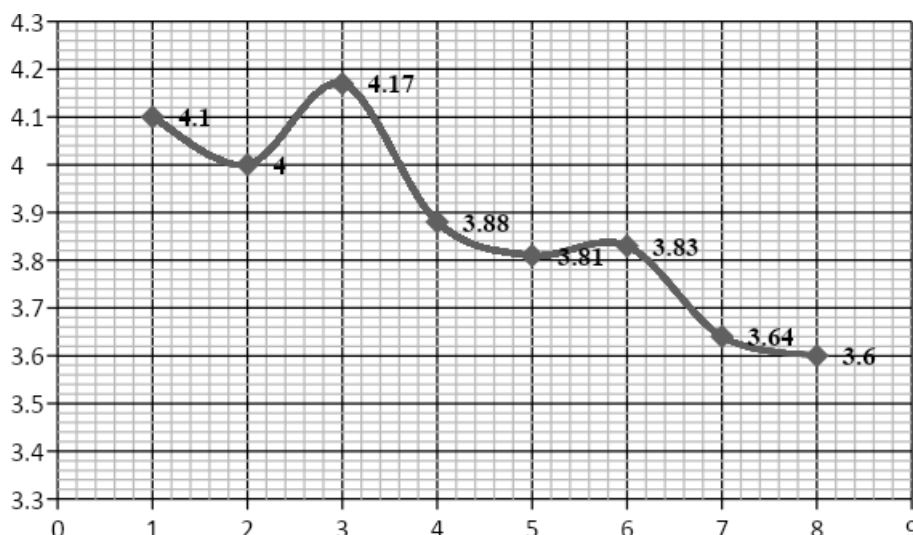
Statistical processing: The data were processed using the statistical software package for the social sciences of the spss program. Use of the computer in order to answer the questions of the study, using the following statistical methods: (frequencies - percentages - Pearson correlation coefficient - split half (Stepperman Brown - Gottman) and the arithmetic mean - alpha Crombach stability coefficient - and standard deviation.

Presentation, analysis and discussion of the results :

Presentation and analysis of the first axis: the axis of the players:

	Arithmetic mean	standard deviation	ranking	prevailing trend	level
1-Poor physical fitness and the level of the players make him make up problems to cover his deficit	4.10	0.85	2	Agree	High
2-The player's feeling of injustice on the part of the referees inside the stadium	4.00	0.756	3	Agree	High
3-the players do not feel the weight of responsibility in front of the public (playing for the colors of the club)	4.17	0.73	1	Agree	High
4-the aggressive spirit of some players and resorting to violating the laws and offending the opponent.	3.88	0.705	4	Agree	High
5-the financial aspect and the non-payment of players for their wages and bonuses.	3.81	0.833	5	Agree	High
6-the social problems that surround the players and their negative impact on their psyche.	3.83	0.935	6	Agree	High
7-the lack of real competition inside the stadium.	3.64	1.032	7	Agree	High
8-lack of full knowledge of the laws of the game.	3.60	0.853	8	Agree	High

Table No. 03-source: prepared by the researcher (based on the output of SPSS)



We note from table n ° (03) relating to the axis of the players that the lack of sense of responsibility of the players in front of the public and playing in the colors of the club "is considered as one of the most important causes of violence in stadiums, occupying the first rank according to the research sample by consensus of the majority, with an arithmetic average estimated at (4.17) and a normative deviation (0.73), and the poor physical condition and the level of the players makes them invent problems to cover their deficit comes in second position, with an arithmetic mean (4.10) and a standard deviation (0.85). The referees left with an arithmetic mean (4.00) and a standard deviation (0.756), which made the players react. towards the referees and convey this feeling to the fans, who in turn react. In addition, a high percentage of respondents attribute the cause of the riots in the stadiums to the aggressive spirit of some players and the social problems surrounding them. The player has an arithmetic mean estimated at: (3.88) and (3.81) and a standard deviation of (0.705) and (0.833), respectively.

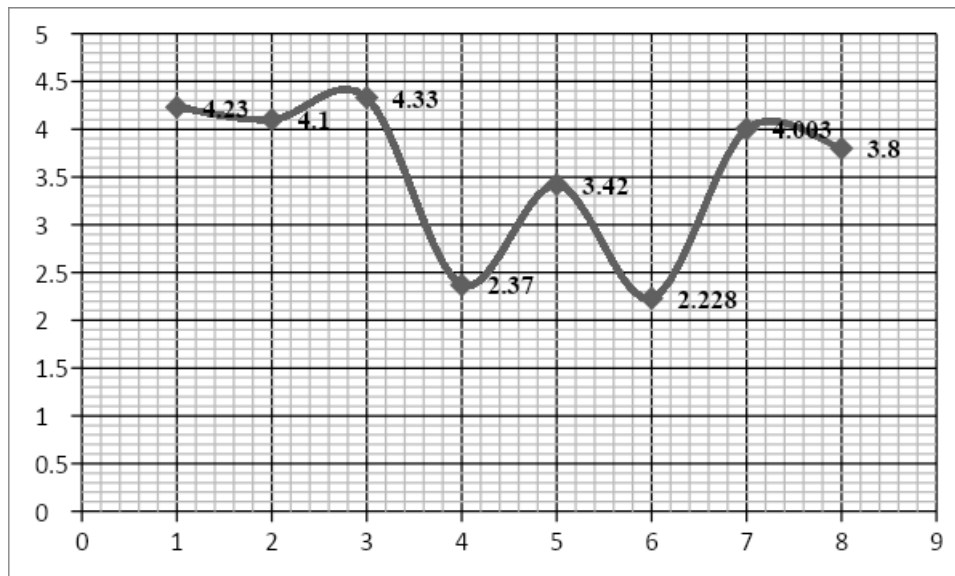
In general, the expressions within this axis were close in the results of the arithmetic averages between (4.17a) and (3.60), and the standard deviations were limited to (0.1032) and (0.705), which explains that the reactions and performances of the players are among the main reasons for the violence in the stadiums.

presentation and analysis of the second axis: the axis of trainers:

	Arithmetic mean	standard deviation	ranking	prevailing trend	level
9-over-sharpening the players with the intention of winning.	4.23	0.885	02	Strongly agree	Too high
10-more objections to referees ' decisions in a way that excites fans and players	4.10	0.758	03	Agree	high
11-trying to cover up the failure of some coaches by attacking referees and fabricating violence.	4.33	0.546	01	Strongly agree	Too high
12- Questioning the bias of the referees with regard to the players and the fans.	2.37	0.827	07	Neutral	Average
13-ignorance of the laws of the game applied by referees	3.42	0.964	06	Agree	high
14-non-adherence of coaches to the task of training and attention to playing only	2.228	0.628	08	Neutral	Average
15-poor formation of some coaches and influenced by psychological pressure	4.003	0.56	04	Agree	high

16-the negative role of some coaches, especially the facilitative side of the coaching of the match	3.80	0.664	05	Agree	high
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Table No. 04-source: prepared by the researcher (based on the output of SPSS)



We note from the data in Table n° (04) that the most important cause of violence in football stadiums is the attempt to cover up the failure of some coaches by attacking referees and fabricating violence. Who ranked first after the poll of players with an arithmetic mean (4.33) and a standard deviation (0.546), and in second place was the excessive sharpening of players with the intention of winning with an arithmetic mean (7.23) and a standard deviation (0.885). As for the third rank, it was due on the grounds of numerous objections to the decisions of the referees in a way that excites the fans and the players, with an arithmetic mean (7.10) and a standard deviation (0.758). regarding the management aspect of the interview, Coaching ranked fifth, with an arithmetic mean close to sixth place, estimated at (3.80) and a standard deviation (0.664).As for the sixth and seventh ranks, they were respectively for two reasons: the ignorance of the rules of the game applied by the referees and the questioning of the partiality of the referees in the eyes of the players and the supporters. . With deviations and norms, the results are similar

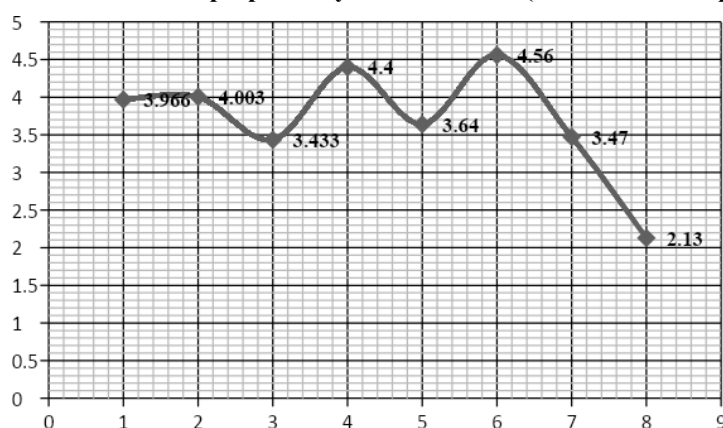
In addition, the coaches' non-compliance with the task of training and the interest in playing only is one of the unconvincing reasons that the players did not give much priority to, and it ranked eighth and last among the total reasons related to coaches. the lack of training, their impact on the pressure of the competition and their negative role in the course of their matches is an effective factor in increasing the causes of violence in stadiums.

presentation and analysis of the third axis: axis of referees:

	Arithmetic mean	standard deviation	ranking	prevailing trend	level
17 - poor performance of referees during matches	3.966	0.764	4	Agree	high
18-the weak personality of referees and the ease of influencing them by the players, especially outside the matches	4.003	0.556	3	Agree	high
19-the performance of referees fluctuated from match to match	3.433	0.864	5	Agree	high
20 - the influence of referees with decisive	4.40	0.621	2	Strongly agree	Too high

matches and the issuance of wrong decisions.					
21-not fully familiar with the laws of the game	3.64	0.933	6	Agree	high
22-Some referees are biased towards certain teams under the pretext of regionalism.	4.56	0.324	1	Strongly agree	Too high
23-lack of security and sometimes its absence	3.47	0.91	7	Agree	high
24 - lack of due attention to arbitration in these lower sections	2.13	1.47	8	Neutral	

Table No. 05-source: prepared by the researcher (based on the output of SPSS)



We note from the data of Table (05) linked to the questionnaire of the reasons related to the referees that the bias of certain referees towards certain teams under penalty of regionalism is the most probable motive by the players of the research sample, who occupied the first rank with an arithmetic mean estimated at (.4.56) and a standard deviation (0.324) The second rank is for the reason that the referees were affected by the crucial interviews and made bad decisions.

With an arithmetic mean of (4.40) and a standard deviation of (0.621), the weakness of the personality of the referees and the ease of influence of the players on them, especially outside the matches, were ranked third, with an average of (4.003) and a standard deviation of (0.556), which is a major and decisive reason, according to my point of view, to create a lot of violence inside the stadiums.

This is in addition to the fourth and fifth reasons, which are represented by the poor performance of referees during matches and the fluctuation in the level of referees from one match to another. that the phenomenon of violence in stadiums is a phenomenon closely related to refereeing, because the referee is the judge and is supposed to be fair and not biased.

The rest of the reasons also came to confirm what has been said, that the bias of the referees towards a particular team and their influence on the preference of the teams that receive are among the important and direct reasons for fueling the violence of the supporters with a high degree of convergence.

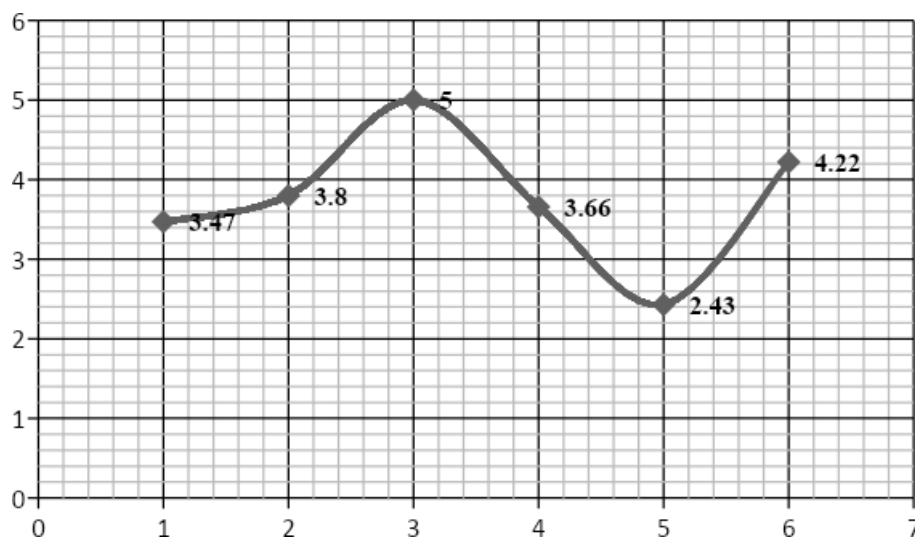
The penultimate reason came, which is the lack of security and its lack at times, which ranked seventh in the total ranking, to explain the two previous reasons, because the referees whose decisions are affected by the teams that receive because of their sense of insecurity and the lack of security in certain stadiums.

As for the reason for the lack of attention needed for refereeing in these lower divisions, it would have taken only the eighth and last rank, and this is an indirect admission from the players in the study sample to which most referees pay great attention. their work, regardless of the division or the rank of the team.

presentation and analysis of the results of the fourth axis: the axis of fanatical masses:

	Arithmetic mean	standard deviation	ranking	prevailing trend	level
25-lack of commitment to mass sportsmanship	3.47	0.817	5	Agree	high
26-obvious bias for certain teams	3.80	0.964	3	Agree	high
27-Disseminating false information to motivate and provoke a riot	5.00	0.00	1	Strongly agree	Too high
28-publication of confidential and untrue information related to the support of certain clubs	3.66	0.823	4	Agree	high
29-ignorance of the laws governing the game	2.43	0.943	6	Neutral	Average
30-stirring up tribal or regional strife from the stands during matches	4.22	0.524	2	Strongly agree	Too high

Table No. 05-source: prepared by the researcher (based on the output of SPSS)



It is noted from the data in Table (06) relating to the reasons for hearing survey that the first rank was for the reason of publishing inaccurate information with the intention of accusing the public and preparing them to commit riots, with an arithmetic mean estimated at (.5.00) and a standard deviation of (0.00), which is actually a major and real reason for the fanatical public. It affects the behavior of the masses and followers as a whole. The second rank was due to the reason of provoking tribal or regional conflicts, especially during the follow-up and accompaniment of the teams.

With an arithmetic mean of (4.22) and a standard deviation of (0.524), which is also one of the convincing realistic reasons. The manifest bias of some teams. The publication of confidential and false information related to the support of certain clubs. Their ranks ranked fifth, the non-respect for sportsmanship, with an average calculation of (3.47) and a standard deviation of (0.817).

Conclusions and Recommendations :

Conclusions: In the light of the questions and the objectives of the research, and within the limits of what the results of the study have shown, through what has been revealed by the results of the questionnaire addressed to the research sample, we conclude that :

After identifying the phenomenon of violence in stadiums, its causes and its close link with the psychological and social reality of the most important actors in this phenomenon which represents a great danger to sport and society, and in the light of the data and the results of this study and its discussion, the following conclusions were drawn :

The research sample has contributed in one way or another to the spread of the phenomenon of violence in stadiums, and the most important reasons for this phenomenon are :

- * Fanaticism of the masses towards their teams.
- * Coaches sharpen the surplus for the players with the intention of winning.
- * The partiality of certain rulers and their inclinations towards certain groups under the pretext of regionalism.
- * Lack of security and sometimes lack of security.

Recommendations :

- The need to work on community awareness against sports violence
- The need to develop dissuasive legal sanctions to reduce or eliminate the acts of perpetrators of acts of violence
- * The need to organize conferences, seminars and workshops renouncing sports violence
- The need to conduct research denouncing violence in stadiums and to apply it to reality
- All state institutions and civil society have stepped up to combat this phenomenon.
- * Framing and good organization of the good conduct of matches and movements of supporters.
- * Work to increase the effectiveness of referees and coaches.
- * Rely on the media and social networking sites to spread awareness and safety inside and outside the stadiums.

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