

Combating Stadium Violence: A Study on the Role of Sports Media

مكافحة العنف في الملاعب: دراسة في دور الإعلام الرياضي

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الملخص:

تستكشف هذه الدراسة العلاقة المعقدة بين الإعلام الرياضي وظاهرة العنف في الملاعب، حيث تنقسم إلى ثلاثة محاور رئيسية. يتناول المحور الأول تحليل أنواع الإعلام الرياضي (المكتوب، المرئي، والمسموع) وآليات تأثيره على الرأي العام وتشكيل المواقف الجماهيرية، ويركز المحور الثاني على تشخيص ظاهرة العنف الرياضي بأشكاله المختلفة، مع تحليل تداعياته السلبية على الأمن الاجتماعي والروح الرياضية والخسائر المادية والمعنوية المترتبة عليه، أما المحور الثالث فيستعرض العلاقة التفاعلية بين الإعلام الرياضي والعنف في الملاعب، مع التركيز على دور وسائل التواصل الاجتماعي في تأجيج أو الحد من العنف، وتخلص الدراسة إلى أهمية الدور التوعوي للإعلام الرياضي في مكافحة العنف، مستشهدة بتجارب دولية ناجحة في هذا المجال، وتؤكد الدراسة على ضرورة تبني استراتيجيات إعلامية وتربوية متكاملة للحد من هذه الظاهرة السلبية في المجال الرياضي.

الكلمات المفتاحية: الإعلام الرياضي؛ المسؤولية الإعلامية؛ العنف الرياضي؛ أخلاقيات الإعلام.

Abstract:

This study explores the complex relationship between sports media and the phenomenon of violence in stadiums, divided into three main axes. The first axis addresses the analysis of sports media types (written, visual, and audio) and their mechanisms of influence on public opinion and shaping mass attitudes. The second axis focuses on diagnosing the phenomenon of sports violence in its various forms, analyzing its negative implications for social security, sportsmanship, and the resulting material and moral losses. The third axis examines the interactive relationship between sports media and stadium violence, focusing on the role of social media in either fueling or reducing violence. The study concludes by emphasizing the importance of sports media's awareness role in combating violence, citing successful international experiences in this field. The study emphasizes the necessity of adopting integrated media and educational strategies to reduce this negative phenomenon in the sports field.

Key words: Sports Media; Media Responsibility; Sports Violence; Media Ethics.

Introduction:

The twenty-first century has witnessed a radical transformation in the global sports landscape, with sports evolving beyond traditional physical competition into an integrated system affecting the social, economic, and cultural fabric of contemporary societies, and cultural fabric. This profound shift has generated new challenges, primarily stadium violence, which has become a major concern for sports sector specialists and officials.

Amid these changes, sports media has emerged as an influential force in shaping public consciousness and general attitudes toward sporting practices. With the evolution of communication methods and social media platforms, sports media now has unprecedented ability to influence fan behaviors and orientations, both positively and negatively.

Stadium violence and hooliganism represent a multidimensional challenge, indicating a deep dysfunction in both sports and societal systems. Sports fanaticism, the primary driver of stadium violence, is fueled by complex psychological and social factors, ranging from extreme collective identity to social and economic frustrations among youth.

This issue is particularly acute in Algeria and the Arab world, where stadiums witness an alarming escalation in violent incidents. This phenomenon is no longer limited to major matches or sensitive competitions but has become a recurring feature across various sporting levels and divisions, threatening not only fan and athlete safety but also undermining sport's fundamental values as a means of entertainment, fair competition, and social cohesion.

Studies indicate that violence in sports venues has become an increasing threat, not only to the physical safety of spectators and athletes but also to the reputation of sports in society¹. In this context, research has shown that social and political factors play a significant role in the spread of this phenomenon, particularly in some countries². Recent studies also reveal that the media plays a dual role in this area: it can be a tool for promoting positive sports values such as sportsmanship and respect, but at the same time, it may contribute to escalating violence and hooliganism by adopting provocative methods or controversial coverage³. In studies related to sports violence in the Arab region, it has been found that sports violence has become part of the local sports culture, which calls for a comprehensive intervention to address the root causes of this phenomenon⁴. Some research suggests that the media can play a significant role in reducing sports violence by sending educational messages that emphasize shared human values and promote a culture of respect and tolerance.⁵

In this complex reality, there is an urgent need for in-depth scientific study examining various dimensions of sports violence and analyzing sports media's role in addressing it. Understanding this phenomenon's dynamics and mechanisms is fundamental to developing effective strategies to reduce its negative effects and redirect public energy toward more positive forms of support and sporting competition.

The research problem centers around the main question: **How can sports media contribute to reducing stadium violence?** This leads to the following sub-questions:

1. What are the mechanisms of sports media's influence on the public?
2. What factors lead to stadium violence?
3. What are effective media strategies in confronting sports violence?

The research aims to achieve the following objectives:

1. Identify mechanisms of sports media's influence in shaping public sports opinion
2. Analyze stadium violence phenomenon, its causes, and effects
3. Propose media strategies to reduce sports violence

1. Sports Media and Its Impact on Public Opinion

1.1- Types and Characteristics of Sports Media

Sports media has undergone significant evolution in its forms and delivery methods, establishing itself as a crucial force in shaping and transmitting sports awareness across various platforms. The traditional print sports media, encompassing newspapers, books, magazines, newsletters, and posters, represents one of the earliest methods of disseminating sports culture and provides detailed information⁶. This has been complemented by audio sports media, which utilizes radio, recordings, and news agencies to deliver immediate sports coverage and analysis to mobile audiences. The emergence of visual sports media, incorporating television, cinema, video, and internet platforms, has proven particularly influential in providing integrated information delivery through both visual and auditory channels⁷. Additionally, static sports media, present in exhibitions, conferences, and theaters, serves to reinforce sports awareness and cultural understanding through fixed messaging. The effectiveness of sports media depends critically on its ability to satisfy audiences' psychological and cognitive needs through objective and accurate content delivery, while simultaneously supporting sports values and fostering positive attitudes toward athletic activities⁸. The diverse media landscape enables different platforms to serve distinct purposes: newspapers provide comprehensive analysis, while audio-visual media excel in live coverage and rapid updates, collectively contributing to the development of sports culture and values⁹.

It is important to emphasize that the effectiveness of these media depends on the quality of the content provided, which must be both objective and accurate. It should serve the educational and cultural purposes of the audience, while also promoting sports values such as respect and tolerance. In this context, it can be said that sports media plays a central role, not only in conveying sports events but also in shaping the concepts of sports culture and fostering social awareness toward sports.

1.2- Mechanisms of Sports Media Influence on Audiences

Media, particularly sports media, is a powerful factor influencing audiences, contributing to shaping their attitudes and knowledge in the field of sports. For example, during the Atlanta Olympic Games in 1996, more than a billion people watched the event on television, reflecting the significant impact of sports media on audiences¹⁰.

Sports media exerts various effects on audiences, ranging from influencing sports-related attitudes and perspectives to expanding sports knowledge and fostering socialization. It helps individuals develop perceptions of sports, broadens their understanding of game rules and values, and instills positive behaviors and ethics among audiences¹¹. Additionally, it can evoke collective emotions among viewers through the coverage of sporting events, making it an effective tool for promoting sportsmanship and regulating social behavior. Moreover, sports media constructs a comprehensive image of the sports reality, influencing how

audiences perceive contemporary sports events and issues.

Studies on the impact of sports media are based on two main theories:

1. **The Theory of Immediate or Short-term Effects**, which posits that media messages have a swift and direct influence on audiences.
2. **The Theory of Cumulative or Long-term Effects**, which suggests that continuous exposure to media content leads to gradual changes in audience beliefs and thoughts.

The effectiveness of sports media is influenced by several factors, including the type of audience, which varies in impact depending on age, gender, and culture; for instance, youth and adolescents are more affected than other groups¹². Additionally, an individual's social position plays a role in how they perceive media messages, as audience responses differ based on their social status. Furthermore, audience beliefs influence the effectiveness of sports media. The impact is greater when media messages align with their values and beliefs, whereas contradictions may lead to negative effects.

Sports journalism plays a prominent role in shaping public opinion on sports through news, commentaries, columns, and investigative reports. Despite its importance, distorting or exaggerating news can lead to misinformation, negatively impacting the credibility of sports journalism¹³. Therefore, sports journalism must adhere to accuracy and objectivity to fulfill its effective media mission (to effectively fulfill its media mission).

Alongside the effects mentioned, sports media plays a vital role in enhancing communication between the various parties involved in sports, including sports teams, audiences, and sports organizations. Sports media not only serves to convey information but also works to build bridges of cooperation between these parties, thereby contributing to the promotion of a healthy and positive sports culture. For example, sports media can enhance community involvement by highlighting local sports events and the successes of teams and emerging talents, thus fostering a sense of belonging within the community. Additionally, sports media can serve as a guiding and educational tool by providing content that explains core sports values and encourages positive behaviors, such as collaboration and respect. Through these various roles, sports media becomes an effective means of supporting the overall growth of sports in society and achieving a sustainable, positive impact.

2- The Phenomenon of Sports Violence: Analysis and Diagnosis

2.1- The Concept and Classifications of Sports Violence

Sport is a significant social phenomenon that profoundly impacts individuals and communities; however, it has long been plagued by violence and aggression manifested through riots, vandalism, and harmful actions that contradict the noble values represented by sports. Sports violence is defined as the unlawful or excessive use of force among players, coaches, referees, or fans¹⁴, defines sports violence as "the unlawful use of force in the sports domain"¹⁵ while the Larousse Encyclopedia indicates that violence refers to excessive acts involving physical force or weapon, Sports violence takes multiple forms, including physical violence, verbal violence, and covert violence such as doping, The spread of violence in sports arenas can be attributed to social, psychological, media, and organizational factors.

From a social perspective, violence often expresses an individual's rejection of certain realities or material and moral deprivation¹⁶ Psychologically, studies indicate that individuals facing social or economic challenges are more prone to engaging in violent acts. The media plays a crucial role in fueling violence, as certain headlines or sports programs may incite violence and reinforce feelings of revenge among fans, as evidenced by the events of the Algeria-Egypt match in 2009, Organizational factors relate to laws and security measures during matches, where refereeing errors or tensions between teams can sometimes lead to outbreaks of violence¹⁷.

Other Causes of Sports Violence:

The manifestation of violence in sports arenas can be attributed to multiple interconnected factors that operate through distinct mechanisms and sources. At the player level, violence often manifests through aggressive behavior towards referees or opposing teams, requiring management by sports administrations to maintain the integrity of sportsmanship¹⁸, Fan-related violence, characterized by riots and damage to sports facilities, frequently intensifies in contexts where supporters experience social or economic pressures, The role of referees is particularly significant, as their decisions and perceived biases can catalyze protests from both players and fans, potentially escalating into broader stadium violence The media's influence is equally crucial, with sensational headlines and provocative coverage often fueling revenge sentiments and heightening tensions between teams and their supporters Furthermore, the security apparatus itself can paradoxically contribute to violence escalation, as the conspicuous presence of heavily equipped security personnel may provoke defiant responses from fans, thereby intensifying the potential for violent confrontations⁽¹⁹⁾, This complex interplay of factors underscores the multifaceted nature of sports violence and highlights the need for comprehensive approaches to its prevention and management.

Sports violence presents a significant challenge, not only for individuals participating in the matches but also for society as a whole. It reflects not only illegal or violent behaviors within stadiums but also has the potential to influence the broader culture surrounding sports. Social and economic factors, such as poverty or social exclusion, highlight the need to examine how life circumstances affect individuals' behavior both inside and outside the arenas. Furthermore, the role of the media in either promoting or reducing violence cannot be overlooked. Sports media can contribute to reinforcing aggressive behaviors through biased or controversial coverage. Therefore, it is crucial for sports media to commit to presenting content that promotes positive values, such as sportsmanship and cooperation, rather than encouraging aggression.

On the other hand, solutions to combat sports violence require cooperation among various sports entities, including sports federations, governments, the media, and fans. Addressing violence should not be limited to immediate penalties; it must also involve continuous education and awareness to change perceptions and behaviors toward sports.

2.2- Implications and Effects of the Phenomenon

Sports competitions often give rise to various psychological and social repercussions that affect players, fans, and the broader environment of the sporting event. According to

Ahlam²⁰, the characteristics of competition play a crucial role in shaping emotional responses. Factors such as the nature of the sport, the location of the competition, the significance of the event, the remaining time in the game, and the outcome influence the psychological state of both players and spectators. Moreover, officiating, especially when marred by bias or errors—can trigger tension and negative emotional reactions. Spectators, in particular, represent a sensitive axis in this dynamic, as their behavior is sometimes marked by blind fanaticism, provocation, and emotional agitation. This often leads to the release of pent-up emotions, especially in the presence of large crowds or frustration due to a loss²¹. In addition, environmental factors play a significant role in escalating these phenomena. Media outlets often amplify events through coverage that stirs emotions²².

The absence or weakness of effective security measures also directly contributes to a higher likelihood of negative behaviors. Local and regional disputes may further influence the conduct of fans and players²³. With the advent of professional sports, economic interests have placed additional pressure on performance, increasing the tension surrounding sporting events, consequently there is a pressing need to enhance sports education and foster psychological and social awareness to mitigate these phenomena and reduce their negative effects.

It is important to note that the impact of sports competitions extends beyond the individuals participating in the event, reaching society as a whole. Negative emotions arising from match tensions or refereeing errors can deepen divisions among fans, especially in competitions that carry political or social significance. While the media plays a crucial role in conveying events, it can also exacerbate these divides by focusing on negative or controversial aspects. Therefore, it is essential to involve all parties organizers, the media, and fans in continuous awareness and education to mitigate the effects of these negative phenomena. Promoting sportsmanship and upholding human values such as respect and tolerance can have a positive influence in reducing violence and tensions, both inside and outside the stadiums.

4. The Relationship Between Sports Media and Violence in Stadiums

4.1- The Role of Print Media in Addressing the Phenomenon of Violence

Print media serves as an effective tool for addressing the phenomenon of sports violence by playing an educational and cultural role that helps shape individual and collective behaviors in the sports field. According to²⁴, print media can influence the transformation of attitudes and behaviors in sports by providing purposeful, informative content that guides the audience toward adopting positive perspectives on sports. This, in turn, fosters rational judgment of athletes and sports-related issues. Allawi²⁵ also highlights that print media can enhance individuals' sports knowledge by presenting information and content that align with cultural and social values, supporting intellectual shifts that steer audiences toward more conscious and moderate practices.

Furthermore, print media contributes to socialization by embedding positive values and combating behaviors that are unacceptable both in sports and socially²⁶. This role is particularly evident in its ability to constructively engage fans, especially during international events, by fostering a sense of national pride and encouraging fans to support their teams

within the framework of ethical values and sportsmanship principles²⁷.

In addition, print media demonstrates a unique ability to evoke emotions and promote social regulation. Through rhetorical and logical methods, it stimulates audience feelings and directs them toward positive actions, thereby reducing undesirable negative. It also effectively enhances social discipline in sports venues by presenting content that emphasizes adherence to sports rules and regulations, ensuring a safe and stable competitive environment.

Lastly, print media plays a crucial role in shaping sports reality by offering a balanced and objective depiction of sports events and issues. This helps enhance audience understanding and reduce biases that might lead to irrational behaviors²⁸. Thus, print media remains a strategic tool for addressing the challenges of sports violence by exerting a meaningful influence on public thought and behavior.

It is important to recognize that while print media plays a crucial role in shaping the narrative around sports violence, its influence is not one-sided. Media outlets have the power to either escalate or reduce the problem, depending on how they choose to cover events. For instance, sensationalizing violent incidents or focusing on negative aspects of competitions can fuel anger, division, and further violence among fans. On the other hand, highlighting positive moments, promoting sportsmanship, and showcasing the human side of athletes can help create a culture of respect and tolerance. Additionally, print media has a responsibility to engage with expert opinions, sociological studies, and psychological insights to provide a deeper understanding of the root causes of sports violence. By adopting a more proactive approach, print media can be instrumental in driving long-term changes in fan behavior, encouraging peaceful and positive atmospheres both within stadiums and in the broader sports community.

4.2 The Impact of Social Media on Audience Behavior

Studies and research highlight the profound impact of social media on audience behavior in various dimensions. Obeid²⁹ emphasized that these platforms have brought about a radical transformation in how individuals interact and form collective opinions explained that social media networks have become a key driver of public opinion and a guide for collective behavior, particularly due to their ability to disseminate information rapidly and shape audience attitudes. Similarly, AL-Dulaimi³⁰ noted the qualitative shift in the nature of audience interaction compared to traditional media, as social media platforms provide greater space for expression, opinion exchange, and the formation of virtual communities. supported this perspective by analyzing media influence theories, highlighting that social media has strengthened collective influence and accelerated the spread of behaviors and attitudes within society.

Regarding the phenomenon of violence in stadiums specifically, social media plays a pivotal role in influencing audience behavior, Obeid³¹ stated that these platforms have the ability to guide fan behavior positively or negatively. affirmed that direct interaction through social media platforms can be utilized to promote a culture of proper sportsmanship and combat fanaticism, AL-Dulaimi³²pointed out that the immediacy of these platforms makes them an effective tool for containing sports crises and calming fans during moments of tension³³emphasized the importance of social media in shaping public awareness and promoting positive sports values, contributing to reducing violence in stadiums by disseminating educational and awareness-raising messages about sportsmanship.

4.3 International Models in Combating Sports Violence

International experiences in combating sports violence reveal a variety of methods and approaches, Rachid Hamia³⁴ highlighted that international legislations vary in addressing sports violence, with some countries adopting strict punitive measures while others focus on awareness and prevention programs. Fatima³⁵ emphasized that the success of the European experience in tackling stadium riots stems from the integration of legal measures and preventive security protocols. In this context, Abdel underlined the importance of enhancing sports security systems by learning from the advanced practices of nations in managing and securing sports venues.

Globally, Fatima³⁶ pointed to the success of the English model in combating stadium riots through the development of integrated security strategies. Similarly, stressed the significance of a multidisciplinary approach in addressing sports violence, citing examples from various countries in Europe and South America. supported this perspective by analyzing successful experiences in reducing stadium violence, noting that a comprehensive approach combining legal deterrence and community awareness is the most effective strategy for mitigating this phenomenon.

It is also worth noting that the integration of security measures with awareness programs is a crucial step for the success of any strategy to combat sports violence. Although some countries may focus on strict penalties, nations that adopt an approach that includes prevention and community education often experience better long-term result

Study Results:

- This study explores the complex relationship between sports media and the phenomenon of violence in stadiums, dividing it into three main axes. It analyzes the different types of sports media (written, visual, and audio) and their mechanisms of influence on public opinion and the shaping of mass attitudes. The study also focuses on diagnosing the phenomenon of sports violence in its various forms, analyzing its negative implications for social security and sportsmanship, in addition to the material and moral losses it causes. The third axis examines the interactive relationship between sports media and stadium violence, with a focus on the role of social media in either fueling or reducing violence.
- The study concludes that sports media plays a vital role in raising awareness and reducing sports violence. This role is manifested in using media as a tool for guidance and promoting positive sports values such as respect for others and sportsmanship. The study emphasizes the importance of adopting integrated media and educational strategies to reduce this negative phenomenon in the sports field, while citing successful international experiences in this area.
- The study also underscores the necessity of developing media mechanisms that foster positive interaction between the media and the public, helping to channel public energy toward supporting sporting competitions in a healthy and safe manner. This study serves as a call for deeper analysis of the effects of sports media on audience behavior and the enhancement of the role of media in combating sports violence.

CONCLUSION

Watching and participating in sports activities is one of the most engaging forms of entertainment for audiences, representing a competitive outlet that embodies the noble values of sportsmanship. However, these events are sometimes marred by instances of violence and riots that disrupt the sporting experience and harm the safety and stability of society. Such phenomena not only strip sports of their educational and recreational value but also result in significant material and moral losses.

Studies indicate that acts of sports violence often stem from behaviors exhibited by young people and adolescents who may lack awareness of sportsmanship and adherence to the spirit of fair play. These behaviors are reflected in shouting, insults, and other aggressive patterns that highlight difficulties in emotional regulation. In this context, it becomes essential to promote awareness of sports values and provide channels for youth to express themselves in a healthy and constructive manner.

The written sports media plays a pivotal role in addressing this phenomenon. It can serve as a critical factor in guiding audiences in the right direction—whether by reducing fanaticism and spreading awareness or, conversely, fostering excessive enthusiasm that might exacerbate the issue. Nevertheless, the written media has witnessed positive developments in recent years in raising public awareness, making it an effective tool in combating sports riots and mitigating their impact.

Recommendations:

1. Enhancing the Role of Written Media in Raising Awareness:

The written media should focus on delivering content that educates audiences about the values of sportsmanship and the importance of self-control. It should showcase positive examples of athletes and fans who serve as role models.

2. Launching Awareness Campaigns for Youth and Adolescents:

Collaboration between the written media, educational institutions, and sports organizations is essential to launch campaigns aimed at instilling values of tolerance and sportsmanship, with a particular emphasis on youth, who are more prone to emotional reactions.

3. Encouraging Interaction Between Fans and Athletes:

Organizing interactive sessions and forums between audiences and athletes through written media can foster an exchange of ideas and enhance mutual understanding. This can help reduce aggressive tendencies.

4. Integration Between Written Media and Security Agencies:

Strengthening cooperation between written media outlets and security agencies can ensure comprehensive coverage of sports events. This should include clear awareness messages aimed at calming tensions and minimizing instances of violence.

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