



## Manifestations of violence in various sports competitions in Algeria (An analytical study of various sports competitions in Algeria)

<b>Bekli Aissa</b>	Hassiba Benbouali University of Chlef Algeria Email: <a href="mailto:a.bekli@univ-chlef.dz">a.bekli@univ-chlef.dz</a>
<b>Berdai Abdelhamid</b>	Hassiba Benbouali University of Chlef Algeria Email: <a href="mailto:a.berdai@univ-chlef.dz">a.berdai@univ-chlef.dz</a>
<b>Bouali Lakhdar</b>	Hassiba Benbouali University of Chlef E-mail: <a href="mailto:l.bouali@univ-chlef.dz">l.bouali@univ-chlef.dz</a>
<b>Idrenmouche Abdelaziz</b>	Hassiba Benbouali University of Chlef Algeria E-mail: <a href="mailto:a.idrenmouche@univ-chlef.dz">a.idrenmouche@univ-chlef.dz</a>
<b>Issue web link</b>	<a href="https://imcra-az.org/archive/389-science-education-and-innovations-in-the-context-of-modern-problems-issue-1-vol-9-2026.html">https://imcra-az.org/archive/389-science-education-and-innovations-in-the-context-of-modern-problems-issue-1-vol-9-2026.html</a>

**Keywords** manifestations of violence, sports competitions, sports facilities.

### Abstract

The study aimed to analyze the behaviors and manifestations of violence of some sports competitions in stadiums and sports halls in Algeria by analyzing these phenomena from the point of view of specialists in physical education, sports, sociology and psychology at the University of Chlef, and to determine the differences in the level of the phenomenon of violence depending on the variant of the type of sports and sports facilities descriptive analysis due to its relevance to the nature of the study. The results of the study showed that the overall level of the phenomenon of violence in various sports competitions in Algeria from the point of view of the professors of Hassiba Ben Bouali University was high and by a percentage (75.33%) in football competitions, the results also showed that there are no significant differences in the overall level of the phenomenon of violence in various football stadiums in Algeria from the point of view .

### Citation

Bekli A; Berdai A; Bouali L; Idrenmouche A. (2026) Manifestations of violence in various sports competitions in Algeria ( An analytical study of various sports competitions in Algeria). *Science, Education and Innovations in the Context of Modern Problems*, 9(1), 1410-1450. <https://doi.org/10.56334/sci.9.1.128>

### Licensed

© 2026 The Author(s). Published by Science, Education and Innovations in the context of modern problems (SEI) by IMCRA - International Meetings and Journals Research Association (Azerbaijan). This is an open access article under the CC BY license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>).

Received: 22.05.2025

Accepted: 22.07.2025

Published: 11.01.2026 (available online)

### Introduction :

Violence is one of the common phenomena of human society, as it has negative psychological and social effects on societies. It is a complex phenomenon with its economic, social and psychological aspects that are known to all human

societies to varying degrees. It is a behavior acquired from the social environment in which the individual lives. It is a relative behavior that varies from one society to another, and even differs within one society from one place to another and from one class to another. Each society has its own standards, judgments, values and conditions on the basis of which behaviors are determined (Taha Abdul-Azim, 2005).

Violence in the sports field is only a symbolic and indirect reflection of the nature of living organisms, or rather the human element, as it occupies a clear place of interest of researchers and academics in this field, due to its importance in its connotations and impact, and its causes are multifaceted and multifaceted, as it is difficult to explain from one perspective, it needs an integrative entrance to the study of such phenomena that have recently been published in the sports field until they almost threaten the moral, educational, social and human foundations of sport (Allawi, 2002).

Al-Kholy (1996) points out that the phenomenon of violence and riots is one of the unfortunate things that have become associated with sports competitions, especially in recent times, how many people have lost their lives or been seriously injured while watching a sports match, and the history of sports through different eras has not been spared from some suspicions of violence, perhaps this is due to the ethnohistorical origins of the ancient sports competitions of Primitive Man, where the conflict is to an end and where the game is a form of battles and resolving disputes in semi-peaceful ways.

On the other hand, fanaticism is one of the important factors that lead to an increase in the speed of excitability of players during sports competition, so it is important to use mass awareness programs as an auxiliary factor in reducing the speed of excitability (salary, 1997).

Bojurev (2014) adds that sports violence is expressed in words, writings and actions that precede, accompany, follow or result from a sports meeting or a sports competition, in addition to physical violence expressed in physical acts committed in the same circumstances and aimed at compromising the safety of persons, assaulting public and private property, disturbing public comfort and obstructing traffic, which is also the illegal or illegal use of force of various kinds in the sports field, whether issued by players, spectators or other administrators and officials of sports.

Accordingly, the public or violent groups, whether they are formed in the form of a gang or a spontaneous crowd, such as sports groups, their violence represents group violence that is legitimate in their eyes and illegal in the eyes of the public and the law (Al-Omar, 2010).

According to Ibn Khaldun, conflict is the result of two contradictory human natures, the blood connection, which is a natural tendency in humans since they were, on the one hand, and the aggressive nature, which is the most important manifestation of animal effects in them, on the other hand (Smok, 2006).

Perhaps one of the manifestations of this aggressive tendency is the emergence of the phenomenon of riots and violence in stadiums, which is considered one of the facets of societal violence, which often requires neuroses and sub-identities that belong or are supporters of certain sports teams, so that we find in one society several tribal groups, each group tries to take sides in its own framework, because they feel belonging among themselves.

### 1. The problem of studying:

Violence has an ancient existence, since ancient times, acts of violence have spread on Earth, and violence in our societies today has spread seriously, where the phenomenon of violence is one of the most interesting and recently, and violent individuals have not only developed the amount of violence, but the methods used to implement violent behavior (al-sattali, 2018).

The phenomenon of violence extended even to the public and sports administrators after the end of the match and went out of the ordinary until everyone began to complain about this phenomenon, and from the results of this phenomenon that fans behave hostile behavior and sports competitions may become occasions for group battles, and this is what prompted the researcher to document this study because he felt that the problem of violence has increased recently in stadiums and sports competitions in Algeria in an unprecedented way.

From the above, the researchers decided to study the manifestations of violence in various sports competitions in Algeria from the point of view of professors and specialists at Hassiba Ben Bouali University to find out the cases of violence and its repercussions and how to find solutions to this phenomenon.

Therefore, we tried to answer the following questions:

1-What is the level of the phenomenon of violence in sports stadiums in Algeria from the point of view of the professors of the University of Hassiba Ben Bouali in Chlef

2 - are there any significant differences in the level of violence in Algerian sports competitions from the point of view of the professors of Hassiba Ben Bouali University in Chlef due to the type of sport

3 - are there any significant differences in the level of violence in Algerian sports stadiums from the point of view of the professors of the University of Hassiba Ben Bouali in Chlef attributed to sports facilities

### 2. Study hypotheses:

1-the prevalence of verbal violence compared to physical violence in sports stadiums in Algeria, according to the professors of Hassiba Ben Bouali University in Chlef.

2-there are statistically significant differences in the level of the phenomenon of violence in Algerian sports competitions from the point of view of the professors of the University of Hassiba Ben Bouali in Chlef in team sports.

3-there are significant statistical differences in the level of the phenomenon of violence in Algerian sports stadiums from the point of view of the professors of the University of Hassiba Ben Bouali in Chlef in open sports facilities

### **3. The importance of studying:**

The importance of this study lies in view of the increasing cases of violence in various games, especially collective ones (football, volleyball, basketball).

This study attempts to analyze the phenomenon of Sports violence and determine its nature in different sectors, which may contribute in one way or another to the development of sports awareness programs in the light of the results of this research to reduce the spread and prevalence of this phenomenon, and to avoid what may happen in the future, especially since there is evidence indicating the possibility of some spillover of Sports violence such as hooliganism accompanied by aggression (Abdul Hamid, 1999).

### **4. Objectives of the study:**

The study aimed to identify :

1-to know the level of the phenomenon of violence in Algerian sports stadiums from the point of view of the professors of the University of Hassiba Ben Bouali in Chlef .

2-knowledge of the differences in the level of the phenomenon of violence in Algerian sports stadiums from the point of view of the professors of the University of Hassiba Ben Bouali in Chlef .

3-knowledge of the differences in the level of the phenomenon of violence in Algerian sports stadiums from the point of view of the professors of physical and sports education at the University of Hassiba Ben Bouali in Chlef .

### **5. Study limits:**

**1.5. The study was conducted** on 60 professors at Hassiba Ben Bouali University in the following disciplines: physical education and sports, sociology, psychology.

**2.5. Spatial limit:** the study was conducted at Hassiba bin Bouali University in Chlef.

**3.5. Time limit:** the study was conducted in the University academic year (2022-2023 ).

### **6. Definition of study terms:**

**1.6. Violence :** illegal or unlawful use of force of various kinds in the field of sports (Allawi, 1998).

**2.6. Intolerance:** it is a prejudgetment with or against an individual, group, or subject that may not be based on a logical basis or scientific fact and makes the individual see or hear what he likes to see or hear and not see or hear what he does not like narrated or heard (Allawi, 1998).

**3.6. Spectators:** this is a relatively neutral spectator, as neither team is interested in winning or losing (Hajjaj, 2002).

**4.6. A fanatic** is a fanatical spectator of a particular team or club, he shows more dynamism than an ordinary spectator, and he also adds a role characterized by active interest (Hajjaj, 2002).

### **7. Previous studies:**

1 / buhrawa and swakri (2022) conducted a study aimed at identifying the manifestations of violence in stadiums and the impact of sports media on the supporters who follow it in the direction of violence and riots, and we relied on the description and analysis of the phenomenon through an interview with a group of supporters to answer the following questions: What is the nature of violence practiced in sports stadiums What is the role of the media in generating this violence Finally, the study concludes that there is a role for some news published by some media outlets and the way they treat the news in influencing supporters and thus their tendency towards aggression and violence in sports stadiums. 2/ Lakhdar et al. (2021) conducted a study aimed at revealing the reality and causes of violence and hooliganism in school sports and trying to develop and find appropriate solutions to this phenomenon by addressing the cases of violence and hooliganism authorized by specialists in this field, as well as to research the causes of this phenomenon and its origin and try to address the initial roots of this phenomenon and reduce it, the idea of this research came to this phenomenon is quite extensive, and to put forward the proposals that It can contribute to reducing the phenomenon of violence and riots in Algerian stadiums.

3 / a study conducted by Al-Haj Youssef et al. (2021) aimed to identify the causes of violence in the sports field from the suological perspective, and what is this behavior and its characteristics, is it the product of the moment Or is it innate and instinctive in the nature of human behavior He explodes the moment the conditions are ripe for him. Sports history is full of events and facts that fall within the types of violence and sports riots, so that the latter threatens the security of the social structure as a whole as a result of violent behaviors issued by athletes or supporters during or after the competition, which poses a danger to people's lives and private and public property.

4/ Suleiman and Saleh (2020) conducted a study aimed at identifying the degree of interest of the visual sports media to Sports violence, and this is through analyzing the content of television programs broadcast on the Shorouk channel in the sports season (( 2018/2019 and how to present the topics of violence and sports riots in Algerian football stadiums within the sports programs of the Algerian Shorouk channels, so that in this research we relied on the analytical approach using a regular observation tool that deals with quantitative and qualitative analysis, and among the results of the study the number of reports on the phenomenon of sports violence was weak compared to the events of Sports violence during the study period, and therefore The most important suggestions of the study is that the content of television

sports programs from the scientific material of sports activities should correspond to the specifications in various respects for the viewing audience and suitable for it.

5/Ibrahim's Study (2016), entitled, aimed to identify the statement of the ruling of sports fanaticism, clarify the causes of sports fanaticism, to identify the effects of sports fanaticism, and to identify the treatment of fanaticism, the study reached several conclusions, including that fanaticism is the excessive tendency of a group at the expense of principles and values, such as that a person belongs to a tribe, a sect, or a sports team for which he is loyal and hostile in its way, and loves and hates it, and revolves around it in his thoughts and behaviors, Islamic law does not mind encouraging a certain team or sympathizing with it, as long as it is disciplined by the controls The scholars agreed on the inviolability of fanaticism, whether the doctrine is Fiqh, tribe, clan, or sports team, the most important reasons that push the public to fanaticism are the weakness of religious motives, ignorance of sharia rules , the absence of Islamic concepts , the external enemy and the sports media; emptiness and unemployment.

6 / AL-hamdawi(2015) conducted a study aimed at identifying various methods, methods and scientific mechanisms to achieve the security of stadiums and reduce the aggravation of the phenomenon of violence in them: What are the methods and various preventive methods that would limit the aggravation of the phenomenon of violence in sports stadiums What is the role of sports media in this These studies have concluded a number of modern mechanisms and methods, the first of which is the development of sports awareness of the public through scientific, educational and media institutions in addition to sports clubs and civil society to reduce the spread of stadium violence, and the second is coordination between various institutions (Police, Justice, Ministry of youth and sports, local authorities, sports clubs, supporters committees... To contain this phenomenon and restore sports activities and football, especially its great value and values and its noble, fun and competitive characteristics.

7 / as indicated by the Abu Tama study (2014), which aimed to identify the role of sports media and the extent of its contribution to reducing the phenomenon of intolerance and crowd riots in Palestinian stadiums, in addition to determining the estimates of the individuals of the study sample for this role according to the variables of the independent study, and to achieve this, the researcher followed the descriptive the fans of the teams of the Palestinian professional football clubs for the sports season (2013/2014) the results of the study showed that the sports media contributes an intermediate role in reducing the phenomenon of fanaticism and public hooligan7 / as indicated by the Abu Tama study (2014), which aimed to identify the role of sports media and the extent of its contribution to reducing the phenomenon of intolerance and crowd riots in Palestinian stadiums, in addition to determining the estimates of the individuals of the study sample for this role according to the variables of the independent study, and to achieve this, the researcher followed the descriptive the fans of the teams of the Palestinian professional football clubs for the sports season (2013/2014) the results of the study showed that the sports media contributes an intermediate role in reducing the phenomenon of fanaticism and public hooliganism In the Palestinian stadiums, the study also paid attention to the need for the sports media, whether heard, watched or read, to play a major role in raising public awareness of the danger of sports intolerance and hooliganism and mass violence against each other.

8/ the abdulmahood study (2014), which aimed to identify the role of the media in conflict management and its impact on the fans ' ties with professional football leagues clubs, confirmed the scientific transactions of the research variables using the descriptive approach, and the research sample was selected using the random sample Method the most important results came from the associations of fans of Egyptian clubs such as Al Ahly club, Zamal8/ the abdulmahood study (2014), which aimed to identify the role of the media in conflict management and its impact on the fans ' ties with professional football leagues clubs, confirmed the scientific transactions of the research variables using the descriptive approach, and the research sample was selected using the random sample Method the most important results came from the associations of fans of Egyptian clubs such as Al Ahly club, Zamalek club and Al Masry club, and the sample was (350), and the data collection tools were personal interviews and identification, and the most important results came that the sports media has an influential role in increasing intolerance and the emergence of conflict According to the structural analysis of the results of the research, the fans 'link consists of leaders and free emanations that are geographically divided and differ in their average age, and work through individually organized meetings, and it is also easy to lead the cells of fans' links politically because of affiliations related to the economic aspects of influencing them, which led to the deterioration of the relationship of sports fans with the state and its establishment.The study recommended the need for sports media to adhere to professional values without overriding commercial, political or club affiliation considerations over professionalism.

9 / the HOPE study indicated (Hope, 2013), which aimed to identify the ownership structure of football clubs and the extent of the contribution of fan associations to the ownership of clubs, conducted research on a sample of English Football League clubs, using a descriptive approach, and the most important results indicated that some companies that own clubs sports has started with a contribution of (4200) shareholders from the Pro-Club audience, end North Preston company started with a contribution of (3380) from the Pro-Club audience, United Sheffield company started with a contribution of (8950) from the Pro-Club audience, Watford Plc leisure company started with a contribution of (2013), which aimed to identify the ownership structure of football clubs and the extent of the contribution of fan associations to the ownership of clubs, conducted research on a sample of English Football League clubs, using a descriptive approach, and the most important results indicated that some companies that own clubs sports has started with a

contribution of (4200) shareholders from the Pro-Club audience, and North Preston company started with a contribution of (3380) from the Pro-Club audience, United Sheffield company started with a contribution of (8950) from the Pro-Club audience, Watford Plc leisure company started with a contribution of (2014) contributions from the public. As for sports clubs whose ownership is contributed by supporters of the club, there is less conflict between them and between fan associations and their crises in general than clubs whose ownership is not contributed by supporters. 10/ Alimat Study (2013), which aimed to identify the effectiveness of security, media, educational and social measures in reducing the riot of sports stadiums, the researcher has relied in her study on the descriptive approach and the study reached several results, including that emptiness and unemployment play an important role in the emergence of the phenomenon of violence, as social violence as a result of sports intolerance the most important results were also that social and psychological factors play an important role and a motive for the occurrence of the riot of sports stadiums, and the study recommended the need to strengthen Security efforts and awareness raising for young people socially and culturally to reduce the riot of sports stadiums among young people.

11 / fattoush(2013) with a study aimed at identifying the manifestations of aggression in sports because of their extreme importance, since sports are a reflection of society as a whole, and when we are exposed to the study of aggressive behavior in sports, we wonder: Does exercise lead to a reduction in aggressive behavior in practitioners Or it may lead to encouraging the display of this behavior more, and in order to identify aggressive behavior and its relationship with sports, it is necessary to understand the nature of this behavior, and therefore the negative results of teams and clubs are not an excuse for the sports public to express its dissatisfaction by practicing violence and hooliganism inside and outside the stadium and uttering abusive phrases to players, club administrations and referees, and so the riot of sports stadiums is a negative phenomenon in society, it brings the importance of control and control The result of a loss or victory.

12 / the study of Fredman Harrison (Harrison Freeman, 2012), which aimed to identify the interactive role of the football fan community in a specific professional issue, as well as to identify and analyze the multiple influences that fans can engage in with their team, conducted research on a sample of some supporters of Italian sports clubs, on the number of supporters and the extent of their sympathy and follow-up to their club news in various media, and Italian football clubs help to improve the chances of success of a sporting event and create high commercial value for it, as the organizational structure of Italian football fans appears in the form of a diverse and complex network of rather small groups Analysis of its multiple components found that it consists of a CAV Association, an ATF Association and an association. ACCVC

13/ Russell's study (Russell, 2009), which revolves around the problem of violence and intolerance among sports fans and is it a social problem or moral concerns In this study, the researcher was interested in reviewing the theoretical and practical references in the Social Sciences, which focused on the study of violence and intolerance among fans, and dealt with the research of violence and intolerance among sports fans from the psychological and social aspects, where the researcher focused on the psychological and social side, as this study linked the social problem and the moral dimension explaining the phenomenon of violence and intolerance among fans, the social dimension focused on the reasons that lead to violence in stadiums as a problem The moral orientation focused on how the fears and moral transgressions resulting from the violence of the fans turned into a social problem through being fed by the press, the media and the institutions of social control to de-escalate the danger of the phenomenon of violence and intolerance among the fans on the moral aspects of society .

## 8. Methodological procedures for the study:

### 1.8. Curriculum of study :

The researchers used the descriptive-analytical approach due to its relevance to the nature of the study.

### 2.8. The study community:

The study community consists of all professors of Hassiba bin Bouali University in the state of Chlef in the following specialties: Institute of physical and sports education, Faculty of Sociology, Faculty of psychology, for the academic year (2022-2023).

### 3.8. Sample study:

The study was conducted on a sample of (60) professors and professors at Hassiba bin Bouali University in Chlef who were randomly selected from the study community and represent (12%) of the study community.

### 4.8. Study tool and data collection method:

To measure the phenomenon of violence in Algerian sports stadiums from the point of view of the professors of the University of Hassiba Ben Bouali in Chlef, the violence scale was used, as stated in the study of Jaber (2006), quoting from the study of Younes (1986), which consists of (20) paragraphs, the response to which ranges (1-5) degrees, as prepared by the method of Likert for the pentagonal ladder, namely: I completely agree (5) degrees, agree (4) degrees, neutral (3) degrees, disagree (two degrees), and one degree completely disagree.

#### 1.4.8. Believe the tool:

The tool is honest in measuring what it was developed for in the Algerian environment, as its honesty was confirmed in the Jaber study using the honesty of the content and the honesty of the internal consistency between the paragraphs and the overall score of the tool.

#### 2.4.8. Tool stability:

The tool is considered stable and suitable for use in the Algerian environment, as its stability coefficient in the study of Jaber (2006) was (0.97), and in the current study the cronbach's alpha value of stability was (0.95), which means that the tool fulfills the purposes of the study.

#### 9. Statistical treatments:

To reach the results of the study, the SPSS program was used by applying the following treatments:

- Arithmetic averages, standard deviations and percentages.
- Test (t) of two independent groups (Independent t - test) to determine the differences depending on the sex variable.
- Analysis of unilateral variation (One - way ANOVA) to identify differences depending on the variable of the school year.
- Cronbach-Alfa to know the constancy.

#### 10. Presentation and discussion of the study results

##### 10.1. the results of the first hypothesis: which is stated by:

The prevalence of verbal violence compared to physical violence in sports stadiums in Algeria, according to the professors of the University of Hassiba Ben Bouali in Chlef.

To verify the validity of this hypothesis, the arithmetic mean and the percentage of each paragraph and the total level of violence in sports stadiums were extracted, and the results of table (01) show this. To interpret the results, the following percentages were used as stated in the Jaber (2006) study: (80 %) very high level, (70 - 79.99 %) high level, (60 - 69.99) medium level, (50 - 59.99%) low level, less than (50%) very low level.

**Table N° (01): arithmetic averages, percentages and the level of the phenomenon of violence in the sports stadiums of the butcher from the point of view of the professors of the University of Hassiba Ben Bouali in Chlef. (N=60)**

N°	Paragraphs	Arithmetic mean*	Percentage ratio%	The level
1	The phenomenon of Sports violence is caused by the lack of a system to protect referees	4.34	86.78	Too high
2	The phenomenon of Sports violence is caused by a lack of awareness among the fans	4.32	86.33	Too high
3	The phenomenon of Sports violence is caused by the lack of deterrent penalties among violators	4.02	80.83	Too high
4	The phenomenon of Sports violence is caused by poor organization of matches	3.87	77.33	Elevated
5	The phenomenon of Sports violence is caused by the failure of federations to address matters	3.95	79.00	Elevated
6	The phenomenon of Sports violence is caused by the inability of referees to arbitrate	3.72	74.33	Elevated
7	The phenomenon of Sports violence is caused by the love of winning only	2.08	41.67	Very low
8	The phenomenon of Sports violence is caused by bigotry	3.98	79.66	Elevated
9	The phenomenon of Sports violence is caused by the unsuitability of stadiums	3.70	74.00	Elevated
10	The phenomenon of Sports violence is caused by club administrators	3.73	74.58	Elevated
11	The phenomenon of Sports violence is caused by the failure to put the right referees for the right matches	3.90	78.00	Elevated
12	The phenomenon of Sports violence is caused by the presence of a group trying to disrupt the sports career	3.85	77.00	Elevated
13	The phenomenon of Sports violence is caused by the difficult conditions we live in	3.60	72.00	Elevated
14	The phenomenon of Sports violence is caused by the inability of clubs to control their players	3.88	77.67	Elevated
15	The phenomenon of Sports violence is caused by the inability of clubs to control their fans	4.03	80.67	Too high
16	The phenomenon of Sports violence is caused by the weakness of governing bodies in clubs	3.87	77.33	Elevated

17	The phenomenon of Sports violence is caused by the inconsistency of the referee with the match	4.03	80.67	Too high
18	The phenomenon of Sports violence is caused by an attempt to show violence to oneself	3.07	61.33	Average
19	The phenomenon of Sports violence is caused by coverage of the failure of players	3.68	73.67	Elevated
20	The phenomenon of violence is caused by the inability of the team to perform well in that match	3.88	77.67	Elevated
<b>The total degree of violence in Algerian sports stadiums</b>		<b>3.77</b>	<b>75.30</b>	<b>Elevated</b>

\* Maximum response score (5), % response percentage.

It is clear from the results of Table N°. (01) that the overall level of the phenomenon of violence in Algerian sports stadiums from the point of view of the professors of Hassiba Ben Bouali University was high with a percentage of response (75.33%), and the highest response was to Paragraph (1), which states: (the phenomenon of Sports violence is caused by the lack of 86.33%), while it was the least responsive to paragraph (7), which states: (the phenomenon of Sports violence is caused by the love of winning only) and by a percentage of the response to it (41.67%).

The researchers attribute that the phenomenon of stadium riots from the point of view of professors at Hassiba bin Bouali University see that the lack of validity of stadiums plays a big role in the phenomenon of violence, as well as the nature of the audience have a prominent role in igniting riot during sporting events, due to the lack of awareness among the public and athletes, which led to an increase in the spread of chaotic ideas of verbal or physical aggression in and outside the stadium, exploiting the aspirations of young fans who are trying to express their own concepts related to friendship, masculinity and adventure, while a study (Dimmock & Grove, 2005) showed that fans who are described as more intolerant of a particular team have less control over their aggressive behavior in matches than fans who are characterized by moderate or simple intolerance .

The results of the current study are consistent with the results of the Ramzi study (2007), the Abu Halima study (1995), the MAMSER study (1989) and the Laith study (1985), which showed that the causes of Sports violence are due to the lack of public awareness, and that there is a clear public intolerance of different sports teams, and complacency in the deterrent measures of the public, which provokes Sports violence.

This is also due to the fact that the players do not have a high sports spirit, the lack of deterrent penalties for players who cause violence, and the intensity of competition between some sports teams in Algeria, which leads the players to behave violently in some situations, which leads to excitement and provocation of the fans and some players at the other end. This result is consistent with the study of Abu Halima (1995), where the results showed that the manifestations of sports hooliganism were represented in the loss of trust between referees and players, lack of familiarity with the laws and follow-up on the latest information, and the results also indicated the poor technical level of the players, and complacency in Deterrent Measures for players and the public, which provokes sports hooliganism.

The sports media in Algeria has a relatively important role in the riots by not giving a true picture of the matches they comment on or writing objectively and impartially .

The professors of Hassiba bin Buali University also believe that the sports media does not exercise its role in controlling the members of the community and protecting them from the use of violence and deviation and maintaining the systems of society and dealing between individuals.

The results of this study were similar to the study of karfs et al. (2011), the results of which showed that the press intentionally and unintentionally promotes violence in various forms and levels and does not play an active role in educating the public about the negative effects of violence.

The result of this study differed with the simniyat study (2014), which stated that the role of sports media came to an average degree in reducing the phenomenon of hooliganism in sports stadiums .

The results of this study also differed with the study of aboutame (2014), which showed in its results that the sports media contributes an intermediate role in reducing the phenomenon of intolerance and crowd riots in Algerian stadiums.

#### 10.2. the results of the second hypothesis: the following:

There are significant statistical differences in the level of violence in Algerian sports competitions, according to the professors of the University of Hassiba Ben Bouali in Chlef in team sports.

To verify the validity of this hypothesis, the researchers used the "T" test for two independent groups (Independent t - test), and the results of table (02) show this.

**Table N° (02): the results of the Test (v) for the significance of differences in the level of the phenomenon of violence in Algerian sports stadiums from the point of view of the professors of the University of Hassiba Ben Bouali attributed to the type of Sport (N= 60).**

The dependent variable	Variant	Number	Arithmetic mean	Standard deviation	Value (T)	Level of significance*
	Team sports	35	3.74	0.43	-0.48	0.634

Violence in sports stadiums	Individual sports	25	3.80	0.48		
-----------------------------	-------------------	----	------	------	--	--

\* Statistically significant differences at the level of significance ( $\alpha \leq 0.05$ ).

It is clear from the results of Table N°. (02) that there are no statistically significant differences at the level of significance ( $\alpha \leq 0.05$ ) in the overall level of the phenomenon of violence in Algerian sports stadiums from the point of view of the professors of the University of Hassiba Ben Bouali attributed to the variable type of different sports competitions.

Researchers attribute the absence of differences in the overall level of the phenomenon of violence in different Algerian sports stadiums and the point of view of the professors of the University of Hassiba Ben Bouali attributed to the variable type of different sports competitions. Whether it is team or individual sports, researchers also believe that most of the riots in stadiums are carried out by the youth element, regardless of the type of competition, where they usually resort to the use of swearing, cursing, shouting and others. The result of the current study differs from the result of the study of Hassanin et al. (1993), which showed a difference in the level of intolerance the more close competitions at the sports level, especially team sports compared to individual ones.

**10.3. the results of the third hypothesis:** the following:

There are significant statistical differences in the level of violence in Algerian sports stadiums from the point of view of the professors of the University of Hassiba Ben Bouali in Chlef in open sports facilities

To verify the validity of this hypothesis, a single variance analysis (One - way ANOVA) was used, and the results of the two tables(03, 04) Show this.

**Table N° (03): arithmetic averages and standard deviations of the level of the phenomenon of violence in various stadiums and sports facilities in Algeria, from the point of view of the professors of Hassiba Ben Bouali University, are attributed to the variable of the type of sports facility(N= 60).**

The dependent variable	Variant	Number	Arithmetic mean	Standard deviation
Violence in sports stadiums	Open playgrounds	16	3.78	0.47
	Closed halls	14	3.60	0.29
	Swimming pools	15	3.86	0.46
	Natural space	15	3.81	0.54

\*Maximum response score (5) degrees.

**Table No. (04): the results of the analysis of the unilateral variation of the significance of the differences in the level of the phenomenon of violence in Algerian stadiums and sports facilities from the point of view of the professors of the University of Hassiba Ben Bouali (N= 60)**

The dependent variable	Source of variability	The set of deviation squares	Degrees of freedom	Average squares	Value (F)	Level of significance*
Violence in Algerian sports stadiums	Among the groups	0.55	3	0.18	0.90	0.449
	Within the groups	11.34	56	0.20		
	Total	11.89	59			

\* Statistically significant differences at the level of significance

**( $\alpha \leq 0.05$ )**

It is clear from the results of Table No. (04) that there are no statistically significant differences at the level of significance ( $\alpha \leq 0.05$ ) in the overall level of the phenomenon of violence in Algerian sports stadiums from the point of view of the professors of the University of Hassiba Ben Bouali attributed to the variable type of sports facility. This indicates that there are no statistically significant differences between the arithmetic averages of the respondents ' answers about the level of Sports violence in sports stadiums and halls, especially Algerian football stadiums, depending on their size and the teams in which they play, and the result of the current study differs with the result of the study of Hassanein et al. (1993), which showed a higher level of the phenomenon in football stadiums more violent compared to closed sports halls where security can be achieved and the interaction of fans among them more civilized.

### **11. Conclusions:**

In light of the results of the study and its discussion, the researchers came to the following conclusions:

- ✓ Moreover, the overall level of the phenomenon of stadium violence in Algerian sports, from the point of view of the professors of the University of Hassiba Ben Bouali, came to a significant degree .
- ✓ The researchers conclude through the study that the phenomenon of Sports violence in various sports competitions in Algeria is caused by the lack of a system to protect referees and ranked first, while the second place was occupied by the phenomenon of Sports violence in sports stadiums lack of awareness among the masses .
- ✓ The problem is that the lack of awareness of the public and athletes leads to the spread of chaotic ideas and a significant decrease in pedagogical values .

### **12. Recommendations:**

In light of the objectives and results of the study, the researchers recommend the following recommendations:

- 1-raising the awareness of athletes, players, officials and media about the laws and provisions of sports games and penalties to facilitate their acceptance of arbitration decisions.
- 2-holding cultural programs and seminars that bring together media professionals, officials and the public.
- 3-using the media to raise awareness among the public through awareness-raising media programs.
- 4-approving a body that is responsible at all levels for the development of fair play ( rewards and prizes ) as well as interested in eliminating manifestations of violence.
- 5-the introduction of new laws from local regulatory bodies on some youth games to take into account the actions of players at those ages.
- 6-to strengthen ties and relations between sports institutions and coordinate efforts to confront the phenomenon of sports intolerance.
- 7-tightening the topical penalties that limit the process of intolerance, especially those that reach the extent of riot violence.
- 8-establishing the necessary laws and regulations by the sports federations.
- 9-develop programs to raise the awareness of physical education teachers of the need to confront sports intolerance among students in schools.
- 10-tightening the censorship of newspapers and sports media, and checking the use of positive words.
- 11-tightening security measures during the meetings to ensure that there are no excesses from the fans resulting from Sports intolerance

### **Ethical Considerations**

This study was conducted in accordance with recognized ethical standards for research in the social and human sciences. The research relied on descriptive and analytical methods based on the opinions of university specialists in physical education, sports sciences, sociology, and psychology. Participation was voluntary, and respondents were informed of the purpose of the study. No personal identifying information was collected, and all data were treated with strict confidentiality and used solely for scientific research purposes. The study did not involve experimental intervention, physical risk, or psychological harm to participants, and all procedures respected professional and academic integrity.

### **Acknowledgements**

The authors would like to express their sincere gratitude to the professors and specialists from Hassiba Benbouali University of Chlef who contributed their time and expertise to this study. The authors also acknowledge the academic environment of the university for supporting research in the fields of physical education, sports sciences, sociology, and psychology, which made this study possible.

### **Author Contributions**

- Bekli Aissa: Conceptualization of the study, research design, data collection, and drafting of the manuscript.
- Berdai Abdelhamid: Methodological guidance, data analysis, and interpretation of results.

- Bouali Lakhdar: Contribution to literature review, theoretical framing, and discussion of findings.
- Idrenmouche Abdelaziz: Statistical review, critical revision of the manuscript, and final proofreading.

All authors have read and approved the final version of the manuscript and agree to be accountable for all aspects of the work.

### Funding

This research received **no external funding** from public, private, or non-profit organizations. The study was conducted using the authors' institutional and personal resources.

### Conflict of Interest

The authors declare **no conflict of interest**. The research was conducted independently, and the findings were not influenced by any financial, institutional, or personal relationships.

### 13. References:

Abbas, A. G., Kahil, I., & Bonchadeh, Y. (2021). The reality of violence and sports riots in stadiums and their comparison with international experiences. *Journal of Science and Technology of Physical and Sports Activities*, 8(2), 1-15.

Abdulazim, T. A. (2014). *The role of the media in conflict management and its impact on fans' affiliation with professional football clubs* (Unpublished doctoral dissertation). Benha University, Egypt.

Age, M. K. (2010). *Sociology of violence* (1st ed.). Dar Al-Shorouk.

Al-Hakim, N. T. (2008). *The role of official authorities in curbing fanatical discourse*. Naif Arab University for Security Sciences.

Al-Hamdawi, B. (2015). Violence in sports stadiums: The scale of the problem, prospects for solutions, and the role of the media. *Journal of Science and Technology of Physical and Sports Activities*, 2(2), 1-18.

Alimat, I. M. (2013). The Jordanian experience in reducing sports stadium riots. *Journal of Educational Sciences Studies*, 30(1), 45-62.

Al-Kholi, A. (1996). *Sport and society* (1st ed.). Knowledge World Series.

Allawi, M. (1998). *Psychology of aggression and violence in sport* (1st ed.). Writers Center for Publishing.

Allawi, M. H. (2002). *The psychology of aggression and violence in sport* (2nd ed.). The Book Center for Publishing.

Al-Waili, A. A. (2011). *Psychosocial factors associated with sports fanaticism in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia* (Unpublished doctoral dissertation). Naif Arab University for Security Sciences.

Bahjat, A. A. (2014). *Sports media and its role in reducing intolerance and crowd riots in Palestinian stadiums*. Palestine Technical University.

Bogarev, H. (2014). *Mechanisms for preventing violence in sports stadiums* (Unpublished master's thesis). El Hadj Lakhdar University, Batna.

Buhrawa, L., & Swakri, N. (2022). Sports media and violence among supporters. *Journal of Science and Technology of Physical and Sports Activities*, 11(1), 1-14.

Fattoush, N. (2013). An analytical study of stadium riots and aggressive behavior in sport. *Journal of Science and Technology of Physical and Sports Activities*, 13(1), 1-17.

Freeman, R. E. (2012). *Managing for stakeholders: Survival, reputation, and success*. Yale University Press.

Haj Yusuf, M., Drivel, R., & Shaddad, A. (2021). Violence in the sports field from a sociological perspective. *Journal of Science and Technology of Physical and Sports Activities*, 8(2), 16-30.

Hajjaj, M. (2002). *Intolerance and aggression in sport: A psychosocial perspective* (1st ed.). Anglo-Egyptian Library.

Hope, S. (2013). *The ownership structure of national league football* (Doctoral dissertation). University of Roehampton.

Ibrahim, E. A. (2016). Causes of sports fanaticism and its treatment: A legal perspective. *Arab Journal for Security Studies*, 31(64), 1-20.

Jaber, R. A. (2011). Sports violence in Palestinian stadiums. *Islamic University Journal (Humanities Series)*, 15(12), 1-22.

Mehmood, M. (2012). Manifestations and causes of football stadium riots in Sudanese university leagues. *Al-Rafidain Journal of Sports Sciences*, 18(58), 1-18.

Mirghani, A. A. (2013). Stadium security management strategy in riot reduction: A Sudanese case study. In *Proceedings of the Fourth Sports Conference on Crime Prevention*. Dubai Police.

Mykli, A. A. (2004). *Social media networks and their relationship to sports fanaticism* (Unpublished master's thesis). King Saud University.

Russell, G. (2009). *Psychology and sociology of sport and exercise*. Routledge.

Salary, O. (1997). *Sports psychology: Concepts and applications* (2nd ed.). Arab Thought House.

Suleiman, L., & Kheirallah, H. (2020). Violence and sports riots from the perspective of private television media. *Journal of Science and Technology of Physical and Sports Activities*, 21(1), 1-19.

Taha, H. A. A. (2005). *The psychology of violence: Concept, theory, and treatment* (1st ed.). Dar Al-Sault.

Al-Sattah, N. H. (2018). *The psychology of violence and its impact on child socialization* (1st ed.). El-Said Publishing.

Ali, A. (2006). *Violence in Algerian society: A sociological approach* (1st ed.). University of Beji Mokhtar.