



## AGGRESSIVENESS BEHAVIOURS OF SOCCER SPECTATORS AND PREVENTION OF THESE BEHAVIOURS

*Futbol Seyircilerinin Saldırganlık Davranışları ve Önlenmesi*

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### ÖZET

Bu çalışmada seyircilerin saldırganlıklarını körükleyen sebepler üzerinde durarak, onların bu davranışlarının bertaraf edilebilmesi için alınabilecek önlemler hususunda bilgiler verilmiştir. Çalışmada analitik metod kullanılmıştır. Sporun kelime anlamı eğlenmek, iyi zaman geçirmektir. Spor seyircilerinin olumsuz davranışları daha geniş kitlelerde rahatsızlık meydana getirmektedir. Spor seyircilerinin bu durumu, onların saldırganlık davranışlarını göstermedeki kolaylaştırıcı etmenler vasıtasyyla derecesini artırmaktadır. Müsabakalar esnasında ve sonucunda arzu edilmeyen hadiseler olmaktadır. Yine, takımların seyircileri birbirlerine düşmanca tavırlar sergilemektedir. Seyirci kitlesinin şu anki uygulamalar sonucu olumsuz yönlendirmesi çok kolay olmaktadır. Bunu bazen kulüp yöneticileri kendi lehlerine göre olduklarını düşünebilmektedir. Seyircilerin saldırganlık davranışlarının önlenebilmesinde başlıca, saldırgan tavırlar sergilenen spor-magazin programları yerine, televizyon kanallarında spor eğitim programlarına ihtiyaç vardır. Yine bu programlarda, spordaki dostluk kavramının işlenmesi önemlidir. Ayrıca, statlardaki güvenlik tedbirlerine önem verilmelidir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Seyirci, Saldırganlık, Şiddet, Spor

### ABSTRACT

In this study, the knowledges are given by attracting attention the encourage of spectators aggressiveness behaviours and taking precautions to remove their negative behaviours. Analytical method has been used in the study. The word meaning of sports is to enjoy, to have a good time. Sports spectators display negative behaviours that from discomfort on wider crowd. The negative behaviours of sports spectators compose discomfort on wider crowd. This condition of sports spectators enhances degree to show their aggressiveness behaviours by getting easy factors. Undesire incidents happen during the competitions and the consequences. Again, spectators of teams display hostile attitudes to each other. Crowd spectators is very easy the negative guiding at the conclusion of nowadays applications. Club administrators sometimes think of this as selfbenefits. In preventing audience's offensive attitudes, there are needs for sport and educational programs rather than sport-magazine programs in which main offensive attitude are displayed, It is also important to focus on brotherhood in these programmes Besides, it is significant to develop brotherhood in sport. In addition, security measures ought to be given importance.

**Key Words:** Spectator, Aggressiveness, Violence, Sports.

### **Introduction**

All individual or sports team have more or less spectator. Generally, it is a fact that football has the highest spectators ratio. Especially in football watching, much more crowd, enthusiasm and identity determination, which is the most important one, are seen. Football raises winning identity (Küskün, 1999: 39-41) and also it includes aggressive game, conflict and violence in its characteristic features (Afyon and others, 2000). It is observed that audiences participate to these activities with different identity by getting out of their daily lives (Karagözoglu and Mungan Ay, 1997). The main goal is to struggle as a gentleman; however, they struggle effectively in order not to lose. The reason is that the moral hierarchy between defeat and winning is the most important component of football excitement (Bostancı, 1999: 59-65). Whatever the score is, there could be quarrels, attacks, instigations in the stand, and generally there could be wounded people at the end (Öcalan, 2003). To sum up, the real sport loving is neglected while they try to show their support (Ayan, 1999: 69).

Societies consist of clichéd behaviours and the individuals' behaviours are identified by wide range of need forms (Katz and Kahn, 1977: 13). Audiences form an important crowd in the sport, which is a social and cultural event. The crowd, which is formed by random people, has a feature different from individuals (Atalay, 1998: 11-15). In football, the important thing is the domination of the audience crowd. An audience has an important role on the success of teams in football field (Ramazanoğlu and others, 2002). While football players' motivation positively or negatively even if they don't aware of that. The only way that supporters become identical with the team is to become successful (Küskün, 1999: 39-41). In addition to this, it is mentioned that the spectators who form the crowd have the priority to the club. Although spectators aren't in the management committee; they are effective when the decisions are taken. Sometimes, the willings of the spectators is unacceptable. That the team plays football badly isn't important for the spectators, the important thing is leadership and winning. Those circumstances are seen enough for the supporters (Simons and Taylor, 1992: 207-226). That the spectators have the only idea of winning and becoming a leader shows that they don't improve themselves enough in sports. Most of the high-ranking criticisms that are needed in sports make the competitive features of sports as anti-social behaviours of audiences because of the high aggressiveness. This makes football as a tool that takes away all spectators from real life (Erdoğan, 1992:27).

Today, audience behaviours are a topic of discussion. This issue which has been voiced in the form of personal views and in scientific studies will retain its current status on

agenda along with undesirable behaviours of the audience. In this study, literature-based knowledge concerning audience offence has been presented and suggestions on the prevention of offensive attitudes of the audience have been offered.

### **Being Supporter and Fanaticism Fact in Spectators Crowd**

According to Galeano, a supporter goes to the match of the team that he supports by leaving all his daily routine works. They believe that the team that they support is always the best one. Fanatic is the person who is never alone, is always on the side of angry people, and has harsh tools (Galeano, 1998:159-160). The supporter who is deprived from the sense of pride and can't do anything alone has always the sense of "we". They increase their sense of moral matters by having the strong sense of "we" and supporting a strong team (Ayan, 1999:69).

Football fanaticism includes ground attacks that seems to be planned deliberately to interfere to the match and that could have violence. Moreover, football fanaticism mentions the battles that often cause many aggressiveness and destruction in different levels (Riches, 1989: 250). (Öğün, 1999: 17-23). As a kind of anti-social behavior that is praised, football fanaticisms is complex and (Öcalan, 2003). In Britain, football fanaticism fact, which is thought the most series and common public problem in 1980's, was known as an English illness in European Countries. In same years, the spectators aggressiveness in football matches were observed in West Germany, Holland, Italy, France and Scotland.

The bad and exceptional behaviours of the players during the match instigate the fanatics to obstinacy (Collins and others, 1995). During a competition, the players reflect their aggressive attitudes to the stands; as a result of that, spectators become tense and aggressive behaviours of the players of the team that he/she supports, the tension will increase on the stand and some disapproved events could happen among spectators.

Most of the researches show that fanatics are prejudice while they are evaluating (Hirt and others, 1992: 207-226) the past, present and future performances of team and comparing the team that they support with the other teams (Hastorf and Cantril, 1954: 129-134, Wann and Dolan, 1994: 547-552). It is observed that their prejudices are on the basis of the wills, determination and superiority (Grove and others, 1991: 93-97). That the sports fanatics are prejudice about the score of the match was explained by Daniel and Thomas, Hirt, Zillman, Erickson and Kennedy (1992) mentioned that the fanatics make positive predictions about the team's future performance although the team that they support lose the competition (Wann and Branscombe, 1993: 1-17).

### **Aggressiveness and Violence Fact in Spectator Crowd**

Some studies about aggressiveness and violence facts in sports were started after the sports reached the crowds and it provoked the sense of groups in the crowd.

Aggression can be verbally or physically. Verbal aggression is seen much more than physical aggression. Physical aggression is less than verbal aggression while the social facts continue. (Berkowitz, 1969: 62). Arnold defines the physical aggression as a violent attack to any individual by using some parts of the body (some organs, teeth) or weapons (knife, truncheon, guns) responding to the verbal attack (Buss, 1961: 4-6). Provocative situation in physical aggression is seen painful and deficiency. Verbal attack is to dismiss, to reject, to threaten and to frighten. If we define in another way, aggression is a kind of behavior of a person who wants to give psychological and physical harms to the people around him/her deliberately. Aggressiveness tells the tendency to show attack behaviours and the tendency of the continuity of this behaviours (İkizler and Karagözoğlu, 1997: 79). Social science researchers especially focused on the fanatic violence which is one of the disturbing events in sport activities (Tempo, 1990: 79, Wann and Branscombe, 1993: 1-17).

Violence that is defined as a restriction via physical use force or destruction is also defined illegal, hard, excess and rudeness (Can, 1992: 26). On order to be able to predict the fanatic violence in advance, it is important to determine the identity. To understand the fanatic identity can help to control the violence and to take precaution. Identity can be used in order to tranquilize the other stimulant, effect reaction and fanatic behaviours (Wann and Dolan, 1996: 201-215).

Football that is almost have the same meaning with “struggle” can sometimes cause disputes. Football fanaticism is settled where the religious fanaticism, national excitement and political passion was seen before. In 1969, the war began between the 2 American countries Honduras and El Salvador and this war caused the violence on the stadiums in 1970 world cup eliminations. In this war, called “football war”, 4 thousands of people died. There are also some supporters who aren’t in the socialization period enough, are also in the Kayserispor-Sivasspor match in 17<sup>th</sup> September 1967. There was a quarrel. After result of this, 48 people died and 602 people got wounded. It was a common agreement that in Europe away matches, fanatic behaviours became more settled and more serious violence source and also increased especially on English supporters. In many 1885, in Brussels 39 football spectators died. (most of them were Italian ) and this was almost because of the Liverpool supporters. As a result of this event, Europe football authorities banned to play in European ground to English clubs (Erkal, 1992: 49).

There was another event, which shows that gentlemen rules have been completely forgotten in sport. The violence events that occurred after the match in Bloka Stadium in Buenos Aires, Argentina is an another event showing gentlemen rules have been completely forgotten in sports. In that event, fanatic supporters of Boca and Chocorita attacked each other with knives. As a result, 4 people got wounded heavily. The league was cancelled and this was announced to the supporters as a punishment. The death ratio in the violence events in Argentina's football matches is much more than in England's (Duke and Crolley, 1996: 272-293).

### **Some Studies on the Spectators Behaviours**

While Howard was talking about the bad sides of the athletic supporters, he defined that fanaticism is like a sleeping pill and it reduces the time that is used for activities such as art and culture (Howard, 1992: 33-50). On the other hand, some other writers argued that spectators have some positive results for fanatics and society. Sport psychologist did some studies on the positive and negative individual and social results of being sport spectators (Wann, 1994: 864-866). Branscombe and Wann (1991) expressed that being an audience reduces the sense of depression and becoming alien (Branscombe and Wann, 1991: 115-127). Hastorf and Cantril did research on the characteristics of the sport fanatics. In addition to this, they searched the reactions of the spectators when the team that they support win or lose. They reported the results and proved these in a different game (Hastorf and Cantril, 1954). It was seen that the supporters whose team lost the match much more exaggerated some kicks and it was seen that they were bound to the outer factors more than inner factors at the end of match. (Wann and Dolan, 1994: 783-792). In Aberdeen University, a football conference about hooliganism was done in 1992 (Giulianntti, 1995: 213-217). Arslan and Bingölbali (1996) investigated the behaviours of Elazigspor spectators on fanaticism. And they found that the spectators see other team spectators as enemy.

### **To Be Able to Prevent the Aggressiveness Behaviours of Sports Spectators**

The main aim of the TV channels is to earn money and get the important watching ratio. The special TV channels, which accused the public televisions as a monotonous, not being independent, bureaucracy, reduce the sport as football and football as only matches of a few teams and the new about the players friends. That is, they don't make any good sport programs. Actually, if these special TV channels show right sport education programmers, they will play on important role to form the sport in a modern manner and they will contribute to improve the sport culture in reality.

A human being always wants to succeed. However, a sport audience should have an idea that failure like success, logging like winning are the results of the football (Doğan, 1999: 73-85).

Especially players, club managers and club authorities must have this idea and when they make an explanation, they ought not to provoke spectators to make aggressiveness.

It's inconvenient that audiences should be taken in an ideal number to the stadium and the seats in the stands shouldn't be crowded. All the seats of the stand should be numbered. Also, better precautions should be taken in the entrance of the stadium order not to make the rival team spectators meet before and after the match.

Sport writers give more importance to Istanbul teams in their styles. When the national media is thought they give more attention to Istanbul sport out hours and football is hold in their protection and defense. These sport writers, club managers and club presidents make subjective explanations and write subjective articles. This manner increases fanaticism. These people, however, mustn't forget that they ought to write their interpretations as a conciliatory.

One of the other reasons of spectators aggressiveness is decision of referees. Even referees gave the right decision, because of their personal attitudes, they can be provoked easily. Some programmers including football rules and developing about this topic must be shown on TV. In order to reduce the aggressiveness tendency among spectators, it may be suitable to enhance the numbers of woman spectators.

The spectators shouldn't be allowed to enter to the stadium if they got alcohol. By doing this, the aggressive behaviours of the drunk people can be prevented.

Cameras should be put in the stadium. The spectators should be watched. By doing this, security, guards can identify the spectators who behave aggressive and the spectators can be given temporary punishments. As a result, the rights of the other spectators will have been protected.

Drinks should be sold in nylon packages in the entrance or in the stadium.

Two rival teams' spectators should enter to the stadium without seeing each other from the previously determined doors.

The amigos that supported by some of the club authorities by giving free-tickets and money should be prevented to enter. By giving a certain salary to the amigos end educating them, they can show a good attitude to the spectators.

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