

The Major Causes and Prevention of Football Violence:  
In the case of Premier League Football Clubs of Addis  
Ababa

EsmaelSeid

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This is to certify that the thesis prepared by EsmaelSeid, entitled:*The Major Causes and prevention of football violence: In the Case of Premier League Football Clubs of Addis Ababa* and submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements of Degree of Master of Science in Sport Science complies with the regulations of the university and meets the accepted standards with respect to originality and quality.

**Signed by Examining Committee:**

Examiner  
(Internal) \_\_\_\_\_ Signature \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Examiner  
(External) \_\_\_\_\_ Signature \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Advisor \_\_\_\_\_ Signature \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

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## **Declaration**

I here declare that this thesis is the result of my own original work and all sources of materials used for this thesis have been duly acknowledged. This scholar thesis is submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirement of the award of masters of Science in sport science with the specialization of football. I confidentially declare that this thesis has not been submitted by any institutions or university for the award of any academic qualification.

### **Declared by:**

Ato.EsmaelSeid

Student Name

ID No. GSE/0939/08

Signature Date

---

### **Confirmed by:**

Dr.Tesfay Asgedom

\_\_\_\_\_  
Advisor Name

Signature Date

## **Abstract**

The purpose of this study is to assess the causes and prevention of football violence in the case of Addis Ababa Premier League football clubs. The sample of the subject consists of 54 randomly selected Spectators in Addis Ababa Stadium. And 5 referees of the Ethiopian Premier League and 5 officials(administrators) of the Ethiopian Football Federation are selected to participate in an interview.

To conduct this research, both quantitative and qualitative methods are employed. In this line with this, the Spectators were participating by filling both open and close ended questionnaire while the referees and the administrators were participating in interview.

The result of the study indicates that the causes of football violence in the Addis Ababa Premier League clubs are the club leaders' unethical behavior, the federation's shortcomings in implementing the rules and regulations and creating enough awareness, the referees' unfair decision in different games and the players' and spectators' emotional reactions toward the referee's decision.

Non-applicability of the rules and regulations and the lack of awareness in the sporting events are the major causes of the violence in the Ethiopian Premier League games.

For this at least to minimize the football violence in Ethiopian Premier League games, The Federation should make fundamental penalty revision and then tightening of rules, imposing of penalties and changing of reinforcement patterns could answer to inhabiting violence in football. The football club leaders and the players should expect result of the games as normally as they don't feel violence related emotional actions. They shouldn't expect results they don't deserve.

**Key words:-Violence, Sport, Spectators, Players, Performance, Aggression, Misconduct, Ethics, Football and Hooliganism**

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# **CHAPTER ONE**

## **1. INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1. Background of the Study**

Violence in stadiums while match are held brings incredible coincident outcomes. In turn it forces the sports' society to shift their positive attitude to negative ones towards the sports. Besides, violence in football pitch like fighting, taunting, harassing, distracting or any other acts or behavior many people lose interests to attend the match and this incidents of violence at, before and after sports events have generated political, social, academic, and media debates; as well as the federation unable to collect income as usual (Tatekkifle 2014). However, sport has a great role both in human development and creating healthy society; it is manifested in societal interaction and participation among them. More precisely, sport adds very crucial contribution to see a country experience democracy by which different nations and nationalities can have commonly shared understanding and cultures among them. In turn, a country can achieve noticeable economic benefits at any level of the country. In large, sport brings social integration among countries and continents. Thus, the global world can have consensus in democracy, modernization and in any economic, political and social aspects. These and numerous advantages which would be brought by sports are not seen to the extents we, the world expect and which even exist are highly at risk because of violence. As Tatek, 2014, cited, issue of spectator violence is dealt with not only by the expert body of the Standing Committee but also by political bodies. The Parliamentary Assembly's of the Council of Europe Recommendation 1434 (1999) on football hooliganism and the Committee of Ministers' Recommendation Rec (2001) on the prevention of racism and intolerance, in particular, should be mentioned.

Besides, in our country's context, the federal police is highly involved so as to bring peace and healthily way of supporting among the fans and supporters. Most authors also agree that it should not be viewed as an isolated phenomenon requiring its own explanations, but rather should be studied in a wider social context. One of the most common explanations for violence in sport is linked to tolerance of it by participants, coaches, parents, spectators, officials and sport administrators (Tatek 2014).

The very crucial issues which are noticeable and unearthed to everyone are violence occurred every now and then both in Addis and regional stadiums. These violence often reported and told among people and medias, TVs; radios and other social medias. According to Tatek, most fans

are young, profanity spreads in every game, supporters of the same team throw stones and objects at each other or at the opponents' supporters, chaos and panic are extended to citizens and regional expressions are significant factors.

Besides, the impact of violence which occurs during a match never ends with the first hand victims. In other word the impact passes to the society at large. It hinders sport families including fans who are women, children, older people and more specifically disabled people from attending matches.

Moreover these situations brings fear among people on each day matches are taken place and also substantial material damage are often resulted which could be reflected in the damage on sports facilities and public transportation vehicles.

Associated with violence and its impact, the vital question to be addressed is “who causes the violence?” In the cases of spectators; spectators can involve at violence in one of three ways: Players may attack spectators, spectators may attack players or match officials, or spectators may fight among themselves. Probably the most frequently reported form of spectator violence involves attacks on players, match officials, and, above all, fights between spectator groups (Tatek, 2014).

;2Thus, this proposed study intends to assess the level and frequency of the current violence and or aggressions and unethical behaviors in Addis Ababa and Selected regional premier league clubs. In addition, the study will investigate the causes and impacts of the problems and draw possible solutions.

## **1.2. Statement of the Problem**

Currently, football violence is taking place at different time in different games or matches in our country. This case might be the problem that may come from the people in the football profession, the case of the federation, the referee, the coaches, the players, the media or may be the spectators. According to scholars on the area, modern media coverage and scientific research of fan violence range from understanding the phenomenon as a “notable social problem” (Williams, Dunning, & Murphy, 1986), or “moral crisis” (Petrovic, 1990) to a “moral panic.” From the social problem approach, fan violence threatens the wellbeing of society. (Murphy, Dunning, & Williams, 1988) As tried to show earlier in the background the study emphasizes on investigating the level of violence and its impact on the sports, sport societies and country context. Besides, this study highly focuses on the causes for unethical behavior and violence

practiced by spectators and others and as well it addresses who are the first hand violent. Finally, the study intends to suggest possible solutions.

According to Tatek, most people go to a soccer game to have fun, to enjoy the game and to watch players exhibit their talents and skills but in contrast the problem made a lot of distractions and loses of materials; so many people wounded, permanently disabled and even died and these leads the spectators unable to watch the event safely and enjoyably and even most people loses interests to attend the match in addition to this the federation faced financial drop to re-arrange the broken materials all this leads us to clearly see that the problem does exist.

Therefore, the student researcher is motivated to do this research to discover what or who is the cause of the football violence in the Ethiopian Football Premier League matches so as to minimize or prevent the negative effects or consequences of football violence.

All in all the study intends to identify the main causes of unethical behaviors, aggressions and violence. And then, it intends to draw recommendations so as to eliminate unethical behavior, aggressions and violence in Ethiopian Premier League matches.

### **1.3. Research Questions**

The student researchers sets the following basic research questions which intended to be addressed at the end of the research conducted.

1. What is the historical background of football violence in Addis Ababa?
2. What are the major causes of football violence?
3. What are the major prevention mechanisms of football violence?
4. What will be the possible solution set to avoid or eradicate football violence?
5. Does Football Federation have the rules and regulations on controlling of football violence?

### **1.4. Objectives of the Study**

The study set its objectives under two categories namely the general objective and specific objectives. These objectives are cited below:

#### **1.4.1. General Objective**

To assess the major causes and prevention of football violence in the case of Premier League Football Clubs of Addis Ababa.

#### **1.4.2. Specific Objectives**

The specific objectives of this study are set as follows:

1. To assess the historical background of football violence in the case of A.A. football matches.
2. To investigate the major causes of football violence in Addis Ababa.
3. To suggest some possible prevention mechanisms of football violence.
4. To examine the rule and regulation of football violence of the federation.
5. To suggest some possible solutions to minimize football violence and aggressions.

### **1.5. Significance of the Study**

This proposed study has noticeable significances. Other researchers who wanted to do further research on the causes and prevention of football violence or related topics can use this research as a reference in their review. In addition, people in the football profession can read and get or understand about the current football violence causes and its prevention in the Ethiopian Football Premier League. Among the other significances, the following are the most crucial and the researcher emphasizes highly very well. The study is expected:

- To provide the major prevention of football violence;
- To assess the knowledge of players, referees concerning with rules and regulations;
- To identify the background of the federation in applying the rules and regulations; and
- To suggest some solutions on the way how to prevent football violence.

### **1.6. Scope of the study**

This study is bounded in Addis Ababa Premier League Football Clubs in the case of football violence. To address all premier league clubs is difficult due to financial constraints, time consuming and shortage of materials are delimited the study. Because of these, the study delimit to only some premier league clubs of Addis Ababa.

### **1.7. Limitation of the study**

This study is limited by lack of necessary materials especially in Ethiopian context uncooperativeness of people in some selected samples to respond the questionnaires and return back on time are another problem that the researcher faced. To overcome these problems, all the necessary efforts are paid cooperatively with the respondents. In addition financial constraints, time and material shortages on the selected topic are the major limitations or restrictions of this study.

## **1.8. Definition of key Terms**

**Sport**: is a human activity capable of achieving a result and physical skill which by its nature and generally accepted as being sport is formal competitions that have rules and regulations and specific place. (Shields 2007)

**Violence**: is the use of excessive physical force or physical acts beyond the normal levels of contact expected, which causes or has obvious potential to cause harm and destruction. (Russel 2004)

**Football**: is a game played by two teams of 11 players each on the rectangular court. (Branscombe and Wann 1992)

**Aggression**: is employed to describe angry violent behavior with intent to hurt a person (physical, verbal, or gestural) or cause damage to property. Or verbal or physical actions grounded in an intent to dominate, control, or do harm to another person. (Williams 2000)

**Hooliganism**: is disruptive or unlawful behavior such as rioting, bullying, and vandalism. (Giulianotti 2002)

**Misconduct**: is a legal term meaning a wrongful, improper, or unlawful conduct motivated by premeditated or intentional purpose. (Cameron 2002)

**Player**: is an individual who plays in the sporting event. ( Branscombe and Wann 1992)

**Spectator**: is a person who is watching an event; to have fun, enjoy the game and to see players exhibit their talents and skills. (Alabarces 2002)

**Performance**: is the use of physical force to injure people or properly. Violence may cause physical pain to those who experience it directly, as well as emotional distress to those who either, experience or witness it. (Guilianotti 1999)

## **1.9. Organization of the Study**

This research paper consists five chapters: the first chapter discusses the introductory part. It reflects what this research was all about through describing background of the study, statement of the problem, objective, significance, scope and limitation of the paper. The second chapter assesses literatures dealing with the issue (related literature review). The third chapter is about the methods of data collection and sampling techniques. The fourth chapter provides data analysis and interpretations of data collected through questionnaires. Finally, the fifth chapter will draws summary, conclusion and recommendation based on the findings.

## **CHAPTER TWO**

### **2. REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE**

#### **2.1. What is Football Violence?**

There is no precise definition of the football violence and hooligan behavior at matches. However, distinction should be drawn between spontaneous, relatively isolated incidents of spectator violence and the behavior of socially organized or institutionalized hooligan towards the prevention of violent acts at sports events: Proposal on regional cooperation framework groups (Giulianotti 2001: 141). In environments where attacks on match officials and opposing players present a part of the “folklore”, the inter-fan group fighting and fighting between fans and the police became the predominant form of spectator disorderliness (Dunning 2004: 136). As a rule, this shift has spread throughout Europe, and it was just a matter of time when it will occur in our region.

#### **2.2. Causes of Football Violence**

Sport is an important social phenomenon that attracts people from all genders and all occupational groups and creates a center of attraction within itself. Besides this feature, sport has a characteristic that makes the individuals’ tendencies to become supporter of a club stronger. However, “Sport has turned into a field of violence like aggressive behavior and acts of violence because of the inappropriate behavior of athletes, spectators or supporters,” (Giulianotti 2001: 166).

“Components of violence in sports can be summarized under six headings that are supporter-fanatic-hooligan-spectators, the security forces, club executives, athletes, grandstand leaders and the media,” as stated in (Porter, 1993).

##### **2.2.1. Athletes**

The conduct of players on the pitch is also important, as mentioned in (Comeron, 2002), “Athletes discriminatory language against referees, spectators, coaches; etc such as ‘poof’ and ‘faggot’ has been used within football, both at an amateur and professional level, for a long time without sanction”. This creates a negative climate in the stadium, and is damaging for young people who look up to players as role models. Players’ conduct off the pitch, and specifically on social media, has become an increasingly important area of concern in football over recent years.

### **2.2.2. Coaches**

Coaches also shape the environment and atmosphere of a team environment, especially in youth football (Porter, 1993). Homophobic language can again create an environment that makes people afraid of being open and can cause violence in the stadium.

According to Giulianotti (2001);the following points are put as coaches' major duties:

#### **In promoting “Sport for Fun” coaches should:**

- Encourage participation and fun. •Promote the development of skills as opposed to winning at all costs. •Emphasize and praise effort. •Act as a good role model.
- Actively discourage children/young players from abusing referees, officials, team mates or opponents (take off offending players).
- Insist on FAIR PLAY(take off offending players).
- Be realistic with their expectations. •Be aware of children's feelings.
- Teach players to respect different cultures.

#### **In promoting good practice and creating a child/player centered approach coaches should:**

- Act as good role models. •Set challenging, realistic but achievable goals.
- Encourage and be positive during sessions so that players leave with a sense of achievement.
- Plan and prepare each session appropriately and ensure proper levels of supervision.
- Ensure that all activities are inclusive and allow all players to participate in an enjoyable way.
- Put the welfare and enjoyment of players first and strike a balance between this and winning or achieving results.
- Enforce the principles of fair play treating each player equally, with dignity and respect and ensure that all players play within the rules.
- Be aware of the developmental stages and needs of players. •Avoid over training and over emphasis on competition.
- Involve parents/guardians and other club members in what we do. •Be qualified and up to date with the latest coaching knowledge and skills.

### **2.2.3. Football Federation**

“The stance of governing bodies has a real influence on the incidence of violence in football. A lack of action on behalf of governing bodies also allows discrimination to thrive,” as mentioned in Guilianotti (2001). If a governing body does not take a stand against violent words or actions then it opens the door for other people in football to display.

Decisions, for example, about where to hold matches and competitions have an impact on people in football. If competitions are held in countries where people are persecuted or at risk, governing bodies may be indirectly discriminating against people as it will make it very hard for them to participate.

“Lack of actions on behalf of governing bodies also allows discrimination to thrive,” as stated in Guilianotti (2001). If a governing body does not take a stand against violent words or actions then it opens the door for other people in football to display. It is not possible to be neutral to homophobia. Either you speak out very clearly that homophobia will not be tolerated, or in reality you communicate to your surroundings that you accept it – regardless of whether you do or not. Where countries do not have clear anti violence laws, people may be at greater risk of violence within football.

#### **2.2.4. Spectators**

According to Cameron (2002), “Spectator violence in stadiums has been a longstanding tradition.” Documentation of such events is found in texts from ancient Greece and the Roman Empire. These incidents can occur wherever fans gather, including sports competitions (e.g., baseball, basketball, boxing, football, hockey, soccer) and entertainment events (e.g., music concerts, dog shows, theatrical productions).

According to Dublin (2002) **The six most common forms of spectator aggression are as follows:**

- 1) Verbal—singing, chanting, and yelling taunts or obscenities
- 2) Gesturing—signaling to others with threatening or obscene motions
- 3) “Missile” throwing—throwing items such as food, drinks, bricks, bottles, broken seats, and cell phones at particular or random targets
- 4) Warming—rushing the field or stage and trying to crash the gates to gain entry, or rushing the exit, both of which may result in injury or death from trampling
- 5) Property destruction—knocking down sound systems, tearing up the playing field, and burning/damaging the venue or others’ property
- 6) Physical—spitting, kicking, shoving, fistfights, stabbings, and shootings.

#### **2.2.5. Police Force**

“Policemen are regularly criticized for their aggressive style of policing at football matches,” says Guilianotti (2001). Certain police forces in particular, notably those in parts of Eastern and

Southern Europe and Latin America, hold a reputation for their indiscriminate use of violence. Policing football matches often seems to amount to nothing more than reacting to problems as they arise. Policing stadium crowds is a difficult task. Spectator aggression is often only one of many public safety concerns.

As Cameron(2002) stated,"Police are forced to balance the interests of many different parties (e.g., performers who want audience participation, owners and vendors who wish to generate profits). Obviously, police cannot address all causes of spectator violence." It would be difficult to convince team owners that they should discourage highly dedicated fans. In addition, police must protect individuals' rights while maintaining an orderly environment. While spectators have rights, police should not tolerate property destruction and threats or acts of violence. Security and other employees can reduce or increase spectator frustration and aggression. Personnel are often asked to perform duties that can instigate fan violence; for example, personnel must manage crowded parking environments, confiscate contraband from spectators as they enter the venue, ensure that fans are sitting in their assigned seats, and manage crowds that form to purchase items or receive free promotional materials (e.g., free memorabilia on fan-appreciation night). Private-sector security personnel can be less effective if they do not receive adequate training on how to manage these situations, particularly if they are hired to police a single event at an unfamiliar venue. Police personnel typically have experience dealing with disorderly people, but need specialized training that draws their attention to potential points of conflict at the venue. If alcohol is served, staff should be trained to recognize intoxication, correctly check identification, and handle inebriated fans.

#### **2.2.6. Media**

As stated in Comeron (2003), "As with contemporary hooligans, the reputation of journalists tends to precede them and football hooligans tend to be distrustful; given the journalist's greatest interest in producing a salacious story on violence rather than an accurate and considered examination of the journalist's actual experiences." Journalists who seek to avoid this problem by claiming to share an ambiguous status between the life world of research subjects and fellow professionals, tend to highlight their limited understanding of contemporary hooliganism.

#### **2.2.7. Referees**

Referees are tasked with ensuring that the rules of the game are observed by the teams playing in the match. The world's best known football (soccer) referee Pierluigi Collina (2003) stated, "The

most important quality a referee can have is the courage to decide and take difficult and important decisions ‘even when it would be easier not to’. Referees routinely experience dissent and abuse and other forms of violence at all levels of match. They experience hostile reactions to their decisions and aggressive attempts to influence them from players, coaches, parents and spectators.

### **2.3. Methods or Mechanisms of Controlling Football Violence**

Sports and activities have dedicated time and energy and have an important place in society. Basically, if sport competitions occur in normal situation rules for athletes and spectators, it will be easy to control violent behaviors. Sociologists and experts from the perspective of employing ethical and fair in sport as well as roots and prevent abnormal behavior in order to maintain its essential and excellence in sport is community. Generally, Collins (2003) stated, “To reach pinks of honor in sport,” and it is necessary to use other sciences such as psychology, sociology, economics, and culture is, therefore, one of the following branches in exercise science is sport psychology that can affect and improve their behavior in all dimensions such as, social, behavioral and physical. Violence is of the most important topics in sport psychology that includes all verbal statements as a verbal rude and offensive which used by players, coaches and football spectators intention. The following points are the major mechanisms or methods of controlling violence in football.

**Training staff to respond appropriately:** No two crowds are exactly the same. Therefore, the tactics used to prevent spectator violence must be flexible. Police must understand spectator behavior to avoid pitting them against those who are working to maintain order. Proactive contact with spectators can help police to accomplish this task. Guilianotti (2003) stated, “Officers should recognize when to intervene and when just to let the crowd tire it-self out and ensure that the organization and football clubs develop a code of conduct that includes behavior on social media coaching.” In addition, all staff must fully comprehend their responsibilities and be familiar with contingency plans if preventive efforts fail. Some departments and officers within departments have more experience and see the prevention of football violence as just another part of their everyday duties; others may require more extensive training. Practice exercises can help inexperienced staff better cope with extreme spectator violence and help organizers identify problems with communication and staffing levels. It must be made clear in all settings where young people engage with football that language that is offensive and

exclusionary will not be tolerated. Ignoring the use of such language makes the organization complicit with the damage caused. Ensuring that the football organization has clear guidelines about acceptable language and messaging is a good method in eradicating the consequences of football violence. The prevention and management of violence is a concern in many professions and civil settings where decisions are made and communicated.

In particular, student perceptions of procedural justice (belief that the evaluation process was fair) were found to be more important than distributive justice (the outcome or teacher decision) (Chory-Assad and Palsel 2004). If this notion is applied to the football context, players will be more accepting of decisions against them and their team if they perceive that the decision is made in accordance with the rules and that the rules are being consistently applied. Referees might enhance perceptions of fairness if they communicate links between their decisions and the rules, and to other incidents and decisions in the game.

**Advertising penalties for violent behavior:** Media coverage and other campaigns aimed at educating both spectators and performers about sanctions associated with violent behavior may deter such behavior. Fans have been sentenced to jail and forced to pay fines for pouring beer on players. Players have been sanctioned for rough contact or over exuberant celebrations after scoring, either through fines or game penalties. To this regard, Chory-Assad and Parsel 2004 say, “Awareness of consequences may reduce incidents or the seriousness of incidents when they do occur.”

**Using different security “levels”:** To this regard, Chory-Assad and Palsel (2004) mentioned, “The contribution of the police in minimizing the violent behaviors in football stadiums and the harms of these behaviors is extremely important in a lot of ways such as the success of police in earning the trust, support and sympathy of people.” You can use other staff, besides uniformed officers, to prevent spectator violence.” You can train ushers or “stewards,” vendors, medical personnel, other stadium personnel (e.g., janitors), and plainclothes “place managers” to control spectator behavior.” Directions from non uniformed personnel can reduce the tensions that the presence of many uniformed officers may instigate.” Using other personnel can also reduce costs, since they tend to be paid less than sworn officers.” Finally, using women or older staff as frontline personnel may display a less threatening security presence and reduce tensions between fans and security.

**Increasing the visibility of security:**As regard to this, Chory-Assad and Palsel(2004) stated, “While overabundance of uniformed officers may not be necessary, some levels of visibility can provide a deterrent effect in controlling football violence.”

Some event organizers have prevented violence by positioning more uniformed officers at entrances (as a show of force) and decreasing their presence as people move into the event. Increased visibility may be particularly effective at high-risk events, but officers should remain cognizant of the effect their appearance may have on crowd behavior.

**Incorporating technology:**As to the Incorporating technology, Porter (2003) stated, “CCTV (closed-circuit television) cameras and nonlethal weapons can be useful crowd-monitoring and control devices.” Cameras reduce the number of personnel needed to monitor large crowds and direct personnel to places where assistance may be needed.” Police can use nonlethal weapons to immobilize extremely violent spectators and reduce the likelihood of serious injury or death to the spectators and others nearby. However, “nonlethal” weapons can be deadly, as witnessed by Boston police who used pepper spray balls Michael Scott While an overabundance of uniformed officers may not be necessary, some level of visibility can provide a deterrent effect. Screening items brought into the stadium. The risk of serious injury can be lessened if security confiscates potential weapons from spectators before they enter the stadium. Few stadiums still allow beverages to be served in glass containers, but spectators can break and use their own beer bottles as weapons (or otherwise produce a safety hazard). Chory-Assad and Palsel(2004) also stated, “Security should check spectators’ bags, pockets, and jackets through hand searches (i.e., pat downs), metal detectors, or X-ray machines.”

**Removing disruptive spectators:** Fans may have a right to cheer and shout—certainly event promoters encourage such behavior—but more and more stadiums are prohibiting incessant heckling. Removing and isolating violent spectators can prevent relatively minor incidents from escalating into more- serious forms of violence.

**Refusing entrance to known troublemakers and inebriated spectators:** Stadiums can ban spectators who engage in serious violence or disruptive behavior from the premises for the rest of the event, the rest of the season, or for life. Some stadiums routinely confiscate or suspend season tickets belonging to violent spectators. To prevent violent incidents, security should refuse entry to the stadium to known and potential troublemakers (e.g., highly intoxicated people).

**Providing sectioned and personal seating:**

To this regard, Guilianotti (2003) mentioned, “Personal seating can reduce the likelihood of spectators’ violence.” Personal seating can further reduce violence if the seating is segregated into well-defined areas. Breaking crowds down into smaller groups helps to facilitate crowd control. This seating arrangement can also help to facilitate quick isolation and removal of violent spectators, with minimal disruption to other spectators’ experience.

**Redesigning stadium features that facilitate violence:** Some stadiums have been remodeled to include protective tunnels and seating areas for performers and officials. Others have created “family” enclosures to separate vulnerable populations from rowdy fans.

Italian soccer stadiums have been fitted with Plexiglas barriers or fences to separate fans from the field and players. Other stadiums in Europe have separate seating areas for fans of opposing teams. You may consider structural changes to your stadium if your analysis finds that violence repeatedly occurs in a particular location there.

**Creating access barriers:** To this regard, Chory-Assad and Palsel(2004) stated, “It is necessary to prevent spectators from gaining access to backstage; or performance areas, seating areas to which they are not assigned, and media rooms, and to prevent entrance of those who do not have tickets to the event.” Some European countries have designed moats around soccer fields to prevent fans from interfering with game play; some have even placed crocodiles in these pits. Such extreme measures are generally unnecessary (or permissible) in the United States. Simple physical (e.g., gates, fences) and social (e.g., ushers, security) barriers are usually sufficient to prevent access to restricted locations. However, you should choose the locations and barrier types cautiously. An inappropriately placed barrier may encourage people to climb or sit on the railings, or people may use it as a weapon if it is not properly secured.

**Posting signs:** For spectators, properly placed and visible signs can serve to inform (e.g., exit only), warn (e.g., sidewalk becomes slippery in inclement weather), instruct (e.g., only one beer per paying customer), and guide (e.g., restrooms behind snack bar). As to the posting signs, Chory-Assad and Palsel(2004) stated, “When used properly, signs can reduce the need for staff and can reduce conflict due to frustration or confusion. Signs should be easily readable and high enough that they can be seen over a crowd.”

#### **2.4. The Prevention of Football Hooliganism**

Three decades after football hooliganism first began to arouse major international concern, the so-called 'English disease' continues to generate official and public anxiety. In spite of all the efforts made and resources invested over the past decades, it seems that football hooliganism remains, to varying extents, a disturbing social problem. However, and important variations exist in the level and nature of football hooliganism in different localities. As mentioned in (Chory-Assad and Palsel (2004), "Although international structures and concerted responses are required, prevention strategies should ultimately be based on local practices and designed to fit local needs." The prevention of football hooliganism requires the continuous and long-term commitment of a variety of institutions and agents, including local clubs and fan communities. The purpose of this paper is twofold. First, it aims to provide some insight into the main cross-national and cross-local resemblances and dissimilarities in the patterns and forms of football hooliganism.

Second, the paper attempts to stimulate the transnational exchange and dissemination of prevention strategies by discussing some of the 'good practices' carried out in different countries and at different clubs. Football hooliganism: a conceptual analysis, There is no precise definition of 'football hooliganism'. It lacks legal definition, precise demarcation of membership and is used to cover a variety of actions which take place in more or less directly football-related contexts. To account for some of the phenomenon's main features, a distinction should be drawn between spontaneous, relatively isolated incidents of spectator violence and the behavior of socially organized or institutionalized fan (hooligan) groups which engage in competitive violence, principally with other hooligan groups. This distinction is historically observable through a shift from a pattern in which attacks on match officials and opposing players predominated over attacks on rival fans, to a pattern in which inter-fan group fighting and fighting between fans and the police became the predominant form of spectator disorderliness. This shift has taken place in various European countries, but at different times. Regretfully, the ideal typical distinction cannot account for the complexity and versatility of the phenomenon with regard to the nature of the violence as well as the degree of organization involved. At least five conceptual dilemmas can be identified. First, while football hooliganism primarily consists of competitive violence between rival fan groups their violent behavior is not restricted to inter-

group fighting, but may include missile throwing, vandalism, attacks on the police and regular fans, or racial abuse.

Second, the violent behavior of hooligan groups takes places not only at or in the immediate vicinity of football grounds, but also in other contexts, for example city centers, pubs, clubs or railway stations. Third, football hooliganism involves a great deal of symbolic opposition and ritualized aggression which is easily confused with 'real' violence. For many fans identifying with football hooliganism, violence 'is not as central to their association as is sometimes assumed and rather the result of the "game" of confrontation and their willingness occasionally to turn symbolic opposition into physical encounter'. Fourth, even if self-declared hooligans are committed to the use of violence, their behavior is often triggered by more spontaneous elements, for instance aggressive policing or an unfortunate match result. The term 'organized' is, in this sense, misleading. As mentioned in Chory-Assad and Palsel(2004), "A popular approach to collective violence, for instance within journalist and police circles, is to stress the degree of formal organization involved." This view projects hooligan groups as paramilitary organizations in which 'ring leaders', 'generals' or 'lieutenants' initiate and coordinate riots.

In reality, the degree of organization involved in football hooliganism appears to vary across cultures and localities. In fact, even within British football the degree of organization involved in football hooliganism tends to vary significantly, as is suggested by the National Criminal Intelligence Service (NCIS): The amount and quality of this organization varies greatly between groups, from a highly disciplined, hierarchical criminal group that associates continuously throughout the week to a more casual grouping that comes on the occasion of a football match with the intention of committing violent acts. Fifth, transnational dissimilarities complicate the conceptualization of football hooliganism. Self-declared hooligan groups have equivalent counterparts throughout Northern and Central Europe.

### **2.5. Ethics (unethical behavior) in Sport**

Sport ethics is that branch of the philosophy of sport addressing the specific ethical questions that arise during and around sport competitions. With the affirmation of professional sports in the past century as well as the rise of a voluminous entertainment industry related to it, sport ethics has come to be not only a fertile terrain for testing and developing philosophical notions and theories, but also a foremost point of contact between philosophy, civil institutions, and the society at large. (Andrea .B2014)

## **2.6. The Role of Ethics in Sports**

To understand the role ethics plays in sport and competition, it is important to make a distinction between gamesmanship and sportsmanship. Gamesmanship is built on the principle that winning is everything? Athletes and coaches are encouraged to bend the rules wherever possible in order to gain a competitive advantage over an opponent, and to pay less attention to the safety and welfare of the competition.

Some of the key tenants of gamesmanship are: - Winning is everything, It is the referee's job to catch wrongdoing, and the athletes and coaches have no, the ends always justify the means (Michael Taylor, 2007). A more ethical approach to athletics is sportsmanship. Under a sportsmanship model, healthy competition is seen as a means of cultivating personal honor, virtue, and character. It contributes to a community of respect and trust between competitors and in society. The goal in sportsmanship is not simply to win, but to pursue victory with honor by giving one's best effort. Ethics in sport requires four key virtues: fairness, integrity, responsibility, and respect. (Michael Taylor, 2007)

## **2.7. Violence in sport**

Sports involve dynamics of organization, competition, and physical skill. Second, the generalizations and conclusions about fan violence may depend on how fans are defined. Because attending sporting events are not always consistent across various individuals and groups. Third, violence should be distinguished from aggression. Violence is “the use of excessive physical force, which causes or has fan violence. These are individuals who score high in the personality disposition of anger and physical aggression. These individuals are attracted to violence and fighting among fans, and exhibit a false belief about the willingness of other fans to join in acts of violence. Cox, H. Richard (2002) Soccer fan violence can be conceptualized as operating on two different continua. This first refers to the level of intensity of the violence, which ranges from low-level conflicts, such as interpersonal verbal assaults, to high-level violence, for example mass fighting which involves large sections of the soccer crowd. The second refers to the degree of organization and planning involved. (Duke and Crolley, 1996)

## **2.8. Cause, Challenges and effects of football violence**

There are many reported causes of violence in sport settings. Dollard, Doof, Miller, Mouser, and Sears (1939) hypothesized that aggression results from frustration. Physical factors, such as heat, noise, and crowding has been. The authors claim that most research on soccer hooliganism

principally addresses the general question as to why hooliganism exists at all, rather than investigating the precise conditions in which it is more or less likely to occur, as well as the evolution of fan violence over time (Braun and Vliegthart, 2008: 797). Research and analysis of publicized incidents suggest that specific characteristics of stadiums and arenas are associated with higher levels of spectator violence. Some of these features are.

### **2.8.1. Performance proximity**

Violence between spectators and entertainers is more likely to occur when there is less physical distance between them. Those in the front row of concerts are better able to reach out and grab performers, Smith (2007). Fans with courtside seats can stretch their legs to trip players, McCallum (2004). And fans can throw objects or jump onto a baseball field or into a hockey penalty box to assault players, coaches, or referees. Price (2003) Verbal insults and other aggressive behavior by spectators close to the action can also prompt retaliatory behavior from entertainers who feel threatened or disrespected. (Sappenfield 2004)

### **2.8.2. Noise level**

As stated in Russel (2004), "Researchers have found that extreme noise levels increase the likelihood of interpersonal aggression." This implies that spectator violence is more likely to be a concern at very loud concerts or for those who are closer to amplification systems. It has also been suggested that noise meters, used to indicate the crowd's volume and encourage spectators to yell and cheer more loudly at sporting events, may encourage obnoxious behaviors that set the stage for spectator aggression. ( Branscombe and Wann 1992).

### **2.8.3. Seating arrangements**

One of the most consistent findings regarding higher levels of aggression in stadiums relates to the type of seating available to spectators. An individual seat are related to lower violence levels, while general admission seating that requires spectators to stand, often referred to as festival seating, generates higher violence levels. Roberts and Benjamin (2000) stated, "While all crowds eventually become mobile, when entering and exiting the stadium, it appears that assigned seating helps maintain order during the event." When seats are not assigned, enthusiastic fans will try to push their way toward the stage, and crush those ahead of them.2000 Roskilde Festival Empty spaces without seats can encourage mashing or provide places to start bonfires. However, individual seats do not guarantee a violence-free event. People who move into unoccupied seats or toward railings can instigate aggression if they refuse to move when the ticket holder arrives

or if they block the view of those seated directly behind access barriers. (Arbetter and Holy 1994) In addition, temporary seats not bolted to the floor can become weapons.

#### **2.8.4. Place reputation**

As mentioned in Chory-Assad and Palsel(2004), “Some places experience more violence than others. Some banks are robbed more. Some bars experience more fights between patrons.” Therefore, it is not surprising to find that some stadiums experience more violence than others. If left unaddressed, routine violence at a particular venue may contribute to a negative reputation or promote the view that violence is tolerated, or even expected, at the location. Stadiums where conflict is seen as routine or customary may attract people looking to cause trouble or encourage violent behavior among average spectators. (Stott and Adang 2005) Venues hosting high-profile events that receive intensive media coverage can also attract people who will act aggressively to see themselves on television or their name in print. Price (2003)

#### **2.8.5. Temperature**

Studies have found a positive relationship between heat and both spectator and performer aggression. As the temperature increases in stadiums and arenas, so does the likelihood of violence. (Bale 2000) Spectators may also drink more alcohol to “warm up” in cold weather conditions, thus increasing the likelihood of aggressive behavior. Enclosed venues have an advantage over open-air venues since you can regulate the facility’s internal temperature to avoid extreme temperatures.

#### **2.8.6. Stadium location**

According to Bale (2000), “Residents often oppose the construction of new stadiums because they fear increased violence, noise, litter, and parking troubles that will drive down residential property values.” While these facilities’ potential negative impact is often discussed, the surrounding community’s impact on stadium events is not. Stadiums in inner cities may face different problems from stadiums in suburban neighborhoods. For example, an inner-city facility is more likely to experience problems with aggressive panhandling than a suburban facility. It is important to consider how existing community problems may impact the likelihood of violence at stadium events.

### **2.9. Event Characteristics associated with spectator violence**

Tamara D. Madensen John E. Eck 2008. Discuss the event characteristics that have been previously associated with spectator violence in stadiums. Every event brings with it a unique set

of circumstances. A different collection of individual fans, differing numbers of attendees, and anticipated or unanticipated outcomes are just a few of the factors that vary across events, even when the setting remains constant.

### **2.9.1. Crowd demographics**

As mentioned previously, males are more likely to engage in violent behaviors. Acts that tend to attract more males, particularly younger males, are more likely to generate violence than acts that draw demographically mixed crowds. Sporting events with less “away team” supporters’ involvement are less likely to produce violent incidents. European soccer matches experience serious spectator aggression when some fans “invade the pitch” (charge the playing field); fans of one team rush toward fans of the other team in the stands. Research also suggests that venues hosting teams with highly dedicated fans are also more likely to experience spectator violence. Wann et al. (2003)

### **2.9.2. Event significance**

An event considered significant can provoke aggression among spectators. (Courakis 1999) For example, an important victory can produce celebratory rioting within the stadium or in adjacent parking lots or neighborhoods. (Madensen and Eck 2006) An increase in emergency room visits has been documented following celebratory victories after highly charged games. Moore, and Shepherd (2004) other research has shown that violence is more likely to occur at games where the teams have played each other previously in the same season, and when interdivisional rivals are playing. Russell (1983).

### **2.9.3. Performance quality**

Spectators may be more likely to act out if their team performs poorly. Russell (2004). Aggression in sports fans has been associated with team performances that did not live up to spectator expectations. (Wann et al. 2003) Crowds have been known to verbally taunt and throw objects at bad concert performers. Audience members at Weird Al Yankovic’s first concert threw objects at him and his band and booed loudly until they left the stage. (McNamara (1999)

### **2.9.4. Alcohol availability**

Special considerations must be made if event organizers decide to make alcohol available at a particular event. There is a large body of research that suggests intoxication is related to aggressive behavior. While drinking does not “drive” people to act violently, alcohol can impair

the judgment of people who are predisposed to violent behavior. Excessive drinking can cause people to act overconfidently and carelessly, lose awareness of their surroundings, and react violently to people they perceive as offensive. Johnson (2004) Studies of college students have found a link between sports, binge drinking, and problems associated with high intoxication levels. (Neal et al. 2005) In addition, if people drink alcohol from glass bottles, they can become weapons in an altercation.

### **2.9.5. Crowding**

Another factor contributing to increased levels of spectator aggression is crowding. Russell (2004) crowding increases the likelihood of violence for a variety of reasons: it limits mobility, increases the likelihood of unwanted physical contact between spectators, and increases wait times for entry, purchases, and exiting. A major difference between British and North American soccer is that North American venues are generally less crowded. Road burg (1980)larger crowds are also theoretically more likely to have more people willing to engage in violent behaviors.

### **2.9.6. Performer behavior**

An event's performers can influence spectators' behavior. Waddell (2000) Research has found that spectator violence commonly follows player violence during soccer and football games, and to a lesser degree, during baseball and hockey games.

### **2.9.7. Event duration**

A stadium event's actual duration is always longer than the time allotted for it. The assembly and dispersal process can significantly lengthen the time of larger and more popular events and thus allow more time for spectators to engage in violent behaviors. Pre- and post-event socialization (e.g., tailgating) is an integral part of many sporting and concert events, and spectators often drink large quantities of alcohol during that time. A variety of serious injuries, including death, have occurred during tailgating activities at recent events. (Miller and Gillentine's 2006) Failure to develop violence prevention strategies that target pre- and post-game activities can increase the likelihood of spectator violence. By illuminates factors which affect temporal and spatial fluctuations in spectator violence at soccer matches. As such, what they have identified is moderating variables implicated in the phenomena of fan violence. However, we strongly believe that their findings do not evidence the deeper causes of crowd violence in sport and collective violence more generally. We believe that the causes of collective violence are more informed through a model which incorporates macro-level influences, mediating and also moderating

factors as they affect that phenomenon. (Braun and Vliegenthart 2008) Failure to prevent these incidents can produce a variety of negative consequences, including injury to spectators, entertainers, and security personnel; decreased public confidence; damage to the reputation of the facility and those providing the entertainment; and property destruction. (Berk, R. 1974

### **2.10. Stages of fan violence in football pitch**

There are very few generalizations about fan violence drawn from studies of the phenomenon across diverse societies. The most significant generalization may be that fan violence occurs everywhere in three stages of development (Marsh et al., 1996). First, there is an initial stage of random violence directed at sports officials, coaches, and players. These encounters occur inside the stadium, and typically involve at least two broad forms of violence: (a) verbal assaults and (b) “missile throwing” or “aerial bombardments.” Verbal assaults are probably the most common type of fan violence. Singing, chanting, yelling, or making obscene gestures of fans towards other fans, players, referees, and/or the police. (Ward Jr. 2002) The verbal attacks can range from mild heckling or name calling during the event, to threats of “kicking some butt” in the parking lot after the game. Verbal assaults can precipitate other forms of fan violence such as throwing things at people inside the playing arena. Examples of ammunition tossed by fans range from fairly harmless objects and liquids, such as hot dogs and beer, to potentially injurious or deadly materials that include bricks, darts, coins (sometimes with edges sharpened), bottles, broken seats, fireworks, smoke bombs, and crude petrol bombs (Beaton, 2001; Dunning et al., 1986; Lewis, 1982; Porter, 1993). The second stage of fan violence involves clashes between groups of fans or between fans and the police/security inside the stadium. The forms of fan violence in this stage range from verbal assaults and missile throwing, to fights that break out in seated sections of the stadium, to “pitch invasions” (Dunning et al., 1986). Pitch invasions may be one of the more dramatic forms of fan violence, and are sometimes precipitated by verbal assaults and missile throwing. In a pitch invasion, as many as two to three hundred fans rush toward the territory of opposing fans in an attempt to “take the end” of the rival fans. Hundreds of people can be trampled to death during the invasion or in the mass flight from police who attempt to intervene.

The third stage of fan violence involves encounters between opposing groups of fans outside the stadium. Fans from opposing teams may engage one another at bars, trains, and busses around town before the game. The opportunity for pregame fights occurs because rival fans visit the

same bars near the playing grounds, and use the same transportation (e.g., trains, busses, subways) en route to the game. It may be speculated that pregame fights occur less often on the North American continent because of the underdeveloped and underused public transportation system. Furthermore, the North American tradition is for fans to gather in private residences before the game rather than assemble in a bar (Roberts & Benjamin, 2000). Violence in sports comes in many forms, and it is grounded in social and cultural factors related to the sport ethic, commercialization, gender ideology and ideas about masculinity, the dynamics of social class and race, and the strategies used in sports. Violence also has significant consequences for athletes and presents challenges for those who wish to control it. Spectators attending non-contact sport events seldom engage in violence. They may be emotionally expressive, but violence directed at fellow fans, players, coaches, referees, or police is rare. Of course, there are occasions when fans use hostile words or engage in minor skirmishes when someone spills a drink on another person, but such cases of violence are usually controlled effectively by the fans themselves. The exception is when there are pre-existing hostilities between particular fans looking to confront each other. Spectators attending contact sports tend to be vocal and emotional, but most of them don't engage in violent acts. However, crowd violence occurs with enough regularity and seriousness in certain sports to be defined as a problem for law enforcement and a social issue for which it would be helpful to have an explanation.

### **2.11. Violence in football field**

If spectators perceive players' actions on the field as violent, they are more likely to engage in violent acts during and after games. This point is important because spectators' perceptions often are influenced by the way in which events are promoted. If an event is hyped in terms of violent images, spectators are more likely to perceive violence during the event itself and then to be violent themselves. This leads some people to argue that promoters and the media have a responsibility to advertise events in terms of the action and drama expected, not the prospect of blood and violence. (Smith, 1983) 44 Research by Daniel Wann and his colleagues (2004) has shown that the perceptions and actions of spectators depend on the extent to which they identify with teams and athletes. Highly identified fans are more likely than others to link their team's performance to their own emotions and identities. Although, by itself, this does not cause violence, it predisposes fans to take action if and when they have opportunities to do something that they think might help their team. This is important because team personnel and venue

management encourage fans to believe that they can motivate home team players and distract visiting team players. Although most fans restrict their “participation” to cheering, stomping, and waving objects, some systematically harass and taunt opposing players.

### **2.12. Controlling On-the-Field Violence**

The roots of violence on the playing field are deep. They’re grounded in over conformity to the sport ethic, processes of commercialization, and definitions of masculinity. Therefore many of the men who control and play power and performance sports resist efforts to reduce violence. They understand that their identities in the context of these sports depend on approving and doing violence and that competitive success often requires the strategic use of violence (Tamara D. Madensen John E. Eck 2008).

## **CHAPTER THREE**

### **3. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

#### **3.1. Research methods**

The study was targeted to assess the different aspects of football violence and the causes for their effects. Thus, descriptive survey method will be used. This method enables to gather a large variety of data related to the problems under the study from large population at a particular time. According to Chen and Manion (1994) “Descriptive survey gather data at a particular point in time with the intention of describing the nature of existing conditions, or identifying standards against which existing conditions can be compared, or determining the relationships that exist between specific events.” Therefore, the descriptive research method will used to collect reliable and valid data.

#### **3.2. Research Design**

This research focused on the major cause and prevention of football violence, In the case of premier league football clubs of Addis Ababa. Under this chapter the research design, source of data, sample and sampling techniques, instruments and procedures of data collection and methods of data analysis are presented.

#### **3.3. Sample and Sampling Techniques**

In this study, a number of respondents participated and the study use Simple Random Sampling. These are Football Federation Officials (Administrators), Spectators and Referees. Because it is important to get first-hand information about the research problem, since they have a direct relation and experience about the issues. From this population sample are selected in the following ways. Therefore the distribution of respondents is shown as follows. From The Ethiopian Premier League game Spectators, 54 Spectators are randomly selected to fill in the questions in the questionnaire. From Football Federation officials (Administrators) 5 respondents are used where as 5 Ethiopian Premier League Referees are selected for an interview.

#### **3.4. Sources of Data Collection**

For present research work, primary as well as secondary data are used. Primary sources of data are collecting from Spectators, Football Federation Officials (Administrators), and Referees. And the secondary sources of data will be gathering from documents, books, journals, web and other research papers that are related to this study.

### **3.5. Instruments of Data Collection**

For this specific study the following data collection instruments are used such as questionnaires and interview.

#### **a) Questionnaire**

Questionnaires are suitable in gathering data from large population. In this study both close and open ended items will be used in order to obtain better and relevant data. These questionnaires are administered to the stated sample population respondents.

#### **b) Interview**

The interview could adopt a formal or informal approach, either letting the interviewee speak freely about a particular issue asking a specific predetermined advance depend on the approach used by the researcher. When conducting the interview the researcher might have taken form of questionnaires. Taking notes can interfere with the flow of conversation, particularly in less structure interviews. The interview was held in either in Amharic or English as the interviewees preferred to avoid language barrier.

### **3.6. Procedures of Data Collection**

Totally 54 questionnaires based on the stated criteria has been prepared and distributed. For respondents enough time was given to complete the questionnaires and return back to the researcher based on their concern and sample size.

The questions for the 54 spectators (respondents) are both open-ended and close-ended. They are prepared in the way that the respondents can express their ideas for each question freely on the spaces provided. For an interview with the referees and the administrators, the researcher prepared 5 and 6 questions respectively. They are listed one by one in the fourth chapter with the analysis of the referees' and administrators' responses and explanations for each question.

### **3.7. Methods of Data Analysis**

The data was collected from the Ethiopian Premier League football game Spectators through questionnaires. These data was presented, analyzed and interpreted in terms of simple tabulation percentage. An interview was held between the student researcher and the Ethiopian Premier League game Referees. Additional interview was held between the student researcher and the Ethiopian Football Federation Administrators. The Referees' and the Administrators' response to all the interview questions are presented and analyzed.

### **3.8.ETHICAL CONSIDERATION**

For the purpose of the confidentiality, the individual researcher has kept all the procedures needed. The researcher received recommendation letter from Addis Ababa University, Department of Sport Science for organization to be legal and inform the purpose of why the researcher needed their thought and information.

All necessary documents (the 54 questionnaires) in which the data is collected from spectators and the contacts of the interviewees (the referees' and the administrators') are kept for the purpose of this study's originality and quality.

## CHAPTER FOUR

### 4. DATA PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

This chapter deals with the presentation, analysis and interpretation of the data obtained from the respondents through questionnaire and interview analysis. The chapter presents the characteristics of the sample population involved in the study and then deals with the analysis and interpretation of the data. The study includes 54 randomly selected spectators for questionnaire, 5 Ethiopian Premier League Football Referees as well as 5 Ethiopian Football Federation Administrators.

#### 4.1. Presentation, Analysis and Interpretation of the Data Collected Through Questionnaire.

**Table 1**

<b>1. Are you interested in watching football games?</b>		
<b>Answer Choices</b>	<b>No. of respondents</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Yes	54	100%
No	–	–
Total	54	100%

As cited in the above table, of the 54 respondents of the questionnaire, 54(100%) of them are interested in watching football games.

**Table 2**

<b>2. Do you think there is football violence in Ethiopian Premier League?</b>		
<b>Answer Choices</b>	<b>No. of respondents</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Yes	44	81.4%
No	10	18.5%
Total	54	99.9%

The above table reflects that 44 (81.4%) of the respondents think that there is football violence in Ethiopian Premier League while the rest, only 10 (18.5%) think there isn't.

In the table 1 above, almost 1/3 of the spectators are interested in watching football game. But, here in the table 2 above, almost by the same number, the football spectators think that there is football violence in Ethiopian Premier League.

**Table 3**

<b>3. Have you ever faced any problem while watching Ethiopian Premier League?</b>		
<b>Answer Choices</b>	<b>No. of respondents</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Yes	40	74%
No	14	25.9%
Total	54	99.9%

Of the 54 respondents, 40 (74%) of them have faced problems; and only 14 (25.9%) of them haven't faced any problem while watching Ethiopian Premier League.

In this point of view, whether the source is the spectators, referees, coaches, administrators or the federation, there are witnesses of problems that are being faced in the games. Even if the sources of the problems are not clearly sited, the League is being noticed as it has got its own shortcomings as in the above tabulated information.

**Table 4**

<b>4. Have ever faced problems related to football violence in Ethiopian Premier League games?</b>		
<b>Answer Choices</b>	<b>No. of respondents</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Yes	36	66.6%
No	18	33.3%
Total	54	99.9%

This table 4 shows that 18 (33.3%) of the respondents haven't faced violence related problems while 36 (66.6%) of the respondents haven faced problems related to football violence in Ethiopian Premier League.

Having seen that there are spectators who faced problems of football violence in Ethiopian Premier League games by the above 36 sample population, one can say that there is a problem to be resolved so as all the spectators don't face violence related inconvenience while watching the Ethiopian Premier League. Here, from this table, since we see that the 66.6% of respondents confessed there is football violence related problems, these problems should have been resolved by the concerned bodies.

**Table 5**

<b>5. Does the Ethiopian Football Federation play a great role to stop football violence?</b>		
<b>Answer Choices</b>	<b>No. of respondents</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Yes	41	79.9%
No	13	24%
Total	54	99.9%

In this table, of the 54 sample respondents, 41 (79.9%) of them believe that the Ethiopian Football Federation plays a great role to stop football violence while 13 (24%) of them don't believe so.

As cited in this table above, more than 1/3 of the sample respondents think that it's the role of the federation to stop the football violence that's being noticed. Whatever the outcome of the violence could be, which might have been the destruction of materials, loss of equipments, loss of human's physical body or it might be loss of soul, the football violence which has been noticed by those 41 of the sample respondents should have been resolved by any of the concerned bodies which may include the Federation itself.

**Table 6**

<b>6. Does the Ethiopian Football Federation give awareness to all concerned bodies about football violence?</b>		
<b>Answer Choices</b>	<b>No. of respondents</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Yes	22	40.7%
No	32	59.2%
Total	54	99.9%

This table shows that 32 (59.2%) of the respondents believe that Ethiopian Football Federation doesn't give awareness to all concerned bodies about football violence while the rest 22 (40.7%) believe it gives awareness about football violence.

**Table 7**

<b>7. Is there any change that you see after the training is given?</b>		
<b>Answer Choices</b>	<b>No. of respondents</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Yes	25	46.2%
No	29	53.7%
Total	54	99.9%

29

In the above table, 29 (53.7%) of the respondents said that they didn't see any change after the training is given while 25 (46.2%) of them said there's a change that they see after the training is given to the concerned bodies.

**Table 8**

<b>8. Do the players have awareness on the football rules and regulations?</b>		
<b>Answer Choices</b>	<b>No. of respondents</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Yes	21	38.8%
No	33	61.1%
Total	54	99.9%

Here in this table, out of the 54 respondents, 33 (61.1%) of them said that the players don't have awareness on the football rules and regulations while 21 (38.8%) of them said that the players have an awareness on the football rules and regulations.

**Table 9**

<b>9. Do you support your club without violence?</b>		
<b>Answer Choices</b>	<b>No. of respondents</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Yes	49	90.7%
No	5(left unfilled)	9.2%
Total	54	99.9%

For this question, 5 (9.2%) of the respondents skipped the question without giving an answer while 49 (90.7%) respondents said that they support their clubs without violence.

**Table 10**

<b>10. Do you think the referees could be sources (causes) of football violence in Ethiopian Premier League games (matches)?</b>		
<b>Answer Choices</b>	<b>No. of respondents</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Yes	29	53.7%
No	25	46.2%
Total	54	99.9%

The above table shows that 25 (46.2%) of the respondents admitted that the Ethiopian Premier League Referees couldn't be the sources of football violence in the games while the rest 29 (53.7%) of them responded as the referees could be the causes of football violence in the game.

**Table 11**

<b>11. Do you think the teams could be sources (causes) of football violence in Ethiopian Premier League matches?</b>		
<b>Answer Choices</b>	<b>No. of respondents</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Yes	34	62.9%
No	20	37%
Total	54	99.9%

This table depicts that 34 (62.9%) of the respondents think the teams could be the source of football violence in Ethiopian premier League games while 20 (37%) of them think that they couldn't be the causes of the violence in the matches.

**Table 12**

<b>12. Do you think the coach could be causes of football violence in Ethiopian Premier League games?</b>		
<b>Answer Choices</b>	<b>No. of respondents</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Yes	27	50%
No	27	50%
Total	54	100%

In this table, for the cited question, 50% (half) of the respondents responded that the coach couldn't be the source of the football violence in Ethiopian Premier League games.

**Table 13**

<b>13. Do you think the players could be the causes of football violence?</b>		
<b>Answer Choices</b>	<b>No. of respondents</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Yes	46	85.1%
No	8	14.8%
Total	54	99.9%

As cited in the above table, 46 (85.1%) of the respondents have admitted that the source of the football violence in the Ethiopian Premier League games could be the players while only the rest 8 (14.8%) of them responded opposing it.

**Table 14**

<b>14. Do you think the spectators could be the causes of football violence?</b>		
<b>Answer Choices</b>	<b>No. of respondents</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Yes	19	35.1%
No	35	64.8%
Total	54	99.9%

Of the 54 sample population, 35 (64.8%) of them confessed that the spectators couldn't be the source of the football violence while 19 (35.1%) of them responded saying they could be the source of the violence.

**Table 15**

<b>15. Do you think the federation can be causes of football violence in Ethiopian Premier League games (matches)?</b>		
<b>Answer Choices</b>	<b>No. of respondents</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Yes	33	61.1%
No	21	38.8%
Total	54	99.9%

The 33 (61.1%) of the respondents of this question (as put in the above table) think that the Federation can be the causes of the football violence in the League while 21 (38.8%) of them responded as the Federation couldn't be the causes of the violence.

**Table 16**

<b>16. Do you think differences in nationality can cause football violence in Ethiopian Premier League games?</b>		
<b>Answer Choices</b>	<b>No. of respondents</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Yes	22	40.7%
No	32	59.2%
Total	54	99.9%

This table shows that the 32 (59.2%) of the respondents think that there's no football violence in Ethiopian Premier League regarding the nationality differences while the rest 22 (40.7%) think it as there's.

**Table 17**

<b>17. Do you think differences in religion can cause football violence in Ethiopian Premier League games?</b>		
<b>Answer Choices</b>	<b>No. of respondents</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Yes	19	35.1%
No	35	64.8%
Total	54	99.9%

In the above table, the 35 (64.8%) of the respondents have replied that they don't think there's a cause of football violence regarding differences in religion while the rest 19 (35.1%) replied it as there's.

**Table 18**

<b>18. How do you scale the role of the Ethiopian Football Federation in reducing football violence in Ethiopian League games?</b>		
<b>Answer Choices</b>	<b>No. of respondents</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Very high	27	50%
High	21	38.8%
Low	5	9.2%
Very low	1	1.8%
Total	54	99.8%

As to the scale of playing roles in reducing the football violence in the Ethiopian Premier League games, 27 (50%) of the respondents said that the Ethiopian Football Federation plays a very high role while 21 (38.8%) said high and the rest 5 (9.2%) and 1 (1.8%) of them responded that the Ethiopian Football Federation has a high, low and very low respectively.

As the given interpretation above, whatever the scale (very high, high or low) is, almost all respondents believe that the Ethiopian Football Federation has its own role to play the football violence in the Ethiopian Premier League games.

**Table 19**

<b>19. How do you scale the role of the clubs (teams) in reducing football violence in Ethiopian Premier League games?</b>		
<b>Answer Choices</b>	<b>No. of respondents</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Very high	19	35.1%
High	22	40.7%
Low	10	18.5%
Very low	3	5.5%
Total	54	99.8%

The above table reflects that the Teams have scaled 35.1% very high, 40.7% high, 18.5% low and 5.5% very low on the role of reducing the football violence in the Ethiopian Premier League games as reflected by the respondents.

**Table 20**

<b>20. How do you scale the role of the Spectators' Association in reducing football violence in Ethiopian Premier League games?</b>		
<b>Answer Choices</b>	<b>No. of respondents</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Very high	15	27.7%
High	19	35.1%
Low	14	25.9%
Very low	6	11.1%
Total	54	99.8%

In the above table, 15 (27.7%) of the respondents believe that the Spectators' Association can play a very high role on reducing the football violence in the Ethiopian Premier League games while 19 (35.1%) of them believe its role as high. And 14 (25.9%) of the respondents for this responded as low and 6 (11.1%) as very low.

**Table 21**

<b>19. How do scale the impact of Referees in reducing football violence?</b>		
<b>Answer Choices</b>	<b>No. of respondents</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Very high	18	33.3%
High	15	27.7%
Low	19	35.1%
Very low	2	3.7%
Total	54	99.9%

Here in the above table, the respondents have mentioned that the referees have 33.3% very high and 27.7% high impact on reducing the football violence; and 35.1% low and 3.7% very low impact as pointed out by the number of respondents in the above table.

#### **4.2. Interview Analysis**

The interview questions and their answers to be analyzed as follows are made by the student researcher with the referees and the administrators of the Ethiopian Football Federation. The student researcher made this interview one by one as randomly as the referees and the administrators are met at different times. The questions and their answers' analysis are put as follows:

##### **4.2.1. Data Collected Through an Interview with the Referees of the Ethiopian Premier League games**

###### **1) Introduce yourself and your educational status.**

Here is the list of five randomly met referees of the Ethiopian Premier League games for an interview.

**Table22**

No.	Name of the interviewees	Educational Status
1	Zekaryas Girma	BA in Sport Science
2	Kinfe Yilma	BA in Sport Science
3	Shewangizaw Tebabel	BA in Sport Science
4	Birtukan Mamo	BA in Sport Science
5	Tsadik Mulu	BA in Sport Science

**2) What is your opinion about football violence?**

To this regard, the referees have explained almost the same opinions about the football violence. As Mr. KinfeYilma mentioned, “Where there is football matches, there might be unexpected football violence to happen.” Here, Mr.Kinfe added that violence in football games has become a serious issue here in our country’s context that has destroyed materials including physical attacks in different games at different time in the football stadium. Mr. Zekaryas added, “I used to love my profession, but as the violence is dominating the football stadium, I’m really feeling inconvenience in working on this profession now.”

**3) What problems do you face in the case of Ethiopian Premier League games in the case of football violence?**

Here, the referees have notified that they face different problems related to football violence in different games in Ethiopian Premier League.

As to Mr. ShewangizawTebabel about this problem, the major problem he usually face in games is the club leaders’ as well as the players’ unwillingness to accept their decisions in matches which frequently leads to violence in the stadium. Mr. TsadikMulu said in addition that the club leaders’ and the players’ unwillingness to accept the referees decision results in a violence among the supporters of the different clubs as well. Mr. ZekaryasGirma on his part said that, “At a time the referee give decision in a game, no matter whether the decision is correct or not, the team leaders, players and the spectators too had better accept the decision at least to reduce the violence together as well.”

**4) Do you believe that referees play a great role in prevention of football violence?**

Regarding this question, the 5 referees have mentioned that they believe the referees play their own role in prevention of football violence; but not as great role as to be played by the

federation, club leaders, players and the supporters. Mrs. Birtukan mentioned, “Moreover, the federation has a great role in prevention of football violence.”

### **5) What solutions could be taken by referees in the causes of football violence?**

As to answer this question, the interviewees have addressed different solutions that could be taken by the referees, for instance, Mr. Kinfе said, “A referee ought to try his best in giving the right and appropriate decision in all football matches to reduce football violence.” He then explained that referees’ correct and appropriate decision in football matches play a great role for the football violence not to happen from its very beginning and the clubs have to consider accepting the decisions made by the referee.

### **4.2.2. Presentation and analysis of Interview with the Ethiopian Football Federation**

#### **Administrators.**

#### **1) Introduce yourself and your educational status.**

The five randomly selected administrators of Ethiopian Football Federation administrators are named with their respective positions in the Federation as follows:

**Table23**

<b>No.</b>	<b>Nameoftheinterviewees</b>	<b>Educational Status</b>	<b>Position</b>
1	Solomon	BA in Management	Secretarial Office Manager
2	Michael Emiru	BA in Computer Engineering	Players’ Exchanging Manager
3	NegashFeleke	BA in Accounting	Accountant
4	GezahegnTessema	BA in Sport Science	
5	FasilDemoz	BA in Sport Science	

#### **2) What are the major causes of football violence?**

As of this question, the interviewees (administrators) pointed out that the major causes of the football violence in Ethiopian Premier League games are the clubs which include the leaders, players and supporters; and Mr. Michael Emiru addressed, “The major causes of football violence I have observed so far in games are the club leaders.” He explained that in football games while the referees give decision, the club leaders show emotions which they sometimes express it physically or orally in the stadium. He added that such emotional actions lead the players and supporters to feel toward getting better result in the matches through football violence. In addition, Mr. NegashFeleke pointed that the major causes of football violence in

stadium is the clubs' over eagerness to get good results which they may or may not deserve in matches. "The club leaders', the players' and the supporters' excessive expectation of their result in games leads to football violence," he added.

Mr. Solomon, on the other hand, has mentioned the causes of football violence is not as specific as Mr. Michael's and Mr. Negash's; as he said that the causes could be all the people in the football profession and the societies around it as well.

### **3) What measurements have you taken to minimize violence?**

Regarding the measurements that the Ethiopian Football Federation may take to minimize football violence, Mr. Solomon (the Ethiopian Football Federation Secretarial Office Manager) addressed that although there's no School Academy that gives scientific awareness, the Federation frequently settles workshops among all 16 clubs in the Ethiopian Premier League to minimize the football violence in games.

### **4) Do you have rules and regulations for specific football violence?**

As regard to this question, the student researcher has been informed that the Ethiopian Football Federation has the so called '17 Laws of the Game' for all people in the football game profession to be ruled and guided as clearly as the list of rules and regulations in it.

### **5) What are the solutions done by your organization?**

In this case, the interviewees have pointed out the following solutions that are done by the organization:

### **6) Have you ever educated your clients (players, referees & coaches) to solve football violence?**

Here for this question, Mr. Negash notified that the Federation has got no School Academy to educate the clients; but there're frequent settlements of workshops in which all the 16 club leaders and sometimes referees and the players participate in.

## CHAPTER FIVE

### 5. SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

#### 5.1. Summary

Football game is one of the most popular team sports worldwide. In Ethiopia, Football is not just a sport; Ethiopians are Football-obsessed nations. However, the phenomenon football violence in stadium by Ethiopian Premier League is taking serious proportions. Violence includes all verbal statements as a verbal rude and offensive which used by players, coaches and football spectators intentionally or against referee or opponents, but in most cases it's observed in football sport by spectators, Wang (2007), Shields (2007). And the acts of violence vary from disruptions outside the stadium, to disturbances during the game that affect it and represent a loss of self-control. The researcher also faced a number of football violence here in Addis Ababa stadium and heard and read a lot of report from different parts of Ethiopia. Various factors could be noticed at this level like supporters of the team were thrown stones and objects at each other or at the opponents' supporters, player's violence against referee, chaos and panic were extended among the players in two different clubs and to citizens as well.

Often violence is seen as part of the game, where it is seen as a means to intimidate and to win and as a tool to develop masculinity and character. But when attending a contest, the people are required to refrain from the following behaviors and actions like abusive language, obscene gestures interference or violence and aggressions with the progress of the event, which includes throwing objects on to the area of contest fighting and the like; and the presence of all these and much more made the Spectators unable to watch the matches safely.

The Ethiopian Football Federation has put its 17 Rules of the Game i.e. the rules and regulations in which the Ethiopian Premier League clubs are being led by. Officials like Mr. Michael Emiru and Mr. NegashFeleke specified that the major causes of Football Violence in the Ethiopian Premier League games are the Clubs, especially the Club Leaders' acts in stadium; and Players' and Spectators' over eagerness of getting results even unfairly. In addition, Mr. Michael has added that the players and the spectators are being influenced by the club leaders' verbal and physical acts while refusing referees' decisions in games. On the other hand, 61.1% the Spectators (the sample populations of this study) noticed that the Federation could be the causes of the football violence due to the non-applicability of the rules and regulations, lack of giving awareness for the clubs through training and teachable penalties, etc.

## 5.2. Conclusion

This research described the causes of football violence from player to player, from spectator to spectator, from player to referee, from referee to player, from spectator to player or coach to player in the Ethiopian Premier League matches or games with its prevention.

- ✓ The research findings showed that the causes of football violence in Ethiopian Premier League games are the federations' shortcomings in strict implementation of the rules and regulations (non- applicability of the rules and regulations) and the lack of giving enough awareness in the sporting events.
- ✓ The research showed that the club leaders', coaches', players' and supporters' lack of awareness in sporting events is one of the causes of the football violence in the League.
- ✓ The research finding indicated that the teams' over eagerness or ambition looking for results or points that they won't deserve is the major causes of football violence.
- ✓ The paper also indicated that the clubs including the club leaders (coaches), players and supporters become the cause of violence when refusing the referees' decision in games.
- ✓ The players' and the supporters' becoming emotional mainly by considering the club leaders' signal or verbal responses made while refusing the referee's decision is the major consequence.
- ✓ The research suggested that biased or unfair decision of referees, club leaders' act or unethical behavior during the decision, the players' and the supporters' becoming emotional following the club leaders' response style are the potential causes of the violence in the Ethiopian Premier League football matches.
- ✓ The research findings showed that the causes of football violence in Ethiopian Premier League games are the federations' shortcomings in strict implementation of the rules and regulations (non- applicability of the rules and regulations) and the lack of giving enough awareness in the sporting events.
- ✓ This study indicated that the players' and the supporters' over ambitiousness of getting results which their club doesn't deserve in games has been driven them to becoming violent.

## 5.2. Recommendations

Having got the above findings given in the conclusion, the researcher recommends the following points to be focused on so as to prevent football violence in the Ethiopian Premier League games:

- ✓ The Federation must insure proper coaching of teams, particularly at junior levels, which emphasize a fair play code-of-conduct among all participants, coaches, managers, players, media, officials, and authority figures should take part in workshops on violence to ensure the topic of violence understanding, why it occurs, the cost of aggressive acts, and how violent behavior can be controlled.
- ✓ Concerned bodies (The Federation, The Club leaders, The Referees, etc) in minimizing the football violence should be strict on giving an appropriate and teachable punishment for each and every individual who may be the cause of the violence.
- ✓ The Federation should make fundamental penalty revision and then tightening of rules, imposing of penalties and changing of reinforcement patterns could answer to inhabiting violence in football.
- ✓ The players, referees, coaches as well as the Football Federation administrators should stick to the rules and regulations of the Football games while handling the football violence in any circumstances.
- ✓ The decision making personnel in football games like referees should at least make the right decisions which shouldn't be the causes of football violence while football games are going on.
- ✓ The club leaders should be given enough awareness on accepting results of the games as well as the referees' decision in the sporting events without showing any emotional physical acts and oral expressions that may lead the players and the spectators to start violence in the stadium.
- ✓ The football players, the spectators and the societies who are always near to the football games by any means should be given enough awareness on controlling all emotional actions and on accepting the results of the matches while playing and watching football games so as to minimize the violence.
- ✓ An appropriate measurement should be taken by the federation so as to minimize the violence related problems in the Ethiopian Premier League games.
- ✓ The football clubs in the Ethiopian Premier League and the supporters should expect result of the games as normally as they don't feel violence related emotional actions.

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**Addis Ababa University**  
**Department of sport science**

**Questionnaire to be filled by the Ethiopian Premier League**

**Football game spectators**

**Objective of the questionnaire:**

**The purpose of this questionnaire is to collect data on the causes and prevention of football violence in the case of premier league football violence in the case of premier league football club Addis Ababa. Please read each of the items carefully and the response that correspond to the situation regarding to the football violence. Your response has a great importance on the success of the study.**

**No need of writing your name.**

**Thank you in advance for all your cooperation!**

**Part One: Personal Data**

**Age:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Sex:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Part Two: Questionnaire Items**

**Please indicate your response by placing tick ( ) mark in the corresponding box of your choice.**

1) Are you interested in watching football games?

Very well

Good

Very good

Bad

2) Do you think there is football violence in Ethiopian Premier League?

Yes

No

3) Have you ever faced problems while watching Ethiopian Premier League?

Yes

No

4) Have you ever faced problems related to football violence in Ethiopian Premier League games?

Yes

No

5) Does the Ethiopian Football Federation play a great role to stop football violence?

Yes

No

6) Does the Ethiopian Football Federation give awareness to all concerned bodies in the football violence?

Yes

No

7) Is there any change that you see after the training is given?

Yes

No

8) Do the players have awareness on the football rules and regulations?

Yes

No

9) Do you support your club without violence?

Yes

No

10) What do you think the causes of football violence could be?

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11) What do you think about football violence in Ethiopia Premier League games?

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12) What solutions should be taken to solve football violence in Ethiopian Premier League games?

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13) Do you think the referees could be the source (causes) of football violence in Ethiopian Premier League games (matches)?

Yes  No

If yes, explain 'How' ?

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14) Do you think the teams could be the source ( causes) of football violence?

Yes  No

If yes, explain 'How' ?

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15) Do you think that the coach could be causes of football violence in Ethiopian Premier League games?

Yes  No

If yes, explain 'How' ?

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16) Do you think that the player could be causes of football violence?

Yes  No

If yes, explain 'How' ?

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17) Do you think the spectators could be causes of football violence?

Yes

No

If yes, explain 'How' ?

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18) Do you think federation can cause football violence in Ethiopian Premier League games?

Yes

No

If yes, explain 'How' ?

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19) Do you think differences in nationalities can cause football violence in Ethiopian Premier League games?

Yes

No

If yes, explain 'How' ?

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20) Do you think differences in religion can cause football violence in Ethiopian Premier League games?

Yes

No

If yes, explain 'How' ?

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21) Ethiopian Football Federation has great role on reducing football violence in Ethiopian Premier League games.

Very high

Very low

High

Low

22) The clubs ( teams) can play great role on reducing football violence in Ethiopian Premier League games.

Very high

Very low

High

Low

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23) The spectators' association can play great role on reducing football violence in Ethiopian Premier League games?

Very high

Very low

High

Low

24) Referees have great impact in reducing football violence.

Very high

Very low

High

Low

***THANK YOU!***

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**Addis Ababa University**  
**Department of sport science**

## **Interview question for Ethiopian Football Federation Administrators**

**The purpose of this interview is to gather data about causes and prevention of football violence in the case of premier league football club Addis Ababa**

Position: \_\_\_\_\_

Experience in year: \_\_\_\_\_

- 1). Introduce yourself and your educational status.
- 2). What are the major causes of football violence?
- 3). What measurements have you taken to minimize violence?
- 4). Do you have rules and regulations of specific football violence?
- 5). What are the solutions done by your organizations?
- 6) Have you ever educated your clients (players, referees & coaches) to solve football violence?

**Addis Ababa University**  
**Department of sport science**

## **Interview questions for Ethiopian Premier League Referees**

**The purpose of this interview is to gather data about causes and prevention of football violence in the case of premier league football club Addis Ababa**

Position: \_\_\_\_\_

Experience in year: \_\_\_\_\_

- 1). Introduce yourself and your educational status.
- 2). What is your opinion about football violence?
- 3). What problems do you face in the case of Ethiopian Premier League game in the case of football violence?
- 4). Do you believe that referees plays a great role in prevention of football violence?
- 5). What solution could be taken by referees in the causes of football violence?