

"Hooliganism" from Students' Point of View of Imam Abdulrahman bin Faisal University

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Abstract

The research aims to identify the hooliganism of sports intolerance and the most important factors of a social and economic nature affecting the events of acts of intolerance in Saudi sports stadiums from the point of view of the students at Imam Abdulrahman bin Faisal University in Dammam by answering the following two questions: What is the hooliganism of sports intolerance? And what are the most important factors of a social and economic nature affecting the events of acts of intolerance in Saudi sports stadiums from the point of view of the students at Imam Abdulrahman bin Faisal University in Dammam. The researcher used the descriptive approach (survey studies) for its relevance to the study. The descriptive approach (survey studies) was used for its suitability and the nature of the study procedures. The study sample consists of (500) students from Imam Abdulrahman bin Faisal University in Dammam, who were randomly selected from among the various colleges of the university for the scientific and humanitarian major for the academic year 2021/2022. A questionnaire was designed to identify the actual reality of hooliganism of sports intolerance from the point of view of the students at Imam Abdulrahman bin Faisal University in Dammam. Researcher presented the questionnaire in its initial form to (10) experts in the field of sports psychology and sports management in order to identify the validity of the content of the questionnaire through the arbitrators, as well as to identify the appropriateness of the questionnaire phrases. The results shows that the difference in the technical level of referees from one to another, and that the sports media, visual or audio, have a major and vital role in the hooliganism of sport, and the culture of the individual and his social upbringing and the lack of public awareness of good sports and sportsmanship affect sports hooliganism.

Keywords: sports intolerance - the phenomenon of intolerance

Introduction

Sports in general particularly competitive sports, have developed in various parts of the world, which has contributed to bringing more fans interested in watching various sports activities and events they contain, whether recreational or material for spectators and fans in stadiums and sports clubs. Thus, there will be a massive attendance by the fans to follow their favorite team or star, which results in types of hooliganism and what it includes of prejudice with or against an individual, group or subject that is not based on a logical basis or a scientific fact that makes the individual see or hear what he wants to see or hear only.

Which in turn may lead to violence and hooliganism, all of which may often lead to the lack of sports activities for their wonderful value and their fun, recreational and competitive characteristics. Hooliganism is one of the global phenomena that most societies suffer in one way or another in any of the activities of life. Despite the technical progress in which man is currently living, he still suffers from many problems that are practiced under many names of intolerance, such as religious or sectarian fanaticism, political fanaticism, social fanaticism, hooliganism, regional fanaticism, intolerance of imported ideas, or fanaticism for the self. (9: 182)

Sport in its various forms and types has become one of the vital activities spread in most countries and societies. Sports are interesting and endearing to the human soul, and no state or society is devoid of them. Rather, it occupies an important part of the study subjects in schools. It is a manifestation of societal and civilized advancement, when societies and peoples adhere to its etiquette. Although, sports competition which takes the form of local, national, or international matches, often leads to negative phenomena accompanying sports competition, such as riots, intolerance and aggression. (2: 4)

This is what happened recently in what was known as the phenomenon of 'hooliganism' for those who are interested in sports tournaments. So, how many people have lost their lives or were seriously injured while watching a sports match. History of sports throughout different ages has not been spared from some slanders of violence, and perhaps this is due to ethno-origins for the ancient sports competitions of primitive man, where the struggle comes to an end, where the match and the resolution of tendencies are in semi-peaceful ways (12:39).

What occurs in general from hooliganism expresses an acquired culture and artificial behavior. Despite the tremendous development in the fields of psychology, all attempts are important and necessary to enrich our knowledge of this science and its global trends, however, the impact of social reality and the events we live every day

is not hidden over the course of the emergence of this unacceptable behavior not only in sports but in whole society. (14:2).

The phenomenon of hooliganism is a widespread behavioral phenomenon which covers whole the world and its images vary from one society to another. Recent years have witnessed a phenomenon of violence and riots among spectators of sports in stadiums, which appeared in various forms, including attack, assault, entanglement of hands, verbal aggression (i.e. insulting, cursing, screaming and loud voices in encouragement), beatings, assaulting the opposing fans with its various methods as an expression of dissatisfaction with the performance. Therefore, all these images are misconceptions attached to sports, how many people lost their lives or were seriously injured while watching a sports match. (1: 16)

Nassari (2009) points out that 'hooliganism' is a disease of blind hatred for the competitor, and at the same time it is a disease of blind love for the hooligan's team, a situation where emotion overcomes reason and blinding insight to the extent that irrefutable facts can't even slip what the hooligan is holding on whether was an individual or group. (3:5)

The researcher differentiates in the sports field between the ordinary spectator and the hooligan spectator, as the behavior of the ordinary spectator is dominated by the nature of relative neutrality, it is assuming that the sports competition and its results, competing teams or competing players do not constitute for him a special importance, while it supposed that, hooligan spectator has direct interests in all or most of the factors.

These undesirable behaviors may be the product of a personality trait, known as Sport Prejudice, which means irrational and moral orientation to support a team when those who believe in this pattern of passive intolerance tend to commit different manifestations of aggression, violence and various forms of moral behavior against other opposing team players or fans, or express anger as a sharp emotional response consulted by inflicting actual harm on others and includes offensive and hostile effectiveness against the fanatical team or technical devices in the event of successive defeats or defeats of the team. (16:40)

Among the most important institutions and organizations through which proper socialization takes place are educational institutions such as the family, school, higher education institutions, friends (comrades), media, sports clubs and mosque. Al-Kandari (1995) noted that "the child is born in a family where is the first community to learn his language, customs, traditions and values, and through this family the process of social and educational upbringing begins

with the child's attachment to his family and relatives. Then, somewhat, he walks away from his family to attend his school, which earns him more habits, behavioral expectations, meanings, trends and values. After that his social upbringing evolves through that school and what it creates for him to integrate in other groups. The university brings him forward in the runways of that upbringing when he contacts his friends to become a member of the friends' group or to become his group of friends and his reference group, as does the family, school and university". (15:406)

Abdul Hafiz & Bahi (2001) have made it clear that socialization in sports -in general -aims to develop one's social relationships with others in his or her team or with other teams through social interaction processes, as well as to provide the individual with values, trends and standards of good sports behavior to qualify him to be a good citizen of his or her community.

Through this brief review of hooliganism and the role of educational and social institutions, it is clear how important it is to study this relationship, which lies in knowing how to reduce this problem by educating generationals in various educational and upbringing institutions about the seriousness of hooliganism and its negative impact on society.

From the point of view of the researcher and through his membership in one of the sports clubs as well as his follow-up to the Saudi Professional Football League at all levels, one of the most important reasons for hooliganism are those problems related to the arrangement of teams in the general league and competition to climb or escape from the spectre of relegation. In addition to the referees and their decisions that may affect the feelings of the fans belonging to the club. Moreover, decisions of the boards of directors of clubs may negatively affect the level of teams. Actually, there is more rivalry between the fans as their clubs get closer to the conflict at the top. Also, one of the most important manifestations of hooliganism in sports stadiums is the important role of sports media in influencing the fans either positively or negatively according to the results of the matches and the order of teams by charging the fans against clubs through the statements they make in satellite channels and specialized channels whether visible or audible. Therefore, this prompted the researcher to go into identifying the causes of hooliganism from students' point of view of Imam Abdul Rahman bin Faisal University in Dammam in the eastern region as the most important age group in such circumstances that have a direct impact on reducing the phenomenon of hooliganism in Saudi stadiums.

Study Objectives:

1. Identifying manifestations of hooliganism from students' point of view of Imam Abdul Rahman bin Faisal University in Dammam.
2. Identify the most important factors of a social and economic nature affecting the events of intolerance in Saudi sports stadiums from students' point of view of Imam Abdul Rahman bin Faisal University in Dammam.

Research Questions:

1. What are the manifestations of hooliganism from students' point of view of Imam Abdul Rahman bin Faisal University in Dammam?
2. What are the most important factors of a social and economic nature affecting the events of intolerance in Saudi sports stadiums from students' point of view of Imam Abdul Rahman bin Faisal University in Dammam?

Importance of the Study:

The importance of this study lies in the fact that it:

1. Contributes to identifying and reducing manifestations of hooliganism and eliminating the phenomenon of rioting and aggression in Saudi stadiums from students' point of view of Imam Abdulrahman bin Faisal University in Dammam.
2. Is – according to the knowledge of the researcher- the first study of its kind in identifying the most important factors of a social and economic nature affecting the events of intolerance in Saudi sports stadiums from students' point of view of Imam Abdulrahman bin Faisal University in Dammam.

Study Limits:

It consists of:

- Spatial Limits: Dammam city.
- Temporal Limits: Academic year 2020/2021.
- Objective Limits: Hooliganism from Students' Point of View of Imam Abdulrahman bin Faisal University in Dammam.
- Human Limits: Students of Imam Abdulrahman bin Faisal University in Dammam.

Study Terms:

- Hooliganism:

Nassari (2009) defined sports hooliganism as the blind hate disease of the competitor, while at the same time being the blind love disease of the hooligan's team. (3:5)

Reference & Related Studies:

1. Dimmock & Grove (2005) (17) study entitled "Relationship of Fan Identification of Aggression", aimed to find out the impact of intolerance on fans of professional sports teams in Australia with their responses to mass violence. The sample included (231) fans. The results found that fans classified as more hooligan to a particular team were less in control of their aggressive behavior in matches than fans who were moderate or simple hooligan.
2. Jaber (2007) (6) study entitled "Sports Violence in Palestinian Stadiums", aimed at identifying the causes of sports violence in Palestinian stadiums. To achieve this, the study was conducted on a sample of (152), and applied to them the list of sports violence, which was designed by Rasim Younis (1986). The researcher used the descriptive approach. The results of the study showed that the phenomenon of sports violence in Palestinian stadiums was caused by the lack of a system to protect referees ranked first and the second place was the lack of awareness among the fans, the third place was the lack of deterrent penalties among violators. In light of this, the study recommended the need to strengthen ties and relations between sports institutions, allocate prizes for sports spirit and develop programs to educate sports education teachers on the need to confront sports violence among students in schools, hold cultural programs and seminars, tighten security measures during sports meetings, establish the necessary controls by sports federations and tighten sanctions.
3. Al-Dosari (2011) (5) study entitled "Sports Media & Its Relationship to Hooliganism", aimed at revealing the characteristics of fans and the causes of hooliganism, and identifying the impact of socialization on hooliganism. The researcher in this field study used the method of social survey with a sample of fans in Riyadh. The type of study is descriptive because it is the most appropriate in human and social studies, through the field study conducted in Riyadh on a sample of fans. The results of the study showed that the sample members believe that the wrong decisions of the referees always lead to an increase in hooliganism among the fans. Furthermore, they believe that the most influential factor in reducing manifestations of hooliganism is the activation of the media oversight role, as well as they believe that the lack of awareness with the media charging contribute significantly to the increase of hooliganism. ",
4. Al-Magdawi (2015) (10) study entitled "Role of Educational Institutions in Confronting the Phenomenon of Hooliganism in Saudi

Stadiums", aimed to identify the causes of the phenomenon of hooliganism among the fans in Saudi stadiums. The researcher used the descriptive method and survey method as well as he used the questionnaire as a tool of collecting data. It applied to a sample (243) representing the research community of the public, media and workers in sports programs. The most important results are to reach a proposed strategy of the results of the questionnaire axes to face the phenomenon of hooliganism and the absence of a system to protect referees and weak public awareness and not to take deterrent penalties among violators.

5. Ahmed (2015) (14) study entitled "A Field Study of Certain Manifestations of Intolerance & Its Relationship to Sports Activities of Students of Mansoura University", aimed to study some manifestations of intolerance and its relationship to the practice of sports activities for students of Mansoura University. The researcher used the descriptive approach. The sample of her research was selected in a random way and reached (450) students from Mansoura University. The most important results of the research were as follows:

- The need to issue awareness bulletins showing the dangers of intolerance to the educational process in particular and to society in general.
- Holding seminars on campus calling for tolerance and acceptance of other opinions by professors and students and the participation of interested parties in the subject.
- Holding cultural competitions in the sports field because of the importance of sports culture in preparing the psychology of the practitioner and urging direct practice.
- Introducing the proposals of university students towards activating sports practice.
- Intensifying educational programs in the tribal areas to reduce intolerance.
- The need to prepare the necessary human cadres to manage sports activity.

6. Gamal Al-Din (2017) (13) study entitled "Exposure to Sports Content in Egyptian Press & Its Relationship to the Level of Intolerance Among Egyptian Youth" aimed at achieving a general and key goal of identifying the level of intolerance among Egyptian youth and its relationship with the level of exposure to sports content in the Egyptian newspapers. It was a purposive sample of young people who are exposed to sports content in the Egyptian newspapers consisting of (400) single youth. They were divided based on the divisions of the psychology of growth of the open sample into three groups between (21 to 25, and from 25 to 30, and from 30 to 35), as

the stage of majority begins from (21- 40) years. This study ensured that the sample was distributed equally between males and females, and that the sample included young people from three places between (sea face, tribal face, and capital), divided into three groups of three places to cover the sample of Young Egyptians in all of Egypt. In addition to that, it divided in terms of social status, different functions and different educational levels (educational qualifications) so that the sample includes all different functions and study qualifications to ensure the inclusion of the sample. The research used in her study the survey method.

7. Ibrahim (2017) (4) study entitled "An Analytical study of Certain Social & Psychological Aspects of the phenomenon of Hooliganism" aimed to identify the level of intolerance and personality traits in the research sample as well as identify the differences between the categories of the research sample according to some social variables in intolerance and personal features and the relationship between intolerance and personal features which most contributing to hooliganism. The researcher used the descriptive approach in survey style. The study procedures were carried out during the period of (2014, 2015, 2016). The research was applied to (709) players, coaches, administrators, fans and members of the Ultras. The researcher used three measures of data collection (social aspects scale, psychological characteristics scale (personality traits) and Freiburg list scale of personality, as well as hooliganism scale (researcher design)). The researcher came up with male's superiority over female in (nervousness, aggressiveness, excitability, control and total traits) while female's superiority over male in (depression, calmness, composure, restraint and desist, social side). The superiority of non-members in clubs over members in clubs in (hooliganism, manifestations of hooliganism, spreading of hooliganism, the effect of hooliganism, the total sum of hooliganism, aggressiveness and excitability) while the superiority of members in clubs over non-members of clubs in (causes of hooliganism, reducing of hooliganism, depression).

Commenting on the Reference & Related Studies:

By familiarizing the researcher with these studies, the researcher can clarify the aspects of agreement and differences and the extent of benefit from these studies as follows:

(1) Aspects of Agreement:

- The current study, along with the reference studies, used the descriptive approach.
- Most of the studies used the questionnaire as a data collection tool, which is the tool that the researcher used in the current study.

(2) Aspects of Differences:

- The current study differed with the reference studies in the selection of the research community and sample, as it was applied to students of Imam Abdul Rahman bin Faisal University in Dammam, KSA.
- None of the reference studies dealt with the factors of a social and economic nature affecting the events of acts of hooliganism in sports stadiums in the KSA from students' point of view of Imam Abdul Rahman bin Faisal University in Dammam, which is the focus of the current study.

(3) Extent of Benefit from Reference Studies:

- Determining the scientific method used in the current study.
- Methods for selecting a study population and sample.
- Choosing the appropriate data collection tools for the current study.
- Putting research questions in the light of the study objective.
- Using the appropriate statistical method and coefficients for the current study.
- Discussing and interpreting the results of the current study in light of the findings of those reference studies.

Research Plan & Procedure:

Study Approach:

The descriptive approach (survey studies) was used for its suitability and the nature of the study procedures.

Study Community:

The research community is represented by the students of Imam Abdul Rahman bin Faisal University in Dammam in the scientific and humanitarian track for the academic year 2020/2021.

Study Sample:

The study sample consists of (500) students from Imam Abdul Rahman bin Faisal University in Dammam, who were randomly selected from among the various faculties of the university for the scientific and humanitarian tracks.

Data Collection Tool:

The researcher designed a questionnaire in order to identify the manifestations of hooliganism from students' point of view of Imam

Abdul Rahman bin Faisal University in Dammam. To design the form and scientifically legalize it, the researcher followed this:

1. He made use of the previous scientific studies and references, which are (1, 3, 7, 8, 9, 11, 14), where he developed a number of phrases to collect some data and information related to the subject of the study as a main tool in the research. It included (20) basic phrases for collecting information, Thus, the questionnaire was prepared in its initial form, Annex (2), then the researcher presented the questionnaire in its initial form to (10) experts in the field of sports psychology and sports management, Annex (1), during the period from 22-30/1/2021 in order to identify the validity of the content of the questionnaire through the arbitrators, as well as to identify the appropriateness of the phrases for the questionnaire. Table No. (1) illustrates this:

Table (1)
Frequencies & Percentage of Expert opinions on the Questionnaire's Axes
(N=10)

Phrase	Frequency	Percentage	Phrase	Frequency	Percentage
1	10	100%	11	7	70%
2	8	80%	12	9	90%
3	8	80%	13	8	80%
4	7	70%	14	7	70%
5	7	70%	15	9	90%
6	7	70%	16	10	100%
7	8	80%	17	8	80%
8	7	70%	18	8	80%
9	10	100%	19	10	100%
10	9	90%	20	9	90%

It is clear from Table No. (1) that the percentage of experts' approval of the phrases ranged from (70%) to (100%), and the researcher agreed to this percentage to implement the questionnaire.

Statistical Parameters of the Form:

First: Validity of the Questionnaire

The researcher used the internal consistency validity to calculate the validity coefficient, where the questionnaire was applied to a group of (50) individuals from the research community and from outside its sample, from 7/2/2021 to 15/2/2021, with the aim of identifying: -

- Appropriate formulation of phrases to the level of the sample.
- No ambiguous phrases.
- Calculating the application time of the questionnaire.

The results showed the appropriateness of the wording and the language used, as well as there were no comments appeared suggesting ambiguity with the appropriate time of application of the form for the survey sample. Table No. (2) illustrates this:

Table (2)
Internal Consistency Coefficient of the Questionnaire
Phrases & the Total Sum of the Axis

N = 50

No.	Phrase	No.	Phrase
1	0.792	11	0.654
2	0.865	12	0.818
3	0.841	13	0.968
4	0.825	14	0.733
5	0.784	15	0.669
6	0.735	16	0.852
7	0.688	17	0.951
8	0.856	18	0.786
9	0.765	19	0.845
10	0.628	20	0.835

The tabular value of 't' at the level of 0.05 = 0.444

It is clear from Table No. (2) that all correlation values between the vocabulary belonging to the axis ranged between (0.628 to 0.985), and they are all statistically significant at the (0.05) level, which indicates the consistency of each phrase with the axis to which it belongs, which indicates the validity of the internal consistency of the questionnaire phrases, which indicates that the questionnaire has a high validity coefficient.

Calculation of the Stability Coefficient of the Questionnaire

The researcher used the Test and Re-test T method. to calculate the stability coefficient of the questionnaire. It was applied to (50) individuals from the research community and outside its sample,

during the period from 22/2/2021 until 30/2/2021, then Re-test during the period from 7/3/2021 to 15/3 /2021, with an interval of (7) days. Table No. (3) shows this:

Table (3)
Correlation Coefficient between the 1st Test & 2nd Re-test of
the Questionnaire

N=50

No.	Questionnaire	1 st Test		2 nd Re-test		(t) value
		No.	P	No.	P	
1	Questionnaire	3.37	0.408	3.59	0.393	0.84

The tabular value of (t) at the level of (0.05) = 0.444

It is clear from Table No. (3) that the correlation coefficient between the first and second test of the questionnaire was (0.84), which are statistically significant coefficients at the (0.05) level, which indicates the stability of the questionnaire.

Applying the Questionnaire to the Sample under Study:

The researcher applied the research questionnaire form after its modification and output in its final form, Appendix (2), in the period from 22/3/2021 to 30/3/2021 on the basic research sample consisting of (500) students from Imam Abdul Rahman bin Faisal University in Dammam according to a triple estimation scale (agree – somewhat - disagree) with standard degrees (3 - 2 - 1), and the data were collected, organized, tabulated and statistically processed.

Presentation & Discussion of the Research Results:

Table (4) Frequency & Percentage of Hooliganism Questionnaire in Sports Stadiums from Students' Point of View <i>N = 500</i>								
Phrase	Agree	Percentage	Somewhat	Percentage	Disagree	Percentage	Total Frequency	Total Percentage
1	342	68.40	106	21.2	52	10.4	1290	86.00
2	487	97.40	13	2.6	0	0	1487	99.13
3	432	86.40	39	7.8	29	5.8	1403	93.53
4	326	65.20	121	24.2	53	10.6	1273	84.87
5	312	62.40	142	28.4	46	9.2	1266	84.40

6	234	46.80	206	41.2	60	12	1174	78.27
7	291	58.20	163	32.6	46	9.2	1245	83.00
8	337	67.40	104	20.8	59	11.8	1278	85.20
9	218	43.60	236	47.2	46	9.2	1172	78.29
10	323	64.60	143	28.6	34	6.8	1289	85.93
11	289	57.80	164	32.8	47	9.4	1242	82.80
12	326	65.20	121	24.2	53	10.6	1273	84.87
13	295	59.00	173	34.6	32	6.4	1263	84.20
14	414	82.80	53	10.6	33	6.6	1381	92.07
15	359	71.80	126	25.2	15	3	1344	89.60
16	276	55.20	178	35.6	46	9.2	1230	82.00
17	345	69.00	132	26.4	23	4.6	1322	88.13
18	321	64.20	128	25.6	51	10.2	1270	84.67
19	263	52.60	170	34	67	13.4	1196	79.73
20	430	86.00	47	9.4	23	4.6	1407	93.80

It is clear from Table No. (4) that the percentage of the responses of the study sample ranged between (99.13: 78.27), which indicates the agreement of the study sample in the presence of elements that affect the process of intolerance in sports stadiums for the youth stage.

Where the phrase No. 2, which indicates that "hooliganism is an explicit violation of the norms, traditions and regulations prevailing in stadiums" got a percentage of (99.13) and that the Holy Qur'an forbade fanaticism. One of the forms of hooliganism is the arrogance tainted by ignorance among some hooligan fans who think that they are better than understanding the arts and strategies of the game. Thus, if they imagine that, they give themselves the right to interfere in the technical affairs of the team. This intervention is often characterized by an attempt to impose control, riots, aggression, incite the fans against the administrators and responsible coaches, split the ranks of Muslims, cause strife and unrest among peoples, and resort to a corrupt measure of differentiation among the peoples, which is the measure of play.

While the phrase No. 20, which refers to "the weakness of the administrative bodies in the clubs, the cause of the spread of hooliganism" got a percentage of (92.80), which indicates the existence of an important role for the General Sports Authority in

rejecting hooliganism in Saudi stadiums. This was clarified through the formation of committee whose objectives revolve around holding meetings and workshops, including executive work mechanisms and a number of tracks, including monitoring, action and awareness. Its executive program will begin in partnership between the ministries of Education, Culture, Media, Sports, the Audio-Visual Media Authority, the Radio & Television Authority, and the King Abdulaziz Center for National Dialogue.

While phrase No. 3 which indicates that “bad refereeing is a major reason for the occurrence of hooliganism” got a percentage of (93.53) and this is due to the presence of some refereeing errors in matches that are closely related to the phenomenon of violence. If the referee is hasty in making decisions, he will inevitably cause an uproar and excitement among the players and spectators, especially in crucial and important interviews, because the referee is the judge and master of the situation first and foremost. From one hand, he is the only person who leads the match to the safety shore, where he plays a key role in the success of the matches by using the iron fist from the beginning. From the other hand, he who may cause confusion and charges among the players if he takes any decision other than his position. Furthermore, he is a person who can lead the matches and take the final decision without any hesitation or retreat, and in many cases these decisions are a major reason for provoking individual quarrels that may arise from group quarrels from players and the public. Therefore, the referee must know the sensitivity of the game and act with precision and wisdom to bring these matches to the desired end (sportsmanship above all), as much as he is a successful referee, he plays a major role in the non-occurrence of violence, thus paralleling the role of the security men.

The phrase No. 14, which refers to “the mass gathering may lead to violence and hooliganism in sports stadiums,” got a percentage of (92.07), and this will not be a coincidence, but there will be reasons that provoke the fans into hooliganism, such as (poor performance in arbitration – lack of team winning – players – coaches – motivation excessive media in important matches - some psychological and social causes for fans). Here emerges the role of all parties to the process of hooliganism in stadiums and work to reduce it through sports channels, coaches and players and to emphasize the impartiality of referees in matches in order to upgrade the sports system in the KSA and this is confirmed by the Ministry of Sports and the Olympic Committee in order to reach many Olympic medals for the KSA.

While the phrase No. 15, which refers to “improper organization of matches that may lead to rioting and hooliganism in sports stadiums,” got a percentage of (89.60) and this often leads to hooliganism and violence in sports stadiums. And given the

importance of huge sporting events hosted by sports facilities, they must be protected and secured from risks and the various threats. The security of the facilities includes all the methods, means and procedures that ensure that the threats do not reach the sites affecting the facility and that they do not affect the facility if they arrive through the good organization of matches and important activities in sports stadiums.

Phrase No. 6, which indicates that “the individual’s culture, morals and principles are one of the most important causes of hooliganism in the stadiums” got the lowest percentage of the questionnaire phrases with a percentage of (78.27), which indicates the agreement of the study sample that hooliganism has a direct impact on the behavior, awareness and culture of the individual, family and society in general. Its repercussions and societal dangers appear in fueling sports public opinion and the confrontational quarrels that result, dangerous and demagogic divisions, congestion in the sports system, and transgressions against the rules of social, ethical and religious control such as insults, insults and slander. In addition to the spread of a culture of intellectual exclusion and the dissemination of racist and offensive chants in sports stadiums and abnormal behaviors that may increase from the intensity of hatred. Thus, this thing can threaten the national unity among the people of the same country if its dark circle widens.

Through the previous presentation of the responses of the study sample, the manifestations of hooliganism were identified from students' point of view of Imam Abdulrahman bin Faisal University in Dammam.

In order to answer the second question, which refers to the identification of the most important factors of a social and economic nature affecting the events of acts of hooliganism in Saudi sports stadiums from students' point of view of Imam Abdulrahman bin Faisal University in Dammam, the findings of the current study agreed with the results of the study Dimmock, J. & Grove, J (2005) (17) that the youth found themselves compelled to conform to and embrace the values of the societies in which they live by keeping pace with society and not deviating from what is familiar and prevalent in it. The university youth was forced to belong to a particular club and be intolerant of it, despite the fact that they did not know much about this club or team except its name only.

The results of the study also agreed with the study of Abdel Mohsen (2014) (2), and Khattab (2014) (7) that this result provides us with worrying indicators because most university students have hooliganism and this matter has a danger that is the big thing because these university youth represent an important human

capital, as it is one of the most important pillars on which it depends in the future. Therefore, how can we rely on this pillar when it suffers from intolerance and in any field, especially the sports field. As this field should set an example for the rest of the other social fields in respect and discipline, because following up and watching matches and sports activities is an area for fun, amusement and recreation and not a field for disputes and conflicts. This result can be explained through that hooliganism is an acquired behavior through the process of social learning and through sports models found in the environment and society.

Accordingly, the researcher points out that reducing the phenomenon of hooliganism in sports stadiums is one of the important components in the cultural fabric of any country, especially at the present time, as sport has become one of the important foundations in activating and developing the economy. Today, sports have become equivalent to industrial activities because of their positive impact on supporting the domestic and international economy. Therefore, various governments have worked to deepen this culture by establishing stadiums and halls, where stadiums have become an integral part of the security fabric of the country, especially in recent years, especially after stadiums have become the target of many illegal and unlawful acts such as the phenomenon of hooliganism, aggression and stadium riots by outlaws who want to tamper with the security and vitality of the country, especially in light of the influx of thousands of spectators for matches, specifically matches of an international and regional nature, and this in turn negatively affects the economic returns of countries.

Conclusions:

1. The difference in the technical level of referees from one person to another leads to hooliganism.
2. The sports media, visual or audio, has a major and vital role in the phenomenon of hooliganism.
3. The individual's culture and social upbringing has influence in hooliganism.
4. Poor organization of the management of the entry and exit of the fans leads to hooliganism.
5. Existence of material and human losses in the processes of hooliganism in sports stadiums.
6. Weak public awareness of good sports and sportsmanship.
7. General Sports Authority in the Eastern Region must fully supervise the matches, especially the crucial ones, and hold the clubs and their boards of directors accountable for the phenomenon of hooliganism.

Recommendations:

1. The Ministry of Sports should have a major role in spreading educational values and rejecting hooliganism and violence in all its forms among the fans of the KSA, especially the youth belonging to the various sports clubs.
2. Universities should hold educational seminars for young people to raise awareness of the importance of rejecting hooliganism in sports stadiums and the importance of good sportsmanship.
3. Official bodies and media channels, including visual, audio or print devices, should contribute to the rejection of hooliganism, especially in the aspect of media and newspapers.
4. Eliminating quarrels from newspapers and sports magazines because they lead to negative outcomes that spoil the sports community itself.
5. Adopting purposeful criticism, preventing hooligans from exchanging insults through various media channels, and directing them to serve the club they encourage instead of defending it with truth and falsehood.
6. Strengthening and intensifying the number of security personnel inside sports facilities, while imposing strict penalties on the rioters and perpetrators of riots and hooliganism in a way that limits this dangerous phenomenon that threatens sports.
7. Spreading the culture of tolerance, sportsmanship and handshakes before and after matches, organizing fans by the fans' association for each team, and urging their teams to encourage their teams in a civilized, peaceful way, far from hooliganism and violence.

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