Factors influencing the formation of sports security awareness on the management of sports events

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Introduction and search problem:

Rioting sports fans have become strictly organized forces over the past three decades and have become available on networks using various modern technologies to transmit information from smartphones and the Internet in communication between them, making it difficult to task security, and therefore the violent public plans should be accelerated through the dissemination of sports security awareness in addition to the use of high−tech cameras and cameras and monitoring the movements of fans and monitoring them and speeding up the prevention of violent acts (9 : 37).

"Azep Zahrani" (2005) states that it has become necessary to find preventive security solutions and methods commensurate with all circumstances effectively and professionally to ensure the security and safety of people and property throughout the sports period and here highlights the importance of the media in shaping the security awareness of the public in addition to securing sports stadiums with organized, regular and prior procedures because their absence means chaos (5:85).

In order to manage sports events of a spirited nature, it requires taking the necessary measures for security to control the situation inside and outside the stadium after assessing the situation and possibilities must be distributed according to the sectors of securing entrances and stadiums and separating fans and protecting referees, the press and media, establishing the necessary precautions and working to raise and

develop sports security awareness through seminars and campaigns and involve the citizen and sports fans in maintaining security and stability, based on the saying of citizen security is the basis of security i.e. the citizen Depends on it in achieving security and maintaining the system, as well as removing and removing all the causes that allow the threat to the security of stadiums and people through the evacuation and cleaning of stadiums from all that would be used in violence of sticks and stones and the tight distribution of various security teams and giving them important recommendations and basic social instructions between the media and security officials and crews of teams and referees to identify tasks and responsibilities and strengthen and facilitate the exchange of information between the various interests concerned so that work to spread security awareness among the security Fans (6:77) (13:285).

Sport and its practice are activities that benefit both practitioners, followers or viewers because they are nourishing both the body and the mind and achieve recreation and pleasure, its benefit and impact not only to practitioners, but also to the age groups because it contributes to immunization from destructive ideas and dangerous criminal currents and on that basis has allocated huge budgets to them in order to achieve social security and peace and increased interest in them by official bodies, whether governments and states and even competing in the establishment of enterprises These sports stadiums all contributed to attracting a large and wide audience in all societies and became fans and fans of sports teams go beyond the limits of sports teams, which are represented by achieving viewing, pleasure, sportsmanship, tolerance and acceptance of other opinions and types, increased violent events in stadiums, which affected the management of sports events and competitions in addition to these matters disturb the sports officials and security officials, especially since sports stadiums include different categories of communities, especially young people in addition to important personalities, which

require Greater protection, it can be said that violence is not limited to fans inside stadiums, but also to security outside stadiums, which requires security intervention before, during and after sports matches (3:15).

Through the researcher's knowledge of many previous studies such as the study of Rania Abdel Rahman, 2019(Marwa Mohammed, 2018) (Shahira Foley, 2017) (Hussein Abdel Halim and Ahmed Azmi, 2013) () Inas Mohammed, 2013 (Abdullah Badreddine, 2013) (Awad Salem Al-Nafii, 2004), which pointed out the need to strengthen security efforts by public security officers on the public and the need to activate technological means in securing sports stadiums, Also the need to raise awareness of the rules of the use of force in the dispersal of riots, the lack of the method of confronting the rioting of stadiums by traditional means and increase the size of obstacles to security performance significantly and the weakness of the mechanisms to face the phenomenon in the organization and management of sports competitions.

The researcher also found a dearth in studies that dealt with the factors affecting the formation of sports security awareness on the management of sports events, which invited the researcher to identify the factors affecting the formation of sports security awareness on the management of sports events.

Search goal:

The research aims to identify factors affecting the formation of sports security awareness on the management of sports events.

Search questions:

In light of the objective of the research, the researcher puts the following questions:
1. What are the methods of security treatment in the management of sports events?
2. What are the security measures in the management of sports events?
3. What are the obstacles to the development of security awareness in the management of sports events?

Key terms:

Sports security awareness:

This is a process aimed at focusing attention on security aspects in the sports field so that the individual does not enter the criminal justice system, whether criminal or victim, a "procedural definition."

Sporting events:

These are sports events or competitions according to the type, level and nature of the competition, the level and number of participants, the time available, the potential, material and human resources, and in all cases all methods used to organize sports events aim to identify the winner or winners and arrange the centers "**procedural definition.**"

Search procedures:

Research approach:

The researcher used the descriptive method in the method of "survey studies", because it is suitable for achieving the goal of research and its suitability for the nature of its procedures by describing what is an object and analyzing it and extracting facts from it.

Research community:

The research community represents (experts from faculty members in the field of sports management, members of the boards of directors of sports clubs, senior leaders of the Ministry of Youth and Sports, police elements in the Ministry of Interior specialized in securing sports events, and the researcher selected the sample of research in the random class way, which amounted to (116) one hundred and sixteen individuals, and the following table (1) explains this.

Table (1)

Distribution of the search sample

M	classification	Reconnaissance sample	Base sample
1	Experts	7	25
2	Club board members	12	42
3	Senior Leaders of the Ministry of Youth and Sports	6	23
4	Police officers	5	26
	Total	30	116

Search tools:
First: Analysis of content, records and documents.

Second: The questionnaire:
* Description of the questionnaire:

This questionnaire in its final form consists of (29) words distributed over (3) axes:

1- Security treatment methods in the management of sports events.

2- Security measures in the management of sports events.

3- Obstacles that stand in the way of the development of security awareness in the management of sports events.

Under each axis is a set of phrases, where the individual gives one answer to each of the questionnaire phrases.

* Questionnaire preparation steps:
1 . Reading and briefing:

The researcher has reviewed many studies and references that dealt with the topic of forming sports security awareness on the management of sports events.

2. Determining the objective of the questionnaire:

The objective of the questionnaire was determined and was represented in identifying the factors affecting the formation of sports security awareness on the management of sports events.

3.Identifying the axes of the questionnaire:

After reviewing the studies and scientific research and determining the objective of the questionnaire, the researcher developed a set of axes for the questionnaire and presented it to a group of experts in the field of sports management of (9) nine experts so that the duration of their experience in the field is not less than (10) ten years (Annex 1) in order to express an opinion on the appropriate extent of the topic of research (Annex 2), and table (2) explains this.

Table (2)
Opinions of the experts on the appropriateness of the questionnaire axes (N = 9)

M	Axis	Expert opinion		Percentage
		Agree	I don't agree.	
1	Security treatment methods in the management of sports events	8	1	89%
2	Security measures in the management of sports events	9	-	100%
3	Obstacles to the development of security awareness in the management of sports events	9	-	100%

It is clear from table (2):

The percentage of opinions of the experts on the appropriateness of the questionnaire axes ranged from (89%: 100%), and based on the opinions of the experts, all the topics of the questionnaire were approved in order to obtain a greater percentage of 70% of the opinions of the experts.

4 . Drafting questionnaire phrases:

The researcher developed a set of phrases for each of the axes of the questionnaire and the number of phrases (29) twenty-nine words distributed on the three axes of the questionnaire is as follows:

1 . Security treatment methods in the management of sports events
     and the number of their phrases (11) words

2 . Security measures in the management of sports events
     and the number of their phrases (11) words.

3. Obstacles to the development of security awareness and the number of
     its phrases (7) phrases.

In formulating phrases, the phrase was taken into account to have one specific meaning, to have the language of each phrase correct, to stay away from difficult phrases, and to avoid using words that carry more than one meaning..

5. Preliminary picture of the questionnaire: (Annex 3)

The researcher presented these phrases to a group of experts in the field of sports management of nine experts so that the duration of their experience in the field is not less than (10) ten years (Annex 1) in order to

express an opinion on the appropriateness of the phrases for the research axes (Annex 2).

The phrases that received less than 70% of the expert agreement were deleted and the number of deleted phrases (3) was three, making the number of questionnaire phrases (26) words (Annex 4), and table (3) explains this.

Table (3)
Number of deleted phrases added to the questionnaire

axles	Number of phrases in the initial picture	Number of deleted phrases	Deleted ferry numbers	Number of ferries added	Number of phrases agreed
Security treatment methods	11	2	9/11	-	9
Security measures	11	1	14	-	10
Obstacles to the development of security awareness	7	-		-	7
Total	29	3		–	26

6. Final picture of the questionnaire: (Supplement 4)
The questionnaire settled in its final form at (26) twenty-six words distributed as follows:
1. Security treatment methods in the management of sports events and the number of its phrases (9) nine phrases.
2. Security measures in the management of sports events and the number of its phrases (10) ten words.
3. Obstacles to the development of security awareness and the number of its terms (7) seven phrases.

The researcher wrote the questionnaire in its final form by arranging the phrases according to the axis belonging to it so that the phrases for each of the questionnaire axes are collected.

7 . Correction of the questionnaire:
To correct the questionnaire, the researcher developed a triple estimate balance, and the phrases were corrected as follows OK (3) three degrees, to some extent (2) two degrees, not ok (1) degrees one.

Scientific transactions for a questionnaire:
The researcher calculated the scientific transactions of the questionnaire as follows:

A. honesty:

To calculate the authenticity of the questionnaire, the researcher used the following methods:

(1) Authenticity of the content:

The researcher presented the questionnaire to a group of experts in the field of sports management of (9) nine experts (Annex 1) in order to express an opinion on the appropriateness of the questionnaire in what was developed for it both in terms of the axes and phrases of each axis and the extent to which those phrases are suitable for the axis they represent, and the following table (4) shows the percentage of opinions of experts on the terms of the questionnaire.

Table (4)

Percentage of expert opinions on questionnaire statements (n = 9)

axles	Phrases								
Security treatment methods	Ferry number	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Percentage	100%	89%	89%	89%	78%	89%	89%	100%
	Ferry number	9	10	11					
	Percentage	56%	89%	56%					
Security measures	Ferry number	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	Percentage	78%	78%	56%	78%	89%	89%	78%	78%
	Ferry number	20	21	22					
	Percentage	78%	78%	78%					
Obstacles to the development of security awareness	Ferry number	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	
	Percentage	100%	100	78%	78%	89%	89%	100%	

Table (4) shows:

The percentage of expert opinions on the questionnaire terms ranged from (56%: 100%), and the researcher accepted 70% of expert opinions in responses to the axes and phrases to which they belonged .

(2) Honesty of internal consistency:

To calculate the sincerity of the internal consistency of the questionnaire, the researcher applied it to a sample of (30) thirty members of the research community and not the original sample of the research, the correlation coefficients between the degree of each questionnaire statement and the overall degree of the axis to which it belongs, as well as the correlation factors between the degree of each questionnaire and the grades (5), (6), (6), were calculated. 7) The result is shown respectively.

Table(5)
Correlation factor between the degree of each questionnaire statement
And the degree of the axis belonging to it (N = 30)

axles	Phrases								
Security treatment methods	**Ferry number**	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Link coefficient	0.74	0.71	0.69	0.77	0.80	0.86	0.80	0.86
	Ferry number	9							
	Link coefficient	0.63							
Security measures	**Ferry number**	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	Link coefficient	0.74	0.71	0.69	0.77	0.80	0.86	0.80	0.86
	Ferry number	18	19						
	Link coefficient	0.82	0.84						
Obstacles to the development of security awareness	**Ferry number**	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	
	Link coefficient	0.69	0.91	0.84	0.79	0.77	0.74	0.71	

Table value (r) at indication level (0.05) = 0.361

Table(5) shows the following:

Correlation coefficients ranged from the degree of each questionnaire statement to the axis to which it belonged between (0.63: 0.91), which are statistically function correlation coefficients indicating the sincerity of the internal consistency of the questionnaire.

Table(6)
Correlation factor between the degree of each questionnaire statement
The total score of the questionnaire (n = 30)

axles	Phrases								
Security treatment methods	**Ferry number**	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	**8**
	Link coefficient	**0.58**	**0.71**	**0.67**	**0.66**	**0.58**	**0.58**	**0.71**	0.67
	Ferry number	9							
	Link coefficient	0.78							
Security measures	**Ferry number**	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	Link coefficient	0.67	0.63	0.79	0.68	0.6	0.73	0.5	0.72
	Ferry number	18	19						
	Link coefficient	0.58	0.78						
Obstacles to the development of security awareness	**Ferry number**	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	
	Link coefficient	0.82	0.80	0.77	0.67	0.56	0.63	0.59	

Table value (r) at indication level (0.05) = 0.361

Table(6) shows the following:

Correlations ranged from the degree of each questionnaire statement to the overall score of the questionnaire between (0.56: 0.80), which are statistically function correlations, indicating the sincerity of the internal consistency of the questionnaire.

Table(7)
Correlation factor between the total grades of each axis
The total score of the questionnaire (n = 30)

M	axles	Link coefficient
1	Security treatment methods in the management of sports events	**0.94**
2	Security measures in the management of sports events	**0.93**
3	Obstacles to the development of security awareness	**0.87**

Table value (r) at indication level (0.05) = 0.361

Table(7) shows the following:

Correlation coefficients ranged from the total score of each axis of the questionnaire to the overall score of the questionnaire between (0.87: 0.94), which are statistically function correlation coefficients indicating the internal consistency of the questionnaire.

B . Stability:

To calculate the stability of the questionnaire, the researcher used the half-fragmentation method through the Alpha Labs of Kronbach by applying it to a sample of (30) thirty members of the research community and without the original sample of the research, and the following table (8) explains this.

Table(8)
Half-retail stability transactions using
Alpha coefficient for Kronbach Questionnaire (N = 30)

M	Questionnaire	Link coefficient
1	Security treatment methods in the management of sports events	0.87
2	Security measures in the management of sports events	0.90
3	Obstacles to the development of security awareness	0.91
	Total	0.81

Table value (r) at indication level (0.05) = 0.361

Table(8) shows:

The alpha transactions of Kronbach for questionnaire axes ranged from (0.87: 0.91) to the alpha coefficient of the total score of the questionnaire (0.81), which is a statistically function correlation, indicating the stability of the questionnaire.

Statistical method used:

After collecting and scheduling the data was statistically processed, and to calculate the results of the research, the researcher used the following statistical methods:
. The arithmetic average.
. Pearson's link factor.
. Alpha coefficient for Kronbach.
. The relative weight.
. Average response.
. The limits of trust.

The researcher accepted a level of significance at the level (0.05) and the researcher also used Spss to calculate some statistical transactions.

View, discuss and interpret the results:

The answer to the first question, which states:

‒ **What are the methods of security treatment in the management of sports events?**

Table(9)
Relative weight and average response to sample opinions for first-axis phrases
Security treatment methods in the management of sports events'' (N = 116)

M	Phrases	Response			Relative weight	Average response
		Agree	Kind of	don't agree		
1	Firmness in dealing with trespassers	78	37	1	309	0.89
2	Take the necessary measures to spread the security culture among all groups of the public and work for rapprochement between citizens and security agencies	101	14	1	332	0.95
3	The development of a security department in the organizational structure of the Ministry of Interior to deal with sports events	90	25	1	321	0.92
4	The creation of an independent body under the name of the Sports Safety Authority whose task is to maintain the safety of the public	89	25	2	319	0.92
5	Development of security surveillance cameras with the latest technology of the era in this field and linking them to the central control room	10	6	-	342	0.98
6	Identify emergency exits and explain access to them	103	8	5	330	0.95
7	Develop a blueprint for each stadium that includes all its facilities and use that is available to the stadium insurance device	107	9	-	339	0.97
8	Issuing a smart card to sports fans facilitates the process of managing audiences within sports events	100	14	2	330	0.95
9	The development of integrated and immediate security units in the sports stadiums investigation and implementation	78	25	4	315	0.91
Average relative weight and average response to the axis					2937	0.94
Minimum confidence = 0.58			**maximum confidence = 0.80**			

Table(9) shows:

- The average response rate for the opinions of the study sample in the terms of the first axis "security treatment methods in the management of sports events" ranged from (0.89: 0.98), while the average response to the axis as a whole (0.94).

- The average response to all axis phrases was higher than the maximum confidence limit, indicating that the research sample agreement on security treatment methods in the management of sports events.

Answer to the second question, which states:

-What are the security measures in the management of sports events?

Table(10)

Relative weight and average response to sample opinions for second-axis phrases

Security treatment methods in the management of sports events" (N = 116)

M	Phrases	Response			Relative weight	Average response
		Agree	Kind of	don't agree		
10	Preparing the security forces competent to deal with such acts	110	5	1	341	0.98
11	The plan to secure sports competitions includes civilian security personnel as well as police forces	80	35	1	311	0.89
12	The public is searched before entering the stadium to make sure no contraband is carried	59	42	15	276	0.79
13	Prepare security formations and reserve forces for rapid intervention if necessary	100	11	5	327	0.94
14	An emergency evacuation plan is developed for sports competition insurance forces from the police and civil security	101	12	3	330	0.95
15	All scenarios expected to occur after sports competition are developed	86	26	4	314	0.90
16	The insurance process is evaluated to avoid mistakes and take advantage of them in future competitions	60	25	31	261	0.75
17	There is a specific plan for the exit of technical and administrative bodies, players and referees safely after the end of the sports competition	91	24	1	322	0.93
18	There is a security presence in all exit corridors to follow up on the security situation.	91	22	3	320	0.92
19	Permanent security presence to break up any gatherings after the sports competition	82	33	1	313	0.90
Average relative weight and average response to the axis					3115	0.90
Minimum confidence = 0.58				**maximum confidence = 0.80**		

Table(10) shows:

- The average response rate for the opinions of the study sample in the terms of the second axis "security measures in the management of sports events" ranged from (0.75: 0.98), while the average response to the axis as a whole (0.90).

- The average response to all axis phrases came higher than the maximum confidence limit except the words number (12, 16) came between the minimum and the maximum confidence, indicating the agreement of the search sample on security measures in the management of sports events.

- The answer to the third question, which states:

- What are the obstacles to the development of security awareness in the management of sports events?

Table(11)

Relative weight and average response to sample views for third-axis phrases "Obstacles to the development of security awareness in the management of sports events" (N = 116)

M	Phrases	Response			Relative weight	Average response
		Agree	Kind of	don't agree		
20	The weakness of the security culture in general in most segments of society	92	24	-	324	0.93
21	Lack of sufficient time for security follow-up	108	8	-	340	0.98
22	Lack of role of educational and university curricula in particular in the development of security awareness	79	31	6	305	0.88
23	Lack of youth or social organizations concerned with the security sink	108	7	1	339	0.97
24	Control of other social issues rather than security issues related to sports events	59	24	33	258	0.74
25	The large flow of information prevents careful security follow-up	63	25	28	267	0.77
26	Conflicting visions and security news with each other, which loses its credibility and weakens security awareness	97	19	-	329	0.95
Average relative weight and average response to the axis					2162	0.89
Minimum confidence = 0.58			**maximum confidence = 0.80**			

Table(11) shows:

- The average response rate for the opinions of the study sample in the terms of the third axis "obstacles to the development of security awareness in the management of sports events" ranged from (0.74: 0.98), while the average response to the axis as a whole (0.89).

- The average response to all axis phrases came higher than the maximum confidence limit except the words number (24,25) came between the minimum and the maximum confidence, indicating the agreement of the research sample on the obstacles that stand in the way of the development of security awareness in the management of sports events.

Table(9) shows that the average response to the opinions of the study sample in the terms of the first axis "security treatment methods in the management of sports events" ranged from (0.89: 0.98), while the average response to the axis as a whole (0.94), and the average response to all axis phrases was higher than the maximum confidence, indicating a research sample agreement on security treatment methods in the management of sporting events

The researcher attributes this result to the fact that one of the most important methods of security treatment is firmness in dealing with the transgressors and taking the necessary measures to spread the security culture among all categories of the masses and work on the convergence between citizens and security agencies and the development of a security department in the organizational structure of the Ministry of Interior to deal with sports events and the development of an independent body under the name (Sports Safety Authority) whose task is to maintain the safety of the masses and develop security surveillance cameras with the latest technology of the era in this field and link it to the central control room as well as determine Emergency exits, explanation of access and a blueprint for each stadium that includes all its facilities and use is available to the stadium insurance system.

Issuing a smart card to the fans of sports matches facilitates the process of managing the masses within sports events and the development of integrated and immediate security units in the sports stadiums investigative and executive, as the value of awareness in general and its importance is embodied in its objectives and objectives, it is either a positive awareness that adds to the balance of society a tender

that will raise it and progress and raise it or be negative detracts from its ability and status and destroys or eliminates achievements.

Table 10 shows that the average response to the opinions of the study sample in the terms of the second axis "security measures in the management of sports events" ranged from $(0.75: 0.98)$, while the average response to the axis as a whole $(0.75: 0.98)$, while the average response to the axis as a whole (0.98) $0.90)$, the average response to all axis phrases was higher than the maximum confidence except for the words "$12,16$" which came between the minimum and the upper limit of confidence, indicating the agreement of the search sample on security procedures in the management of events. Sports.

The researcher attributes this result to the importance of applying the security measures represented by preparing the security forces competent to deal with such acts, that the plan to secure sports competitions include civilian security personnel in addition to the police forces and that the public be searched before entering the stadium to make sure that no prohibitions are carried and prepare security formations and reserve forces for rapid intervention when necessary and to develop an emergency evacuation plan to be trained for the forces to ensure sports competition from the police and civil security.

Also, all scenarios expected to occur after the sports competition should be developed and the insurance process should be evaluated to avoid mistakes and benefit from them in the upcoming competitions and the existence of a specific plan for the exit of technical and administrative organs, players and referees safely after the end of the sports competition and be available security presence in all exit corridors to follow up the security situation and a permanent security presence to resolve any gatherings after the sports competition, which was confirmed by the results of the study "**Marwa Mohammed Fathi**" (2018) (62) which was the most important results of the need to develop a strategy It is clear that all

parties to the sports system and those concerned with football are involved and a number of police officers in civilian uniforms were placed among the public in the stands to observe the rioters and saboteurs and intervene immediately to prevent what is happening from them.

The study "**Abdul Halim Mustafa Maher**" (2016) (38) and the most important results were the need to activate technological means in securing sports stadiums, the need to raise awareness of the rules of the use of force in the prevention of riots, the failure of the method of confronting the riots of stadiums by traditional means and increase the volume of security performance constraints significantly and the weakness of the mechanisms to face the phenomenon, and the study "**Abdullah Badreddine**" (2013) (41) and the most important recommendations were to work on the presence of administrative devices and official and informal security devices for the stadium and emergency exits and emergency teams.

Table (11) shows that the average response rate for the opinions of the study sample in the terms of the third axis "obstacles to the development of security awareness in the management of sports events" ranged from (0.74: 0.98), while the average The response to the axis as a whole (0.89), as the average response to all axis phrases came higher than the maximum confidence except the words number (24, 25) came between the minimum and the upper limit of confidence, indicating the agreement of the search sample on Constraints.

The researcher attributes this result to the weakness of the security culture in general among most segments of society and the lack of sufficient time for security follow-up and the absence of the role of educational and university curricula in particular in the development of security awareness and the absence of youth or social organizations dealing with the security sink as well as the control of other social issues more than security issues related to

sports events as well as the large flow of information prevents the security follow-up accurately and conflicting visions and security news with each other, which loses its credibility and weakens awareness Security.

The police forces should assess and identify the risks and damages resulting from public behaviour towards public order, taking into account historical competition between clubs, tracking anticipated violence and determining a method of dealing with each individual act such as: racist behaviour, stadium invasion, problem caused by alcohol use, use of weapons, terrorist threat, political tension, use of banners in hostile or hateful terms, use of fireworks flares, entry without tickets, false tickets and criminal activity (11: 29) .

Conclusions:

In light of the results of the research, the researcher reached the following conclusions:

1- Identifying security treatment methods in the management of sports events where the average response to the opinions of the research sample (0.94).

2- Determining security measures in the management of sports events where the average response to the opinions of the research sample (0.90)

3- Knowing the obstacles that stand in the way of the development of security awareness in the management of sports events, where the average response to the opinions of the research sample (0.89).

Recommendations:

In light of the research results, the researcher recommends:

1- Coordination with specialists in the fields of education to spread security awareness among students and activate the role of prisoners.

2- Taking the necessary measures to spread the security culture among all groups of the masses and work for rapprochement between citizens and security agencies.

3- The need to commit to publishing the guidelines provided by the security authorities through the media for the management of sports events.

4- Raising awareness of the intellectual challenges facing society in general and the field of managing sports events in particular.

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