

Spectators and violence

A **spectator sport** is a [sport](#) that is characterized by the presence of spectators, or watchers, at its competitions. Spectator sports may be [professional sports](#) or [amateur sports](#). They often are distinguished from participant sports, which are more [recreational](#). Most popular sports are both spectator and participant, for example [association football](#), [basketball](#), [cricket](#), [volleyball](#), [golf](#), [rugby](#) and [tennis](#). Less popular sports are mainly participant sports, for example [hunting](#). Spectators may be included all who consume the sports directly from stadium, on t.v. radio, verbal talk etc.

Types of spectators:- 1) contagion , 2) convergent, 3) emergent, 4) value added

Features of spectators; 1) investment of money and time 2) knowledgeable about all aspects of sports, 3) committed spectators, 4) very sensitive to specific sports and their sports heroes 5) involvement to addiction , 6) regular updated spectators, 7) spectators go as per yearly calendar of competition, 8) got despaired as not got expected results of liked sports.

Effect of spectators on dynamic of sports:- 1) improvement in fitness, skills, tactics, 2) changes in rules and tactics of games, 3) yearly calendar of tournaments and times of matches are fixed, 4) increasing of advertisement of products through sports, 5) sponsorship of tournaments, 6) success of leagues, 7) more specialization and professionalism in sports structure, 8) check and balance for social harmony 9) more inclination to indigenous sports.

Spectators and violence

Violence, *Spectator violence* refers to any violent activity that occurs among those attending as sporting event. It can be directed at players, officials or fellow spectators. Types of spectator violence include verbal abuse, the throwing of missiles (such as bottles), property destruction and physical assaults . it is becoming an increasing concern in local communities, sports clubs and police.

Forms of violence :- 1) milling, 2) celebration , 3) hooliganism), 3) anti social leaders, 4) special events, 5) underlying tensions, 6) situational factors , 7) act of sports persons and officials,
key measures to prevent the potential for violence at an event. These include:

1) *promoting events as 'family friendly'*—Such 'high energy' events often use aggressive 'war and enemy' imagery to promote a great battle between teams. To minimise the risk of violence marketing events as 'family friendly' increases the likelihood of attracting a calmer, more diverse crowd less likely to engage in violent or threatening behaviour.

2) *setting a good example*—professional sports people should be mindful of their conduct as role models for young fans. Shaking hands at the conclusion of a match and being conscious of their responses to contentious refereeing decisions are gestures of sportsmanship

3) *providing adequate seating*—ensuring spectators have access to sufficient seating capacity.

4) *reducing alcohol availability.*

5) *behaviour and competency of officials and*

6) *banning unruly spectators*—professional clubs have taken measures to ban spectators from future matches and from sporting grounds due to violent behaviours. This approach reinforces to the community that violent behaviour is unacceptable and will not be tolerated.