

Presenting a Model for Dealing with Vandalism in Sports Environments in Iran

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Abstract

INTRODUCTION: The aim of this research is to provide a model for dealing with vandalism in sports environments in Iran.

METHODS: In this qualitative approach, grounded theory method was used. About 15 people were selected and studied including journalists, experts, sports managers and faculty members in the field of sport and sociology by using purposeful sampling based on the theoretical saturation. The data collected using semi-structured interview and analyzed in three stages of open, central and selective coding through Maxqda-2020 software.

FINDINGS: According to the findings, causal conditions have 3 main categories including cultural and social contexts and psychological fields, and 8 subcategories. The background conditions have 6 main categories such as sense of anomie, improper government performance, weak management, marginalization in the media, feelings of anger and frustration in the spectators and external factors, and 15 subcategories. The intervening conditions also have 4 main categories including managerial and technical factors, political and regulatory factors, legal and team performance and teams' behavior, and 11 subcategories. Also, the strategies include 6 main categories and 18 subcategories, and finally, the consequences include 5 main categories and 14 subcategories.

CONCLUSION: The results show that sports and sports environments have not been as effective as they should be, therefore, sports planners and policy makers must take measures in an expert, codified and continuous manner to control and reduce this phenomenon.

Keywords: Sports vandalism; Qualitative approach; Sports environments; Grounded theory.

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Introduction

Sports is a global event, a modern leisure and also is one of the discussed axes of the field of sociology in the current era. Today sports and physical activities are extremely valuable tools and ways to spend free time, which include the largest part of free time for millions of people around the world (1). Sport as a social phenomenon finds meaning in an interaction. Therefore, sports are closely related to society, culture, tradition, ethnicity and politics (2).

Some researchers are of the opinion that sport is a mirror of the society (3). The relationships of

people in the society are based on certain rules and regulations, if the people of the society are not bound by the regulations and social norms that define their behavior, human activities will stop or become chaotic (4) and social deviations and crisis are raised in the society. Also, sports environments and competitions put athletes and spectators in a situation where the rules, norms and division of common tasks may be easily violated and lead to aggressive and violent confrontations (2) and create disturbances between the relationship between individual and the society.

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Russel (1993) stated that sport is probably the only environment in which violent interpersonal behavior is not only tolerated but also enthusiastically used (5). In addition, Tenenbaum (1997) declared that International Society of Physiology believed the violence of athletes and spectators has become a problem in society (6) and has led to the emergence of the vandalism phenomenon. In general, vandalism is defined as a criminal offense that includes damaging and disfiguring property belonging to other people or public property (7). Garth Esau (2007) has stated that vandalism is an acceptable way for people to express frustration, take revenge, show anger, and create excitement for a boring situation or draw attention to a particular issue (8).

Due to the vandalism in the country, laws have been formulated on how to deal with, but it seems that a serious plan and policy has not been designed or formulated yet to deal with this social problem (9). Sociological schools have considered the cause of human behavior, organizations, structures and social institutions and considered criminal and vandalistic behaviors to be the result of society's structures (10). Sports environments can reduce the possibility of violence and vandalism in society and sports, so to achieve this, appropriate strategies are needed to deal with the vandalism in sports environments. The creation of these strategies is the result of combining two general steps: a) prevention of vandalism, which includes the study of the fields affecting the formation of vandalism in sports environments; b) formulating future strategies to deal with vandalism in sports environments.

In this study, with a qualitative approach and grounded theory method, the authors tried to identify the factors affecting the formation of vandalism in sports environments in Iran. Then,

steps should be taken by creating suitable and future-oriented strategies to deal with this phenomenon in sports environments.

Since public property is often destroyed by spectators, coaches, and athletes in Iran's sports environment. Thus, it was necessary to carry out a qualitative research to analyze the context of vandalism in sports environments, then by presenting a model for dealing with vandalism in sports environments, steps were taken to create social order and health.

Methods

In this qualitative research, the strategy was grounded theory with Strauss and Corbin (2008) approach which was done in 2023. A total of 15 ones including faculty members in the field of sports and sociology and journalists, experts and sports managers who had the necessary knowledge and expertise in the field of aggression, violence and vandalism in Iranian sports were selected and studied. The purposeful sampling method was used and data collection continued until saturation occurred.

In order to collect information, books, magazines, related theses, regulations and related documents and internet sites were used. The characteristics of the sample community are given in Table 1. According to the criteria provided by Cresol and Miller (2000), it was used to ensure validity as described in Table No. 2.

Considering that the reliability of the within-subject agreement method in this research was equal to 75% and more than 60%, the reliability of coding has been confirmed, which can be said that the reliability of the study tool is suitable. All statistical analyzes were performed with Maxqda-2020 software (11).

Table 1. Characteristics of the interviewees

Participant code	Specilty	Job position	Age
P1	Sociology of sports	Faculty member of social sciences	45
P2	Sociology	Faculty member of social sciences	50
P3	Social psychology	Sports expert	66
P4	Sport managment	Faculty member of physical education	60
P5	Physical education	Sport journalist	53
P6	Sociology of sports	Researcher	59
P7	Physical education	Sports club manager	67
P8	Physical education	Sports expert	64
P9	Sociology	Faculty member of social sciences	61
P10	Physical education	Faculty member of social sciences	55
P11	Sociology of sports	Expert & researcher	58
P12	Physical education	Sports club manager	63
P13	Sociology of sports	Faculty member of social sciences	49
P14	Social sciences	Sport journalist	48
P15	Physical education	Sport journalist	40

Table 2. Validity verification methods

Methods	Implemented method in this study
Prolonged engagement	Increased theoretical sensitivity, practical engagement, and communication with participants to evaluate the researcher's perceptions.
Persistent observation	Practical participation of the researcher and presence in the environment of participation and discovery of the details of the participants' experiences.
Re-inspection of data acquisition path	Periodic inspection of the obtained information and codes in order to prevent bias and ensure accuracy by the researcher and a colleague (doctoral student) familiar with the subject under study.
Check with the participants	Checking the information obtained with the help of the research group and surveying the interviewees regarding the results.
Triangulation	Using multiple sources to collect data.
Continuous comparison	Comparing the data obtained from the investigated sources with other sources continuously throughout the research

Table 3. Main categories, subcategories and concepts of the causal conditions of the vandalism in Iran's sports environments

Concepts	Subcategories	Main categories
The structure of values and norms governing society and sports environments/Insulting and humiliating a competitor/ Stereotyped beliefs about the quality of judging/ Anthems and slogans of the fans of the teams/ The nature of not knowing the crime of vandalism/The negative impact of sports patterns in sports environments	Norms and values governing the sports environment	Cultural contexts
Lack of belief in moral values and cultural norms/ Accepting religious beliefs/ Struggle between ethics, customs, values and interests of social groups/Deviations and social anomalies/Long-standing ethnic and tribal hostilities/Sectarianism/ class and religious confrontations/ Feeling of dissatisfaction and worthlessness/ Abnormality/ Destructive methods among people in society	Cultural core values	
Observing vandalism behavior and conflict in school/Unfavorable educational conditions Bad relationship with parents/ Corporal punishment in the family and social environments/Uneducated or illiterate parents/dysfunctional family/Divorce of parents/ History of severe family disputes/low family income/History of addiction in the family/ Criminal history of family members/ Unrestrained parents/Having unrestrained and negligent parents.	Weakness in education Unhealthy family	Social contexts
Anger and hatred towards society/Loss of solidarity between sports and society/False socialization/Participation and belonging to sports groups/Loss of social and cultural identity	Unhealthy society	
Belonging to groups of crooked behavior and vandals/Playmates and peer groups/ Showing off in a group of friends/History of being fired from the workplace/ Associating with criminals	Inappropriate social interactions	Psychological fields
Pull others' leg/ Disruption/ Painting on the door and wall and equipment/ Cursing/Arguing with others and family	Vandalistic spirit Violence and conflict	

Findings

The semantic analysis of vandalism in Iran's sports environments includes conditions that include the nature of the situation, the requirements or the problem that people respond to action, interaction and emotions, and includes from micro to macro level. In this research, the fields of vandalism in sports environments (causal, background and intervening conditions) are set in the following tables based on the results obtained from the interviews, as well as coping strategies and the consequences of these strategies.

Based on the results obtained from the interviews in Table 3, the causal conditions affecting vandalism in sports environments in Iran include three main categories such as: cultural and social contexts and psychological fields and eight subcategories including the norms and values governing the sports environment, cultural core values, weakness in education, unhealthy family, unhealthy society, inappropriate social relations, vandalistic spirit and violence and conflict and 77 concepts.

Table 4. Main categories and concepts of background conditions affecting the emergence of the vandalism in sports environments in Iran

Concepts	Subcategories	Main categories
Lack of public confidence towards the sports decision-making body/Weak mechanisms for establishing social relationships between the spectators and other fans/Weakness in the social control system	Feeling weak in the social system	Sense of anomie
Ignoring spectators' rights/ Spectators' lack of confidence in referees due to the order of the government/ Inappropriate behaviors of athletes from the opposing team	Feeling weak in norms	
Feeling of alienation in society/Feeling of social isolation/ Frustration and inability to achieve individual and social rights/The feeling of oppression and cruelty, the feeling of failure in work and life/ Overcome family and social complexes	Weakness of the link between the individual and society	
Inappropriate and unstable policies to provide some services in sports environments/ Appointment of government managers/ Government planning	Inappropriate policies	Improper performance of the government
Scientific weakness of stadium managers/ Ignoring the expectations of the spectators in sports environments/Ignoring the factors that cause dissatisfaction in stadiums /Creating a security atmosphere/ Executive weakness of sports stadium managers	Poor management of stadiums in the venue of the competition	Weak management
Weakness in providing suitable facilities/Ignoring the fatigue of spectators in sports environments/Weakness in entering and exiting the stadium/ Deterioration of stadiums	Inappropriate service delivery	Marginalization in the media
Expanding of vulgarization (Lumpen) literature and the presentation of content with news values/low-level analysis of news and sports events/News coverage and analysis of games, dealing with the margins	Television	
Provocative news of newspaper and magazines/ Fan favorite press performance	Sports press	
Provocative news of virtual media/Preparation of provocative sports content by fans or opponents of sports teams	Cyberspace	Feeling of anger and frustration in the spectators
Anger resulting from the failure of popular clubs/ failure of the popular team along with the feeling of inferiority/Prevalence of gambling and mental betting in the spectators/ Aggression due to the referee's poor judgment/ Anger due to the referee's mistakes	Anger caused by failure	
Failure to achieve goals and desires/ Mental complexes and suppressed desires/ Lack of satisfaction in work and life/ Individual and collective failures	Frustration and personality disorder	
Negative attitude and behavior of the spectators	Attitude of the spectators	External factors
Feeling of relative deprivation/ Class conflict/ Economic inequality	Economic situation	
Spectators' bias/ History of quarrels between two teams/ Controversial exchanges between two teams	Internal and external conflicts of teams	
Sensitivity of the match/Violence of the game/ inciting the spectators/ Wasting the opponent's time/ Compromises/ Making the result look unfair	Attitude and mutual behavior of teams	

Table 5. Main categories and concepts of effective intervening conditions on the emergence of vandalism

Concepts	Subcategories	Main categories
Projection of behavior and speech by sports managers/Mismanagement in sports clubs/Injustice in management in sports/ Lack of appropriate criminal and legal punishment/Lack of evaluation of managers of clubs and sports environments	Lack of management	Managerial and technical factors
The effect of security systems/ The presence of police forces and their treatment/ Entry and exit systems for spectators and their control	Security atmosphere & system	
Management discrimination for teams/weather conditions/ Calendar of competitions and days of the week/ Ticket sales status	Event management and hosting	
Displacement and mass gathering/ Improper entry and exit spaces for spectators/Improper health and welfare facilities and services/ Improper condition of the spectators	Quality of facilities and services	
Quality of judging/ the existence of organized persons as leaders	Technical factors	Political and regulatory factors
The security and ideological approach of the government in the administration of sports/ Instrumentality of sports in the hands of governmental and governmental institutions/ Governmental nature of sports/ Influence of political groups in sports and sports clubs /Political appointments in sports / Neglecting the selection of merit	Involvement of political groups	
Lack of real cultural and social evaluations by sports agents/Failure to supervise the activities and programs of clubs and sports environments/ Concealment of some crimes by clubs and sports environments	Supervisory weakness	
Lack of clear rules and regulations about management of clubs and sports environments/ Ignoring the work of the legislators regarding crimes in clubs and sports environments /Weakness in the strict implementation of the rules of clubs and sports environments	Legal weakness	Legal factors
Team performance during the season/ Team's position in the table compared to the expected position/Individual performance of players and clubs/ Inference from the wrong judgment of the referee against the favorite team	Performance of arbitration and supervision	Functions and behaviors
Referee performance in game management/ Appearance of the players of the teams/ Unexpected and weak performance of favorite team players during the match	Relative performance of teams	
Behavior of coaches and leaders/ Tension of interviews before the game/ Imitating the behavior of famous athletes/Disappointment of spectators from their favorite teams in getting results	Game atmosphere and events	

According to the results, intervening conditions are formed of four main categories such as management and technical factors, political and regulatory factors, legal factors and functions and behaviors, and 11 subcategories including lack of management, security atmosphere and system, event management and hosting, quality of facilities and services, technical factors, involvement of political groups, supervisory weakness, legal weakness, performance of arbitration and supervision, relative performance of teams and game atmosphere and events and 76 concepts (Table 5).

According to the results obtained from the interviews, effective strategies in dealing with vandalism in sports environments in Iran are formed of six main categories including managerial agent, safety factor, promoting citizenship culture, improvement of recreation

centers, improving the media atmosphere, improving the security atmosphere in sports environments, and 18 subcategories including professional and committed management, legal-moral obligation, competence and specialized qualifications of managers, improving the condition of sports facilities and equipment, improving the quality of facilities and services, improving medical procedures and emergency services, pay attention to information technology, pay attention to safety instructions, pay attention to human engineering factors, promoting safety culture, teaching legal and ethical requirements to spectators and sports staff, compliance with health principles, creating public trust and confidence, anger control training, spectators' participation, increasing the quantity and quality of entertainment centers, mass media, appropriate security system and atmosphere and 196 concepts.

Table 6. Main categories and concepts of effective strategies in dealing with the vandalism in sports environments of Iran

Concepts	Subcategories	Main categories
Training and establishment of modern and up-to-date management procedures in sports clubs and environments/ Increasing the ability of managers to plan in order to create motivation to attend sports events /Planning and developing a policy for the use of sports equipment and facilities/Evaluating, monitoring, controlling the performance and providing feedback of sports facilities /Budgeting and allocating the necessary credits regarding the health of the stadiums/Planning of sports officials to promote moral values in sports environments.	Professional and committed management	Managerial agent
Sense of responsibility and conscientiousness among managers /Legitimacy by managers / Compliance with ethical principles among managers /Suitability of space and sports venues according to the spectators.	Legal-moral obligation	
Experience, knowledge and scientific awareness/Scientific and fundamental education related to sports/Specialized abilities of sports facilities management/ Presence of commitment and professional leadership/Creating the manager's mental and cognitive abilities (event analysis, problem solving, etc.)	Competence and specialized qualifications of managers	
Having suitable and standard equipment/Improving the standards of sports environments/ Improving the hardware condition of sports environments/ Having suitable physical conditions of sports places (atmospheric conditions, light, humidity, noise, etc.) /Quick reconstruction of spaces after destruction/Use of materials and quality equipment to prevent rapid destruction/Use of appropriate technical techniques in the construction of sports facilities.	Improving the condition of sports facilities and equipment	Safety factor
Providing suitable welfare services for fans in sports environments Improving the design quality of sports environments as a principle in preventing vandalism/ Developing macro policies to provide some permanent and intermittent services	Improving the quality of facilities and services	
First aid and emergency services and periodic/ Periodic visits during the activity	Improving medical procedures and emergency services	
Using technology in sports environments and equipment/Using technology in controlling the environment of sports space	Pay attention to information technology	
Standard checklists for evaluation and sports equipment/Regulation of personal protection in the use of sports facilities and equipment/ISO standards in the field of equipment quality and professional health/Disciplinary regulations in sports venues	Pay attention to safety instructions	Promoting citizenship culture
Suitability of sports facilities and equipment with spectators/Suitability of training level and training contents with managers	Pay attention to human engineering factors	
Training and learning of safety rules/Creating a safety reporting system/Believing and prioritizing in safety and attitude about it.	Promoting safety culture	
Teaching legal and ethical requirements to spectators in sports environments /Social and legality responsibility training/ Teaching compliance with ethical principles/Paying attention to education and propaganda about destruction and vandalism/ Training fans to correct anti-social behavior/ Training coaches, players, leaders to control their emotions and the spectators/ Providing skill models for success and preventing athletes' violence/ Athlete's commitment to themselves in order to control aggressive behavior.	Teaching legal and ethical requirements to spectators and sports staff	
Compliance with, personal, public health and environmental hygiene	Compliance with health principles	Promoting citizenship culture
Creating public trust and belief towards the activities of sports managers/Increasing the motivation of public ownership among people in connection with sports spaces/ Adequate attention to responsibility and social commitment in sports and sports environments.	Creating public trust and confidence	
Stress management training to people in the family and schools/Changing and correcting aggressive actions and appropriate behaviors training/Teaching methods of controlling aggression in sports and sports environments.	Anger control training	Improvement of recreation centers
Creating an effective mechanism in the participation of fans in creating order in sports environments /Taking seriously the practical and civil participation of fans in the form of organizations to manage tensions.	Spectators' participation	
Increase of happy carnivals in the country/Increasing places of emotional discharge in the society/ Proper planning to fill free time/ Providing facilities for the use of different classes of sports complexes/ Planning in the way of spending free time according to social groups	Increasing the quantity and quality of entertainment centers	Improving the media atmosphere
Preparation of TV sports programs to convey moral values/Introducing sports models and celebrities to prevent vandalism/Appropriate news coverage and expert analyzes without marginalization/The efforts of the media in strengthening positive norms and the growth of public opinion to preserve sports environments/ Informing about the causes, results of personal and social consequences of vandalism	Mass media	
Increasing appropriate security measures without coercive force in sports environments/Use of police forces under public training (preparedness against dangers) in sports environments	Appropriate security system and atmosphere	Improving the security atmosphere in sports environments

Based on the results obtained from the interviews in Table 7, the consequences in dealing with the vandalism in sports environments in Iran are formed of five main categories such as achieving competent and capable management, social and cultural development, economic development, development of the sports industry, media development and 14 subcategories including scientific and knowledge-oriented

management, deep knowledge of national and international sports affairs, political knowledge and insight and analysis of economic issues, creative and innovative managers, speed of action in decision making, behavioral effects, cultural effects, social effects, moral development, economic effects, sports events, development of sports infrastructure, structural development, and development of news coverage and 150 concepts.

Table 7. Main categories and concepts of consequences in dealing with the phenomenon of vandalism in sports environments of Iran

Concepts	Subcategories	Main categories
Acquaintance with the rules and regulations of the world and legal knowledge in the field of sports/Having knowledge of sports science and sports management and vandalism management	Scientific and knowledge-oriented management	Achieving competent and capable management
Knowledge and awareness of national and international trends/ Deep knowledge and awareness of national and international sports affairs	Deep knowledge of national and international sports affairs	
Knowledge of economic and political crises / Ability to analyze vandalism issues in economic and political crises Using a creative and new solution during the vandalism/Giving importance to intellectual diversity	Political knowledge and insight and analysis of economic issues Creative and innovative managers	
Decisiveness and courage in making decisions and implementing them/ Having agility in decision making/ Timely decision making in critical times/ Not making emotional decisions	Speed of action in decision making	Social and cultural development
Effect on behavioral and moral modeling in sports/ Increasing the productivity of the popular management of sports/ More favorable and normal behavior among the audience	Behavioral effects	
Enriching and expanding healthy leisure time/ Creating and developing professional culture in athletes/Development of the general culture of sports /Promoting anger management in sports environments	Cultural effects	
Promoting the development of sports in families/ reducing social anomalies/Improving people's attitude towards sports environments/ Increasing people's satisfaction with the security of sports environments /Increase of cheerfulness and cheerfulness among the audience/ Increasing the tendency of people to watch matches/ Increasing public supervision of sports organizations/ Increasing the salaries of sports spectators/Reducing conflicts and physical fights	Social effects	Economic development
Development of professional ethics/ spread of clean sports /Encouraging ethical norms in the sports environment by managers/ Promoting the main mission of sports in society	Moral development	
Creating better income through ticket sales and other ways of earning money for sports environments/Increasing the attraction of sponsors in sports/ Creating new and side jobs/Reducing corruption in sports organizations, reducing huge losses on the public budget	Economic effects	
The presence of sports caravans in international events/The presence of competent foreign coaches/Increasing the holding of sports events and hosting major events	Sports events	Development of the sports industry
Change in the development of sports infrastructure/ Prevention of destruction and destruction of infrastructure in sports/ Implementation of new projects and better facilities/ Supplying sports facilities and equipment	Development of sports infrastructure	
Revolution in rules and regulations in the field of sports and sports environments/The entry of more media into this area/Adherence to some actions of international organizations.	Structural development	Media development
Development and expansion of news and media coverage without borders/ Promote the goals of healthy competition in sports	Development of news coverage	

Discussion and Conclusion

In order to provide a model for dealing with the vandalism in Iran's sports environments in this research, data extracted from interviews, qualitative approach and grounded theory, the causal conditions, background conditions, intervention conditions, strategies and

consequences were examined and finally a paradigm model was organized and presented (Figure 1).

The positive and negative social issues and functions of sports, including vandalism as one of the most important issues, have always been the focus of researchers and social science researchers. (12).

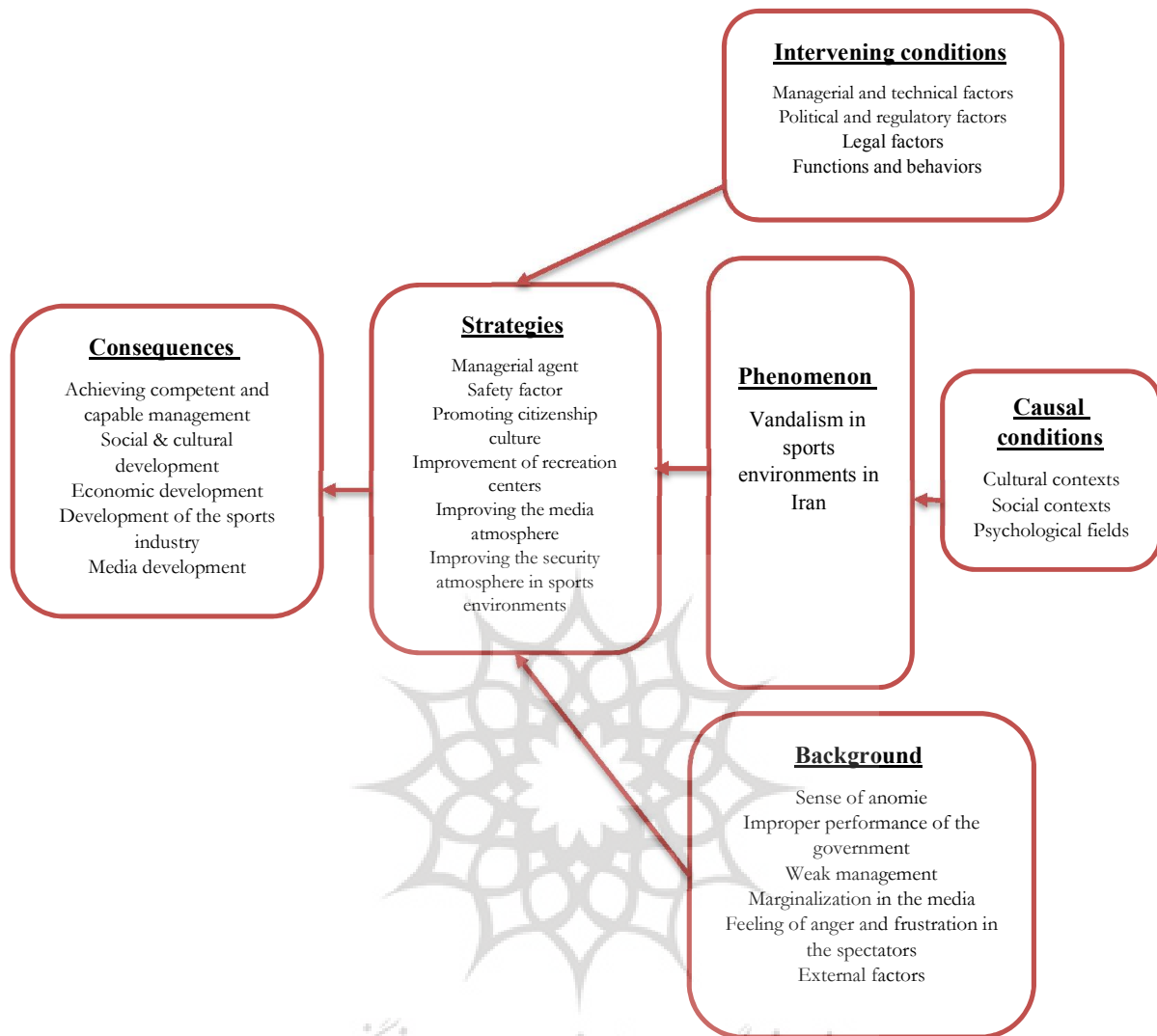


Figure 1. Paradigmatic model of dealing with vandalism in sports environments of Iran

Studying vandalism as one of the most important forms of deviance and misbehavior in sports and also gaining awareness about the factors and its causative factors is necessary (13) because vandalism in sports environments has emerged as a social and cultural harm in the society (14). Therefore, the researchers in this study aim to analyze the contexts of the emergence of the vandalism in sports environments to deal with this issue from the perspective of sports professionals in Iran. The results of the research showed that the causal conditions affecting the sports environment vandalism include three main categories such as cultural and social contexts and psychological

fields, which can have outcomes such as damage to the infrastructure of sports and society, damage to the mission of sports, and cultural and social damage. In fact, due to the results, sports, as a social phenomenon that the majority of people in the society deal with, as well as an effective and well-known field in social culture and behavior, should be effective in reducing violence (12) has not been able to play its role due to reasons such as weakness in education, having unhealthy society and family, and inappropriate social interactions. And instead of creating a healthy environment at the individual, cultural and social level, the opposite of this issue has emerged.

According to sociological schools,

organizations, structures and social and cultural institutions are considered as social realities as the reason for human behavior, therefore, criminal and vandalistic behaviors are considered to be the result of social and cultural structures (10). The perspective of structural functionalism also pays attention to the role of social systems or societies, components, structures or several institutions in the integration, coordination, incompatibility and health of the whole system or society. Therefore, its theoretical model is based on the principle that social institutions can be understood in terms of their essential functions (9). If there is no integration and coordination between the structure of the society and its institutions, the health of the society, the institution of education and the family and the relations within them will be disturbed, which can be seen in the results of this research.

Sports as a social phenomenon, on the one hand, can help the personality dimensions and behavioral patterns of people, reduce and improve mental pressure and prevent nervous tension. On the other hand, it causes the growth and strengthening of the spirit of self-confidence, evacuation of internal knots and suppressed desires, reduction of crime, changing attitudes and also human relationships improvement (15). However, the results showed that the inappropriate social interactions can play a role in explaining misbehavior and vandalism. So that the model of social psychology theories in their explanations of misbehavior and vandalism believe in the mutual process and interaction between the agent of behavior and the state of behavior on the human path (16).

According to the background conditions such sense of anomie, improper performance of the government, weak management was raised by the participants; the concept of sense of anomie and abnormality was identified at both individual and social levels. Anomie at the individual level is a kind of disorder that leads to dissociation and brokenness of people in the society and the standard of their behavior. Anomie at the social level indicates a kind of disorder, disturbance and abnormality in the collective system in which the emotions of the spectators and sports' fans are measured due to the social system. When there is no social balance, people do not have control over their behavior and adapt it to the prescribed criteria, as well as the feeling of collective support and social support. In such a situation, a person or a spectator may engage in abnormal and

vandalistic behavior in the sports environment. Therefore, sometimes anomie at the social level is the result of the conflict and struggle of social rules and the feeling of weakness in the social system, which leads to the emergence of sports vandalism. Durkheim's theory of anomie also refers to disorganization, disorder, disorder, dissociation and abnormality in the collective system (17).

Regarding intervening conditions, categories such as management and technical factors, political and regulatory factors, legal factors and functions and behaviors have been expressed by the participants. In Goldstein's person-environment approach, environmental characteristics (socio-physical) are emphasized. In environmental features, the social ecology aspect includes the environmental monitoring system (inefficient management, environmental disorder, the presence of relevant officials, etc.) and the physical ecology aspect, including the space and location of sports environments, and the density of the audience (the number of people present) and the view of sports spaces and environments (18), can be effective in the emergence of vandalistic behaviors in the sports environment.

However, it is possible to deal with the emergence of vandalistic behaviors in sports environments with expert, appropriate and serious planning and policies such as paying attention to the management factor, safety factor, promoting citizenship culture, improvement of entertainment centers, improving the safety atmosphere in sports environments, and improving the media atmosphere. It also achieved positive results such as competent and capable management in the field of sports, and social, cultural and economic development, development of sports industry and media development.

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Conflict of Interests

The authors declare no conflict of interest.

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