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of the Republic of Srpska**

**Republic of Srpska
Ministry of Internal Affairs
Administration for Police Education**

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Regional experiences and perspectives**

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FOREWORD

The Collection of papers which is the result of international scientific and professional conference on Security and Sports – Regional Experiences and Perspectives, organized in honour of the jubilee, the twenty-five years since the establishment of the Football Association of the Republic of Srpska, is now before the scientific, professional and sports public. Historically, the sport was created a result of the human need that individuals and groups of people nurture and improve their own mental and physical abilities and skills. After that, the sport soon acquired a competitive character, so that today sport has also gained a global economic aspect. However, in addition to the above-mentioned aspects of observation of sports, one cannot ignore the fact that during the entire period of existence of sport, one segment was closely related to sports, that is security in all its forms. Namely, due to many factors, security has always been closely connected with the sport, regardless of how the security is observed – as well as the personal security of the athletes during exercising, as well as the security of the athletes during the competition, as well as the security of the very competition and the competition, as well as the security of the public during the competitions... Also, the fact that the sport, especially lately, has had distinct political reflections, which makes the security aspect of perceiving the sports much more complicated. It should be also added that the sport has now largely overcome the concept it used to have only one century ago, and that it has largely outgrown *the Olympic spirit of sport*, becoming a global worldwide industry having an impact on supranational, national, local and personal levels. Obviously, this is directly reflected on the security. Therefore, the connection between sport and security is understandable, as well as the inevitability and causality of this relationship. However, it can be hardly said that the qualitative segment of sport and security is evident and understandable, especially in the general public, although this relationship is not fully defined for the professional public also. Although the connection between sport and security is not disputed, the fact is that this connection is generally viewed through the safety of the competitors during the competition and through the segment of violence in sport which is a sort of side-effect of modern globalization of sport, athletes and sports competitions. While these are certainly relevant segments of the qualitative connection

between security and sport, other relationships such as the safety of the athletes during training and competition (personal safety), security of specific sports discipline for competition, security of facilities for sports and competition, security of the competition, the security of impact of sports and sports activities at the local and national levels should not be neglected certainly. All of the mentioned above, as well as other segments of this complex interdependence are the essence and content of the connection between security and sport, and they can only together provide an understanding of the interaction which the sport has on safety and vice versa. However, the fact is that both the qualitative and quantitative relationship between security and sport is examined superficially and fragmentarily, which results in the need for a more comprehensive examination of this relationship. In this regard, the Ministry of Internal Affairs, Administration for Police Education, initiated the research project *Security and sport* with the ultimate goal of grasping the essence, content, level of connection, perception, reflection and reach of the relationship between security and sport both generally and individually. In addition to the mentioned above, the goal of the project is to realistically look and analyse the current situation in the Republic of Srpska and Bosnia and Herzegovina, as well as in the countries of the region, and to point out certain guidelines and recommendations necessary for scientific foundation and improvement of this area in the countries of the region. In the end, the universal message of the authors of the papers is *Sport is health, more of fair play in sports, a sport that brings together and a sport of equal opportunities for everyone.*

Editor-in-Chief

Stevo Ivetić, PhD

WELCOME SPEECH

Dear athletes, sports workers, dear friends and associates of the Football Association of the Republic of Srpska, respected participants of the international scientific conference, I congratulate you on the jubilee, twenty-five years of successful work and development of the Football Association of the Republic of Srpska. I am pleased to greet you on behalf of the Football Association of the Republic of Srpska, and thank all those who participated in organization and activities of the realization of the conference on the topic “Security and Sport – Regional Experiences and Perspectives”. I especially thank the scientists – authors of the papers included in the collection who came to our and your Banja Luka from six countries in the region.

In a brief review of the development of the Football Association of the Republic of Srpska, I have to emphasize that it was established on 5 September 1999 in Banja Luka, in the premises of the Banski dvor. We are especially proud of the fact that the Football Association of the Republic of Srpska was established as the first professional sports association in the Republic of Srpska. Today, the Football Association is a respectable sports organization with about 380 clubs and over 25000 registered active footballers. All competitions have been established in men's, women's and futsal leagues. The Football Association of the Republic of Srpska, since 21 September 2002, together with the Football Association of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, has been an internationally recognized association named Football Association of Bosnia and Herzegovina, which is a full member of FIFA and UEFA. The Association consists of seven regional associations within which the municipal associations are formed. Within the football organization, there is the organization of referees with about 1000 members and the organization of coaches with about 600 members. The football association successfully organizes youth selection competitions from the category of pre-pioneers to juniors. We are proud to emphasize that the Football Association of the Republic of Srpska has the organized professional work with representative selections of ages from U-12 to U-21, and these selections participate in many tournaments where they achieve successful sports results. We will also mention international tournaments in Jablonec, Czech Republic, Stevan Nešticki tournament in Novi Sad, matches in Udine, Geneva, Tripolis and Xanthi, Kranj, Koper, Belgrade, etc. It is

necessary to especially emphasize the fact that we have provided a high level of regularity of competitions in all leagues, especially that the unsportsmanlike conduct in our fields is in significant decline.

Once again, I wish a successful conference to you, and successful work and development in the years ahead to the Football Association of the Republic of Srpska.

PRESIDENT OF THE FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION
OF THE REPUBLIC OF SRPSKA

Mile Kovačević

FOOTBALL AS AN ELECTIVE SPORT IN PHYSICAL EDUCATION PROGRAMS IN ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS AS A CONTRIBUTION TO GENERAL SAFETY IN SOCIETY

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Summary: Numerous professional analyzes and observations have indicated for a long time that the needs of children and young people for physical activity are significantly greater than what is offered to them through physical education in elementary and secondary schools. Biological needs of children for the body movement, as well as scientifically proven claim that systematic and regular physical exercise contributes to the development of not only morphological characteristics, motor and functional abilities, but also cognitive and conative characteristics, demand that healthy growth and preparation for life and work in modern society are assured. Therefore, it is necessary to increase the teaching dynamics and number of classes in order to achieve the necessary transformation effects in students. The aim is to improve the health and postural status of students by introducing an elective sport within physical education, and to include as many students as possible in the physical exercise process, which is the strategic goal of individual development as well as the development of society in general. Considering the fact that football is a complex motor activity that is carried out through a number of complex, variable and unpredictable body movements, it represents a synthesis of mental and physical activities and as such it can significantly contribute to the development of a healthy and mature person who could meet the challenges of modern society.

Key words: Election sport, football, Safety

INTRODUCTION

For a long time there has been a belief that only physically and mentally healthy person can fully respond to the demands of modern society, and there is a growing need for body movement and regular physical activity. Unfortunately, modern living conditions, especially in urban areas, multiply

the problem of the hypokinesia of children and young people. Low level of life quality is becoming increasingly common, as is the endangerment of human health. The prognosis that in the future the work will continue to lose the characteristics of muscular work, and that the games will give way to non-muscular activities more often, indicate that it is necessary to make effort to provide sufficient number of teaching classes in physical training in elementary and secondary schools, as irreplaceable activities for the purpose of development of children and youth. We are also witnessing that the expansion of scientific achievements and increasingly sophisticated technological accomplishments require schools to adapt easily and quickly to all life circumstances, in order to prepare children and young people for complex life situations. Therefore, teachers should take advantage of the biological need of children for body movement, as well as the proven scientific evidence that systematic and regular physical activity contributes to the development, not only of morphological characteristics, motor and functional abilities, but also of cognitive abilities and conjectural characteristics. From there, the concept of physical education is based on the ideal of a man who implies good health, harmonious development and maintenance of all qualities and skills, as well as the acquisition of knowledge necessary for life and work in modern society. Findak (2009), indicates that health is not everything, but everything is nothing without health, and that health is not a value given to man once and for all, but it is changed like everything else in time and space, and that if good health is the basis of all human activities, we can directly influence the preservation and improvement of health through physical education, then this educational area is at the same time one of the conditions for the realization of the goals and tasks of the entire educational system. If we have this in mind, we can determine the importance of physical education that we say it represents a systematic, planned and organized process that positively influences the proper psychophysical development of man as a singular being. As such, he also requires studious studies of all of his components, because it is not enough to just organize classes, but it is also necessary to find new ways that will contribute to the solution of certain tasks. It is necessary to change attitudes towards physical education and sports, so that it can be a mean of satisfaction of each individual's physical needs. It is the duty of every educational institution (school) to help the individual as much as possible;

therefore it is necessary that the program contents be directed towards the goal of its general development (increase of his spiritual, mental and physical strength). Considering the fact that the state, on the one hand, prescribes contents and methods in the form of a mandatory curriculum, and on the other hand initiates potential innovations that are in accordance with the determined goals, the possibility of changing the program contents is open. Changes are also initiated by increasing pressures that, in addition to introducing new content, physical education is transformed into sports education. Of course, these pressures cannot be fully met, because teaching plans and programs are prescribed. However, these documents cannot be "eternal", they are subject to change and refinement in accordance with the needs of students and modern living conditions. It is necessary, due to obsolescence, to change not only teaching programs, but also teaching plans. It is understandable that in the changes of program contents, in this case, the subject "Physical Education", the main word should be led by pedagogical science or science from the field of physical culture, whose solutions will secure a high degree of satisfaction for each student. The schedule of teaching content in schools is thematically successively "stringed", the themes are processed one after the other, without repeating, which makes it difficult for students to completely adopt certain program contents. This means that the student teaches certain program content only once during schooling, and it is thought that the introduction of the third class, as a compulsory elective program, would allow students to fully master the basic technique elements of elective sports. Namely, numerous expert analyzes and observations have long been pointing out that the needs for children and young people for physical activity are significantly higher than those they are offered through physical education in elementary and secondary schools. Although empirical research in the field of school physical education indicates that physical education, in the overall number of classes, occupies the third place, however, it is necessary to increase the dynamics of teaching and the higher density of classes in order to achieve the necessary transformation effects among the students. The experience teaches us that the current number of classes is not enough even for an educational minimum, let alone the basic biotic needs of children and young people. Based on experience and analysis of the character and quality of the teaching of physical education, it can be said with certainty that there is a lack of

individual intensity of load that would cause a positive reaction (stimulus) and a change that would be in function of physical development and motor skills of students. Despite the task of the school curriculum, which refers to building the profile of the school as an individual concept and developing of the inner innovation dynamics, there is a possibility of changing the program contents, and therefore the possibility of "deepening" and perfecting students' preferential activities. Given that a large number of children and young people are interested in popular sports, which in their values could be very suitable for the contents of the elective program of physical education and sports at school, it is believed that a football sport could meet these requirements.

Since the physical development of man, in its essence, is a natural process, he is already subject to these natural laws. However, in addition to the natural basis that is transmitted by inheritance, the environment in which a person lives also plays an important role for the physical development of man, that is, a social factor. Therefore, physical development is not only a natural but also a socially conditioned process, which means that it can be acted on it from the outside (Krsmanović, Berković, 1999). Research by Aršavski and associates (according to Krsmanović and Berković, 1999) showed that already at the earliest stage of child development, motor activity plays an extremely important role. On the other hand, however, numerous studies have shown that reduced motor activity negatively reflects especially on developing organisms, and that changes could occur easily, such as pre-pathological conditions, whether in physical or psychological disorders. Insufficient body movement (hypokinesia), very unfavorably reflects not only on motor skills and morphological characteristics, but also on health abilities. As already mentioned, majority of school children are becoming more and more a "sitting generation" every day, and even from a distance do not satisfy the need for natural body movement. Lack of body movement of children and young people also negatively affects the possibility of correct rotation of mental and physical work. Only to meet the natural needs for body movement (Minajev and Šijan, 1989) children aged 9 to 12 years need 12-15 hours of purposeful physical exercise per week. Hence, it is surprising that the fund of physical education classes is reduced to only two classes a week (90 minutes), especially in elementary schools, because it represents an unscientific approach and opposes the basic logic. Later recoupment of

missed in elementary and secondary schools is a desperate attempt to reach the missed, because in that age deformities already acquired are definitive, and corrective exercises can only alleviate the initial symptoms, such as pain in the spinal column and partial correction of functional abilities. The mentioned burden on physical education classes is almost insignificant, it calls into question the justification of the teaching of physical education, and its existence. In this way, children are denied the possibility of timely development and acquiring the necessary motor skills, arts and abilities that are hard to compensate. This is especially due to the fact that the ability to act on the development of certain motor skills is conditioned by the sensitive development of children. As already said, all that is lost in characteristic, sensitive periods of development is transferred to later development periods, which are very difficult to rectify and compensate. Because of that, it is rightfully claimed that the right place and time of general development and the prevention of possible deformities and functional insufficiency is the elementary school, and perhaps preschool age, which is still waiting for a definite expert answer. Thus, if a child is timely involved in the physical exercise process and if he meets the natural need for body movement, in accordance with his abilities, he will easily and more successfully progress in his later, and not only developmental periods.

Therefore, the clearly defined needs of school children and youth, the concept of physical education programs aimed at improving health and postural status, involving as many students as possible in the physical exercise process is a strategic goal of development, not only the individual, but also society in general. That is why the need for the introduction of the third class of physical education, ie the introduction of compulsory elective sport (in this case of football) in primary and secondary schools, is imposed.

FOOTBALL

Football belongs to polystructural acyclic sports which depends on a large number of genotypic and phenotypic factors, technological processes, health status ... It is a game that belongs to the most popular sports not only in our country, but also in the world. Its popularity does not reduce, on the contrary it grows, it is dealt with by over 240 million people in more than 200 countries (Hillis, 1998). This popularity is also supported by an

increasing number of schools involving the youngest football beginners (boys and girls) aged about 3 to 4. The football game is an activity that is characterized by extremely fast and explosive motor skills. Svenson and Drust (2005) point to the intermittent structure of the body movement of footballers with a large number of highly intense activities with and without a ball, which alternate with periods of low intensity. Although the football game is dominated by low-intensity body movements, however, while participating in actions, the intensity grows in high, especially in an immediate contact with an opponent, where maximal and sub-maximal burdens are visible (Reilly, Bangsbo and Franks, 2000). Verhajn (1998), claims that during the match, a player makes between 1400 and 1600 changes in intensity and direction of body movement, indicating that the change of body movement takes place every 3.5 to 4 seconds. Therefore, during the training and the game, the activities are very complex, with no small variability of intensity, so it is believed that a football game can play a significant role in the psychosomatic development of an individual. With proper approach and work, it is possible to develop a solid and healthy personality that can respond to contemporary social challenges. By using quality and pedagogical approach and work with students, it is possible to cause love for football and influence the creation of habits and the need for everyday physical activity. Of course, this is possible with the daily frequency of this activity that would provide each individual with an optimal level of physical and technical capabilities and knowledge. With the optimum adoption of football technique and optimal motor skills, students would be able to fill their spare time with physical activities and thus break the negative tendency of the development of the sitting population. In this way, it is possible for a student to create a habit of moving and daily physical exercise, as a natural need of a man, that is, to help strengthen health and the development of existential and working abilities.

Comparative advantages of football

Football is a phenomenon that involves the whole world, with relatively small material-technical requirements, so it can be played by everyone, regardless of the level of training (Bangsbo, J. 1994). The comparative advantage of the football game, in comparison to many other

forms of sports activities, is also reflected in the fact that, regardless of age and gender, and anatomical, psychological or physiological characteristics, it can serve as an excellent base for other sports. It can be practiced individually and in a group in all spatial and weather conditions. It can also be played by reconvalescent and healthy persons, either as a therapeutic, corrective, or morning exercise. Morning exercise suppresses negative states and contributes to a more comfortable way of life, affects the volume and strength of muscle groups (muscle tone is one of the most important health indicators), maintaining the elasticity of muscle and connective tissue and flexibility, and to a significant extent reducing nerve tension. Realizing the contents of the football game, it is possible to influence not only the development of motor skills, but also the correction and revision of physical deformities, as well as the development of friendship and the socialization of each individual. By perfecting the football game, the abilities of mechanisms that enable rapid adaptation to disorders of the homeostasis are developed, the body is adapted (adjusts its functions) and establishes internal stability. By longer, regular exercise, the organism is simply adapted to complex conditions and becomes resistant to sudden effects. It is therefore justifiable to assume that the ability to rapidly establish an internal harmony in the organism can have a positive effect on the external manifestations of an individual in changing conditions. The manifestation can also be seen in increased emotional stability, motivation (internal and external), self-confidence, boldness, persistence and realism. By developing these abilities it is possible to control the possible occurrence of aggression (an increasingly frequent form of behavior for young people), thus contributing to socially acceptable, security and civilization behaviors. Also, by regularly practicing the football game, young people are socializing, gaining a sense of belonging, are easily adapted to the resulting changes and the reality of the moment, and they acquire a sense of freedom and importance in society. It is noted that almost all children engaged in sports activities intensely and continuously nurture and develop moral norms and ethical behavior. This, above all, is because a football game implies respect, regard, and esteem for the other. It is not based solely on sporting competition, and is not only focused on the development of the body, but also on the development of the mind and the character of both the individual and the whole team. Through a continuous process of training and competition come changes and

amendments to the objectives, so that the ultimate goal is not only victory in a sports competition, but also the development of spiritual values of man, and which are applicable in everyday life. Therefore, it is believed that a football game can contribute not only to the development of a healthy personality, but also to the prevention of various forms of unacceptable behavior in children and young people. Among young people, under the supervision and continuous exercise it is possible to cause a sense of satisfaction, joy, full activation, pleasantness, cheerfulness, and sense of belonging, a complete experience and beauty of body movement, but also encourage the development of the ability to decide independently on the use of leisure time.

By learning and acquiring new motor and theoretical knowledge, because of motivation and preferences of a particular sport, it is possible to intensify the load on class, preventing exacerbation (deterioration) or insufficiency of motor skills as a result of physical inactivity, then the prevention of obesity and sedentary (sitting) lifestyle, and training students for individual physical exercise. Of course, for the realization of these programs, adequate space-material and personnel conditions are also needed. In the absence of these conditions, a satisfactory realization of the program is not possible. However, if the teacher has quality and creativity, and if he, to a sufficient extent, succeeds to interest students in this sports game, then the potential disadvantages can be overcome. Given the fact that the faculties of sport and physical education study a subject that relates to football sport, it is safe to say that there are a significant number of young professionals who can implement such programs. With the latest organization of mentioned faculties, students are given the opportunity of listening the theory and practice of the selected sport, by two years of undergraduate studies and one year of graduate studies, and by that get more information and be able to implement a very demanding program of football game.

Football as a prevention of delinquency, aggression and violence

Some empirical and pragmatic experiences have shown that certain effects of the physical and mental aspect of training can have a positive effect on the behavior of young people. Of course, the key to success is found in a regular and persistent training process. This assumes the existence of a

clearly defined goal that the individual has chosen and which he is striving for. His achievement requires enormous motivation, great will, perseverance and support of the environment. Unfortunately, this is not easy and is not always possible, but in one positive social climate that will stimulate and support it can be achieved.

Past practices and experiences have shown that through a continuous process of training, they successfully eliminate dissatisfaction caused by the inability to satisfy personal urges and wishes. With the planned and targeted program, under the guidance of experts, it is possible to direct certain urges so that their fulfillment is successfully realized, which in time leads to their loss. Through many years of continuous and regular training and competition, the player gradually sees the importance of controlling aggression, especially in the duel with the opponent. In this case, the player is simply forced to control his aggressiveness in order to avoid punishment and thus contribute to a favorable result.

Researchers, who explained the increase of the juvenile delinquency (especially in the adolescent period) by the rapid functioning of glands with internal secretion, found that the vast majority of offenses were due to the "throbbing" of the endocrine system. Misdemeanor arises in a conflict between the intimate nature of an individual and a society, whose rules the individual must adhere to. This is a period when it is very important to direct the energy of young people not only to intellectual work, but also to the reasonable exercise of sports so that they do not go on the path of delinquent behavior. Football sport as a comprehensive sporting activity could positively affect not only psychophysical development, but also the affirmation of the physical personality of young people. Under expert management, it is possible to contribute to alleviating disharmony and gaining useful habits as a way of using leisure time. The balancing of glandular functioning with internal secretion can be established by a regular and continuous training process. In the process of training itself, physiological and physical changes can occur, and in this way a disorder of the homeostasis in the organism. Since the organism has the ability to adapt to the given conditions, it becomes resistant to the mentioned effects and manages to retain functionality and harmony without major difficulties. By establishing the balance of the work of internal organs, there is a stability of the inner environment, which results in a positive influence on the external

manifestation and behavior of the individual. In this way, the prolonged and continuous process of training and competition, the imbalance in the work of the endocrine system is gradually lost, so the adolescent ceases to be the being of the moment, and therefore the outbreaks that were characteristic in the earlier period are absent. In a continuous and sufficiently long period of training, emotions reach the character of conscious and motivated processes and are directed both towards self-analysis and in the direction of social interests. The reality of seeing the image of himself and others is becoming more and more evident, which positively affects the manifestation of the personality of adolescents. By looking at the real picture of oneself and others, individuals are more easily adapted to the environment and new relationships, thus increasing the chances of solving developmental and life problems, as well as in achieving personal potentials and opportunities. By the opportunity to achieve their own needs, independence, privacy, and then the possibility of organizing and using free time by their choice, young people are offered preconditions for achievements and the appropriate place in society.

In eliminating this phenomenon, the elimination of violence, the state has a key role, by its more significant engagement, not only by punitive and repressive measures, but by investing in both school sports and sports in general, and by engaging the most skilled and experienced staff. Furthermore, continuous education of young people is also of great importance for eliminating violence and contributing to security in society. The introduction of ethical codes, the code of sporting behavior, not only children and young people, but also all other participants, and then teaching the athletes about rules of behavior, the teaching of fair play and the reaffirmation of educational values, play a key role in sports. It is believed that the introduction of the elective subject "Football Game" in primary and secondary schools could meet these requirements.

Instead of the conclusion

In order to fulfill this, it is necessary to develop a training program based on the appropriate criteria. The first criterion refers to the objective feasibility of tasks in material conditions, and secondly to the appropriateness of the topics according to the individual's abilities, aligned

with the interests and needs of students. It is, therefore, a training process that, in addition to the generally known health effects, has an educational character. In order that the students would not meaninglessly and as soon as possible run through their short physical and spiritual life, that is, in order to be able to respond to the contemporary challenges of society and to make a commitment to lifelong exercise, they need to master specific motor skills and abilities. They need to adopt very complex and variable structures that will enable them to navigate not only in the football game, but also in complex life situations. Of course, in order to do this, students need to be trained continuously and daily. By everyday training and improvement, especially in situational conditions, not only motor and functional abilities are developed, but also cognitive abilities and cone characteristics.

By perfecting the football game in complex and different training conditions, the individual becomes resistant to external influences and unforeseen situations. Resistance to stressors allows the individual to examine the situational problem realistically and make a decision in a timely fashion. Proper and rapid assessment of a particular situation, recognizing and distinguishing important from less important elements are very important skills in everyday life. It is a very complex process, which takes place at the highest level of cognitive functioning, where a direct analysis of information is carried out, as well as analysis of programming or reprogramming of the motor program in newly created spatial-temporal relations, after which a decision is made on its realization. Although the sport itself is not educative, it is still believed that students who choose a football sport as an electoral program, under expert guidance, will be able to successfully respond to the demands of modern society.

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THE SIGNIFICANCE OF INTELLIGENCE-LED POLICING IN THE CONTROL OF VIOLENT FAN GROUPS

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Abstract: The violence of extreme fan groups is one of the most interesting phenomena of the modern society. The reasons for this lie in the complexity of its structure and manifestations, but also in a series of political, social, economic and cultural factors. In order to combat this highly negative social phenomenon, the police must constantly monitor the current vulnerability assessment, gather and analyse intelligence, make criminalistic predictions, assess and evaluate, and plan possibilities and appropriate time for taking preventive and repressive actions in order to combat violence at sports events. This paper presents the possible sources of police intelligence on the activities of extreme fans, with a special emphasis on police-intelligence process planning, gathering, processing and analysing information, as well as its dissemination to stakeholders.

Key words: violence, fan groups, intelligence-led policing, information.

INTRODUCTION

The high level of organization and violence demonstrated by fan groups, the abuse of scientific knowledge and technologies, and the emergence of new incriminations make this kind of crime very complex. The social response to the violence of extreme fans in our country is based on a repressive threat system that has been abandoned in all modern police services in European countries. Recent research on football hooliganism gives advantage to a balancing approach which means that there is a balance between the prevention and the repression, where priority must be given to preventive measures that guarantee success in reducing violence to a socially acceptable level. (Vodinelic, 1993: 566) It is therefore very important that police should control those persons who are prone to violence at sports events by using intelligence led policing. The main goal of intelligence led

policing is to obtain criminal intelligence information/products which represent: 1. basis for decision making, setting priorities, strategic and operational goals and rational usage of resources in the area of preventing and combating crime; 2. support to the operational police units in the implementation of concrete measures and actions in preventing and combating crime, in our case the violence at sports events.

Collecting police intelligence facts regarding the activities of violent fan groups must be carried out in a planned, systematic, objective, precise manner and by using the prescribed procedures and principles, based on the law. This means that criminal intelligence is always collected depending on the aim that is to be achieved. The approach to the criminality of violence in a sports environment that is based on these principles requires a developed criminal intelligence activity and intelligence-analytical dimension of the police structure (Manojlovic, 2010: 17). Only the information gathered this way can provide a relative possibility of predicting the future activities of violent fan groups, which is important for taking preventive measures. A wide range of sources is available to police officers for gathering information. The type of source and type of information that is sought in most cases will depend on police-intelligence requirements and the needs of the police-intelligence process. However, this should not prevent police officers from gathering and delivering such information for the needs of the police service, which is not contained in the initial request for police-intelligence.

STAGES OF POLICE- INTELLIGENCE PROCESS IN THE CONTROL OF VIOLENCE OF FAN GROUPS

The increasingly frequent conflicts and the rising criminality of extreme fan groups around the globe have led to a review of the existing tried-and-tested police strategic models, but also to creating new ones in order to combat this type of violent crime. The police are obliged to prevent the commission of crimes, and in order to prevent them, they must be informed in advance of their planning. It is therefore necessary that all organizational units of the police work together to combat violence at sports events. It is very important that the police should not deal with one concrete case of violence, but rather with extreme fan violence as a problem that

objectively exists in the society. In controlling the violence of extreme fan groups, a global strategy based on intelligence led policing is necessary. The essence of this strategy implies that the police rise above the tactical processing of an individual case towards the creation and implementation of a set of operational measures instead, with the aim to combat overall violence and criminality at the innermost core of a fan group. The police strategy must focus not on the specific crimes that have been perpetrated, but on those perpetrators who have been marked as the bearers of criminal potential within a particular fan group (Otasevic, 2016: 433). The basis for this type of work is the criminal intelligence process which consists of the following stages: planning stage; gathering of data and information; processing the data and information; analysing the data and information; dissemination of criminal-intelligence information/products.

The planning stage is a process which involves determining the type of information we need, the sources that we will gather the information from, as well as the methods and resources for their gathering. There are two basic approaches to information gathering: general and targeted. The general approach involves the regular activities of all police officers, where a variety of data are gathered through direct observation and having conversations with various categories of persons. A targeted approach means that the police officer directs his activity of gathering information depending on the defined specifics and priorities of the organizational unit to which he belongs. This method of information gathering involves working with operational connections, engaging covert investigators, using surveillance techniques, databases searches and open source intelligence.

Processing the data and information is a stage of police intelligence process which involves controlling the accuracy of the gathered data, collating, structuring and corroborating with other available data and information. During controlling the gathered data in databases, the previously registered data can be detected which may be identical but also contradictory, and they need to be further clarified. By looking for additional information, a clearer picture of persons or events can be obtained, and very often information at a local level can be significant for regional, national and international levels.

A police officer who has obtained certain information is obliged to evaluate the reliability of the source and the accuracy of the information,

according to the 4x4 evaluation system. The evaluation of the level of reliability of the source and accuracy of the information is of importance for the quality of the analysis of the collected data. The source and the information obtained should be evaluated respectively. If a police officer is not sure what level of reliability to assign to the source, or what level of accuracy to assign to the information, it is recommended that he should select a lower level of reliability.

Table 1. 4x4 Evaluation system of source and information
Evaluation of source Evaluation of information

Code	Description	Code	Description
A	Reliable	1	Accuracy not in doubt
B	Usually reliable	2	Known personally to the source
C	Not usually reliable	3	Not known personally to the source
D	Cannot be evaluated	4	Cannot be evaluated

Criminal intelligence analysis is the most complex stage of the police-intelligence process in terms of its procedure and methods, as it combines the data and information collected, structures, evaluates and interprets them on the basis of which relevant conclusions and recommendations are drawn up which are necessary for decision making and defining the way forward. Data analysis is the core of the intelligence system and involves the formation of expert teams for strategic analysis. Together with the analysis, the value of the information obtained is evaluated. Based on the analysis, hypotheses (strategic plane of analysis) and criminalistic versions (for operational purposes) are formed (Simonovic, 2012: 626).

Strategic analysis describes, explains, and predicts criminal events based on causal relationships (etiology and phenomenology of crime), while operational analysis deals with specific criminal events and groups and their interrelations. The results of the operational analysis lead to the preventive measures of the police and efficient solving and proving of the committed crimes.

Strategic hypotheses and operational versions are double checked, and reports and suggestions are made which are significant for the practice of suppressing the violence of extreme fan groups. The scope of the analysis

and its general credibility depend on the quantity and accuracy of the information provided and the skills of analysts.

The possibility of further usage of the data depend on the content of the data itself: whether it will be the starting point for the filing of crime processing, whether it will be archived for comparison purposes, that is, for supplementation with other data, or will it be the basis for the establishment of crime control. The extent to which it can serve as a basis for planning, or undertaking preventive criminal measures depends on the content of the data. (Krivokapic, Krstic, 1995: 206). For the successful suppression of violence at sports events, regardless of whether the use of preventive or repressive measures are in question, the quality of the analysis of the collected information is of particular importance. A consistent analysis should point to the tendencies in the development of violent crime of fan groups, in order to determine positive and negative factors affecting the effectiveness of the measures aiming to achieve an appropriate and rational distribution of forces. The most complex requirement of the analysis is to point out the conditions and causes that contribute, or condition the violence of extreme fans.

Dissemination of criminal intelligence products is the last stage of the police-intelligence process, which aims to facilitate making appropriate decisions for undertaking further operational activities by the managers of different levels of management.

Good intelligence data allow the police management to have more confidence in the correctness of their own decisions concerning, first of all, risk assessment. In particular, if the operational teams tasked with intelligence work did not find evidence of potential disorders, the police managers will not consider this to be unsuccessful intelligence work, but a precise indicator that the disorder will probably not be induced. Therefore, instead of engaging a large number of policemen, they will engage a smaller number. Intelligence is only trusted if security assessments are repeatedly true (Stott, C., Hoggett, J., Pearson, G, 2012: 388). Such a mode of operation enables operational teams to improve their ability to assess the risk to public peace and order, which in turn allows the reduction of the necessary number of officers involved in these tasks.

The precondition for the efficient functioning of the police is to dispose of complete, accurate, timely information about hooligans, their movement and activities. It is very important to know how many fans will be

at the match, whether they are organized or not, whether they have behaved violently in the past, whether they intend to clash with other fan groups, what is their relationship with the club management, what are the relationships within the group, especially within the core of the fan group; because based on these data, a security assessment (risk assessment) and the planning of deployment of police forces are carried out. The information obtained should be compared with the existing knowledge and databases owned by the police.

Police in Serbia and in other countries of the former SFRY should use the experience of developed European countries and gradually move to the "intelligence-based surveillance system", in which intelligence workers and observers would play an important role (Djurdjevic, N., 2007: 51). The deployment of police, police strategies and police tactics is determined by a dynamic risk assessment. Communication and interaction with fans, quick intervention and gathering of evidence can ensure that the number of police officers securing a sports event is reduced, so that they can be better deployed, ensuring at the same time a festive sports environment. On the other hand, if the police-intelligence activity is not applied properly, there will be no results. The best example is the data given in an English study: "during the World Championship in football held in France, now far back in 1998, of the total number of arrested fans of the English national team, 86% of them are perpetrators of criminal offenses in the field of public peace and order. However, according to the data of the Ministry of the Interior, only 35 of the total number of 286 arrested persons were classified into the "V" category - violent fans. Sixteen of them were classified into the B category - the fans, those ready to engage in disorder, and one was classified into the "A" category - those who are considered non-violent fans. The final results indicate that 234 out of 268 English fans were arrested in France, which means 81.8% had not been known to the police until that moment, and therefore were not filed in the police bases"(Garland and Rowe, 2000: 42). The above data give new restrictions to the police-intelligence model as the basic method in controlling violence in sports both in the developed and much richer countries and the countries created by the disintegration of the former SFRY.

INTELLIGENCE SOURCES

On the basis of existing knowledge, the police must clearly determine the circle of persons who have influence within the fan group and which may be interesting in the future. Everything must be known about such individuals, which means that we must know and have their extracts from criminal and operational records, photos, information about their movement and social activities, money spending, contacts with other members of that same fan group both in the place they live and outside it, information about cars and phones they use, their activities on social networks, which means—it is necessary to collect all the information essential for further operational work.

There are numerous methods of obtaining intelligence about hooligans. The basis for the method of police-intelligence work are the intelligence sources. The quality of the gathered intelligence depends on the quality of the source. They can be given by uniformed police officers, police officers of the crime investigation department, and organizers of a sports event, citizens whose jobs require contact with different categories of persons (employees at coffee shops, night bars, restaurants, petrol station attendants, car washers, night watchers, etc.), informants, police officers infiltrated into fan clubs, persons deprived of liberty. Databases and modern information technologies available to the police, media, the Internet and social networks can also be a significant intelligence source.

Uniformed police officers as intelligence source

There is very important intelligence that can be obtained by uniformed police officers employed in police stations. In their work, they come across a wide range of information within their regular duties and tasks of the so-called general information gathering. These are police officers who are constantly in contact with different categories of people and with the best general knowledge of what is happening in a particular region (community policing). There is no doubt that every police officer needs to estimate the number of extreme fans living in the area and to which group they belong, and he needs to estimate it at the local level, for the area he is in charge of (usually the security sector). It is a proactive model of police counteraction

to criminality, aimed at specific "targets", and based on the organization of crime intelligence activity, surveillance, observation of specific criminal groups and individuals for whom there is a reasonable suspicion that they are involved in organized crime (Simonovic, 2012: 20). The purpose of this form of proactive police activity is to collect information on the scope of the criminal activity of extreme fan groups, their internal structure and organization, conflict with other similar groups, links with certain political structures, secret evidence-gathering with the aim of choosing the best moment to deprive them of liberty with the provision of quality evidence.

In order to effectively prevent and combat violence at sports events, timely information exchange among the organizational units specialized in the fight against violence at sports events and other organizational units of the police is important. It is particularly important that there is good cooperation and exchange of information between the National Football Information Center and all other MoI organizational units, especially police stations.

It is known that all police units naturally tend to limit their actions to their own duties and problems. Also, they tend to retain all information for themselves and do not appreciate whether some of them can be useful to other organizational units. However, if the information is requested, they are most likely willing to disclose them and deliver them to other police units. It is therefore important to know where and what type of information can be easily obtained and which organizational unit, given the nature of its work, may have certain information. Likewise, it is necessary to be in friendly relations with the staff of these organizations, which enables the obtaining of information without difficulty. Organizational units that can provide useful intelligence about the activities of extreme fan groups are, above all, the police stations (Otasevic, 2016: 437).

Infiltrated police officer as intelligence source

In addition to the general task of gathering information in the field of criminality, police officers focus their activity on the gathering of information in accordance with the defined specifics and priorities of the organizational unit to which they belong, the so-called 'targeted intelligence gathering'.

One of the possible methods for targeted intelligence gathering on fan groups is through covert operations, or infiltration of police officers into extreme fan groups. The information obtained through this method can be assessed as the highest quality and in every aspect is the most valuable in the police work. This method is most commonly used by the English police. It has certain disadvantages due to which, in a particular situation, it needs to be assessed whether this method should be used or not. Firstly, a good selection of candidates from police forces who are psychologically and physically prepared to participate in this method on a voluntary basis should be made. Any mistake of an infiltrated police officer or someone else from the police could endanger the life of an infiltrated member. Secondly, this method requires special funds because the infiltrated police officer must completely change the way of life in certain situations (his vehicle, fashion style, lifestyle, address). Thirdly, in order to obtain important information, the infiltrated police officer must gain the trust of the fan groups leaders, which is not an easy task at all and it may take a few years - for which police forces often do not have time nowadays (Jankovic, 2010: 142).

The aforementioned method of gathering information implies, above all, the ability of using communication skills with people, but also using analytical skills for the analysis of "open source" (publicly available information in the media, the Internet, social networks, propaganda material) so as to obtain useful operational material on the basis of which the conclusions can be drawn and quality estimates of the activities of the fans and their relation to a specific sports event can be made. This type of operational work implies that a police officer plays the role of an active or a passive observer (observing events as their participant, for example as a participant in some communication, or observing them as a bystander), and in no way take any interventions, especially aggressive actions, towards the members of extreme fan groups. The opinion of many modern police services in Europe is that repression against fans is the work of regular police forces, and that operational work is an "elite" part of police work in the country, and therefore should be dealt with by persons with preferences and capabilities for discrete intelligence gathering and analytical deducing (Fatic, 2010: 153). Their main goal is to obtain information, and not to cause disturbances at the place of action, from which it could clearly be seen that they are interested in specific individuals or events. A quality police officer must gather

information so that "the other party" is not aware that he is interested in such information, and especially that "the other party" is unaware of his effort to obtain it. However, the use of intelligence obtained by operational work is limited due to the fact that police officers entirely focus on groups previously known for violent outbursts, which makes spontaneous cases of violence difficult to predict (Otasevic, 2016: 438).

Spotting system as a source of intelligence

One of the main police methods today for obtaining information about hooligans is to use police officers who are called "spotters" in slang. The "spotting" system has been designed so that every police officer carrying out this activity is connected with a particular sports club. His task is to identify and monitor the hooligans of the particular club, especially when they travel to matches. These officers make close connections with the local clubs, fan groups, and registered hooligans. Such a system was developed in the United Kingdom, where the National Football Intelligence Unit (NFIC) was first established. They are a very important source of information, because they have first-hand information due to direct contact with fans. A "spotter" must possess objectivity and tolerance more than any other police officer. It is a police officer who has specialized knowledge about fans, their habits and customs, information about their identity, especially the identity of risky fans, about the tactics and strategies of fans of certain clubs. His primary task is to collect and deliver relevant intelligence to prevent violence at football matches. The secondary task is that, if violence arises, it provides assistance to police and judicial authorities in identifying suspects and providing evidence against the perpetrators of violence. (Otasevic, 2015: 215).

In addition to the "spotters", mobile liaison officers are also used in Serbia, whose main task is to monitor fans during their visits to the cities in the country and abroad. While preparing for a sports event (especially for fans traveling when their team plays away), these police officers collect information from multiple sources, and in these situations especially they collect information from owners and responsible persons in transport companies providing transport services. The owners and responsible persons at such companies often avoid giving information to the police about

providing transportation services to extreme fans. They avoid co-operation with the police for fear of losing profit, but also for fear of retaliation of extreme groups, who are often known to demolish the means of transport they use for travelling.

The main tasks of a mobile liaison officer are the following:

- forwarding information about fans who are expected to commit some act of violence, and cooperation with local police;
- detection or, if possible, the identification of already known hooligans, including the location of their gathering and accommodation during visits; and
- preventing possible disturbance of public peace and order in places where the fans get together.

Mobile liaison officers must coordinate their activities with a specially formed headquarters for managing the security of a sports event, which is separate from managing regular police forces.

Sports event organizer as intelligence source

The source of intelligence can also be the organizer of a sports event that is obliged to cooperate with the ministry in charge of interior affairs in order to implement measures and orders related to maintenance of public peace and order (Djurđević, 2007: 232). At joint meetings of organizers of sports events and the police, information is exchanged on security issues and on mutually undertaken planned measures, obligations and responsibilities. This information exchange allows the representatives of the organizers and representatives of participants at the sports event to inform the representatives of the police about the plans and the agenda of the event, about the predicted number of attendees, their likely behavior, the place of assembly, the direction of movement of the fan groups, their intentions and the like. The experience of the police shows that this kind of police activity can particularly be of use in the preventive suppression of disturbing the public peace and order and the commission of criminal offenses during the sports event. To sum up, the organizer is obliged to provide the police, as soon as possible, all relevant information about the planned sports event, which can help adequately assess the degree of risk it carries. On the other hand, the representatives of the police inform the representatives of the

conveners and the participants in detail about the goals, tasks and method of police activity towards the participants of the sports event. This includes giving information by the police on time and space restrictions, conditions for registering and holding a public event; with a warning of the duty to comply with the law, and that the illegal conduct of all participants of the event is documented (recorded, or similar), therefore the evidence that could be used in the process of determining their individual responsibility shall be provided (Stevanovic, 2011: 250).

Establishing the cooperation and a trustworthy relationship between the organizer of sports events and the police is a prerequisite for timely exchange of information and a key success factor in eliminating all deviant behavior in sports and around sports. In today's conditions in Serbia and other countries created by the disintegration of the former SFRY, the exchange of intelligence between the sports event organizer and the police may be questioned due to the known fact that, on the one hand, the leaders of the fan groups in our country bear the criminal potential in sports, while on the other hand, at the same time they are members of management boards of sports clubs. These claims have somewhat been supported by the findings of a research carried out in 2012, which analyzed the criminal career of 30 leaders of fan groups and subgroups in Serbia. The results of this research showed that the Ministry of the Interior of the Republic of Serbia filed criminal charges for 279 committed criminal offenses against 30 fan group leaders in the observed period, which means that on average one fan group leader committed 9.3 criminal offenses during the period of 8, 5 years (Simonovic et al. 2014: 112). In our country there is a strong connection between the fan groups leaders and the management boards of the clubs both at the formal and informal level. Some football fans are involved with the sale of football players, they informally influence the club's policy, but they are also members of the management board and other club's bodies. In the observed sample of 30 fan group leaders, four of them were at that moment the members of the management board of football clubs despite the fact that they were registered as perpetrators of a total of 19 criminal offenses (Simonovic et al., 2014: 115).

Persons deprived of liberty as intelligence source

Persons deprived of their liberty also represent significant sources of information. However, these intelligence sources can be fully used only if officers who have conducted a deprivation of liberty or operational analysis submit an adequate report. For these purposes, it is best to use standardized reporting forms, one of which is delivered to a centralized database. There is a standardized form in the MoI of Serbia containing three groups of data:

- basic information about the person (general information, place of residence, education degree, phone numbers he uses, family situation, occupation, employment);
 - information about his fan activity (the club he is supporting, the fan group and the subgroup, the matches he visits, the traveling away for watching matches, operational observations);
 - data on bringing in the person to the police station (date, time, reason, measures taken, data on filed criminal and misdemeanor charges).
- (Otasevic, 2015: 217)

Persons deprived of their liberty are often unwilling to respond to the questions of police officers who have deprived them of their liberty, and even if they decide to give statement, they do not necessarily tell the truth. However, experienced and well-informed police officers can find out something useful even from lies. As a result, the opportunity to talk with extreme fans who are deprived of liberty must never be missed. In case of need, there is always a possibility to use such a person as a witness attrials to important persons belonging to that criminal milieu. From a criminalistic point of view, making a false statement is of great importance for establishing the truth. Basically, a false statement is better than none. The false statement helps a criminologist as it stands halfway to the truth. A false tastement can be oppugned and represents a bypass road to the truth (Simonovic, 2012: 198).

Modern technology as intelligence source

Modern technologies are also a very important part of the police fight against hooliganism. All major stadiums in Europe are covered by video surveillance, thanks to which hooligans, fan group leaders and any illegal

acts of fans can be identified. More efficient supervision forced the hooligans to satisfy their need for violence by meeting up with their rivals in unusual places far beyond sports facilities.

All major stadiums in Europe have police control rooms for monitoring the surroundings of the stadium, as well as the situation on the stands. The closed-circuit television system has become a part of football to the extent that one report of the Home Office states that "football fans are probably accustomed to being surveilled by the cameras more than any other social group" (Misic, 2010: 145). These measures usually include monitoring the departure, movement (transfer) and the arrival of potentially violent fans to the venue of a sports event, in order to prevent bringing in tools suitable for violence, as well as the conflict of opposing fan groups. These measures are taken by the police at the venues where extreme fans are expected to come, as well as on the routes of their arrival at the sports event and departure from it. (Otasevic, 2016: 443)

Databases as intelligence source

A very important source of information can be criminal records and databases. They usually contain records of all persons involved in violence at sports events. The goals of forming such databases are to improve the information capacities of the police, to modernize them and to increase their usefulness through facilitated access, exploitation and exchange of information about sports clubs and extreme fans, through the creation of efficient and operational record-keeping on clubs and fans, which should be a prerequisite for a proactive approach in preventing hooliganism.

Currently, in the global criminal theory and practice there is a rule that for the implementation of a police-analytical computer data search for the purposes of carrying out criminal investigations using various software tools, one of the most important methods are data collection and processing. The basic characteristics of these data, from the criminal-analytical aspect, are the following: their quality and their completeness, accuracy, correctness and updatedness (Manojlovic, 2008: 274-275).

A well-designed database with high-quality software is a very important resource, and for its complete exploitation it is necessary that it should be handled by trained analysts. High-quality searches often result in

data and information that are not visible, and could be key to further taking police measures and actions. The main prerequisite for the operational database on football hooligans is to enter information after their verification by the competent manager. All data and information entered in the database must then be classified into levels, and the entry itself must be done through the prescribed forms, in which the fields that have to be filled in in order to access the next step of the application are indicated in advance. This prevents the integrity of the application from being violated and subsequently completing the missing data. When entering data, special attention is paid to avoiding the input of the same data and information through multiple forms, which is most often solved when designing the database.

The information contained in such databases should have certain security protection that is achieved through: 1. confidentiality, meaning that only authorized personnel can have access to information; 2. integrity, which ensures that only authorized personnel can modify information; 3. availability, meaning that authorized personnel can have access to information whenever it is necessary.

When the collected information is entered into the police analytical database, the next step towards their protection is the use of cryptographic methods, most frequently by using a code or a key. The classic security system based on a password used by the analyst has proved insufficient to preserve the security of the police analytical process and research. There are two basic reasons for the security protection of police-analytical data: the first is the protection against early and unauthorized disclosure to both authorized and unauthorized persons, and the other reason is to prevent the destruction of data, not only by external persons, but also by authorized persons to whom data are available. The rule is that a police analyst should work with data in their original form, both in places and in moments when he is sure that they are not available to uninvited persons (Otasevic, 2016: 445).

CONCLUSION

There is no doubt that nowadays police intelligence represents a key element in controlling illegal activities in sports and around sports, especially violence, but also in all other forms of crime and organized groups of fans.

Like in the European Union and elsewhere in the world, police organizations undertake intelligence led policing as a model which: enables the understanding of an ever more complex and dynamic criminal environment, helps to define work priorities, provides the adequate allocation of resources, but also allows for prediction of future criminal trends, which is a qualitative shift in relation to reactive models of police action.

The exchange of information, intelligence and evidence is a prerequisite for improving security. Timely access to relevant and objective intelligence is a key element in the overall prevention of violence in sports, but also for the preparation of police units for their use before, during and after the end of a high-risk sports event; as well as for the prevention, detection and proving of criminal offenses. Improving the cooperation among all stakeholders in a sports event, defining legal frameworks and establishing technical capabilities, especially databases on extreme fan groups - are a prerequisite for success. However, in the end, it should be said that the use of intelligence obtained by operational work is limited due to the fact that police officers entirely focus on groups previously known for violent outbursts, which makes spontaneous cases of violence difficult to predict.

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IS THE HEALTH OF ATHLETES, ESPECIALLY OF CHILDREN, PROTECTED ENOUGH IN SPORTS?

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Abstract: It is certainly the health of athletes in general, including children athletes, to all who make decisions in sport and to the State at various levels, in the forefront. This is also clear from the old phrase: *MENS SANA IN CORPORE SANO*, which is often used. The problem is that there is a clear difference between calling on phrases and concrete, effective action, that is the difference between being and essence. The hypothesis that research needs to verify is that the athlete's health as an object of protection has no priority that deserves and loses the battle with other protected facilities, primarily with non-doping competitions, whereby legal certainty and the rule of law as general legal principles become too small, almost irrelevant, and not many principles of European *acquis communautaire*, from equality before law to fairness, are respected. The aim of the research is to check whether the hypothesis is correct and, if it is, to offer improvements. The usual methods of scientific research, and in particular the inductive and deductive methods, comparative and historical methods and descriptive methods were used.

The conclusion is that the health of athletes, especially of children, is not nearly on the necessary level of protection, while the level of protection is proportional to the available resources in a particular sport, to a higher level of competition in general and to a higher age of competitors, but preferably the situation would have to be significantly different, regardless of sport and club and level of competition, with maximum priority for children, i.e. those who cannot care for their own interests as adults.

Key words: athletes, children, health, safety, legal framework

INTRODUCTION

Great pleasure in presenting this co-author work (which refers to the legal aspect of protecting the health of athletes, especially child athletes) at such a large and important conference should immediately be emphasized together with several key points for the purposes of clarification. The first of

these points is that the threat to health in general (including athletes as well as child athletes) and the threat to safety is a very serious safety problem .

Although the paper deals with the protection of athletes' health in general (and a large number of athletes are children), children who objectively deserve if not higher than at least the same level of protection as adult athletes are the main focus. Since the basic hypothesis is that the athlete health is not sufficiently protected, and if this is correct, then the health of the child athlete is also endangered. In addition to defending this basic hypothesis, the paper aims to determine the basic lines of such health threats, and how to improve the situation, making the distinction between the measures which require material resources which are often not available and those measures which can be taken without large material investments. This is especially important distinction for the countries that are objectively classified among those that are not rich according to material criteria (from GDP), and unfortunately all or almost all of the countries in the region fall into that group. Of course, by nature, it is clear that we deal with the legal framework of the protection of athlete health, and this framework is only a part of the general framework of health protection. The law and the legal system themselves can have both positive and negative effect, but certainly they are not even at the best option sufficient for conclusion that that health is (sufficiently) protected.

This paper deals primarily with the situation in the Croatian sport, but with regard to historical and other elements, it is more than clear that all conclusions concerning Croatian sport can appropriately apply to other countries in the surrounding area. Furthermore, given that both sport and health are global phenomena, and regardless of formal memberships in various international associations, it is also necessary to look at the world situation, in order to finally come up with the best possible proposals for the future, as well as the norm *de lege ferenda*.

The usual methods of scientific research, and in particular the inductive and deductive methods, comparative and historical methods and descriptive methods were used in this paper.

We would like to reemphasise that a situation in the Croatian sport was a starting point, especially (although not exclusively) based on our own experience in Croatian tennis and without the existence (or at least without any knowledge) of any indicators that would indicate that the situation

outside tennis is significantly different (better or worse) than in tennis. Within the mentioned, however our priority is the base (meaning clubs and lower levels of competition), because it is clear by the very nature of things that, for example, Hajduk and Dinamo in football and Borna Ćorić and Marin Čilić in tennis have top medical teams that work both preventively and after something happens, but it does not mean anything, for example, for third football league or tennis players competing in club competitions to 10 years of age, who are struggling with the purchase of basic accessories for the game. A contrario, if everything is fine in these lowest categories, there can be no problems in the higher ones.

GENERAL NOTES

First of all we would like to point out that this paper is already *prima facie* atypical because it has relatively small number of citations and footnotes, but that's just because of the nature of things. Namely, one part of the facts we mention fall into the so-called notorious ones so they should not be proven, nor should they be further explained (for example, the fact that medical examinations of athletes, and also of child athletes, are paid, and as a rule, directly by athletes or their parents, and that is a big problem for them). Secondly, the sad fact of sports law in the Republic of Croatia, and in our humble opinion, also much wider, is one almost unbelievable (and quantitatively) and certainly unacceptable poverty of scientific and professional works in the area of sports law, which substantially complicates (among other things, because of the unusually small possibility of quoting other authors and works) usually very necessary and useful both polemics and discussion of opposing or only different attitudes. This poverty (which we hope will become history in the near future, to which this conference positively contributes) can be explained by different arguments, but the truth is, as usually, somewhere in the middle. The key point is, however, that (regardless of reasons) the tradition of sports law absolutely (still) does not exist, every scientific work is to a significant extent (at least as far as national law and practice of the same from the surrounding area) “sentenced” to go over “*ab ovo*“, at the world level (which should be a role model) a legal framework and practice that are significantly objectionable are created (let’s remember the racist incident of the former owner of the NBA Los Angeles

Clippers, the suspension of the Russian Athletics Federation and very selective approval of the individual athletes to perform individually and not as a part of the Russian athletics team, the manipulation directed by European football federation with the right of performance of the famous football goalkeeper Thibaut Courtois, on loan from Chelsea to Atletico FC in their mutual encounter in the semi-finals of the Champions League, this year (2017) shameful incidents made by Ilie Nastase, one of the world's leading tennis officials, who used to be number one in the world ATP ranking since the same is kept in a modern way – one incident was sexist during the FED Cup meeting Romania – United Kingdom where he was part of the Romanian selectro, another is racist on the pregnancy and future child of the world best tennis player Serena Williams, stubborn refusal of the use of objective aids – machines as help to referees in football, refusal even consideration whether the reaction of Valentino Rossi, as one of the biggest motorcyclist ever, during the race at the end of the season 2016 had any element of guilt or was only a reflex that he could not even control or direct – Rossi was punished and someone else became a world champion, somehow as if the law and legal rules did not exist, the fact that at the athletic world championships in London in 2017 the best Serbian long jumper lost a medal and remained in the fourth instead of the first place only because her start number separated from her a shirt and left a mark in the sand - we can generally accept that a jersey is a part of the athletes, but not in the way that we repeat that as “geese into fog” to whom the arguments serve nothing - (the athlete did not put that number on her own, she did not buy it, she could not even refuse it, but at the same time 100% that number did not even contribute to the jump or could it - isn't it reasonable to consider that the jump was correct ?).

For incomprehensible (an in our opinion unacceptable) reasons, instead of an open, expert and scientific discussion, the scope of what is treated as "sacred cow" is not just created but also broadened, and it is blasphemous to ask anything, not to mention criticize (somehow, the fight against doping takes very important place in this group). Yet (although we do not have all data at our disposal) maybe so far an unrecorded case in athletics that occurred at 2017 World Championship in London whose main participant was Isaac Makwala (Botswana) could be singled out as a positive example. Namely, due to alleged infection, because of which he and other

people from the same hotel were instructed to be in isolation, he was forbidden to run 400 meters race (where he was among the favourites) but the quarantine period expired between the first round of 200 meters qualifications and semi-finals. He was allowed to run in a solo time trial and since he was better without any difficulties than the last person who qualified, he was allowed to run in the semi-finals (regardless of objective difficulties with number of tracks and number of groups and his desire not to damage anyone) and later in the finals he was sixth. The only thing that is surprising and casts doubt on the equality before the law is how the same people on the same competition did not show such "elasticity" in legal interpretation towards Ivana Španović (she could at least share the gold medal, which would still be a concession to the athlete who jumped significantly shorter than her and is still an official world champion now).

Taking into consideration everything aforementioned we are sure that the health protection of athletes (whose career lasts for a very short time in comparison to other professions) must be one of the priorities, and if the children are concerned it must be even more emphasised. Unfortunately, in practice that's not even close to truth and we will attempt to explain that as a phenomenon, focusing primarily on children who should not be less protected, and if someone should be more protected those are certainly children.

DEFINITION AND ANALYSIS OF PROBLEM – PRESENTATION OF THE ESSENCE OF THE PAPER

IN GENERAL

Everyone, really everyone who ever participated in sports knows what is relation between two familiar and at the same time confronted principles like. Both of them are related to the great name of the founder of modern Olympic Games (Pierre de Coubertin). The first one is IT IS IMPORTANT TO PARTICIPATE OR PRAECIPUE EST INTERESSE - VINCERE NON EST. The other one is the one to which almost everyone adheres to or attempts to adhere to in modern sports and it is CITIUS ALTIUS FORTIUS (faster-higher-stronger) and it is acknowledged as the Olympic motto. Of course there are few winners, of course there are few top

athletes too (in comparison to the number of athletes in general) but still everyone aspires towards better and better results and that is why sport advances but it also HAS significant "crosses" such as doping to which many (let's hope the number is decreasing) resort in order to achieve as good results as possible. That struggle to achieve as better result as possible will probably be changed by nobody ever, and countries themselves support that by rewarding e.g. the medal winners and not those who, regardless of reason, failed in achieving that. If, by any chance, things were different, if to participate was truly the most important, many phenomena that now seem to always accompany sport (professionalism, doping...) would probably have a far smaller impact. Exactly in this context not enough care of the athletes' health is taken which is always less important than the result.

It is necessary to define key definitions, from athletes, through child to health in order to observe them within the context of sport.

Legal definition of athletes in Croatian law is given in the Law on Sport whose Article 6 paragraph 1 reads:

Female or male athlete (hereinafter: the athlete), within the meaning of this Law, is a person who prepares for or participates in sports competitions:

- as a member of legal person performing sports activity of participating in sports competitions,
- as a person performing independent sports activity of participating in sports competitions.

The quoted legal definition appears to be quite precise, however if LOS is viewed as a whole then it is very clear that the meaning is much wider than the one we get from the *prima facie*. Namely, in Article 18 of the very same Law among sports activities recreation was stated. Paragraph 1 of that Article reads:

(1) Within the meaning of this Law sports activities are:

- participating in sport competition,
- sports preparation,
- recreational sports,
- sports training,
- organising and conducting sports competition and
- management and maintenance of sports building.

It is necessary to make a research on if the real meaning of an athlete is limited only to those who are preparing for competition and competing. In our opinion it is necessary (in accordance with target interpretation which is absolute priority in *acquis*, and for the great part through research so called *ratio legis*, we rightly and justifiably consider, used to be applied in the former country) to treat people who do recreational sports and anyone who does sports in general as athletes.

UN Convention on the Rights of the Child defines child as "human being below the age of 18 years unless under the law applicable to the child, majority is attained earlier." World Health Organisation defined health as a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely absence of disease or infirmity. Those are worldwide accepted terms that should be accepted as such, unless another definition could be found in the national legislation, which is in principle possible, but in the time of globalisation it is not realistic and its acceptance is certainly questionable. Concerning the Croatian legislation, there are no such deviations at the moment.

Putting terms of health and child within the common context of sport, it is clear that the ideal situation is one in which sport helps everyone, even children, to be as healthy as possible. That is in some way revival of the principle *MENS SANA IN CORPORE SANO*. We are completely confident that the concept of health should be interpreted broadly and extensively, in a way that the threat to health and the condition that appears afterwards, even after termination of practising sport are contrary to sports. In terms of the sports law it is necessary to examine whether such legal framework encourages the achievement of that goal or not.

IN CONCRETO

We are sure that protection in every sense (including legal) has to include literally everything, which means figuratively from those at the bottom of the imaginary pyramid of athlete and all the way to "those who have climbed Mount Olympus" (there are certainly holders of Olympic and world medals, winners of the Grand Slam tournaments, it is unthinkable not to list motorists and motorcyclists there, although they do not have classical world championships nor Olympics, and also the golf players, etc.).

Chronologically analysing the health protection issue, we should start from the moment of so called recruitment of athlete, from the first contact of child with the sport until the end of career, but also later, if there are consequences caused during career. The beginning will sometimes be in kindergarten (preschool) age, sometimes not till the child starts school. It is true that there are so called general medical examinations for children in general (regardless of sport), but we believe that one does not need to be a doctor, not even an expert to conclude that the examination that aims to determine whether the child is able to go to kindergarten or to school and the examination that aims to determine whether the child is able to practice sports are not the same thing. That other medical examination, examination for the sports that is most often called preventive examination, is performed only if the child is registered for competition, but it is usually for months (sometimes for years, for example in tennis it is quite common that the child first goes to a tennis school for at least three semesters) after the beginning of practising sport for which it is not required neither in theory nor in practice. Preventive examination, when it comes on line, is regulated by the Sports Law, Article 49-50 which read (and none of the many novels dealt with those articles, which should mean that they are really good “determined”):

Article 49

- (1) A person whose general medical fitness, and when prescribed so, special medical fitness, has not been determined at least six months before the sports competition or event may not participate in sport competition or sport event.
- (2) General and special medical fitness will be determined by physician with appropriate education in sports medicine, appointed by the presidency of sports association of the county, municipality or city. Exceptionally, in a case when there is no a physician of such a profile, determination of special medical fitness shall be determined by specialist of occupational medicine.
- (3) The costs of determination of medical fitness of athletes shall be born by adequate sport association or athlete that performs independent activity.

Article 50

- (1) Athlete and other participant in performance of sport activity may not be engaged in training (preparation), sport competition or sport event, if the competent physician determines medical incompetence or the risk of deterioration in state of health.

(2) Athletes and other participants in sport activities may not be given, nor can they take inadmissible stimulants, or apply procedures that are contrary to the rules of the Croatian Olympic Committee and International Olympic Committee. Athletes and other participants in sport activities shall allow doping control.

It is quite clear that the cited legal provisions prescribe that medical fitness is as a condition for competition only, but not for preparation (training), because for the preparation it is prescribed only that the athlete cannot be forced, which are two different categories, especially because the athlete will often (lead by short-term goal of sports success) neglect his/her health. If it is about the child athlete, than it is even more important not to leave all to the will of the child and its parents (in the practice it is almost always only one of them, and there are no rules in case of collision of will of two parents) because it is about general or public, and not just individual interest. This means that the legal framework is bad because it does not take into account the circumstances. However, there is also a problem in the part which is good. It is a good thing that adequate education for the physician in sports medicine is required (although it would be even better if that was written more precisely, education can also be a weekend course, it's not that there are no such experiences) but the bad thing is that there is no systematic practice that would focus on the really educated physicians who would be able to distinguish the needs not only of different sports, but also the level and condition within the same sport (e.g. even on the largest tennis tournaments no one is spared from playing outdoors under the worst conditions and without time limitation, in Grand Slam tournaments men play three sets and the fifth set does not have so called tie break or decisive game or game in which the tennis players serve in turns) with measures that guarantee a lifelong lasting education (things are going so fast that those who are satisfied only with the diploma, after a short time of their passivity, become almost unusable). It is not clear why priority is given to occupational medicine specialists even when it comes to children, when it is completely clear that paediatricians should be in charge for children.

The media are full of praise for the athletes who "bravely" performed despite the presence of illness (we know about the case of Croatian tennis player Mario Ančić, who appeared ill under the number seven on ATP list in Davis cup match between German – Croatia, and he probably consciously

jeopardized his career) or injury, and instead of that the public should condemn such actions and should not send the wrong "signals" to others, especially to children.

There is no doubt that the athletes and other participants in sport activities should not be given, nor they should take inadmissible stimulants, or apply procedures that are contrary to the rules of the Croatian Olympic Committee and International Olympic Committee. It is not undisputed that not knowing the legislation is not an excuse (*ignorantia iuris nocet*) and that is a rule that applies always. However, it is even less disputable that knowing all legislation is not possible (this caused debates whether aforementioned legislation, that was completely logical in Roman law, is acceptable now, when the number of legal provisions is incomparably higher) and it is notorious that many people in sports have serious gaps in their knowledge, when it comes to what is illegal (including failure to act). But, according to our opinion, that is only the tip of the iceberg, at least at the international level. It is not unknown that there is a great interest of many people today (especially competitors) for some people to be prevented from performing on, for example, Olympic Games or some other significant competition. Let us imagine a tennis Grand Slam tournament (e.g. Wimbledon) where the winner, besides the direct prize worth million, gets more through sponsorship bonuses - wouldn't it be logical to expect various diversions that would prevent someone in performing and winning the title and create a space for others in that way? The above can be properly applied and recognized at any level.

If the answer is yes, then it should also exist the system of countermeasures. It is not possible to disregard betting and betting offices, when we investigate someone else's property gain.

Going back on the thing that represents *medias res*, it should be noted who is the one that is the closest to the athlete and from who the athlete objectively expects, *inter alia* the entire care, information and protection and is he objectively competent for conducting of that task. That is the coach and he is the one who should educate the athlete on everything that is necessary, and for example on the list of the prohibited substances (which is constantly changing) and the manners in which those substances can even accidentally enter the organism but also the obligations of providing a sample (as a rule it is urine) if it is asked for and the consequences of refusing it. By preparing

this text, we have conducted a small informal research on a sample of 100 subjects - per 50 coaches and leaders of the clubs in Dalmatia (most of all in Split and that is the area with the absolutely best sports results, from the national to the international - to mention the ones who are or who have been the world's top , Blanka Vlašić in athletics, Mario Ančić, Željko Franulović, Goran Ivanišević, Nikola Pilić, Mirjana Lučić in tennis, Duje Draganja in swimming, Toni Kukoč, Dražen Petrović, Dino Rađa, Dario Šarić in basketball, Ivano Balić in handball, Milivoj Bebić and Sandro Sukno in waterpolo) with only one question - where (web page) the updated news regarded doping in sport are located and how often you visit that page. The answer is completely devastating. Only 10% of the subjects have known about the web page and within that 10% only 10% (the only one person) regularly searches that page on the daily basis. SAPIENTI SAT! When this is so, it is more than clear that regarding doping , athletes and their health are extremely threatened. Following the above, we have also made telephone research among the occupational health medical practitioners (which the Sports Law prioritises if there are no occupational medicine specialists) with the few questions on the specific efforts, abilities and dangers within different sports. The results are also devastating.

At the end, we have only in the example of Split explored how many occupational health medical practitioners there are and how many established and paid and supervised medical teams from the state, county or city there are which will conduct sports medicine at the most possible practical level, from the preventive examinations and further. Medical specialists are exactly 5 and there is not even one team. Therefore, the experts exist but the state is not using them in order it should. Preventive examinations of the athletes are a particular problem. In the experience of my own child from about 18 months ago, we have seen that it costs 100 HRK (my own), lasts for 8 minutes and almost nothing is performed.

It actually means that we have no system and that good care of the child athlete is the result of coincidence and the system is based on the family care and funds and it does not do almost anything. Medical city team would cost nowhere near million HRK annually and if the examinations would be paid then it would not only be free but it would also earn money. The possibilities would be at least double, if the state joined in and exempted the activity of the taxes and contributions. If the e-record is used at the most

(which is somehow still at the beginning) all would be much better and more efficient. And not to forget, the examination would certainly also include psychologist who would help children to understand that defeat is also a part of sport and life, because today that as the system does not exist at all . It is clear that all this would lead to the new employment. The ideal situation is so close to everyone and yet so far. We should ask and persist on one big WHY.

CONCLUSION

Hypothesis which the research should verify is that the health of the athletes as the object of protection does not have the priority which it deserves (it is not sufficiently protected) and the hypothesis is unfortunately confirmed without any doubt. We have established that the legal framework is not sufficiently good, but the practice is even worse. We have established that for this situation there is no justification even in the lack of money.

If we want wellbeing to the sport and athletes, we will protect their health and in that manner help ourselves as well as the state. This in particular means to IMMEDIATELY significantly raise the level of the appropriate norms and practices, what particularly means that the special benefits are very clearly prescribed for those who want to specialize in sports medicine, that the state and counties, cities and municipalities IMMEDIATELY take over the obligation of forming medical teams for the preventive examinations of the athletes and that the provision is consistently implemented, which is not the expense of the athlete (except the professionals) and that, if he pays it himself (i.e. the parent), he must obtain the right to acknowledge it as the payment of the taxes, that as the permanent education is ensured at least one person in the club who will monitor the web page www.antidoping-hzta.hr. on a daily basis and to have some type of verification if he educates the others (the athlete must also have a greater level of his own information) including the sanctions if he does not respect it.

All bad that happened in the field of health of the athletes must serve as the example to the others, that it would not happen the same and that they would not learn from their own experience, which is always the most expensive learning. Thereby, it is nice to notice that the children (as well as

the children athletes) are protected, even in the Constitution of the Republic of Croatia , but we should confess that it is not the operational protection which the children need.

If we act as we suggest, we still have the chance to protect the health of the athletes to a large extent, if it stays as it is then in the largest extent we depend on the crazy luck which we still have (because the number of the serious cases is disproportionately small in comparison with that what is invested and looked after), but if we depend on the luck then it is not the system. Planetary successes in various sports, titles of the world, European and Olympic champions generally only enhance the delusion that we have a good system of protection of athletes' health. UNFORTUNATELY, WE DO NOT HAVE IT!!!

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**POLITICAL ABUSE OF SPORT ON THE SPACE OF THE
FORMER SOCIALIST FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA
AND THE IMPACT OF MILITARYIZATION OF THE
SUPPORTERS CULTURE**

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Abstract: The research presented in this paper refers to the socio-disintegrative role of sport in connection with the breakup of Yugoslavia and the political abuse of sport in the former Yugoslavia and the consequences of militarization fan subcultures in order to achieve political and state-building objectives. In this context, it is possible to perceive the radical transformation of the ideology of brotherhood and unity in the nationalist, which led to violent clashes between themselves athletes, athletes and intermediaries in the sport, a fan group which was a hint of the disintegration of Yugoslavia. The main aim of the paper is to point to the political significance and possibilities of political instrumentalization of sport, with a special emphasis on explaining the negative effects of fan violence caused by nationalism. The objectives of the research are aimed at spreading awareness about the possibility of abuse of sports by politics, prevention of political instrumentalization of sports structures and organizations, fan groups and other intermediaries. The political instrumentation of the fan subculture is the most obvious example of the militarization of sports professionals and organizations on the territory of the former SFRY. The socially-disintegrating role of sport and its political abuse is a direct consequence of the multi-decade political instrumentalization of Yugoslav sport. By the mid-80s of the last century in the areas of sport Yugoslavia had a social-integrative role with the aim of promoting Yugoslav, brotherhood and unity and equality of all nations and nationalities. Since the mid 80s the social role of sport becomes disintegrative. Forms of political instrumentalization of sport before, during and after the breakup of Yugoslavia remained unchanged, or changed their content (from the ideology of "brotherhood and unity" to nationalism, extremism, hatred, intolerance) which led to the militarization of sports structures and organizations and patterns and styles of

behavior. The scientific importance of this work lies in getting to know our scientific community and the wider community with actual results of theoretical and empirical studies, which point to the importance of socio-disintegrative features of sports, political abuse of the 1990s and the consequences of militarization Fan subcultures in order to achieve political Objectives. The social significance is aimed at highlighting the negative effects on the development of ex-Yu sports and promoting strategies that could lead to improvement of the current situation (joint competitions, positive role of the media, demilitarization fan groups in order to strengthen Security at sporting events, games, etc.).

Key words: Sport, SFRY, fans, violence, militarization, political abuse

GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS

In contemporary society, sport is a subject of interest by various scientists. Sociologically, it is very interesting because it has a special role in the lives of people. In addition to sports events, sociologists are also interested in the role of sport in society, identity issues, subcultures and relationships in sports, as well as the behavior of players, fans and all people who are in some way related to a particular sporting event. Interesting is the role of sports in social change, in the (un) satisfaction of the nation and the climate that prevails in a particular area after an important sporting event. According to one of the definitions, sport is, sociologically speaking, a social phenomenon with specific social functions. It is an expression of social needs, and this implies its dependence on society, but also on society from sport. Through sport, a lot learns about society and the state, and vice versa, through the study of society and the state, much learns about sports and their relations. Unlike other physical activities, sport is always characterized by measurability of results, competition, struggle, volunteerism of participants and viewers, and specific socializing. If these elements do not exist, then it is not about sports, entertainment, but about some other activity.

Sport and politics are two non-separated social institutions. The primary role of sports is recreation and fun, but by interfering with politics in sport, it has become a tool used to propagate ideologies, popularized by some parties and party representatives. The relationship between politics and sport can be viewed in two contexts, both positive and negative. Sport can look positively on politics as one of the social frameworks that provides

incentives to the club, players and fans, and appears as a motive for achieving a better result (patriotism, honor, sense of obligation). Sport has an important place in every country because the people identify with the achievements of athletes and victories in which they find a motive to overcome the everyday challenges. That's why sport often gets the dimension in which winning or "love" toward a club is sometimes more important than anything else in life. The negative form of the impact of politics on sport is fueled by local, national and international antagonisms. Apart from the fact that sport became a political tool, groups of people of the same worldview began to exploit it, so extremist movements with their ideologies can often be found in sports stadiums, bringing racism and xenophobia, nationalism, vandalism, hooliganism, violence in general, and sports competitions become places of ethnic, cultural and religious conflicts.

POLITICAL ABUSE OF SPORTS ON THE SPACE OF THE FORMER YUGOSLAVIA

Observing social transition as a complex network of social changes in all aspects of social life, it is indispensable to compare and change in the sphere of sports in post-socialist societies in transition in relation to the developed system of sport at global level, especially after the end of the Cold War and major structural changes in the early 1990s, The 20th century. If the transition in post-socialist societies is seen as the need to abandon the collective values of the unsuccessful global project of socialism towards the value of liberal democracy, then it becomes apparent that the sports social subsystem has remained untransformed and underdeveloped, and at the same time an indicator of unsuccessfully implemented transformations. In most transition countries, which have not yet reached the social standards necessary for European integration, sport has not achieved the role it has to play in societies of liberal democracy and market economy despite the fact that it has become part of European and international politics in the field of sports.

Sport competitions in transition countries, especially those formed from earlier multinational federations, represent unsuccessful copies of earlier competitive systems, but on much lower bases of mobilization of sports, organization, ethnic relations, and eventually economic positions. It can be said that the interruption of the war operations and armed conflicts

that took place in the early 1990s, and which was internationally guaranteed, would in the second half of the 1990s certainly lead to the normalization of relations between football and basketball. Basketball, then all other sports, and most among football fans. And this is primarily in the footsteps of depoliticizing football, and so indirectly to the depoliticization of the fans. This meant above all that it would be realistic to expect the political instrumentalization of sports and football instrumentalisation of politics to end. Political instrumentalisation will essentially change dramatically in its scope and in its intensity, and the former, by tendency, the ultimate and permanent political instrumentation, will now turn into limited and favorable ones. This should mean that it will disappear or at least at least reduce the socio-systemic pressure of politicization of football. In fact, it could be expected that the ruling social system and the political regime will no longer be under the former pressures, and seek this emotionally heated political mobilization to achieve its strategic political goals both in the sphere of sports and in the sphere of football. It could be expect that the time has come when the success in sports will be basically just or at least a primary sporting success. It was also expected that all previous reasons would be overthrown that the ruling social system and its political regime continue to pursue total control over all areas of social life.

It is obvious that these expectations were not fully confirmed in the social system. On the contrary, strong politicization of sports as well as its political instrumentation remained at work. The ending of armed conflicts and the establishment of peace did not in themselves mean the final departure from a severe and deep global social crisis, but only its continuation, now in the midst of a transitional crisis. We can say that there has not been a general normalization of social life, without which it is useless to expect the normalization of football and basketball fans. This is valid for Croatia, especially for Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia, Montenegro, Macedonia, and other transition countries in the region and the world.

In the second half of the 1990s, politics in this area was conceived and basically used as a pretext of the previous war only by other means. The political division of society on the basis of a "friend / enemy" continues as a social division that comes before and beyond all other divisions, and the mainstream of politics continued to make people become politically engaged only to the extent that they become and remain Aware of their enemies and

politically act accordingly. The spread of political apathy in a massive scale, reflected in high percentages of non-participation of citizens in elections, reduced the possibility of direct political mobilization on a purely political basis, and thus the occasional politicization is achieved on seemingly non-political and pre-political grounds. This is valid for the use of public spaces for political gatherings and for expressing political views, but it is obvious that the traditional political scene does not satisfy, and other, seemingly non-political content is activated here for the political purposes (Thompson Concerts in Hratska or Baje Mali Knindza in Serbia and Bosnia and Herzegovina), in which, in certain segments of the mass media, participants spread and strengthen nationalism. Nationalistic political strategies and the instrumentalization of fan groups have not become a thing of the past but are still very much present within the mainstream of politics and culture both in Croatia and in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia and many other countries. In this and that framework, there was no change in soccer and football fans from politicization to their complete depolitization. Changes that will come first and foremost in football and fans, traditional club, local and regional antagonisms and rivalries are only now being heard.

This change in Croatia was seen at the level of club football, as part of the Croatian football championship, in a sign of a reversal of the suppression of the ruling politics in its systemic and regime HDZ system to disputing the same policy, which radically deteriorated before the past century. And this means in the sign of further politicization of the fans, but now within the political and ideological ground of some other political currents, because, as we know, the fans were the best breeders and promoters of political attitudes and ideas. At the level of international club meetings, this was seen as a sign of national political homogenization and mobilization in meetings between Croatian and Serbian clubs. On such occasions, the politicization of football and fans was in general a sign of politics as mere continuation of the war, but also as a symbol of football as a war. What was repeated at the level of the national team's games, with the use of symbolic symbols on the level of recognizable party signs (for example, the hand on chests when playing the anthem). Football fans worked on almost the same waves where the main means of public information were made, and television only confirmed once again that in this region there is no distance

and an objective medium, because it only transfers the image, in part, what really happens in the playground and in During the meeting.

As for the changes in Bosnia and Herzegovina, these changes were even more pronounced. The initial politicization of football and sports in B & H originally took place primarily in the direction of breaking B & H as a multicultural society and in a sign of division by national foundations. Such a politicized sport, primarily football, should have shown that co-existence in BiH is neither in sport, nor in football, it is not normal and can not survive and survive. Sport was actually politicized to show that multicultural society is an artificial and pathological creation. Today, in the post-Dayton era, after 22 years, sports and athletes in B & H should serve in extremely opposite political purposes, should serve the social normalization of B & H, not only as a multicultural and multinational society, but primarily as an international society. This is so that at the level of everyday life it is confirmed in the fact that the co-existence of Bosniaks, Serbs and Croats is possible and that it is primarily normal, both in all areas of life, as well as in sports. And this implies that football and basketball play and take place not only in the encounters and competitions of nationally clean and homogeneous clubs, but also through clubs and teams that are also nationally mixed. Sport and football should have an integrated social function. Fanning in BiH is more than in other countries burdened by political and ethnic relations and conflicts. The stadium often resembles a mirror in which the entire society is reflected. We can see that the attitude towards the state of BiH is also transposed to the attitude towards the national team. For the national team of B & H, Bosniaks are mostly cheered, while Serbs and Croats are more interested in the success of Serbia and Croatia. Most fan conflicts have their political and ethnic backgrounds, and in the last few years the situation has culminated again. There is more and more interruption of matches, conflicts between fan groups, the emergence of historical characters and symbols that drive masses, fans of violent patterns and behavioral styles, etc.

Football and football fans in the SFR Yugoslavia experienced their full politicization and political instrumentalization in the service of the main nationalist political power, but in two opposing ways. This was seen in the symbolically distinct attitude of the fan groups towards the hymn "Hey Slavs" and revealed two ideological commitments within the main nationalist current in politics. Those were those who symbolically identified

themselves with the hymn "Hey Slavs" and those who dimmically identified themselves with the anthem of "God's justice". This politicization has led to the emergence of its new form, for example, In Belgrade, a mass gathering and a gathering of Yugoslav athletes were held, which achieved some great victory in international competitions, and this tradition continues to exist today. As Serbia has greatly undergone great success in other areas of social life, the sporting successes have served to compensate for the frustrations caused by a series of failures. Political instrumentalisation experienced its maximum renewal and culmination during the NATO attack on FR Yugoslavia with a combination of prominent nationalism and patriotism. After withdrawing the army and police from Kosovo, the sign of politicization of football and fans continues to be a sign of nationalism as the main political power. Then, football becomes an important area in which the final crisis of the then regime is publicly manifest. This crisis represented a difficult and almost irreversible crisis of Yugoslav club and representative football, and especially the crisis of football management. Football becomes a social sphere in which, as a rule, defeats and in which a social decline is reflected.

The start of the new, 21st century, brought another change in football, especially among football fans. Politics of football and fans first went through a line of national divisions and oppositions. All traditional interclip, local and regional sports antagonisms and rivalries are either national or hide behind nationally colored antagonisms. Now is the time for the renewal and revival of traditional football antagonisms and the rivalry of inter-club, local and regional nature, although stadiums and football matches remain the scene where true fanatic aggression and violence erupts. The hatred of the fan groups and their violent actions become their first football neighbors. This was seen in Croatia in a renewed fan rivalry between Dinamo fans and Hajduk fans and in the geographical confrontation between Zagreb and Split. In Belgrade this is happening in a traditional way in intensifying traditional conflicts between "Delija" and "Grobari". And we have an example of the recent conflicts and the division of one and the same group into two parts, and this happened with the fans of Partizan, where the smaller group "Zabranjeni" singled out the main group "Alkatraz". It would not be anything strange that these two groups were not confronted and even there were murders. One club that is fanning two groups of violent fans is in a big

problem, how to arrange it to be a fair play. It could be assumed that there is only a kind of "normalization" in the game, if it can be called fan behavior, because finally, the fan groups returned to natural traditional inter-club, local and regional antagonisms, that is, to assume that politics emerged from fan groups, and society, sports and fans normalized. However, this conclusion is too fast and not very valid. It seems that there has been a weakening of the politization or crushing of its partial, but not the final policy exit from football. The examples of the conflicts between "Delija" and "Grobari", as well as the city of Mostar with its Muslim and Croat clubs and so on, are testament to this. But perhaps one of the worst and most drastic illustrations in the world we live in is the song that even female fans in Zenica: "Hey Serbian, you are cursed because Sarajevo did not burn", but also some radical, extreme, nationalistic fans of Borac, who on the match with some teams from the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina scandal: "Knife, wire, Srebrenica". This is not good, it transforms stadiums into modern concentration camps where instigated and institutionalized violence is present.

MILITARYIZATION OF THE ROOTER CULTURE IN SFRJ AND ITS CONSEQUENCES

Nationalism is one of the most recognizable ideologies in the modern world. "The problem of nationalism is present today in many countries. Its appearance has created many problems that have affected the onset of war in some countries where socialism has failed. It is most characteristic (it continues to manifest itself) in the territory of the former Yugoslavia, because the concepts of patriotism and nationalism are mixed. With the emergence of nationalism, it is important to emphasize the emergence of nations. The nation is a historically formed stable community of people, formed on the basis of common language, territory, economic life, etc. It was created on the basis of the social division of labor in the epoch of capitalism and it is the basis of the political abilities of one nation. Nationalism is manifested in sports, and most often in communities that contain a multinational structure. His appearance in sports is conditioned by the character of the social system, that is, the nature of political relations, but also the responsibility of the authorities. The holders of nationalism in sport can be certain institutions and organizations of political life, then individuals,

social groups, certain sub-cultures, members of club administration and others. Based on the above examples, we can see that this does not necessarily have to be an undemocratic political structure, as the main political parties that started the war and who started and the disintegration of the former SFRY had a prefix "democratic" in themselves. Sports and politics are crossed over the level that represents sport as a factor of national prestige and foreign policy. Sport in the function of local and prestige represents a kind of social mechanism of social affirmation of certain parts of society and of certain social environments. Nationalism is transmitted to all branches of sports, even to top-level competitive and professional sports. It is mostly present in the sports audience, that is, fans who are mostly connected to football and basketball, but also other sports.

Before the crisis and the disintegration of Yugoslavia, and the outbreak of war conflicts in some of its parts, the most fanatical Yugoslav fans, and especially football, belong to the most radical form of fans-hooligans. They, as well as other European fan groups, have begun their violent behavior since the 1970s, attracting public attention, being shown by English and French fans. By their reputation, our fans choose provocative names, gather around the warrior leaders, come to the games equipped with various winding equipment and even more for the fight. There was spatial expansion in our support scene. Football fans, following the trends of European fans in the 1990s, but still today, expanded territorially, and it became a characteristic feature of only two or three cities and two or three clubs, competing in almost all cities with league clubs. Nowadays, we can say that every club, even the "smallest" has its own fans who cheer him and visit him constantly. Aggression and violence became the main values of the fan groups. They crossed out of occasional gurgling, somehow clapping, kicking in the fist and in the worst case of fights between individuals who started, into real group rapes and collisions between groups, not rarely with the intent to harass, hurt, wound, beat him, and eventually kill . It is exactly this expansion that has led to the increase in the number of fan groups with their own identity and profile. The fan groups have become a mass social phenomenon for several years. This form of fans quickly moved from the small fan groups, active when it comes to some great games, into the right fan groups, composed predominantly of young people. It could be said that these fans have just become the only mass form of youth activism. In fact,

no political, cultural, religious or recreational youth organization can be compared to fan groups either by their massiveness, neither by durability, nor by emotional engagement and activism, nor by the willingness to take heavy risks for their own engagement, and that Victims are also sued. With the advent and consolidation of fan groups, fans have got their institutionalization, formal and informal, with a positive or negative sign, as opposed to opportunities. In some places the fan groups began to act as the only and real advocates of the interest of their club with a very critical attitude towards the club, players, coaches, etc. Today, players, trainers and managers are easily changing, while the support groups remain durable.

Fan groups created their own identity and confirmed themselves as stable collective players in the world of football and the world of fans. In most cases today, cheerleaders have become the first-class protagonists of a football spectacle that is not possible without them. Fan groups with their autonomous and specific spectacle have enriched football but have become the biggest consumers of the club's total budget. Fan groups are seen as a kind of player in the social field of football and the normal ingredient of the football world, although nowadays fans are making the biggest expenses for most clubs in the Balkans. It can not pass for a week in the Balkans, and a club does not pay a certain amount of money for the punishment that its fans did. In the organized fan world, there appeared professionals and virtuosos of violent cheering. They have, as a rule, become real protagonists of the conflict in the stands as well as around the stadium, on the city streets, squares and means of public transport. The important thing for every fan is hosting their club. They are much more likely to go to games at home, so they are much more important. The guest culture began to be built back in the 1960s, and since then, it has been unwritten rule that the one who watched the most of his club's guest appearances was the "most fanatical fan". The more it went elsewhere, so the chance for incidents grew. At the beginning, these incidents in the SFRY were small and innocent, arising from sincere initiatives and love of sport, while there were no organized fan groups as we have today. Gradually, roaming became increasingly risky and more and more 'points' were worn in the fan world.

What can be easily seen in such fans is this association and their hostile attitude towards society and its official representatives. The hatred of the fans and the leadership of their club for which they are cheering are not

excluded. Defying the established order, reversing the hierarchy of official social values, fans develop some sort of sub-culture, or rather counterculture. Subculture or culture is a set of norms, values, and patterns of behavior that distinguish one group of people from the culture of the wider community it belongs to. For members of a particular subculture, it is common for members to share the same beliefs, customs, values, as well as the way of dressing, behavior, and moral norms. Nowadays, there are over 60 widespread subcultures, and an increasing number of young people decide to join one of them. The subculture of the fans stepped up with the "kesual" (casual - informal) subculture, so now one does not go without the other. The fanfare / kezhou movement was created in the 1970s, and the precursors were modi and skinheads. The fanatical subculture consists of specific jargon, dress style and common ideals. A great role in the development and the emergence of this subculture has the success of English football clubs these years in Europe. Their fans have traveled across the old continent, expanding their ideas among members of other fan groups. The fans' culture begins to have its fashion style in the late 1970s, when Liverpool fans leave for the UK outside and return with Designed wardrobe. They brought with them a bunch of Italian and French brands that at that time could not be bought in Britain. Soon, members of other fan groups are starting to buy a similar wardrobe - 'Lacoste', 'Lonsdale' and 'Sergio Tacchini' T-shirts and Adidas and Diadora shoes. At that time, the police rushed for skinheads wearing Dr Martens' boots, even for ordinary fans in jerseys, but did not pay attention to the well-dressed boys who went to the stadium with hundreds of pounds on themselves.

Although fans of one club are following his players in almost all the sports in which he participates, members of this subculture are mostly connected to football. With the concepts of a cheerleader and a subculture subculture, the term 'ultras' can be combined. The Ultras are a type of fan known for their ultra-fanatic support that leads to violence and spread of hate. Their mutual physical accrual is not aimed at destroying, but humiliating their opponents, until at least until the political, interethnic and other tensions in society do not enter the fan world. Their actions are often extreme and may be the cause of political ideologies and racism. It is important to separate the ultras from the regular fans, because once the club's inconvenience is even more important than moral principles, while the other is out of

entertainment and entertainment. A novel subculture is difficult to describe. At first, it did not have a political background, there were leftists, right-wingers and unscrupulous. Music did not have much influence as its members listened to punk, reggae, rave and rock. Then everything turned around three things: football, violence and fashion. Casual is the name for such behavior that is generally accepted. In the last few years, the movement has developed further. It has long been not represented in England alone, but it has spread to all of Europe. In the Balkans, the fan movement developed in the 1980s, and remains present until today. Each member of this group gets their tasks, teaches about solidarity, respect, mutual help, loyalty. This group plays an important role in the fight against inequality. Within most groups, a subculture of violence and conflict develops. It has no purpose, it is a bad intention because it causes and wants to harm, denies established and established norms, demands immediate satisfaction, such as a better place in the unofficial ranking of the fan groups, strengthens the independence and unity of the group by fostering a sense of belonging and greater engagement of its members. Hooliganism is therefore an integral part of cheering. This does not mean that winding can be identified with violence, but violence is involved in the functioning and vision of the future of these communities. Such groups of fans are practiced by alcoholism, vandalism, madness, pornographic dictionary, etc. In doing so, the real target of the provocation of these fan groups and hooligans is primarily governing authority, in their social environment. Coming to the stadium and cheering fans are perceived as "emptying," releasing, escaping from clues and rules. So at least some of them respond to a direct question about what they find in cheering on the games.

In the wake of the outbreak of war in the former Yugoslavia, the war on the Serbian side, primarily through sports newspapers, has managed to direct the aggressive energy of fans towards the battlefields, giving new forms of its manifestation the meaning and value of sacrifice for their country, for new and renewed symbols and ideals of the national collective. In other words, instead of fan groups end up, they can be said to be used and this is their militarization. The presence of hooligans from sports stadiums and others in the peaceful conditions of the asocial and criminal groups among the heroes of today's wars on the territory of the former Yugoslavia is one of the reasons that these wars can be described as a vandal and

devastating hunt for fans who were acquired by the state for the purposes of their war policies. Guns and sent them to fight with the enemies as if it were about interracial accounts in a football game. Thanks to some recent sociological research, today we know that seemingly unorganized and chaotic world of fans is in charge. Their behavior is actually a lot of unwritten rules, codes, protocols, hierarchies and disciplines. When this is taken into account, it can be logically explained why it is easiest to make a volunteer warlord from a fan group, first of all because one such group is already pervaded by the spirit of organization and submissiveness. The transformation of fans into warriors is only a reinterpretation of the existing structure of the fan group, so it is possible that this transformation is preserved by the fans' identity of the group.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

In socialism in Yugoslavia, sport played a major role in the socialization of young people. What characterizes sports since its creation in Yugoslavia until the mid-1980s is the integrative role of sports. Since the school days, the spirit of friendship, solidarity, morality, honesty, selflessness, tolerance has been developed. Young people are taught that only by their work and knowledge can a person be confirmed and exercised equally with all others. Even the Church, which was not constantly cautious about communism, stressed that a great fall in morale was felt after the breakup of the former SFRY. The idea was created that all were one and that all were the same through the political idea of brotherhood and unity. This meant the endeavor and the need for people to live together as brothers, to be respected, respect their first neighbors and watch them, regardless of race, religion and ideological commitment.

Towards the end of the 80s of the 20th century there was an important turning point in the sport of the former SFRY, mostly in football and basketball, but also in other sports and fans. It was the time of the deepening of the global crisis, the intensification of social divisions and the imposition of conflicts, which were deliberately brought to annihilation. What is important to emphasize is that the connection between sport and politics is most prominent in times of war and in the transition stages of that state. Then the sport turns into the competition of the team and people who symbolize

the nation-state. States at such times use sports to emphasize their superiority, and to strengthen the spirit of the nation through sports. At the stage of the crisis that preceded armed conflicts, politicization of fans turned stadiums and sporting events into privileged places for political manifestations and demonstrations. We can say that the core of the politicization and instrumentalization of sports is that the rivals' rivalry between the fan groups has moved beyond the boundaries of stadiums, football, basketball and other sports, as well as traditional and regional rivalries, and switched to national rivalries. The rivalries expanded and instrumented, and the division between the opposing fan groups thus obtained the characteristics of political division, as well as the division between opposing and irreconcilable cultures.

On the eve of the outbreak of war in the former Yugoslavia propaganda has managed to aggressive energy directed fans to the theaters of war, giving new forms of manifestation of its meaning and value of sacrifice for their country, for new and renovated symbols and ideals of the national team. In other words, instead of fan groups ending up, this is about their militarization. The state now has no need to suppress the violent behavior of fans, but also because it has little chance during the war to put this in the usual way. On the contrary, the state is interested in preserving fans' hate capital, to use it to achieve some of the war goals. Their behavior is in fact a lot of unwritten rules, codes, protocols, hierarchies and disciplines. When this is taken into account, it can be logically explained why it is the easiest way to make a volunteer warlord from a fan group, first of all, because one such group is already pervaded by the spirit of organization and submissiveness.

In the second half of the 1990s, politics in this area was conceived and basically used as a pretext of war only by other means. The political division of society based on "friend / enemy" is still retained. Whoever is not with us, this is against us, it often stands out. Politics of football, basketball, other sports and fans first followed a line of national divisions and oppositions. All traditional interclip, local and regional sports antagonisms and rivalries are either national or hide behind nationally colored antagonisms. It can be said that if the transition in the post-socialist societies is seen as the need to leave the collective values of a failed global project of socialism in the direction of the values of liberal democracy, then it becomes

evident that the sports social system remained untransformed and undeveloped, while the indicator unsuccessfully implemented transformation. In addition to poor performance of most sports clubs as well as representatives of national leagues participate in European competitions, to decline in the quality of sport and has been in the area of school, university and recreational sports. In addition to the war and the economic impoverishment that he caused further magnify the problems in the work of the sports organizations of most of the former SFRY, it was shown that the fragmentation of the sports scene embodied in the creation of separate national first league in which the competing clubs in Yugoslavia could not find the place not even in the last leagues.

It can be concluded that all these activities have shown several facts. First, they are sporting events for publicity to have the best training ground for the propagation, promotion of political objectives and, secondly, that the disintegration of Yugoslavia was inevitable according to some estimates, the nationalists and the protagonist of the breakup .. After the war and the breakup of the former Yugoslavia, there was a renewal and revival of traditional football antagonisms and rivalries interclub, local and regional nature, although stadiums and football matches and other sports competitions remain at the scene where there is a real fan eruption of aggression and violence. Hate speech does not disappear from football and for sport in general in fact, It's just getting bigger. Subject fan groups and their violence procedures become their first football neighbors, sports neighbors, those who have better results in sports competitions.

All of this should surely affect much more caution when it comes to the level of security of the matches, both for the organizer of the match, the security commissioner, the delegates and the competition authority, or the football associations as umbrella organizations for various competitions. In managing this conclusion, we see the importance of greater connectivity and deeper co-operation between science and sport in order to provide better answers to all possible phenomena and processes that modern sports play in the interests of safety, both in sports and sports, as well as in society and the state as a whole.

By addressing this complex problem it can be concluded that it is necessary to investigate the interconnection between certain sub-cultural groups and social preconditions that lead to class-level, national, religious or

racial intolerance as possible causes of violence in sports grounds throughout the region, the Republic of Srpska and Bosnia and Hercegovina; To investigate to what extent politicalization and ideology of sport can serve as a "trigger" for wider social conflicts; Investigate the causes of violence within sport practice, and the practical aim of the research is to identify appropriate preventive measures and strategies that would lead to the resolution of problems related to violence in sports in RepublikaSrpska and Bosnia and Hercegovina. Providing sports events is one of the regular tasks and tasks of the police in order to protect the personal and property safety of citizens, as well as to preserve public order and peace. Large sporting events represent a potential possibility of serious violation of public order and peace, escalation of violence, other forms of violent behavior often followed by the destruction of property, as well as in serious situations of escalation of violence, very often results in consequences per person, including easier and more serious bodily injuries, situations and death. Previous experiences of providing high-risk sports events have shown that access to this problem requires an extremely high degree of preparation, planning, organization, tactical preparation and training. It is necessary to mobilize available resources (human and technical) for the purpose of effective action, if violence or violation of public order and peace on a larger scale occurs. Providing sporting events and overcoming violence in sport is a serious social and, therefore, a security problem in the region of RepublikaSrpska, Bosnia and Herzegovina, and we consider it socially justified and useful to explore this problem in a multidisciplinary manner. Sports and sports competitions should be depoliticized, disassembled and free from external pressures.

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VIOLENCE DURING SPORTS EVENTS – PREVENTION OF VIOLENCE IN SLOVENIA

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Abstract: It is important to grasp and realize that we are at all times surrounded by various forms of violence. At the onset of public gatherings, and especially sports events, various forms of violence, reflected differently in the environment, have emerged in this very environment, displaying various influences (economic, economic, political, media ...).

However, awareness is needed that violence is not acceptable in any environment; therefore, it is necessary to take appropriate measures to remove unsuitable behavior in that context. In recent years, many examples of violence in sporting events have been known, where individuals and groups with various behaviors (verbal threats, beatings, use of pyrotechnics ...) carried out activities that are not part of sports events. In this regard, various departments around the world are implementing series of measures to reduce these abusive practices..

Slovenia either is not immune to such forms of violence. During the transition of the new state, groups of different subcultural behaviour appeared in individual environments, which began to use (abuse) sports events as an environment where they can express their opinions. In the majority of cases, the opinions themselves were negatively targeted against everyone who was thinking differently. For this reason, various subcultural groups began to come to the scene, beginning to display their frustrations within the "safe" environment of sports facilities, which led to various violent events.

Due to all of these reasons, with the help of political support, the support of the organizers of events and the public in recent years Slovenia has initiated changes in legislation that directly or indirectly affected the reduction of various forms of violence in sports.

The aim of this article is to present measures that Slovenia is bringing trying to improve the situation in this field. In addition, the methods of reviewing normative arrangements and the presentation of statistical data will be used. By presenting the mentioned data and measures, we are going to try to contribute to raising awareness of the importance of safety at sporting events.

Key words: Police, sports events, violence at sports events, fans

SAFETY & VIOLENCE

Violence

Violence and various forms of violence present a general problem in contemporary society, but each of them has a particular impact on perception of security and criminality in general. Each of the mentioned forms of violence is connected to a specific sociological situation, which is bound with many factors that indirectly and directly influence the individual cases of violence. Thus, domestic and peer violence are often affected by the socio-economic situation of individuals. In the case of violence at sporting events, violence predominantly arises from the subcultural environment of a particular group, which is identified with certain ideology (Resolution on the National Program for Prevention and Suppression of Crime for the period 2018-2022 - working draft, page 23).

The causes of the emergence of all these forms of violence are mostly socio-economic, including the overall social situation. At the same time, the importance of the value system is reduced, especially from the point of view of feeling towards the fellow man. The fact is that the socio-economic situation and the circumstances in which we live are increasingly different. Unlike in the past, the position of the individual in the society is better understood, which influences the formation of pedagogical strategies. In a complex society, the understanding, the position and the role of some solid categories are also changing. One is more and more confronted with the consequences of the so-called risk society and, therefore, much more vulnerable (Resolution on the National Program for Prevention and Suppression of Crime for the period 2018-2022 - Working draft, page 24).

Risk factors in the context of violence at sporting events represent the awareness of subculture of a particular group, which tries to draw attention to irregularities in the society through various activities. Thus, from the sociological and psychological point of view, the state is perceived as a segment of repression and the restriction of basic rights. Therefore, it often happens that with the ideological support of other individual subcultural groups, they try to change the democratization of the state. Thus, within these frameworks, there is a fundamental awareness of the importance of education and the delivery of the system of values in society (Resolution on the

National Program for Prevention and Suppression of Crime for the period 2018-2022 - working draft, page 25).

Violence at sports events

Sports represents a very important factor in modern society. A lot of people are engaged in sports either in a professional, amateur or recreational manner. There are even more those who only follow up on sports. Such people are called an association such as i.e. fans, who, in terms of belonging, are joining fan clubs (Resolution on the National Sport Program in the Republic of Slovenia for the period 2014-2023).

Over the years, we have been monitoring the fact that at sports events, especiall football matches, violent and defensive behavior of members of fan clubs was taking place. The reasons for such behavior can be attributed to various factors that may or may not be tied to the sports event itself. The reasons for the violent behavior of the fans can be attributed to the course of the match, such as the result or decisions of the sports. On the other hand, a sports event can be an incentive for individuals to express intolerance, where various ethnic, religious, local, national, professional and other affiliations are displayed. In the recent period, we found out that through fan clubs were also using their activitiestoexpress political views and exploit the activities in the field of sports for their political promotion (Resolution on the National Program for Prevention and Suppression of Crime for the period 2018-2022 - working draft, page 24).

It should also be emphasized that the motivation and causes for such behavior of members of fan clubs need to be seen more broadly and not merely as a sports phenomenon. It is necessary to look at the social situation of such individuals (social background, psychopathic behaviour, offenders ...), the political sistuation within the state (fans use the game as a kind of protest) and differences in the ethnic, religious and national affiliation among the fans.

The first forms of fan violence in Slovenia were detected before 1991, since the most active and most numerous clubs were formed in 1988 and 1989 respectively. In addition, all fan clubs on our territory started as Ultras fan clubs, whose behavior has also been characterized by violence, the use of pyrotechnics , "Protection of the Holy Land", etc. In this time, several

incidents were reported resulting in material damage, as well as various forms of bodily harm. The fans displayed inappropriate behavior in Slovenia, as well as abroad, and thus tried to fight for their place in the fandom community.

REGULATORY FRAMEWORK OF PUBLIC EVENTS IN SLOVENIA

In this chapter we will present a part of the regulatory framework in Slovenia that regulates the areas of public gatherings. We will focus on the legal framework that directly affects the delivery and security of events, presenting at the same time the rights and duties of the organizers and participants.

2.1 Legislation

2.1.1 The Constitution

In Slovenia, the Constitution guarantees the right to gather and assemble. It is important to acknowledge that the Constitution has stipulated the right to peaceful gathering and public assembly, with everyone having the right to freely associate with others. In addition, it is stipulated that only the law can limit this right, but only if required in the sense of preserving the national security or public safety and protecting against the spread of communicable diseases (Constitution of the Republic of Slovenia, No. 33/91, Article 42).

2.1.2 Law on public gatherings

In this case, this is a basic law that regulates the rights and obligations in the context of public gatherings. In doing so, the law specifies under what conditions it is the constitutional right to gather and assemble, what are the rights of aliens in this context, what are the restrictions and obligations of the organizer. In addition, it sets out the general duties of the organizers, sets out the measures to be taken into account, the responsibility of the organizer and the manager of the event, the prohibited behaviour during the events,

responsibilities of security services, etc. Also, the law provides the criminal sanctions for various entities, provided that the responsibilities listed in the law are not respected (Law on Public Collections, Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, No. 113/05).

2.1.3 Sports law

The Sports Law defines the rights of organizations and individuals who carry out sports programs within their activities and thus fulfill the required conditions. In addition, the law foresees the importance of sports facilities, which is important for the development of infrastructure, also from the security point of view. At the same time, it regulates the supervision over and responsibility of all those involved in sports activities (the Sports Law, Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, Nos. 22/98, 97/01 and 29/17)..

2.1.4 Law on Police Tasks and Police Powers

The Law on Police Tasks and Powers is a basic law that regulates the tasks and powers of the police, as well as regulates the duties of the police to ensure the safety of individuals and communities, respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. In the context of providing security during sports events, important are Articles 62 and 63, which define measures against persons who perform improper conduct during sports events (Law on Tasks and Powers of the Police, Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, No. 15/13, 23/15 and 10/17).

Article 62 - Prohibition of participation in sporting events: the said Article provides the powers of the police to take, against a person who during the sports event or in connection with a sports event displayed an act of offense against public order and peace with implications of violence or violation of the law that regulates the public gatherings, or in an act displaying signs of a crime or violence and, in the circumstances, it can be expected that such actions will continue. In this context, the police officer may pronounce the said measure for a period of two years. In such a case, a person who has been prohibited from participating in sports events should leave the sport event immediately, insofar this is not taken into account, the person is being either removed or detained for the duration of the event.

Within the 48 hours timeframe, the said measure is forwarded to the investigative judge for the assessment and opinion. In the case where a valid measure has been pronounced against an individual, but violated such a measure, the law foresees a fine and detention measure. However, the person who at least twice violated the measure may, if proposed by the police, be pronounced by the investigative judge the order to report to the police station at the place of residence at the beginning of certain sports event (Law on Police Tasks and Powers, Official Gazette of RS, No. 15/13, 23/15 and 10/17, Article 62).

Article 63– Termination of a trip: in the said article it is stipulated that if a group of three or more persons traveling to a sports event and already before the departure, at the starting place of the trip or during the trip violate public order, in such a case the police may order the interruption of the journey or prohibit access to the sport venue. The said measure can also be passed on to persons found in possession of objects intended for attack or particular sports event. The measure is pronounced verbally and is valid throughout the match (Law on Police Tasks and Powers, Official Gazette RS, No. 15/13, 23/15 and 10/17, Article 63).

2.1.5 Law on public peace and order

The said law regulates the protection of public order and peace and defines practices that constitute a violation of public order and peace in a public place or in a private place and sanctions for such conduct. At the same time, the law is related to our topic in the part that defines the prohibited individual practices and various related actions (eg. beatings, offensive language ...) in the context of sports events. In conjunction with sports events, police officers mostly deal with violations connected to violent and offensive behavior (beatings, fights offensive language ...) and misconduct (insults to police officers, harassment ...). It also defines other prohibited practices that can be committed in context of public events (e.g. the use of imitation weapons) (Law on the Protection of Public Order and Order, Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, No. 70/06).

2.1.6 Penal Code

The Code regulates the criminal liability of individuals who commit a certain criminal offense, as such designated as prohibited. In the context of sports events, there may be a variety of prohibited acts - the offenses set forth in the Code. The most common offences committed in this context, are defined within the chapters describing crimes against life and limb, crimes against property, crimes against public order and peace, and crimes against the general safety of people and property. Most often committed are the crimes of property damage, causing bodily harm, assault on an official person and instigating fight (Official Gazette RS, No. 50/12 - UPB, 6/16, 54/15, 38/16 and 27/17).

2.1.7 Law on Restricted Consumption of Alcoholic Beverages

By June 2017, the law prohibited the use of alcohol in sports events. Currently, under certain conditions which must be observed by the organizer (license acquisition), alcohol can be sold at a sport venue, except in the case where the security assessment requires that the administrative authority prohibits alcohol consumption at a particular event (Law on Restriction of Alcoholic Beverages Consumption, Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, No. 15/03 and 27/17).

2.1.8 Law on explosive substances and pyrotechnic articles

In the context of sporting events or in connection with the sporting event, the use of pyrotechnic articles is frequent, though the general rule is that articles with such effect are prohibited in Slovenia. Fandom as subculture, especially the ultras subculture, uses various pyrotechnics for its promotion and initiation, which is why police officers carry out a number of measures even under the aforementioned law (Law on Explosive Substances and Pyrotechnic Articles, Official Gazette of RS, No. 35/08 and 19/15).

2.1.9 Weapons law

Individuals and groups, especially fan groups, occasionally use items that are prohibited or regulated in Slovenia in accordance with the aforementioned law. Thus, in dealing with subcultural groups, we primarily detect objects that are regulated by the Weapons Act as a prohibited weapon (brass knuckles, adapted daggers ...). In this context, we also impose fines on a yearly basis according to the aforementioned law (Law on Weapons, Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, No. 61/00 and 73/04).

2.1.10 European Convention on Spectator Violence and Misbehaviour at Sports Events and in Particular at Football Matches

The purpose of European Convention on Spectator Violence and Misbehaviour at Sports Events and in Particular at Football Matches, is to prevent and suppress spectator violence and misbehavior at football matches. This is a political document of the European Council, which obliges the signatories to implement all activities to reduce violence at sports events in all segments.

In 2016, a new convention was prepared by the European Commission, which in the segment of prevention and suppression of violence at sporting events requires even greater commitment of all ministries (education, social protection, health, etc.). Slovenia has already adopted the convention, but it has not yet ratified it, nevertheless, we have already begun to implement activities and tasks already in national resolutions in the field of crime prevention (European Convention on Spectator Violence and Misbehaviour at Sports Events and in Particular at Football Matches, Official Gazette SFRY-MP, No. 14-34 / 90).

2.1.11 2018-2022 Resolution on Prevention and Suppression of Crime in the RS

In this case, this is a political document adopted by the Parliament of the Republic of Slovenia, which obliges the Government to implement programs for the prevention and suppression of crime. In the resolution that is being drafted, we have for the first time added measures to suppress the

prevention of misbehavior in sports events, and in this segment identified the existence of violence in this context. With these programs, participated by all the competent ministries, we will try to improve the situation in the mentioned area in the following period (2018-2022 Resolution on Prevention and Suppression of Crime in the RS - working draft).

OVERVIEW OF VIOLATIONS AND RELEVANT POLICE MEASURES IN SLOVENIA, 2012-2016

In this chapter we will present the violations identified under the Law on Public Gatherings, as the basic law governing measures during public events. We will also present the number of measures imposed under the Law on Police Tasks and Powers and the violation of these measures.

However, it should be noted that the violations at the events themselves are high in accordance with other applicable laws that we mentioned within Chapter 2. Still, we do not statistically process data that are directly related to fans, but are linked to individual violations. At the same time, we shall emphasize that other violations are indirectly reflected in the the measures under the Law on Police Tasks and Powers.

3.1 Overview of violations under teh Law on Public Gatherings

In the context of presentation of violations under the Law on Public Gatherings, we will present all the measures that were undertaken against the organizers for various acts or violations they were found responsible of. We will also present violations of individuals that we have dealt with in accordance with the mentioned law.

3.1.1 Violations cvommitted by the organizers

In this chapter, we will show 2012 to 2016 statistics on violations and measures imposed against the organizers, based on the Law on Public Gatherings

Table 1: Violations committed by organizers, 2012-2016

LoPG	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Art. 37	12	14	13	1	3
Art. 38	130	137	156	81	102
Art. 39	514	573	676	568	548
TOTAL	656	724	845	650	653

Source: Police Annual Reports 2012-2016

The above table shows that the most of the violations occurred in 2014, that is 845, most of them under Article 39 of the Law on Public Gatherings. In general, most of the violations were committed under Article 39, which determines the deadline for the organizers to announce the gatherings or events in a timely manner.

In addition, it was found that in 2013 and 2014, the number of violations was increased, while the other years were comparatively very similar.

3.1.2 Identified individual violations

In this chapter, we will show 2012 to 2016 statistics on violations and measures imposed against individuals, based on the Law on Public Gatherings

Table 2: Individual violations, 2012-2016

LoPG	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Art. 37	49	24	41	16	9
Art. 38	168	141	131	111	128
Art. 39	105	88	72	57	90
Art. 40	149	107	49	59	113
TOTAL		471	360	293	243 340

Source: Police Annual Reports 2012-2016

The above table shows that the most of the violations occurred in 2012, that is 471.

In the following years, about 20% less action is taken each year, and in 2016 a new increase of measures is observed, by 39.9%. The largest increase in measures imposed during that year is observed in relation to Article 40 of the Law on Public Gatherings, which provides for a sanction against an individual who brings prohibited items to the event (e.g. pyrotechnic articles).

Therefore, we can conclude that in the past period, even bearing in mind the responsibility of organizers, more attention is being paid to this field.

3.2 Review of implemented measures according to the Law on Police Tasks and Powers

In this chapter, we will present data on number of measures imposed regarding prohibition of participation in sporting events and termination of a trip that were imposed on individuals due to various violations of legislation and under conditions as provided by the said law. At the same time, we will also present identified violations of the said measures..

3.2.1 Measures imposed under Article 62

The Law on Police Tasks and Powers of the Police in Article 62 provides for authorization and measure prohibition of participation in sports events. In doing so, it determines the conditions for imposing and responsibilities of the individual to whom the measure is pronounced. The table below shows the number of measures that have been imposed. However, it should be emphasized that in 2017 the legislation in this field has changed, so that it is possible to pronounce a measure for a period of 2 years, 1 year in advance.

Table 3: Number of measures pronounced under Article 62, 2012-2016

LoPTaP	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Art. 62	11	27	5	15	
TOTAL		11	27	5	15

Source: Police Annual Reports 2012-2016

The above table shows that most of the measures were imposed in 2014, while it should be emphasized that a massive violation, that is, attack on the bus of foreign supporters occurred that year, and a number of perpetrators were identified during investigation, all of whom were pronounced an adequate measure. It also shows that 15 measures were imposed in 2016, with the emphasis on raising awareness of the responsibility for preventing violence at sports events, which in return means strict action against all offenders.

3.2.2 Measures imposed under Article 63

In this context, we will present the number of imposed measures that can be imposed by police officers to a group that violates public order and peace, or has been found in possession of prohibited items before departing or traveling. However, the police have not yet used the measure so far, as we are actually recording few violations that occur during the travel of fans, but actually only in sports venues.

Table 4: Numver of measures imposed under Article 63, 2012-2016

LoPTaP	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Art. 63		1		1	
TOTAL			1		1

Source: Police Annual Reports 2012-2016

The table shows that in the mentioned period only two measures were undertaken in order to impose the cancelation of a trip. It should be noted, however, that in Slovenia there have not been many violations or violence during journeys of fans, but in in places of events or inside the sports venue.

3.2.3 Violations of Article 62

In this context, we will show the number of violations identified under article 62, which means that we will show data on number of persons

who, at the time of the pronounced measure of prohibition of participation in a sport event, nevertheless came to the game.

Table 5: Number of violations established under the Article 62, 2012-2016

LoPTaP	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Art. 162		0	2	2	4
TOTAL		0	2	2	4

Source: Police Annual Reports 2012-2016

The table above shows that, in fact, most of the violations of the measures imposed were detected in 2016, which is understandable given the fact that in recent years most of measures imposed referred to bans on participation in sporting events. In one case, the individual violated the prohibition measure for the second time, which resulted in motion of imposing on the measure of fan reporting to the the police station.

3.3 General considerations

In the above chapter we presented statistical data relating to established violations and measures in the context of sports events in Slovenia. In doing so, it is necessary to keep in mind that we have only presented information about the *lex specialis* violations (the Law on Public Gatherings) and imposed measures under the Law on Police Tasks and Powers, which is the only law that directly imposes measures against fans. Fans can, indirectly, during events commit series of other violations that are not shown here but, in terms of violence and feelings of reduced individual security, bear major and direct impact. Therefore, we believe that in the context of these data it is necessary to know that there are many violations found in Slovenia, but that the violations in recent years are also reduced due to the changed legislation that introduced new measures against individuals. Still, it is essential that these measures are also being implemented.

ACTIVITIES OF POLICE TO REDUCE VIOLENCE

In this chapter, we will present general and specific measures that we consider important in providing security at public or sporting events. In this context, this represents a set of measures and method of work, as done in Slovenia, although operational framework does not differ significantly from those of other countries.

In the chapter itself, we will, under general measures, review the measures taken by the police before, during and after the event and the actual significance of the security assessment for each individual event. Within the framework of special measures, we will present the work of the NFIP of Slovenia, the importance of spotting and work procedures, as well as the importance and awareness of cooperating with clubs or organizers of sporting events.

4.1 General measures

In this chapter, we will review the general measures implemented by the police, before, during and after the event, all of which are important for the structure of the safety assessment, which is essential for successful implementation of security of specific event by the police and the organizer.

4.1.1 Measures prior to the event

The organizer and the police must jointly assess the security risks, agree on the manner of protection, exchange relevant safety data and prepare a security plan for a specific event. Awareness that the organizer is the one who is in charge of public order and that, in case of its violations, police is the one to ensure its reinstatement, is essential to understanding responsibilities pertaining to security during public events. Based on the above mentioned information and agreement between the organizer and the police, the administrative authority issues the appropriate authorization for each public event.

4.1.2 Measures during the event

During the event, the organizer is responsible for the security, in case of violation of public order and peace, and when the organizer can no longer provide for it, the police must reestablish the order at the event using their resources. As for implementation of individual measures, the organizer and the police must jointly implement them, and inform participants of the event on those measures.

4.1.3 Measures after the event

After the event, all the measures planned at the start of the event must be carried out by the moment when it is estimated that the situation is suitable for interrupting implementation of all measures. The evaluation should be jointly provided by the organizer and the police.

4.1.4 Security assesment

As for security assessment, all facts and circumstances that are important for the implementation of individual activities before, during and after the event must be taken into account. The difference between the work of the organizer and the police is that the organizer focuses on the measures that he / she implements within the individual (sports) venue, and the police must adjust their actions and safety assessment to activities that will also happen in direct connection with the event. In addition, the police must carry out individual activities throughout the city, access to the event venue, other public places, etc. However, it is essential that the security assessment is changed and adapted at all times or until the event starts, since security data may change, individual occurrences that affect the safety segment can be compared, etc.

4.2 Special measures

Within the context of special measures we will present the work of the NFIP of Slovenia, the importance and awareness of the work of spotters,

and the importance and awareness of everyday work with clubs or organizers in general.

4.2.1 Work of NFIP

On 25 April 2002, the Council of the European Union adopted a decision on the safety of football matches of an international character (2002/348 / JHA) and establishing of National Futbol Information Points (NFIP). Slovenia adopted the said decision and established the NFIP in 2010. At the moment, 35 countries have designated the mentioned contact points.

As for the work of the NFIP itself, it is important to note that on 3 June 2010, the Council of the EU adopted a Resolution on an updated manual with recommendations for international police cooperation and measures to prevent and control violence and riots related to international football matches (2010 / C 165), thus obliging each of the Member States.

In the context of this part of work, there is daily exchange of general and personal information. Furthermore, general information are divided into three categories, namely: strategic information - information on all aspects of the event, in particular with regard to risks related to security and security; operational information - information to assist in the preparation of an analysis of the potential risks associated with the event; tactical information - information that helps people responsible for the operational level to respond appropriately to safety and security issues during the event. However, personal information refers to individuals considered to be liable to pose a risk to security of the event. Among them can be individuals who have already caused violence to occur or participated in violent events during football matches (eg: measures banning participation in sports events) (EU Council, 2010 / C 165).

In this NFIP countries, organizers of the event implements actions and information exchange before the event itself (prepare a risk analysis for a particular team, analyze fans, provide information on valid legislation in each country, issue a request for hosting police delegations ..). During an event, at the operational level there is exchange of the up-to-date security information and information on fans. After the event, the hosting NFIP provides information on the actual behavior of fans, gives information if any assessments need to be improved and updated, communicating possible

actions and assessing potential visiting police delegation (Council of the EU, 2010 / C 165).

NFIP country, providing support to the host country, must provide all the relevant information requested by the host country before the event, update the security and information provided, monitor the movements of the supporters, provide incident information. It is important to remember that these data are essential for the preparation of relevant security plans (Council of the EU, 2010 / C 165).

In the context of international cooperation with countries that do not yet have an NFIP point, co-operation is foreseen through Interpol's contact points.

In Slovenia, NFIPs also exchange data related to travels of domestic supporters to individual matches. Thus, they provide relevant data to police units, which are evaluated and directed only based on data exchange and the work of spotters, who in most cases perform these tasks.

4.2.2 Spottery

Police spotter is actually police officer who perform tasks with subcultural groups, especially with organized supporters, in context of a specialized work. Police spotters are within a special training mode, trained to work with subcultural (supporter) groups. In Slovenia, the spotters are divided into four segments, in the context of the tasks they perform: inland police spotters working at home, international spotters working abroad, cicero spotters and coordinators of spotters. In doing so, they go through three levels of training where police officers are trained different skills and knowledge.

In this regard, the basic work of policespotters is to have contact and obtain information from representatives of cheerleaders, sports clubs, event organizers, travel agencies, accommodation and catering services, carriers and other persons associated with sports event or teams.

The work of police spotters alone has become recognized by fans, clubs, and the public at large. At the same time, the professional public always emphasizes the importance of this form of work and directly integrates it into the segment of event management.

4.2.3 Working with clubs and organizers

Awareness that not only the police is responsible for reducing violence in all segments of society, is also important in dealing with violence at sporting events. It is necessary to achieve greater awareness and responsibility of organizers of events so that, when organizing events should pay more attention to increased level of security and safety.

In this context, we have been cooperating with various branch associations for several years, and indirectly with clubs to exchange experiences through joint meetings and consultation activities. We advise each other and strive to improve and change various measures to increase security during public events.

CONCLUSION – SPORTS IS NOT VIOLENCE

In the article itself, we have shown certain activities and measures that we carry out in this field in Slovenia. We also presented the normative frameworks that in certain part have certainly contributed to improving the situation in this field. Naturally, the situation is still not ideal.

For this reason, we would like to emphasize in the conclusion that it is important to raise awareness that sports is not being a synonym for violence, but aims in all segments to respect and adopt fundamental human values. For this reason, we are / all of us responsible for prevention of violence at sporting events.

Politicians must listen to experts from various fields and prepare normative frameworks that help reduce violence at sporting events. At the same time, every form of violence must be condemned. Organizers and sports clubs must be aware that they should not only look at the economic aspect of organizing the event, but must also be focused on ensuring safety. Naturally they must have a negative opinion about the violence. The media have enormous "power" when transmitting various information, and condemning misbehavior can provide for a positive response within the public. Spectators and the public have to give a clear signal to the violator that their behavior is unacceptable to society, and the police must properly sanction all unlawful practices and remove the violators from stadiums applying repressive measures.

Once we reach such a treatment of violence in all segments of society, the security aspect will always be the first and the sporting events will be important only for the sake of sporting events.

Awareness that repressive measures solely are not and will not be enough to reduce violence at sporting events or violence in general, should be the fundamental principle of every society. Therefore, it is necessary to strive to adoption of various preventive measures, ensuring the education of young people, providing appropriate infrastructure, preparing appropriate policies and decisions that will contribute to improving the situation in this field and consequently reducing violence in this context. Naturally, this takes time, political will and maturity of society.

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VIOLENCE IN FOOTBALL GAMES IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA - CAUSES OF VIOLENCE AND SECURITY ASPECTS

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Abstract: Current social and political trends are best viewed through sport, i.e. Through sport it responds to the current social and political situation. In our society, football stadiums have become places for politicization, and the violence that is being said is not even greater than that of society, it is only more visible. Practical events at football stadiums and the violence that takes place there is a baffled story of a disorganized society and the consequences of long-standing social marginalization and inferiority of young people that make up the largest part of the extreme fan population.

Throughout the historical retrospective, violence seen in sports can be concluded that it is immanent to an audience watching sports competitions. If violence in sports is observed in different historical epochs, we can come to the conclusion that the causes of violent behavior of the public at sports events and events can be diverse, and there is no comprehensive explanation for the emergence of violence. In general, the causes of violence must, for each historical epoch, be viewed through a prism of social, political, economic and historical circumstances. As in the whole world, as in Bosnia and Herzegovina, violence in sport has its roots in social, political, economic and historical circumstances. All of the above mentioned circumstances make specific violence in BiH sport, that is, Violence in soccer games, and give him a stamp of specificity for our climate and makes him different from other countries. It is not our intention to present violence on football fields in BiH with something that is more than different from other countries, but only to emphasize the peculiarities of the causes that lead to violence in general in BiH (and therefore violence in football fields) that are karateristic for our climate . Of course, apart from the causes of violence in football matches, we will also observe the security aspects of this violence that tell us the most about the consequences for the security of the entire community.

Key words: violence, sport, violence in soccer games, nationalism.

VIOLENCE IN SPORT

The nature of sport is highly condescended and it is manifested in the simultaneous presence of a homogenized and antagonized social potential in it. Thus, sport is extremely suitable for connecting different groups, nations and cultures, but there is often a variety of violence in it and in relation to it, which has the opposite effect from the true values of sports (Lalic, Biti, 2008: 249). The violent behavior of viewers present in football matches (hooliganism on football stadiums and around them) is a world phenomenon since football became known. Over the decades, fans are causing unrest in and out of the field in almost all countries in the world where football is played. The development of this subculture has led to violence, both in stadiums and outside the stadium (Gou, Rukvud, 2009: 241).

The turning point in the development of violence in football matches is considered to be the sixties of the past century, as violence at football stadiums is becoming more pronounced. The birthplace of violence at football stadiums is considered Britain. According to Richard Gillianotti, the onset of modern English violence at football stadiums is linked to the television broadcast of the match between Tottenham and Sunderland in 1961. "Violence between rival fans, vandalism, police provocation and rivalry between fans were the first indicators of violence at football stadiums" (Guilianotti, 2000: 41). A major contribution to the popularization of violence in football stadiums (or, to put it more simply, hooliganism) was achieved by the media who carried out violence scenes and thus given troubling supporters important (Djoric, 2014: 106).

Today, the violence of fans who accompany sports competitions is a universal phenomenon and occurs in the territory of all countries violent and antisocial behavior among football fans is often referred to as football hooliganism or sometimes as a British illness. This violent behavior did not go beyond the territory of BiH, so it is also encountered in football stadiums. However, the first emerging forms of football violence are linked to the United Kingdom because football has developed in that country. Unlike many countries in the UK, draconian penalties for offenders have been introduced, so public violence at football stadiums is almost marginalized. Of course, high penalties are not the only measure that has contributed to it,

but it is a series of systemic measures that their society uses for a longer period of time.

Nowadays sport (football) has become a commercial game and lucrative business. Setting up games, an incorrect relationship between club management and fans, the impact of politics in sports are just some of the problems that accompany modern sports (football). Sport has become one of the most important spheres of power and influence in society, but also a segment of social life that is subject to corruption. In any case, an ordinary person is always identified with a representation of his country or a cheerleading team, giving rise to a cheerful culture that is more or less present in each country. However, although civilization in the sense of civilization, words far outstripped the ancient and medieval rules of sport, violence as the main supporter of sport still remains to live in a modern society (Djoric, 2014: 107).

CAUSES OF VIOLENCE IN FOOTBALL GAMES IN BIH

Violence at soccer stadiums in BiH unambiguously indicates major problems in the whole society. These problems are reflected in the constant emphasis on the differences between the people living in BiH and the deepening and spreading of religious and national intolerance among different ethnic groups. Football fields instead of sporting fights grow into places where the offensive messages are transmitted and broadcast to members of another nation, they are shouting slogans that provoke religious intolerance and offend national feelings, glorify the so-called. War successes, symbols and slogans reminiscent of war events are emphasized, and all of the above, as well as other actions unsuitable for football, lead to a physical calculation between the fan groups, which in most cases belong to different nations in BiH. As a consequence of these behaviors, the most frequent are the serious and minor bodily injuries of the actors of fanatical incidents (also loss of life of fans), damage and destruction of property, as well as damage to other types of society and social conditions (Djordjevic, Kekovic, 2011: 98).

However, as we have already mentioned in the introduction, we will look at the causes of violence in football matches in BiH through four basic groups of factors that, in our opinion, are generators of violence in BiH. We

think of the following four groups: political, social, economic and historical. These four groups of factors are indispensable factors that contribute to the creation of violence, both in football matches and at all sports events in BiH.

As one of the key factors affecting the creation of violence in football stadiums, we consider politics. "It is considered that sport has taken political career back in ancient Rome, and since that time politics has been an integral part of it" (Cashmore, 2005: 70). However, we are witnessing that sport has once used politics in our region, and that politics has shaped it according to the current needs of society and social circumstances. This was happening in this region at the time of socialism, and then the politics of sport acted in an institutional way. However, today sports policy does not act more institutionally, only this kind of action is apparent, but the sport operates through political parties that use sports for their daily political interests. This is only, for the sake of great sadness, one of the indicators that politics swallowed the sport domain of human everyday life in our region, which at first sight seems neutral. Almost all clubs are infiltrated people who are related to politics and draw their main power out of it. There is an inextricable link between politics and the people who run football clubs. Frankly, without political support, it rarely comes to a football club for the manager. In order to achieve their political interests, political followers through the already mentioned members, through fan groups, send out slogans and create the ambience most suited to them at that moment for their political action. "In BiH the political context, tolerance of aggression and open hate speech can be understood as tacit support of political elites by socially unacceptable acts of fan groups. Also, it can be assumed that political elites are able to channel distributed media messages through fan groups, which can not be pronounced in a public discourse without consequences for their own political position "(Maricic, 2011: 235).

Political entities in BiH have been persisting for years on the ideas of nationalism and division among citizens in BiH, and soccer stadiums have extremely suitable places for spreading such an impact. There are almost no football matches in which fan groups cheat another fan group through their cheering through nationalistic shouts, curses and sordid scandals, which ultimately contribute to the spread of national intolerance. It is characteristic for BiH that the peoples living in this region, due to politicization, did not use the sport to bring about a rapprochement, although this seems to be

seemingly, from time to time, incitement to the division, differences and the ugly war of the past in this region. Of course, all of this in soccer stadiums creates a number of factors that, in a combination of social endings and social environment, cause violence in football matches. The consequences range from the most difficult - loss of life of fans, to "the easiest" - creating intolerance among citizens of different nationalities and religions in BiH.

The impact of politics on football and sports in general on the territory of BiH is beneficial to the fact that all nations in the past "were proud of the politicization of sports, while today we are confronted with the consequences of negative politicization. The integration of the mass on a traditional basis, whereby their "negative charge" is emptied in a directed play within the stadium, can result in disintegration with counterproductive effects, because "at sports events, a mechanism has been established that forms the main feature of today's sport ". It is only necessary to enter an inter-ethnic account in this relationship, and the players of the visiting team will be reduced to representatives of a particular nation (Kokovic, 2011: 30). Under these circumstances, politics can easily manage the situation and use space for their actions.

If, in a wider context, they were to observe the influence of politics, then it would also come to the fact that the leaders of the fan groups, for their social activity, which is predominantly detrimental, have a real policy protection. Fan group leaders often have a multifunctional role for political parties, as they use them during election processes to collect votes for their candidates in the elections. Often, political support is used by certain fan leaders to deal with unlawful acts (committing offenses and criminal offenses). Therefore, individuals from political life on the territory of BiH, in order to satisfy their political interests and goals, do not only cause violence at sports events, but contribute to the development of other forms and forms of harmful social activity. The question is whether certain politicians are aware at all about the harmful effects of sport and society on their influence and politicization of sports.

Social circumstances represent a major generator of the cause of violence in football matches. A society in which social relations are based on disturbed social values is inclined to turn sports manifestations into their contradiction. Instead of encouraging a healthy sports competition that contributes to the health of citizens, a society with unclear goals and values,

from sports and football, creates a dark sphere of the community. The social circumstances in BiH are such that at the football stadiums in BiH you can see various negative examples of this impact. First of all, fan clubs have become more important than the players' club lately. Many times until now, fans have influenced some decisions made by the management of football clubs. Furthermore, there are also rare situations where fans enter the premises of sports clubs and threaten or physically account for them with players who do not have to play for their club in their court. It has become almost a practice in soccer fields that after the match, players must first go under the stands with the "most sympathetic" fans and "hear" from them what they think of their game, and then go to the dressing room. Heard from the trainer. Under these circumstances, fan leaders create authority, gain respect, and young people begin to find their idols in them. This is something that poses a great problem for the society, because young people are becoming less and more idols for athletes, and more and more leaders of fan groups. Fan groups are the main players of all forms of violence that occur in football matches, and social circumstances just contribute to their development and popularization. All this contributes to the creation and acceptance of distorted social values that cause violence in football matches.

In addition, the social circumstances in BiH are such that they constantly encourage so-called nationalism to play football matches. Some theorists regard nationalism as a form of violence in sports. A society that is inclined to manifest nationalism is considered a society that is not capable of otherwise facing the crisis periods in which it is located. A significant number of theorists think that the manifestation of nationalism is a primitive form of reaction to certain social circumstances. Nationalism, in its manifestation, is considered to be primitivism. All of this tells us that at present in BiH, social circumstances are such that it creates an atmosphere for the manifestation of nationalism in football matches, which in the meaning of signification means that society is in a great crisis. In addition to the above, we can say that the society in BiH is a dull observer and unacceptable events in soccer stadiums that make football from his opponent and contradict him. All those who are involved in football and accompanying him in BiH can confirm that at football stadiums there are various adjustments of the results of matches, unfairness by the judicial organization, inexperienced and poor organization of football matches, the work of

football experts based only on personal interests Who have almost pushed the profane behavior to the next plan and do not enumerate further. Then, it is necessary to mention the legal framework that regulates the prevention of violence against sporting events that are largely not applied. In the lower soccer leagues, we have frequent physical calculations on the football field, and the winners of these incidents go through extremely mild sanctions or even not be punished. Legal provisions relating to the prohibition of visiting sporting events of persons who have committed violations in accordance with the law are almost non-existent. All of the above mentioned social circumstances, and more of what we will not talk about this time on this occasion, when sublimation affects a number of factors that manifest themselves through violence in football matches.

Furthermore, one of the good examples of the influence of historical circumstances is the account from the book Mirjana Kasapović-Bosnia and Herzegovina: a divided society and an unstable state, which reads: "Reading dozens of historiographical works of Bosniak, Croatian and Serbian authors about Bosnia, I often had the impression that I read books about the history of three different countries. It seems that they occasionally connect only the same historical personality or the same historical events, but they are usually interpreted differently. "So, historical circumstances are such that they favor the development of nationalism and violence. Unfortunately, the extreme form of violence happened in the nineties of the last century. It is true that the war and war events that took place in the territory of BiH certainly have permanently disrupted and disturbed the relations between the people living in this area. The legacy of these disrupted relationships culminates in violence at sports events, which usually begin with scandalous war heroes, highlighting flags, paintings and banners to celebrate some personalities and events from the wartime (provoking disgust and condemnation with another fan group) "(Setka, Amidzic , 2012: 185).

The economic circumstances in BiH affect the phenomenon of violence in football matches. Due to the difficult economic situation in BiH, there is a discontent of the population, which, among other things, is expressed in the form of violence in football matches. However, unenviable existential and financial situation of young people, which are the basis of all fan groups, makes them groups that are easy to manipulate by people in clubs and of Politika, which is mixed in the sport. " Bosnia and Herzegovina as a

country that is in transition and long-term reforms, continually facing difficulties of an economic nature that affect the constant struggle for existence of its population. From the search for a catharsis- in posttragičnom state of existence shaping the new culture prezira with skillfully the downsized image, by careful selection of dejstvjućeg material, wherein the rhythm violence corresponds to the rhythm nostalgije for better life and melancholia, and in saobraženosti culture arrogant and culture of the aggression, which is produced by cultivation of prezira . Violence in sport is a mirror of the culture of violence as a new form solutions interests of various interest groups in our society and vision " of citizens fighting " for better economic status " (Setka, Amidzic, 2012: 187). Poverty culture, high unemployment, as well as small chances for social progress, are very important causes of violence and aggression. It's not just about having no money, but also about the lack of prestige and prestige. Among the perpetrators were mostly poor people seem to acquire the property, which is in the consumer-minded society, seen as the source of happiness and well-being (Tufegdžija, 2009: 24). Thus, due to unenviable economic status, which in the past period of time have accumulated a lot of frustration among young people, and as a result of manipulation by various interest groups, it can be concluded that the current economic conditions in BiH undoubtedly contribute to the violence of fan groups at football matches.

SAFETY ASPECTS OF VIOLENCE IN BiH

Taking into account the specifics of the society in BiH, violence in football matches certainly deserves great attention. From the security point of view, violence in soccer matches is important, because the execution of this violence directly threatens the citizens' safety, causes material damage to sports and other facilities, and ultimately promotes religious intolerance. The security aspects of violence in football matches are even more important, given that one of the important events in the disintegration of the former joint state in this region was just one football game (played in Zagreb in the 1990s between Dinamo Zagreb and Red Star Belgrade).

According to one group of authors, the characteristic forms of fan violence in sports, as well as in football, that appear in practice are: individual physical attacks on other fans, or random passers-by, group battles

between opposing fan groups, entry and throwing into a sports court or Theater, pyrotechnics and other objects that may endanger the life of participants in a sport event or impede the flow of sporting events, the introduction and consumption of alcohol and narcotics, intrusions in the field in order to interfere with or disrupt the sports event, damage Devices and installations on a sports facility, destruction and damage to vehicles, trade and other objects, on the direction of fans movement, performing property delictations, non-payment of bills in restaurants and cafes, printing of graphite on public surfaces, means of transport, facades of buildings, elevators, cultural monuments, Provoking hatred or intolerance, which can lead to physical conflicts on a national basis and participation in events that have nothing to do with sport and the commission of crimes that are not related to sports events, etc. (Milojevic et al., 2013: 13).

Of all these forms of fan violence, the greatest attention is paid to the cases of endangering the lives of citizens. Especially sensitive are the cases in which the effects of fan violence resulted in a loss of life for fans. Of course, the most sensitive cases in BiH are those who have led to violence in football matches, which were motivated by nationalism. The most drastic examples of such violence are frequent conflicts between opposing fan groups belonging to different nations.

The most drastic example was the conflicts in Mostar between the fans of Zrinjski and Velez (Croates and Bosniaks), motivated by nationalism, which only point to the deep division of national seams among the inhabitants of the city of Mostar. Then a drastic example of violence in football matches happened in 2007 when a game between Zrinjski and Partizan from Belgrade was played in Mostar. Violence in this game has resulted in the injury of more than 60 people. This violence was also motivated by differences in national and religious commitment. And perhaps the most drastic and worst example of fan violence happened in Siroki Brijeg in 2009 when fans of FC Sarajevo in the streets of Siroki Brijeg practically made an atmosphere of war in BiH during the conflicts with the police. During these conflicts, a fan of FC Sarajevo lost his life, there were injuries of a large number of persons and a great deal of material damage was caused. And this violence was motivated by nationalism. These examples represent only a small fraction of the fan violence that occurred in the past period in BiH, which is related to violence in football matches. It is precisely the

numerous exemplary fan violence that points to the importance of this issue in a security sense.

CONCLUSION

Taking into account the causes and security aspects of violence occurring in BiH at football matches, the logical conclusion is that the need to undertake a series of preventive measures to prevent the cause of violence is imposed. Although the causes of violence have been divided into four groups of factors that contribute to the emergence of violence, we believe that effective preventive measures can impact equally on all factors. However, we believe that before undertaking any preventive measures, it is necessary to achieve positive shifts in the society in terms of understanding the true social values of all citizens living in BiH. If we do not start living in the present, and leave history to define the past then preventive measures will certainly not be able to give the right results. Nevertheless, regardless of everything, as soon as possible, we should start with the systematic application of preventive measures in terms of neutralizing the causes that lead to violence.

In order to be able to systematically approach the elimination of the cause of violence, it is necessary to pay attention to it in the education system. The best example can be experience from Great Britain. Then, it is necessary that the state authorities, which are in charge of the implementation of legal provisions regarding the prevention of violence, finally begin to unconditionally and fully apply the legal norms. Also, it is necessary to depoliticize the sport as much as possible, and therefore also to the fubala, because all preventive measures and anxious to prevent violence will make no sense if depolitization is not done. Just depoliticizing football is considered a key factor in preventing and reducing the number of violence fans in football matches in BiH.

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DEVELOPING YOUTH'S SAFETY CULTURE IN SPORT

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Abstract: The changes in the society on which we are witnesses every day result with new challenges. In the past couple decades, the countries in Europe and whole world take measures with these challenges with different strategies and reforms in the security systems and security education. Special attention should be given to the security aspects and development on the security culture of the students in the schools to obtain knowledge and skills for identifying and detecting the security risks, their manifestations and consequences to the people, property and the environment.

One of the most serious remarks which today is pointed to the formal education, like in the developed world, also here, is that the academism is huge in the schools and sport clubs, far away from the actual reality. It is based on the requirements to ensure more practical knowledge and life skills, like development of emotional intelligence, social skills, handling with anxiety and frustration, handling with aggression and conflicts, preventing sport hooliganism etc.

The schools and sport clubs are places where youth should get knowledge through their educational programs, but also to gain work, cultural, educative and other habits, and to learn to identify and differentiate the positive from negative values. With other words they should educate and raise the children to be useful subjects for themselves, for the family and for the society in the future.

Key words: security, culture, safety culture, students, education, sport clubs

INTRODUCTION

In the last two decades in the Republic of Macedonia, there has been gradual expansion and progress in the democratization of the society. As an

inevitable consequence of the transition, the emergence and the actions of the large number of political parties, the privatization, arose a large number of socially endangered groups of citizens, and then the military conflict, in continuity the political struggle for supremacy, as well as the large number of held political and social protests. All this led to an increase in the number of cases of violent, demoralizing and destructive behavior of the citizens, among them many young people, who often ended up with a clash of the citizens with the police in public places. Such a situation is simply transmitted in the maintenance of various cultural and sporting events.

The sport can no longer be seen merely as a phenomenon of plain mass play, occupation, and entertainment. It must be analyzed as a phenomenon of mass social culture, and the fan groups as its integral part are becoming today's problem.

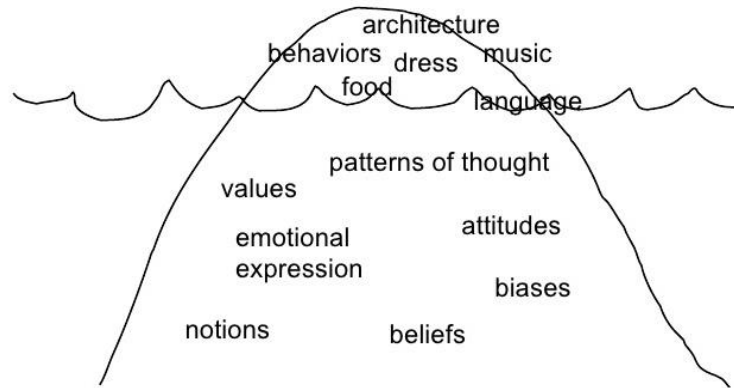
SECURITY AND CULTURE

The phenomenon culture, as a social phenomenon, is subject of multidisciplinary study by philosophy, science and religion, and yet a universal definition has not been established. Some researchers mention hundreds of different definitions, and they all refer to different phenomena in society. It represents the entire human creation and is divided into material and spiritual culture. It gives us the right to talk more about culture descriptively than to try to define it, without being able to fully explain it.

In the everyday speech, the term culture refers to the creative activity of people (the arts) as well as to the habits, customs, and lifestyle of people or groups that are highly valued in the society.

Each culture forms its own symbols, which facilitate communication. Symbols are: words, numbers, drawings, photographs, pieces of clothing, hairstyles, gestures, signs. Apart from the visible components of culture, it also contains invisible components, and these are the values and specific rules of behavior (norms) that guide and regulate human behavior.

Figure 1. Model for culture “Iceberg”



Source: http://eurolog-project.eu/pdf/vortrag_gemeinhardt_deutsch.pdf

The society could not exist without rules (norms) or standards for "appropriate" behavior. The norms in the society are expressed through: laws, customs, and moral rules. The most important norms in the society are institutionalized in appropriate institutions. In order for a society to function, there must be ways for strengthening the norms, and that are the sanctions.

The security culture is part of the general culture of the human as an individual, that is, of society as a whole. It is a special form of consciousness that is expressed as a set of progressive tendencies and knowledge in the field of security that makes a person capable of recognizing the basic values and benefits of civilization and the dangers of jeopardizing those values. The security culture represents totality of the beliefs, values and practices of the individuals and organizations, which decide what can be seen as a danger and what means should be met (Forschung für die zivile Sicherheit 2012-2017). In fact, it is a set of adopted positions, knowledge, skills and rules in the field of security expressed as ways of behavior and means of protecting personal, social and international values from all kinds of threats.

The security culture, as well as the culture itself (without the attributes security), can be formed, developed and maintained through the views of the members or groups and by promoting various behaviors towards security (Williams, 2006).

In the context of the given definition that security culture is a set of adopted positions, knowledge, skills and rules in the field of security, it can be concluded that it manifests itself as a behavior and process, the needs,

means and means of protecting personal, social and International values from all sources, forms and carriers of endangerment, regardless of the place or time of their manifestation. The security culture has its own internal and external manifestations (Стајић, et al., 2013):

the internal manifestations refer to the design of security,

the external manifestations refer to the behavior within the security, as well as the attitude and approach to security, whereby, first of all, is the readiness and ability (material or spiritual) to respond to the challenges and threats.

It is known that the attitudes are permanent systems of positive or negative assessments, emotional categories and techniques for the pros and cons of the community activities. This is understood as predisposition or mental readiness, which means that people who possess this tendency or motivation understand the society within the defined categories. This is seen as a process or system, and it can be said that on the basis of values it regulates both the environment and the behavior of the individual.

The security culture (Johnston, 1995) as a knowledge system can be presented and analyzed as a modern, humanistic designed educational curriculum, which provides the opportunity to create a comprehensive socio-cultural environment for encouraging, realizing and respecting basic human rights, Non-violence and skills development (soft and difficult skills) to implement these principles in everyday life.

The youth's security culture (Goldstein, 1992) is one of the key elements on which depend the quality of the educational process and represents an activity of public interest, and the level of development is effected on two levels:

the level of the student's personal development and

the level of the development of society.

Throughout the educational process, young people should strive to develop universally accepted positive attitudes. In this context, we will list some of the content that should contribute to the development of the security culture:

develop youth awareness of personal and social security and security as the highest value;

acquiring knowledge through scientific methods and through proven experiences;

empowering young people to cultivate a positive attitude towards good, and negative attitudes towards evil;

develop awareness of the need to protect young people from all kinds of threats and destructions;

avoiding conflicts, making peace as a supreme good and a condition for human survival.

The development of the security culture implies a quality and modern educational system that is based on the following principles and values:

legality - in order to ensure the implementation of the adopted concept for the development of the security culture in accordance with the relevant law on education.

responsibility and transparency - in order the activities to be carried out in accordance with the legal norms and procedures and by using proven positive practices,

equality - in order to be established an equal relation to all young people, regardless of their ethnic, religious, gender, age or other social background.

participation - in order to involve the parents and all relevant factors in the processes of the development of the security culture.

continuity - in order to ensure continuity of the quality of the educational process.

openness and orientation - in order to provide channels for cooperation and communication with young people and all other stakeholders.

pro-activity - in order to provide an environment that will timely identify the challenges and develop the security culture.

collaboration and communication - in order to develop a security culture, trust and preparedness for action is necessary and ensure the access and sharing of information to and from all factors.

moral and ethics - in order to provide a safe school environment that will help developing the security culture and develop a sense of responsibility for youth in the school.

The development from the point of view of culture and nature and, on the other hand, security puts people at the center of understanding and design of the development concept of the security culture. Namely, in that way we get:

comprehensiveness, (not reduced to the material parameters, but also the spiritual ones);

dynamics (including development of new needs and desires);

openness (establishes a connection with the outside world) and

sustainability (it respects the needs of nature, but also the nature of man).

This feature is based on the culture that tries to avoid isolationism, romanticism, cultural relativism, cultural fundamentalism and similar deviations, because the real culture is constantly being re-shaped and renewed, especially through the emergence and development of the Internet (Bjelajac & Jovanović, 2013). On the other hand, it is based on security, which is manifested in new forms and ways, which is again conditioned by changed forms and ways of manifesting insecurity as its opposite, and as an incentive to adequately respond to them with new, developed funds and programs.

The security-related changes that have been made in recent decades can be treated as developmental transformations, as they have expanded and enhanced security considerations (Katzenstein, 1996). In that context, there are considerations that imply not only understanding of security as the absence of the existential threats of the state, but also introducing new security fields, such as:

social;

ethnic, religious or other cultural minorities;

individuals with their needs and

all humanity - global or global security.

THE SPORT AND THE SECURITY

Since there is a sport or various types of individual and team competitions, there are fans in the broader sense of the word, who cheer for their favorite and are emotionally connected to it, and according to the result of the sport event, the audience experiences stress and emotional pain or joy. Throughout history there are many people who have paid special attention to this issue.

Fans are people, one or more of them in a group, who with their cheerleading encourage the individual or the team, with the performance of

a certain psycho-physical activity, using certain means or without them, for the sake of their own pleasure or for whom cheer. As the sport progressed, fans who had the same object of cheerleading were organized into groups of fan clubs and clubs.

It can be cheered up in many ways:

applause using hands (palms) or stronger with the help of certain devices;

with a voice (playing, shouting, singing, ...) that are specially devised for the winding object;

with fan requisites (various brass or percussion instruments, banners, flags, ...).

The reason why someone becomes a fan is the fun, enjoyment of watching the match, the possibility of socializing, ejection of frustrations from which the individual can not be freed anywhere else. The presence of a sporting event may cause the individual to be called a "borrowed self-confidence" (Анастасовски & Стојаноска, 2010).

However, one of the most important features of the fans is the emotional connection with the team for which it is rolled. When the team loses the individual experiencing stress, true emotional pain or disappointment, this directly affects the behavior of the fan or group.

The fan groups are usually composed of young people, who are poorly culturally and socially adapted, with poor school performance, careless and unambiguous. Street "education" and survival, animal failures, school failure, primitivism, frequent frustration makes these people negativistic, rude and vulnerable to manipulation, and are proud of being part of the group when public order and peace are violated and when Something is forbidden, and the culmination of success is not to get or avoid punishment for it (Bertović Skračić, 2015). Today they are numerous and well-organized groups, which with their behavior increasingly pose a problem, especially the hooliganism. Shortly there is no security culture in the sport (Грујоски, 2015).

Nowadays hooliganism (Водинелиќ, 1981) refers to rampage, senseless violence against people, primitive and non-motivating destruction or damage to private or social property without any benefit to anyone, and at least to the perpetrator. With their destructive tactics, hooligans aim to provoke fear and weakening of the authority of the government (the club,

security agencies, the police), proving manhood and control over their territory. Hooliganism is a term that is generally accepted and describes the behavior of an individual or group of people who violate the rules of social norms, bonton and laws, that is, it covers the destructive behavior of people who do not fit into social norms and laws, vandalizing the environment. The term hooliganism originated in England from the late 19th century and is related to the deviant behavior and way of life of street gangs and individuals they constituted (Vučićević Miladinović, 2010).

In addition to the physical contacts with the other groups' cheering groups, hooliganism is also characterized by hostility to law enforcement agencies (security agencies and the police). In any case, fans always wanted to draw attention to themselves, while allowing young people to somehow overcome the identity crisis (expressed through "we" and "they"), to experience some kind of social emancipation. The media in this only helps them, because so the violence in the public is always noticed and talked about, and the individual who was part of that event from the feeling that it is "No one" in society, now gets the impression that it is still "Someone."

The sports events like other public appearances in our country almost always have some political background and it is increasingly obvious that politics is increasingly present in sports. Sports arenas become a kind of outlet for visitors, visiting a kind of psychotherapeutic session, places where tolerance of procedures that would otherwise be punished, and today we can see and hear various vulgarities, threats, belittling, inflicting bodily injuries, Calls for violence, ignition and other.

The fan groups today are characterized by increasing aggressiveness and violent behavior. Through violence, fans express the feeling of dissatisfaction and repulsion towards social norms. This increased violent behavior has its roots deeply in our society and should not only be found, but must also be studied and understood. Through this, strategies and concepts for establishing and raising an appropriate level of security culture will be developed, and through this they will become aware of their "unsafe behavior" and inflicting potential danger on themselves and others around them.

Sometimes we cannot understand what is the reason for the over-aggressiveness of the players on the court or of the viewers at the stands. One of the causes is that during the sporting competition, the levels of adrenaline

and testosterone, as well as other hormones, increases the level of activity in the cerebellum. For this reason, it follows the increased activity of the cerebellum and for less frustration naturally responds with a higher level of aggressiveness. Thus, the awareness of behavioral control is reduced. This mechanism works with fans.

The other factor that affects the increase in the level of aggression is that most often several hours or a day earlier, a phase of so-called irritation occurs. This means that a person is sometimes underestimated or perhaps insulted, which in the meantime has already been forgotten, but under the influence of events and activities in the current situation, the impulsive impulse activates the person himself without understanding the cause, constantly giving aggressive responses in the form of inadequate manifestations.

After the victory, the euphoria is a consequence of the perception of omnipotence in power. These stadium fans are attracted to the thirst for experience, where they can identify themselves in the character of the team they are cheering on. If the team wins, they see it as their own victory, which means a good experience of glory. When his team loses, because of the identification, he himself feels a loser, embarrassed. As a consequence, sometimes his aggression turns against the team, but he usually wants to retire through the attack on the winning team's. Although his team lost, he as a fan can not and will not leave the battlefield defeated.

For fans of the losing team, the stadium is a stronghold of "collective grief". The steps of this process of grief are as follows:

- refusal (loss, defeat);
- confrontation;
- fear, sadness, depressed mood (sitting on places pulled in or crying);
- anger, anger, aggression (these are aggressive outbursts in verbal or physical form, either against their own team, or against an opponent fan group);
- rationalization (common sense reasoning and perception of the factors that led to defeat, this is a defeat of the team, not the fans);
- acceptance (reconciled with the situation and release from the pressure of emotional tension);
- selecting a new team or renewing the connection, adhering to the old team;

forgiveness (full acceptance) and
thanksgiving (a joy that can again roll).

DEVELOPMENT OF SAFETY CULTURE

In the strengthening of the safety culture among young people it is necessary to be included all social actors: families, local authorities and professional institutions, health organizations, sports organizations, churches and other religious communities, NGOs, the media, civil society organizations, which have the sole aim of Prevention and protection of young people from the negative impact of security risks (Ђурић, 2007). In order to really act on reducing violence in schools, outside of them, but also at sporting events, a comprehensive action is needed, involving all relevant institutions: the school, the competent ministry of education, the youth and sports agency, the centers for social work, police, local self-government, non-governmental organizations and others.

The youth safety as one of the most significant social problems can be successfully realized by introducing an effective concept that will contribute to the development of a security culture. Our contribution to this function will be the concept that we obtained on the basis of theoretical and empirical research as a new concept that would provide better security for young people as well as employees in educational institutions in the Republic of Macedonia, as well as a new way of acquiring knowledge and skills In the area of youth safety culture.

The concept is based on a timely and accurate identification of security risks, adequate prevention and response, which should contribute to improving the organization of school security as educational institutions on the one hand, and education of students in order to build and develop their Security culture (in the function of protection against negative influences that carry potential security risks), on the other hand. The concept consists of a number of components, and at the same time of specific features. The concept is designed to offer innovative and practical solutions.

The special significance of this concept is what is recommended as an option in managing and protecting students from security risks, for rapid, unpredictable and multiple changes in (non)risk environments, where the

school administration organization must be careful and adapt to projected strategies and their meanings.

This concept implies taking preventive (educational) measures and activities in schools that need to be realized by different subjects: the police, the health sector (physicians, the health insurance fund), parents, youth unions, associations and organizations (sports clubs, religious communities, foundations, Red Cross, women's associations, etc.), the public sector through the Ministry of Education and Science, the Bureau for the Development of Education, the Youth and Sports Agency, the associations for children's protection, the Ministry of Justice, libraries, theaters etc.

The main goal of this concept is:

creating effective strategies for safe school and

development of safety culture among the students, in order to be protected from the negative influence of the safety risks.

There isn't an instant solution for reducing the level of violence. This process includes activities such as:

revision of the structure of the teaching staff based on the roles, tasks and responsibilities;

harmonization of the roles and functions of the Ministry of the Interior and the Ministry of Education and Science;

revision of the projects, concepts and solutions so far implemented;

implementation of the instruction leading to greater efficiency and effectiveness in a safe school.

In essence, the concept of security culture development speaks about school mission, role and responsibility in protecting students and as a tool for promoting democracy and respecting children's rights. Based on the analysis of the security situation in the schools in the Republic of Macedonia, the threats and challenges, the relevant factors require continuous transformation in order to fulfill the security objectives.

The development of technology and the rapid and significant changes in society, require a prepared school population that will respond to all threats. The risk, trends and conclusions from the lessons learned and knowledge gained in the educational process and participation in projects and workshops will initiate and enable continuous extension and addition of the concept.

This concept should give a full picture of the causal relationship between the priorities in the development of the security culture in the schools of the Republic of Macedonia, through three perspectives:

- safe students;
- curricula and subjects in the educational process; and
- developing students' safety culture.

Based on the comprehensive analyzes of each perspective, the strategic priorities (strategies) for each perspective are defined separately and a concept for the development of the security culture is developed for the successful implementation of the security measures as well as for overcoming the risks to the safety of students.

This concept contains the following priorities and measures for the development of the security culture:

1. continuous education, professional development and motivation of the teaching and professional staff;
2. promotion of cooperation with the civil sector.

The identified strengths in this perspective are perceived in the potential of the local self-government. Furthermore, the strengths are perceived in quality educated teaching staff, the spatial possibilities and equipment of the cabinets in some schools.

The perspectives in the development of the security culture lay in the involvement of parents who in support of educational processes, cooperation between schools and institutions, the possibility of introducing non-institutional forms of teaching and diversification of extracurricular activities with the involvement of the civic sector.

The threats refer to the insufficient knowledge and experience among the stakeholders and the poor cooperation with the Ministry of Education and Science. The educational process should contribute to the development of the security culture and the motivation of students and teachers and in the part of the cooperation in order to increase the innovation in improving the quality of the educational process.

The proposed possible concept for the development of the security culture among students and the creation of a non-risk setting - a safe school is a significant attempt to arrive at an optimal solution to the preventive action within the school system as an integral part of the educational system in the Republic of Macedonia. A possible concept has been created to

provide a good basis for further research in this area where modifications and other improvements are possible.

The security culture should be an important part of the content of the educational process and the development to give a comprehensive, comprehensive and directed towards improving the overall school environment, on the one hand, and towards the value orientation of pupils and people in the community on the other. In that sense, we appreciate that the school, together with the social engagement in the development of the security culture, should be towards the active involvement of the students. Security culture cannot be developed in isolation, but as an integral part of the curriculum in the school. The active participation of students in the school is also a very important stage in the development of the security culture, and in particular, the inclusion of students in all educational processes and flows. In this way, the students are most appropriately trained for future roles in the society for democracy, humanity, tolerance and accept other positive values.

The basic guidelines and activities established by the implementation of the concept are creating a pleasant and safe environment; Encouraging school success; Involvement of the family and the media in a meaningful way (through lectures, screening films, demonstrating creative workshops); Developing cooperation with the local and wider community; Fostering a positive relationship between students and employees; Open discussion on security issues; The attitude towards students with equal respect; Finding ways in which students will be able to express their problems; Helping students to feel safe when they express their feelings; Affirmation and development of the student's personality and civic awareness, progress in identification and problem solving; Implementing a comprehensive plan to improve safety and security in order to create a non-risk school environment; Providing support from school management in assessing, advancing and resolving security issues; Cooperation with external services; Pointing out the consequences of non-social behavior and highlighting the risks, threats and consequences of hooliganism.

The implementation of this concept for the development of a security culture will achieve the following objectives:

acquiring general and varied knowledge needed in everyday life and further education;

harmonious, intellectual, emotional and social development of students according to the abilities of students;
developing students' abilities for understanding and information;
developing students' self-esteem and awareness of their individuality and responsibility for their actions;
upbringing for mutual tolerance, cooperation, respect for diversity, fundamental human freedoms and rights;
upbringing for general cultural and civilizational values arising from world traditions;
adopting general and applicable knowledge that enables independent action in the social and natural environment;
developing abilities for reasoning and expression in art and cultural traditions;
developing skills for problem solving;
promotion of a healthy lifestyle and education for taking responsibility for their own health and for the protection of the environment;
creating a culture for avoiding or reducing the consequences of aggressive, hooliganism and violent behavior.

CONCLUSION

Given that the safety of students and staff in primary and secondary schools is becoming a more serious problem and of course a significant challenge for the state, but also for the society as a whole, the need for more comprehensive research and engagement with this issue is justified in order to find adequate Solutions. The existing theoretical and practical achievements signal that this problem does not pay enough attention. Regarding this, the organization and implementation of the prescribed legal measures for protection against security risks in schools are inconsistent, that is, this issue is approached abstractly and superficially. That's why in practice there are still many misunderstandings about how to solve these more serious problems. Until now, these problems have been addressed in a fragmented and basically general manner, which gives us the right to deal with this problem from a comprehensive theoretical and empirical aspect which will be significant for students and society (if not the most significant).

Tackling these problems will not invalidate all negative phenomena, but will lead to awareness of each participant's actions, assessing each situation separately and making the most rational decision to include it or not on each individual. In such a situation, the tension and aggressiveness of sports competitions will be reduced as an important segment of social life and creating a culture of safe winding.

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SECURITY AND SPORTS EVENTS – A COMPLEX RELATIONSHIP

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Abstract: This paper analyzes and highlights various aspects related to security and sport events. During the last decades, is particularly noticeable that sport events and especially world sports competitions have assumed major political, symbolic, social, economic and media significance. We are also witnessing the usurpation of sports grounds as an arena of terror whose manifestation is shown by extreme fans or members of terrorist groups who want to prevent enjoying in sports events with terror. The paper has a dual objective: on the one hand, the authors attempt to establish complex relationships between sport events and topic of security. On the other hand, the paper wants to contribute to raising awareness of the importance of sport facility security through the implementation of risk management policy and the use of sophisticated equipment. All of this requires a positive reaction recognized in cooperation of all relevant entities.

Key words: security, sports events, terror, sports facilities, risks, sophisticated equipment

PREFACE

Given the fact that security and the sport are dynamic categories, both are subject to constant changes that are conditioned by the environment and social development. It is therefore necessary and of vital importance that security and sport are continually adapted to the changes and conditions of their users, primarily the citizens, followed by the athletes, viewers, tourists and fans. Nowadays, sport has exceeded the local and regional character of the competition and has become a mega event, but as such, can not achieve the same effect if it acts independently or if it is not bound to security. On the other hand, security should be in horizontal connection with the sport, given that, through the organization of certain sports events, things can go in

the wrong direction, i.e. outside of the sports, which can lead to the endangerment of human life, unrest or disturbance of public order and peace.

For this reason, we believe that the most important connection between security and the sport should be in organizing major sports events, primarily the Olympic Games, football championships, various tournaments, but also other sports events ranging from national sports competitions to local recreational tournaments.

Sports events itself are carrying investments, tourism, trade, visitors and a number of other positive aspects. However, sport events also have a bad side. They are the magnet for many criminal groups who want to use such events for the purpose of selling illegal goods and services as well as other illegal activities. Sports events are also used as a means of revenge or punishment, a presentation of political ideology, but also as a "perfect ground" for recruiting those groups that are ready to manifest violence in sport. It is disturbing that in the last few years the manifestations of negative sides in the sport have moved to the right. As a consequence, sports events are increasingly characterized by violent extremism and radicalism. However, all of these phenomena, although they are taking new features, are not the occurrence of the 21st century. A sport infected by violence is recorded in the late seventies of the 20th century, when fan-based energy was directed toward violence, while at the same time, ideology was used as a means of identity verification at many stadiums in Europe. Europe has recognized this phenomenon as the leading security risk in sport and, through its institution, firstly expressed concern about the concept of violence and ideology in the stadiums, and then restricted the mentioned phenomena through recommendations and conventions.

The connection between supporter culture and political ideology is found in the organization of sports events in the Western Balkans countries. This connection is especially emphasized and expressed at sport events in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Over time, supporters groups become more organized and more radical in their behaviors and reactions, while the response of the state to such behavior is absent.

Bearing in mind the above, we will explore supporter culture and political ideology in the context of security - sport relation. On the other hand, we will explore the concept of introducing an effective surveillance

policy, and propose concrete measures to improve security at sporting events.

Considering that the subject of this paper is broad and requires a more extensive research and descriptive framework, we have tried to provide a larger number of bibliographic units that will allow readers to explore this area in more detail.

METHODOLOGY

The aim of the paper: Consideration of the relationship between security and sport and security measures at sport grounds in order to prevent vandalism, misbehavior and violence on the sports grounds. The aim of the research is to point to the emergence of ideology in sport and to the importance of implementing risk management policy.

The tasks: Explore the relationship between security and sports in organizing sports events. The focus analysis of the above mentioned relationship will be on the subculture group (supporters groups) and ideology as possible causes of violence in sports grounds. We will analyze the extent to which ideology and politics can be present on sports grounds and how much they can be considered as drivers of violence.

Methods: The paper has a descriptive character and we used content analysis and desk method as the basic data collection method. A triangulation method was applied for making the conclusion.

Hypothesis: Sport is dependent on security, and this dependence is reflected in the use of security measures and institutions in organizing of sport events. If there is an interruption of such relationships, and due to a lack of risk management policy, violence occurs in sports events.

THEORETICAL APPROACH

Security, sport events and violence

Since the notion of security is complex and that it was created at the same time as the living world, ie a human being (Stajić, 2016: 21), certain authors point to the different questions in connection with it, both theoretical and practical. However, the concept of security can not be discussed either scientifically or exploratively, as long as the etymological root of this word

is not explored. The essence of the word security is found in the Latin word *securus* meaning to be carefree, ie be without fear or anxiety. The Oxford Dictionary of New Words (Oxford University Press, 2008) argues that the word security corresponds to the Latin word *securitas*, and that means having a condition that will make living conditions safe. This means that we have conditions in which we are free of doubts and fears, both within and outside the walls, and that the undertaken obligations will be fulfilled.

Abazović defines security as "the systematic activity of the state, involving judicial, legislative and executive authority. If the mentioned entities do not cooperate properly, then we do not have the state in that sense (Abazovic 2000: 55).

"Security is a dynamic category, which implies the systemic activity of all relevant entities at global, international, regional, state and local levels, all in order to suppress and abstain from the danger of natural, social, economic, social, environmental, military and non-military actors depending on the ambience of the threat" (Kržalić, 2009: 26).

To the same extent as security, sport events have been known since the very beginnings of human civilization. "A sports event involves various activities of organizers aiming at the program offering, or the game of performers of a sports event to a specific sport audience in order to achieve a sporting result. Sports events can be seen in a wider context in which the achievement of a sporting result is not the primary factor, but their non-competitive character is ". (Marić, 2015: 15).

This definition of a sports event includes: recreation, relaxation, entertainment, or leisure. In addition, sports events are organized in order to meet the social needs of its visitors.

This definition of a sports event includes: recreation, relaxation, entertainment, or leisure. In addition, sports events are organized in order to meet the social needs of its visitors. However, one should not forget the fact that, passion, despair, anger, dissatisfaction and violence can be expressed and thrown out at sports events. Elias describes sports as a way of channeling violence because his definition of violence is limited to physical manifestations. For this reason his stance which denies that violence can take moral and symbolic form, arguing that speaking of violence in that sense is a misuse language of certain Western intellectuals. This attitude is also noticed at Chesnais. (Chesnais, 1981: 13). Does such a narrow area of

violence definition include all manifestations of the same? This would mean that violence is limited and focussed on visible violent manifestations (assault or beating), while much less significant occurrences such as "obscenity" behavior remain beyond the scope of this definition. We are of the opinion that these less significant "obscure" behaviors can be the leading generator of violence that may differ depending on whether their viewpoint is that of the aggressor, or the victim is a resident of a poor neighborhood or a rich suburb, a man or a woman, young or older or an employed or unemployed person. With this approach we come to the difference in the perception of violence that can be identified as an objective or subjective attitude. Bodin resorted more to objective elements that contribute to the manifestation of violence. The perpetuation and the perception of violence are, therefore, conditioned by the social, spatial and temporal contexts (Bodin 2001: 11).

Does such a definition that includes objective elements can give a true picture of violence? We are confident that this approach is narrow and limited because such an approach to defining violence would leave out verbal violence, rape, fascism, violent extremism, hooliganism and so on.

Heritier argues that the word "violence" can be applied in different contexts where the situation occurs that are marked by violence: not only violent acts, hatred, rage, massacre, cruelty or collective atrocities, but also "softer" forms of violence that arise due to the problem of economic domination, the relationship between capital - labour or division north - south, as well as "everyday" violence endangering the most vulnerable parts of society: women, children and socially marginalized (Heritier, 1996: 13).

Violence of different types arises not only because of the collision of individual paths, but also by the way they are used for political or economic purposes (Bodin et al., 2007: 15). Such a complex approach to defining these terms suggests that sport should be viewed and studied as a complex social reality and not just as something congenial and beautiful.

SUPPORTER CULTURE AND IDEOLOGY ON SPORTS GROUNDS

We have already stressed out that supporters groups in the UK began resorting to violence in the late seventies. This virus spread rapidly in

Europe, which was contributed by two factors- social unrest and imitation process. These factors are very important because they are applied nowadays in our sports grounds. The imitation factor led to the establishment of a fan group names which are intentionally disturbing. This is illustrated by examples in both Europe and Bosnia and Herzegovina. So we have Millwalla fans called Nutty Turnout, fans of the London club Chelsea Headhunters, fans of the Leeds Service Crew, and Nantes Naoned Korp (Nantes Corps). Fan names are often associated with extreme right, since they are advocating political beliefs (eg. New Order, PSG fans).

The development of fan groups in Bosnia and Herzegovina took place in the 1980s, when most groups in Bosnia and Herzegovina were established. The support groups literally copied the European way of giving names to their groups and applied the competitive spirit to inventing and giving a disturbing name to the groups. The majority of people have heard of the most famous, such as Hordes of Evil, Maniac or Convicts. Most clubs in Bosnia and Herzegovina have their own supporter groups, but many of them are not active at all or active only occasionally. Table 1 shows the names of the smaller part of a football supporter groups in BiH.

Table 1: Supporter groups in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Source: <https://sr.wikipedia.org> and <https://klix.ba/naziv-navijacke-grupe-rep-bih>"

Premier League of BiH	League of Federation BiH	League of Republika Srpska
Horde Zla are supporters of FC Sarajevo, Sarajevo	Apaci are supporters of FC Gradina Srebrenik	Sokolovi are supporters of FC Slavija, Istocno Sarajevo
Robijasi are supporters of FC Celik, Zenica	Vandali are supporters of FC Iskra Bugojno	Vandali are supporters of FC Glasinac, Sokolac
Lavovi are supporters of FC OŠK Gabela, Gabele	Sioux are supporters of FC Radnicki Lukavac	Vojvode 1990 are supporters of FC Sloga, Doboj
Fukare are supporters of FC Sloboda, Tuzla	Grdani are supporters of FC Brotnjo Citluk	Alcohol Boys are supporters of FC Rudar, Prijedor
Skripari are supporters of FC Siroki Brijeg,	Gusari are supporters of FC Rudar Kakanj	Incident are supporters of FC Radnik, Bijeljina
Ultrasi su navijači NK Zrinjski, Mostar	Beštije are supporters of FC Igman Konjic	Brutal boys are supporters of FC Leotar, Trebinje
Manijaci are supporters of FC Zeljeznicar, Sarajevo	Red Dragons are supporters of FC FK Zvijezda Gradacac	Vandali are supporters of FC Glasinac, Sokolac
Lešinari are supporters of FC Borac, Banja Luka	Demoni are supporters of FC Bosna Visoko	Četnici are supporters of FC Drina, Višegrad

The riots on Grbavica ", " Manijak and Vultures Confrontation, "" The Victory of Zeljezničar in the shadow of fan clashes ", are just some of the headlines in the Bosnian media following football matches. Two deaths of fans have been recorded in the past twelve years. FC Zeljezničar fan Anker Kasapovic was killed in Zenica in 2005 and a fan of FK Sarajevo Vedran Puljić was killed in Široki Brijeg in 2009. It should be noted that even though the Horde Zla (Hordes of Evils) announced the arrival of a large number of fans, the police of Siroki Brijeg were unprepared, because on the same day Zrinjski and Velež in Mostar played another match. Almost all policemen were in Mostar on that day, while the game in Siroki Brijeg remained forgotten. A small number of policemen trying to separate the domestic Skripari (Scratchers) and the Horde Zla (Horde of Evil), resorted to using weapons. One bullet struck Vedran in the head and killed him on the spot, and several other fans were wounded. No one was responsible for Puljić's death, as well as for the fact that the police security was minimal.

These two cases indicate that there was a failure in the organization of sports events both from the organizers and from the police, but this should not abolish fans for their violent behavior that led to the violence and death of a members of the supporters club.

Usually, violence in sports ranges from bad behavior to bloodshed. Bad behavior (quarrels with a referee or insulting opponent) is almost inevitable in our sports grounds from local to national competitions. If you attend a local Futsal tournament or a representative match, it is common to hear verbal and symbolic violence expressed in insults addressed to players or judges but most often are provocations directed at rival fans. Perhaps, in the first instance, these examples of bad behavior are considered as impunity incidents that do not deserve individual punishment, but they ultimately have a significant negative impact on interpersonal relationships. In sports, we must not forget the occurrence of sexual and "institutional violence".

If we do not have an efficient public supervision policy and control of violence, then very soon this violence can turn into a conflict that usually ends up with victims. An example of such a case is the bloody suppression of the conflict among supporters in Moscow in 1984, when 340 people were killed.

It is noteworthy that there are lots of fans and supporters at Bosnia-Herzegovina stadiums who use sports grounds as a platform for expressing

their own views on national and political issues. On the other hand, this also happens with athletes mobilized by a certain political party in order to achieve their political goals . Thus we have examples of that "top athlete" very quickly end up in the parliamentary benches and then uses the budget funds for personal promotion.

Problems related to sport and security in BiH are complex since they related to the affirmation of political and cultural identity. If we add to this the hatred caused by the recent war and crimes, the negligence and tolerance of violence by the state, then we can speculate whether a sports match between domestic clubs or national teams can take place under normal conditions.

Fans, politicians and journalists behave in a way that, to put it mildly, is disturbing. Nearly every day on sports grounds, supporters exclaim nationalistic, fascist and racist insults and death threats. Their body language is accompanied by their language and is very violent. Politicians, instead of dropping the ball and calming down the things, additionally complicate the situation and make even greater confusion with their behavior or statements. The blame for the violent behavior of fans lies precisely on politicians who are not capable or do not want to eliminate inequality and violence in the Bosnian society. On the other hand, the media are not sufficiently critical of the political authorities.

For this reason, we want to express concern over the phenomenon of violence, extremist rhetoric and symbolism in parts of certain supporters groups in the last five years, all of which undermines the security situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina and its international reputation.

THE POSSIBILITY FOR IMPLEMENTING EFFECTIVE SUPERVISION POLICY OF SPORTS EVENTS

We advocate and belong to a school of thought that above all advocates security and is aware that our argument reflects a responsible approach to criminal policy promoting the idea that the fear of punishment is often seen as a sufficient motive for preventing a criminal offense, therefore we believe it is necessary to punish violent acts. "The sanctions taken must, however, be fair and appropriate in order to avoid the inflaming feeling on the opposition, that can lead to an endless spiral of transgression-

punishment-aggression” (Debarbieux 1992: 23). On the other hand, we are aware of many problems in the implementation of this policy given the many conflicts between the recommended criminal measures and the principles of European freedom.

International documents and national legislation prescribe the use of preventive and repressive policies.

Preventive measures

The preventive policy is based on training programs for supporters, and includes checks and surveillance measures that should be discouraging to potential offenders. The implementation of these measures is largely dependent on sports club support and will, and as such, must be supported by sports bodies. Club leaders must take responsibility for violent actions that their fans might commit - but current practice shows that they are not ready to do so.

In practice, this would mean taking over the moral and financial burden of criminal responsibility for supporters who participate in riots. The position of clubs in Bosnia and Herzegovina is not oriented towards this kind of thinking. Most of the club administration and the owners are trying to please its supporters by closing their eyes in the case of foul play, violence, bringing in smoke flares or even sponsoring supporter groups and their banners. One should also not forget the fact that the club administration considers that all the principles of the prevention of violence policy are met if the security contract is given to a private security agency, and a security guard on the sports grounds are provided.

The introduction of a policy of prevention of violence by clubs requires not only long-term moral and financial engagement, but recognition of the correlation with violent supporters, which they are reluctant to do (Bodin et al., 2007:54). The financial interests that management achieves from advertising and media has led the clubs to have no need for passionate fans and money from ticket sales. In BiH, the support groups in most cases have a free entry so the club can not rely on money from the sale of tickets. It is therefore necessary to advocate and enforce the approach based on the policy of the stands with seating places, which calms those who come to sport events, and in the selective effect, raise the price of the ticket. To force

fans to pay, become silent and sit (Bromberger 1995), is the strategy that has been chosen to curb fan behavior, a strategy that has already been introduced to British football (Bodin et al., 2007:55), where supporters can find themselves barred for life simply for standing up.

Repressive measures

Repressive measures can be divided into four categories:

1. Creating legislative frameworks - legal regulations. This implies the drafting of anti-hooligan laws, which are adopted by most European countries. Our country in this area does not do enough. The state of Bosnia and Herzegovina should, in addition to the Sport Law, adopt other, accompanying laws, which would deal more comprehensively with the theme of hooliganism and disorder in sports grounds. In that sense, it is also necessary to adopt a law on the prevention of violence at sporting events. This law was adopted at the level of only one entity, Republika Srpska. The law incorporates obligations of the European Agreement on Violence and Misbehavior of Viewers at Sports Events, especially in football matches. In accordance with this category of repressive measures, in addition to the above, it is necessary to characterize hooliganism as a criminal offense and to charge high fines. The concept of the criminal policy of neighboring countries is based on a law that allows the prosecution of those found to have been destructive on the sports grounds. Adequate processing of reported offenders implies speeding up of misdemeanor proceedings, which are accompanied by high fines. In England, for example, after it has been established that the offense has been committed, a fine is imposed on the spot, while in BiH there is the procedure for filing and taking statements. After that, a verdict is pending, which can take up to the one year, and during this time the supporter does what he wants.

2. Use of security measures. This measure employs the use of security measures such as: separation of rival fans, a police escort and presence during the arrival of guest supporters, formation of a security ring around the football field, use of frisking and body searching, thorough inspection with the detector and checking procedures at the stadium gates. Certain problems exist in the use of some of these measures. A measure of body searching can be performed only by certified members of the agencies for the protection of

persons and property, while the stewards can not do that work. The members of agencies for protection of persons and property can not do a full-body search of the fans because this measure requires an order for its implementation, as is the case with the police authorities. According to current applicable laws, only police officers can conduct a detailed security search of the visitors with the obtained order, while members of the agency for protection of persons and property can only perform frisking of visitors who want to enter the stadium, ie. to conduct a brief surface check. Bigger objects can be detected by this process, but it is not easy to detect a smaller items that can be hidden deeply and serve for the purpose of violence (eg. a smaller knife, darts or battery in a sandwich, coins in a shoe, etc.). We are witnessing that the body searching measures are often abused when an unlawful procedure of a physical examination occurs.

In order to strengthen security and combat violence on sports grounds, clubs may set warning signs about the screening procedures and prohibit entry to persons who do not approve the screening, but they are not allowed to insist on screening of visitors or their belongings, who objects to such a search, despite being informed about it.

Another aggravating circumstance in applying this measure is the number of visitors, which makes impossible for the security personnel to check each individually. Acting in a way that each individual is searched, would slow down the entry of supporters and cause a revolt and discontent. Usually, in such situations, it is resorted to conducting a random selection of visitors, relying on their own instinct or on the basis of the visitor's appearance. Another problem is the lack of women police officers and women's stewards for searching women entering the sports fields. For this reason, women are often used to bring in prohibited items (Bodin et al., 2004 a / b).

Based on the above mentioned problems, and in order to increase the efficiency of security measures, we suggest that clubs engage security managers and adopt special internal regulations that will be clearly and visibly presented at all entry and sales points. However, from a legal point of view, such relations must take on a form of contractual obligation that would define the relations of the visitor and the organizer of sports events / clubs. This contractual relationship may also be a ticket. This approach is proposed and supported by the Paris Law Institute for Education in the field of human

rights. In order to resolve the problem of the relationship between the fans and the organizer of the sporting event, the Paris Bar Association proposed the following text that can be printed on the back of the ticket:

"The Ticket Holder acknowledges that she/he has noted the rules of the stadium (or club) constituting the general conditions of sale, as displayed at the entrance and around the stadium and made available at the point for the purchase or reservation of the ticket. The Ticket Holder accepts that, by having purchased the ticket his / her entry to the stadium depends on the acceptance of stadium security measures, including passage through security arches, a searching of personal belongings and a body searching of the person, and a video surveillance under the conditions specified in the rules and subject to the safeguard provided. In return for the spectator's acceptance of such measures, the organizer will accept liability under the supplementary collective insurance policy for any bodily injuries sustained during the event, subject to the conditions and limit set out in the agreement made available to the spectator" (Bodin et al., 2004: 39).

3. Use of video surveillance systems in and around sports grounds. Video at stadiums has proven to be a good and useful measure in preventing incidents and violence, as well as for identifying perpetrators of violent behavior. Therefore, and especially at the Premier League games, it is necessary to install video surveillance systems on stands in order to easily locate all those who incite riots and throw flare smokes and pyrotechnics. This measure requires significant financial investments and training of employees of agencies for the protection of persons and property, staff members and police officers in handling new technologies. However, one should not forget that installing video surveillance is causing a problem of violating human rights of individuals (endangering the right to privacy), as well as the possibility to prove that video surveillance covers stadium areas rather than private facilities. Most of our stadiums are built just next to residential buildings or private family facilities, and therefore a possibility of installing a video camera threatens the privacy of people living in the neighborhood around the stadium. Therefore, when using a video surveillance system, it is important to note that three sources of need - three conflicting sides - need to be met. The first group includes inhabitants who live close to sports grounds, who encounter various types of discomfort (from the right to privacy to the restriction of access to traffic to their

facilities, especially when the audience leaves the stadium). On the other hand, cities have the need to maintain public order and peace on the streets, the security and safety of public facilities and the safety of citizens. Citizens' security refers also to those citizens who are quite far from citizens connected to any sports facilities - public security. The third party is a consistent application of the law in order to be able to control the fans in the most efficient way with the police security forces whose number is not unlimited. We are witnessing that the police in countries across our region will close their eyes to certain actions that violate the law in order to manage crowd as efficiently as possible.

"Those whose job to ensure that the letter and the spirit of the law are respected, often make compromises, allowing certain acts to go undemarked and unpunished because taking further action would be too difficult, or because their resources are limited and they can not prosecute everyone" (Becker, 1963 : 208).

This condition is greatly influenced by the relationship of the police and courts, which took the character of the "open door" where the perpetrators are brought back from court more quickly than they enter it. In response to violent behavior, such an approach results in a social failure, which has an adverse effect recognized in an even greater phenomenon of outbursts and violence in sports grounds, and the identified problem of violence is moved to another location, mostly on the streets. The clashes between supporters groups that were taking place outside the stadium as part of the BiH Premier League are the best proof of the above-mentioned thesis. When it comes to the use of the video surveillance measures, the problem of storing of video recording should also be mentioned.

4. Information activities - information gathering. Timely exchange of information between police structures in Bosnia and Herzegovina and sports clubs can contribute to the suppression of incidents and violence on the sports grounds. The information that these subjects need to share relating to the number of fans, security estimates, elaborates on the perimeter of the object being secured, the problematic individuals, the way the fans are traveling and etc. This measure is regularly used by the police. However, it has not achieved quality results so far. Therefore, we believe that within this measure, police and members of the agencies for protection of persons and property need to be further educated. It is also necessary to define how and

to what kind of informative work and communication will be used in relations with supporters and support groups, as many fans point to the fact that the policeman are the ones who provokes. Enhancing friendly communication can improve relationships, which would definitely contribute to the reduction of destructive behavior.

CONCLUSUION

The link between sport and security is so close that sport can sometimes be a source of insecurity, while at other times, security can be a means to control incidents and violence leading to insecurity. Sport should have characteristics that manifest much more than violence and insecurity. Young people should view sport as an opportunity to become champions one day, rather than showing willingness to use sports and sports fields as polygons for the use of violence as a solution to a political, ideological or personal problem.

Through security policies, a sport is introduced to respect the rules that allow all participants (fans, clubs, security staff) to deal with the same policy of controlling sporting events. Surveillance policy implies respect for all accepted rules and educational functions that are used not only by the clubs, but also by recreation centers and communities, social centers in cities, housing estates and rural areas.

In order to strengthen safety at sports grounds, it is important to work on developing training programs for adults (especially parents and trainers) with the aim of recognizing behavior that indicates that children or young people are neglected, abused and violent. It would be useful to establish an information network to keep track of people with a violent past. In addition to this, it is important to draw attention to all relevant subjects in the sport and security on the need to implement the preventive and repressive measures we have analyzed in this paper.

Factors such as the weakening of social power and the political and ideological demands that began to emerge in our sports fields contributed to the appearance of structural violence in our sports fields. For this reason, we believe that it is necessary to conduct a special research that will identify the present ideologies in the Bosnian sports grounds. Such an approach would

provide an answer to the the question - what's the significance that should be attributed to such political and extremist manifestations.

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VIOLENCE AND AGGRESSION AT MATCHES IN MODERN SOCIETY

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Abstract: The violence was present in the origin of the human race, in all social events including the sport. As such, the sport is through violence associated with negative emotions such as hatred, envy and disrespect for the rules. Violence becomes a symbol, receives a certain ritual significance and becomes an integral part of the lifestyle and philosophy of young people. As the title of the article says, aggression and violence are present at sporting events. Aggressiveness is manifested in various forms such as: urge, anger, resentment, hostility, grabbing and attacking a person, object, territory, group. It is a bio psychological motive (urge or necessity) or personality trait that can manifest itself in aggressive behavior, can be in thought, verbal, and can be directed towards an individual and buildings or from inside to himself. Aggression is different from hate. Hate provides the motive for the aggressive act. Aggression today describes the competitive spirit of athletes and the cause is fights of fans. Explored were important aspects of sport, in particular violence related to sports and football fans, their bullying and other forms of behavior. Due to this, it is the most logical way to design this analysis from the aspect of the interrelationship between sport and violence. The aim of the article is aspiration to explain how is it possible that the sport is bound with deviant behavior and examine whether there is a relationship possibility of cause and effect, or whether it is the result of sports matches as a predictor of aggressive behavior or what comes out of other motives, given that it is the sport as a mass and social phenomenon.

Keywords: sports, soccer crowd, fan violence, ritualism, nationalism, hooliganism.

INTRODUCTION

Dealing with sports requires a healthy lifestyle, socially adapted and positively oriented to true social values. However, in relation to sports, especially sports competitions, socially negative phenomena appear. Sport is

an integral part of our everyday life and as such it is not immune to occurrences such as aggression and violence. Sport can be a source of hostility and violence. That's what George Orwell claims when he says: "National competitions often lead to an orgies of hatred. On the international stage, the imposition of war is open. As soon as there are strong feelings of rivalry, the picture of playing a game according to rules is always lost" (Orwell, 1997, p. 21). Violence arises on the basis and through several factors in society, it means that violence is a social conflict. It is in fact a conflict between an individual or a social group with a social environment. Therefore, violence was present of human origin, in all social events, and so in sport. As such, sport is through violence connected with hatred, envy, and disrespect of the rules. As the title itself says, aggression and violence are present at sporting events and most often occurs among football fans. Soccer violence is not limited to just one country or culture. Violence is an extension of aggression by physical means, it can be organized, spontaneously, ritually and today, it takes instrumental forms, that is, violence is an attack in which people are hurt, endangering their lives or damaging things. "Sports viewers consider themselves to be active participants in a sporting event, which is why they often behave poorly and become violent" (Guttmann, 2006, p. 111). Aggression can be in thought, verbal, directed towards an individual and objects or from within, and aggression is different from hatred that provides the motive for an aggressive act. It describes today the competitive spirit of athletes and the fight of fans. If there is one particular form of violence that is usually associated with sports or at least fans, it is hooliganism. It can be said that hooliganism is the only recognizable form of violence in everyday communication. There is no precise definition of hooliganism or hooliganism in football matches. Of course, the difference between spontaneous, relatively isolated incidents caused by viewers and incidents caused by conflicts of organized hooligan groups should be drawn (Giulianotti 2001, p. 141). Another characteristic of hooliganism is that violence does not come only in the immediate vicinity of football fields, but also in other public spaces, for example, in means of public transport and in general in places of larger gathering of people (Dunning 2000, p.). Aggression is defined as the application of a negative stimulus, either physically, verbally or gestual, after one person to another. "Aggression is not a stance, but behavior is most critical of actions committed in order to

hurt someone" (Le Unes & Nation, 1989). The largest part of the research that thematically relates to the social and political aspects of sports, and the connection between sport and violence is focused on the phenomenon of the football and other fan groups. Michael Smith states that violence in sports can be viewed even within the competition or as an athlete's violence outside the competition, but most often, as a social problem, the violence of the audience of sports events is analyzed. Michael Smith distinguishes "relatively legitimate" violence from "relatively illegitimate", counting violence into the first group within the limits of sporting rules and violence that comes out of the borders, but is generally accepted, and in the second group "quasi-criminal", which violates law and official rules, and "Criminally", which, besides everything else, violates informal rules, and is therefore absolutely unacceptable (Michael Smith, 2003, p. 205). Other important aspects of sports are ignored, especially sport violence and the advantage of being thoroughly researched football fans, their violent and other behavior, and the related subculture of access to the science of sports phenomenon. In view of this, this analysis is most logically based on this aspect of the interplay between sport and violence. The French researchers also focused on the violent behavior of extreme football and other fans (Bodin, Robéne, Héas, 2007, pp. 19-73) as a social problem, not only in France, but also in a number of other countries of Europe and the world for forty years. Causing great public concern, and in relation to which the appropriate public policy, or social action aimed at its suppression, is to be implemented or at least should be implemented. Worldwide, wherever football is played, there is a danger that violence will occur. In the second half of the 20th century, violence in the United States increased and occasionally appeared in football matches. In US university cities, sports unrest occasionally appeared after the competition. In the United Kingdom, violence during football matches is a common occurrence. In the last decades of the 20th century, football hooliganism has become a global phenomenon. According to Gutmann, young Europeans and Latino-Americans are frequent participants of violence. Belgians, Germans and Italians were also faced with football hooliganism (Gutmann, 2006, pp. 123-124).

The aim of the paper is to try to explain how the sport comes in with deviant behavior at all and to examine whether there is a possibility that this relationship is causative, ie whether the result of sports matches is a predictor

of aggressive behavior or that it comes from other initiatives, given that It's about sports as a mass and social phenomenon.

Methods

The research used the analytical-descriptive method and the content analysis process. The basic search was done through the Google Scholar, the Web of Science, the Research Gate of the search engine in the electronic database. The papers published in the available proceedings of papers from scientific conferences were reviewed. Database searches were conducted in December 2015, based on a content analysis of the abstracts of published works containing the following key words: aggression, sports violence, sports, sports public, athletes, fan violence, ritualism, nationalism, hooliganism. The papers published in English by October 2015 regarding aggression and violence in sports were discussed, works whose results were presented in both quantitative and qualitative methods and whose respondents were fans. In a substantive analysis for the theoretical elaboration of the research problem, works were considered, the content of which is based on aggressive behavior, violence in sport and goals and aspirations to explain how sport relates to it.

Results of research

The appearance of fan violence can be assessed by analyzing the incidence of violence in sports related to members of the fan groups by finding answers to the question of who are actually extreme fans, Those who make up the mess. Mostly, as part of the research of the sports audience, there is a "phenomenon of fan violence", and the focus is most on fan groups, with foreign researchers using well-founded methods and approaches. The support of the fans was carried out through works carried out by methods such as observation and group interviews, with an already acknowledged survey or individual interviews. The results of previous investigations of aggression and violence indicate some common features of extreme fans, and this is about:

- young, mostly late adolescents or younger adults;

- Men, and in recent years there have been more girls in the fan groups than before;
- mostly young people, according to social characteristics similar to their peers, and not, as the public often points out, predominantly delinquents from the suburbs;
- members of organized groups who gather around football and cheerleading;
- People who through their fan-based collective activities are involved in the making of iconography, travel, socializing, entertainment ... more manifest a passion for life than a passion for destruction, destruction;
- most often about good football and sports practitioners and genuine fans in the clubs they are cheering on;
- the fans of the supercultural style, the supporters have the basis for expressing a special subcultural identity based on a distinction from official culture and a rebellious attitude towards that culture;
- the population more prone to consuming alcohol and even drugs, as it is an integral part of the ritual of this subcultural style, related to traveling to matches and winding.

Most members of the fan groups are not extreme supporters and do not engage in physical violence, but due to group conformity and the need to provoke other actors, they join verbal violence. Extreme supporters have the form of a kind of organized spontaneity, and are primarily conducted under the direction and influence of the core of the fan groups. Violent behavior of fans from the stadium itself is relatively easy to move to other urban spaces, even streets, and consequently there are frequent riots of extreme fans associated with other sporting events. Zani and Kirchler were questioned by 505 Italian fans, and the emphasis was on the participation of fans in disarray. They were distinguished by two groups of fans: moderate and fanatics. The results showed that more fanatical fans, in line with expectations, were more involved in problematic events during the games. They also showed the importance and role of group norms when expressing aggressiveness. Fans are more aggressive when they are in the group and when violence is in line with group norms. More problematic supporters were usually younger and unemployed persons, lower education, who usually attributed their aggressiveness to some external factors. The authors also point out that aggression is inherent in the sporting competition. Sport competitions often follow duplicate messages. On the one hand, they have to be in the spirit of

fair play and behavior, and on the other hand, as a imperative, a victory over the other side is imposed. Summarize some basic situational factors of uncontrolled aggressiveness in stadiums. These are the competition and rivalry of the team, observation of aggression and violence, collective panic and deindividuation. As for the relationship with alcohol, researchers in Australia, Thompson, Plamer and Raven have identified three categories of fans in terms of alcohol consumption. These are fans who drink, fans who do not drink and those who drink, but during the games are abandoned. Fans who drink usually point out that games with alcohol are more interesting and that it just does not go without one another. Within this group there is also the so-called. "Grog" of a subgroup that, with extreme drinking, has a very aggressive behavior of both homophobic and sexist attitudes. An interesting group is a group of fans who abstain during the games. They explain this by wanting to follow the game with full concentration and what is happening on the ground. So, according to them, love for football and the club pushes alcohol into the other plan because it spoils the clarity of the game experience. As in any other group, there are different categories and types of fans as well as within the fan groups. In a survey of SIRC (2008) conducted in 6 Western European countries on a sample of about 2,000 fans, a factor analysis of attitudes and behavior of fans was carried out on the basis of which 5 categories of fans were selected. Passionate fans - in this research, they are the most numerous category, they included 31% of the sample. For this group of football, excitement and passion. The matches are their biggest excitement, and idols are mostly football players. They match the game to all other spheres of their lives. Internationalists in the survey comprise 18% of the sample. They are most interested in contacts with fans from other clubs. Therefore, their main motive is to gain new friends and acquaintances among fans from other countries. The fanatics in the survey comprise 12% of the sample, as well as the first group, develop similar excitement and passion, but they go a step further. Football is something like a religious experience for them. They plan and organize their whole lives towards football, which is their most important thing in life. Passengers - 9% of respondents mentioned above are classified in them. Their interest in football matches is motivated by the possibility of socializing and traveling to other countries. Traveling and hanging out with other fans during the games is a valuable experience for them, as well as the game itself and its result.

Especially enjoy during the visiting games. Amicable - for 4% of fans of this category, windsurfing and football is a way of spending time with the company, with friends or family. Most friends were also fans, and they became based on similar affinities and attachments for the same club. In his work Giulianotti identified four types of spectators who come to the games. He called them: supporters, followers, fans and wanderers. He classified them with regard to two dimensions - a cold or hot attachment for the club and a traditional or consumer-oriented fan. Supporters are characterized by traditional and great emotional attachment to the club. They are usually the most enthusiastic fans and support the club together with their families throughout their lives. The followers are traditionally but not so emotionally tied to the club. Their support is often linked to linking the club to the city in which it lives, the nation it belongs to, or the ideology that the club connects to. The fans are characterized by great emotional attachment and consumer orientation. These are the so-called. Modern fans who are very identified with the club, especially with the main stars of the club. They are trying to have as many products and souvenirs as they are for a club or favorite player. They try to get in touch with the main stars and know more about them. It would be said, somewhat Hollywood-oriented fans with some "teenage" needs to be near "branded" people. The strollers are characterized by a consumer orientation but a cooler relationship with the club and cheerleading. They must belong to a higher social class, and football is a kind of fashion and entertainment for them. They do not have much contact with the real football world, games and field, the majority of cheering is through television and the Internet. They are more interested in the current football star and some other side items than the result of the game. According to Giulianotti, there is a trend by which there are fewer classical fans who are emotionally tied to the club, and more and more fans who are not so warm for club and cheerleading and at the stadium are for some other reason to see something new and to be seen, To experience a different experience, etc. He connects this phenomenon with the development of a consumer culture in a capitalist society where it consumes and consumes everything that arrives, regardless of the extent to which we are interested or need it. In this regard, even at football stands, there are more and more viewers who are here for some unconfirmed reasons.

Bodin and his associates point out that "they often go over the acts of violence that are happening away from football fields and they remain uninvited" (Bodin, Robéne, Héas, 2007, p. 44). They also claim that they are "only ordinary young people" and warn of very similar results of research in different countries (Bodin, Robéne, Héas, 2007, pp. 44-45). To the extent it is clear what the French researchers emphasize: "... hooliganism was, no doubt, a characteristic of fans, not personal (external) who had no connection with football" (Bodin, Robéne, Héas, 2007, p. 42).

Politicians, sports workers, journalists and other sport actors in their public appearances, in fact, incite violence or, by their politically-conditioned ratings and forecasts, hinder the realization of a reasonable insight into the serious nature of fan violence.

DISCUSSION

Widely observed "violence in sports is an integral part and expression of violence in social life, especially violence as the most effective form of communication between individuals and groups that often clearly expresses in relation to sports as a kind of social reserve for violence" (Bodin, Robéne, Héas, 2007, p. 237). Fan violence can, due to poor security and unpleasant police reactions, mutate into serious violence with the most severe consequences due to suitable political and social conditions. According to Terry and Jackson, "in sport, it does not only refer to the emergence of uncontrolled aggressive behavior beyond the rules of sport, but rather the very good behavior within the rules of the game" (Terry and Jackson, 1985, page 27). As Thirer states, "those with a legitimate, Honest care for all kinds of sports, from an early childhood to an age group, must be aware of the negative spectrum of aggression and violence "(Kao Thirer, 1993, pp. 365-366). It is assumed that sport and society reflect one another. Importance ie. A high level of aggression and violence in sports can really go beyond the competition event can have greater social implications. "The complex nature of sport is primarily expressed in the simultaneous presence of a homogenizing and antagonizing social potential in it. Also, sport is particularly beneficial for the connection of different groups, nations and cultures, but it often involves diversified violence that has the opposite effect in it "(Armstrong, Giulianotti, 1999; Vrcan, 2003). A hooligan is considered

"a rebellious and noisy young person who behaves violently and destructively; Young bandit or grubian" (Kerr, 1994, p. 5). Kerr points out that the behavior of the hooligans has little to do with what happens during the game, also notes that hooligans use their loyalty to a particular team only as an excuse for hooliganism. Status groups can discard individuals based on their lifestyle, skin color, language or gender that is different from the dominant group. King writes: "The general sense of the fight for a group must be established as a collective memory in order to maintain hooliganism" (King, 2001, p. 572). According to King, it is socially necessary for hooligan groups to establish common memories of fights. The collective action of hooliganism must be accepted as collective action, and not individually, if the hooligan group wishes to remain solidarity (King, 2001, p. 582). Soccer hooliganism can cause not only injuries, but also death. "In March 1997, in a small town in the Netherlands, a negotiated and organized account resulted in the death of a thirty-five-year-old who was beaten and stabbed to death" (Kerr & de Koch, 2002, p. 9). They point out that there are a number of unanswered questions about the incident - as, for example, what caused the incident and why only a handful of people were injured. Kerr and de Koch conclude that "occasional deaths and serious injuries are necessary to keep the spirit of risk among hooligans" (Kerr & de Koch, 2002, p. 9). French researchers have focused special attention on the violent behavior of extreme football and other fans as a social problem, not only in France, but also in a number of other European countries and the World for forty years, causing great public concern, and in relation to which it is being implemented or At least, an appropriate public policy, or a social action aimed at suppressing it (Bodin, Robéne, Héas, 2007, pp. 19-73) should be implemented.

Civilized society seeks to reduce violence and aggression as a means of resolving interpersonal relations. The big question is whether we are trying to do it. Violence must be seen very broadly, as is all that restricts and hinders the realization and development of positive human opportunities. Violence is not easy to explain, and the reasons are numerous. In accordance with this, it should be noted that violence is so old, as old as man and society, as technological advancement is progressing, and violence becomes more massive, more destructive and more efficient.

CONCLUSION

Sport of contemporary society is a phenomenon and phenomenon that plays a very important role in the contemporary life of man. With its charm, youth and beauty, millions of people gather, and as such, there are more supporters than any political party or religion of our time. People in it are looking for fun, relaxation and pleasure, but they encounter negative things that are more and more permeable and occupy sports. The choice of competence in sports consists of and build players, trainers and the whole club management, fans, the audience on the field and out of the field. They all form society and participate in the creation of a unique image of sport. The sporting picture has changed over the years and will change because it is conditioned by the evolution of society. It can be noted that the growing number of terms that arise and unfortunately make the dark side of the sport. Modern society recognizes various forms of violence intertwined and conditioned. Of all forms of inadequate, aggressive, violent and unethical behavior, the hooliganism of sports fans is the most visible and often most brutal type of violence. They constitute the main actors of violence characterized by a high degree of organization and determination and willingness to plan actions. It should be emphasized that good personal qualities, good character and moral behavior are studied through life, are relatively permanent personality traits and can not be lost under the pressure of the moment. What points to the fact that the problematic audience, some groups of fans, hooligans in sports events make people of primary bad character and low morale. Today, violence is most prevalent among young people who are dissatisfied with their social status, poor family life and the wrong way of upbringing. Sports facilities have become places where youth expresses their frustrations in search of self-recognition by others, places of search for lost identity. This is not only a family problem and can not be attributed only to the poor education of parents or school institutions, it is a problem of the society as a whole. Youth should be directed towards sports in the right way, intolerant vandalism, hooliganism, violence, but teach them the right values of sports and a better way of giving support to athletes in competitions. Obviously, the true values of the sport are shaken, but still present, they should only be directed to the right path. Sport with all its features allows easy channeling of protests and reactions to the existing

system by society. Today's sport is intertwined with politics, ideology, deviant behavior, aggression and violence, and make some other experiences worn by the spirit of industrialization, commercialism, domination and manipulation. The purpose of the work was not only to study violence and sport, in order to explain the basic characteristics, but rather to point out its functions, as much as possible about the particular society.

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MISDEMEANOR ASPECT OF VIOLENCE AND INDECENT BEHAVIOUR AT SPORTS EVENTS IN THE REPUBLIC OF SRPSKA

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Abstract: The area of sport and violence in sport has not long been regulated in Bosnia and Herzegovina. On the other hand, exactly Bosnia and Herzegovina, most of all states of the former SFRY was faced with violent and indecent behaviour of the spectators, as well as the competitors at sport events. Fights, insults, injured fans, broken cars and buses, demolition of the property of a sports object, insulting of opponents and other forms of disturbance of public order and peace became everyday sport-related happenings in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Legal and normative regulation in the area of sport and the adoption of appropriate laws and regulations on the basis of which the competent authorities could take measures to combat violence and misbehaviour at sport-related events at the level of Bosnia and Herzegovina started in 2008 when Law on Sports was brought into force¹.

However, its full implementation depended greatly on lower levels of entity authorities and their readiness to implement it fully. Regardless of that the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina has not adopted a unitary law in this area at the entity level (this area has been already regulated by the laws on sports of certain cantons)²; the subject of this work analysis will be just misdemeanor aspect of sport violence in the Republic of Srpska, that is Law on the Prevention of Violence at Sports Events of the Republic of Srpska.³

Key words: *sport, sport violence, misdemeanor.*

Instead of the Introduction

In D. Vejnovic's opinion, violence is as old as a human being and society, but it does not reveal any tendency that along with the civilisation development, it decreases or retreats, but it would be said that thanks to primarily unsurpassed technical and technological development it is

¹ Law on Sport in Bosnia and Herzegovina ("Official Gazette of BiH", No. 27/08).

² See: Mitrovic Lj., Misdemeanor Aspect of Violence and Misbehaviour at Sports Events in the Republic of Srpska. In: *Violent crime: Etiology, Phenomenology, Prevention*, Collection of Papers, Palic, Institute for Criminological Research, 2010.

³ Law on the Prevention of Violation at Sports Events ("*Official Gazette of the Republic of Srpska*", No. 14/04 and 13/10).

becoming more massive, more destructive and more efficient.⁴ So, D. Kokovic states that the society functions with institutions regardless of a family, a state or sports community etc. On the other hand, societies differ in their specific value systems and patterns that are fortified by a particular system of action which is taken and fostered by the society.⁵

There is no doubt that violence is a fundamental component of each society and culture. Therefore, every speech of violence is actually the speech of the society itself.⁶

Sport as a mass phenomenon, organised with the aim to regulate aim under coercion, removes the instinctive actions which could be otherwise a danger to the apparatus. Used in free time it calms down the masses. The willingness for the fight requires the greatest skill from a man to feel very powerful as a competitor. He strives to do everything for it – and it is a record. The will seeks the openness of the community, it needs judgement and applause.

In the game rules there is a form that educates in that sense, so that in a real game all the rules are kept which make it easier to develop the social existence.⁷

Hooligans' provocations on the field and among spectators (and vice versa) generally turn into brutality, from brutality to the opponent player, against the opponent's fan, to the brutality directed towards another nation, another environment or even another political system.⁸ Sports rivalry is additionally aggravated by political statements and demands, introducing fans (especially minors) in endless conflict and resistance. Already separated and stigmatised because of their youth and emphasised enthusiasm, fans are viewed as a further threat because of the ideology they are deploying. Despite that, extremists in sport are no less dangerous or more numerous than extremists in the rest of society. They are simply more present. They are tracked by some mass media in some cases because of the violent outburst. But, the football stadium cannot be a sterile place: a number of people who

⁴ Vejnovic, D., *Sociology of Sport*, Banja Luka, Faculty of Physical Education and Sports, 2006, p. 158.

⁵ Koković, D., *Society and Educational Value*, Novi Sad, Mediteran, 2009, p. 48.

⁶ Vejnovic, D., *Sociology of sport*, op. cit., p. 158.

⁷ Jaspers, K., *Spiritual Situation of Time*, Novi Sad, Novi Sad Literary Community, 1987, p. 53.

⁸ Petrovic, K., Jasnic, Lj., *Sport, Nationalist Outburst in Reprimitivisation of life*, Theory and Practice, No. 4-5, 1986, p. 229.

gather there can be equal to the number of citizens of a city, so therefore there is inevitably a whole spectrum of political ideologies.⁹

Legal Regulation of Violence in the Republic of Srpska

Regarding the legal regulation of violence in sport in the Republic of Srpska¹⁰, unlike the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the situation is much clearer and the area of sport is legally regulated equally at the level of the entire entity. Thus, the Law on Sport¹¹ was adopted in 2002 in the Republic of Srpska, and then in 2004, the Law on the Prevention of Violence at Sports Events¹² was adopted, and was amended in 2015¹³.

The Law on Sports of the Republic of Srpska regulates: general interests and programmes in the area of sport, rights and obligations of sportsmen and other participants of sport-related events, financing and IT in sport, terms of sport, sports activities, sportsmen, sport competitions, competitors, sport facilities etc. and prevention and suppressing of violence in sport.

Regardless of the adoption of the Law on Sport before the Law on the Prevention of Violence in Sport, the issues related to an organiser's obligations in sports events were partially regulated by the law, in taking measures for prevention of violence and misbehaviour of spectators at a sport event.

According to the Law on Sport, an organiser is obliged to ensure holding of the sports event without any disturbances in accordance with the law and the European Convention on Violence and Misbehaviour of Spectators at Sports Events, as well as to take measures to ensure the peaceful game.

⁹ Bodin, D., Robene, L., Heas, S., *Sport and violence in Europe*, Zagreb, Trade Book, 2007, p. 68.

¹⁰ See international standards in the area of violence in sport: Mitrović, Lj., Grbić Pavlović, N., *Legal Regulation of Violence in Sport*, Collection of Papers: Violence and Sport, European Defence Centre, Banja Luka, 2011, p. 289-291.

¹¹ Law on Sports ("*Official Gazette of the Republic of Srpska*", No. 4/02, 60/03 and 73/08).

¹² Law on the Prevention of Violence at Sports Events ("*Official Gazette of Republika Srpska*", No. 14/04 and 13/10).

¹³ Law on the Prevention of Violence at Sports Events ("*Official Gazette of Republika Srpska*", No. 106/15).

However, certain provisions of the Law on Sport were just the introduction and guidelines for adoption of the Law on the Prevention of Violence in Sport, which regulates the issues of violence in sport, as well as the prescribed violations in this area.

Misdemeanor Aspect of Violence at Sports Events in the Republic of Srpska

The Provisions of the Law on the Prevention of Violation at Sports Events in the Republic of Srpska represent a precise response of the society to violation and vandalism as forms of socially unacceptable behaviour at sports events. This law completely regulates the issues related to violence in sport. Thus, in this law, in one place, the measures for prevention of violence and misbehaviour at sport events are prescribed, measures for security of protection of spectators, players and other participants in sport events, rights and obligations of organisers of sports events, as well as authority of certain bodies and responsibilities for those who do not comply with the law.

Also, this Law prescribes penalties for certain unauthorised behaviour (misdemeanor). According to the data of Ministry of the Interior from 2013 to 2016 in the Republic of Srpska, out of 214 committed offences for violation at sport events, 47 misdemeanor orders were issued and 105 requests for initiation of misdemeanor procedure were filed.¹⁴

Furthermore, within the general provisions, the basic terms used in the Law are defined, such as: sports event, an organizer of a sport event, participants of a sport event, a sport facility and a sport field.¹⁵

¹⁴ In 2013, 68 offenses were committed in total, 11 misdemeanor orders were issued and 30 requests for initiation of misdemeanor proceedings were filed. In 2014, 59 offenses were committed in total, 13 misdemeanor orders were issued and 30 requests for initiation of misdemeanor proceedings were filed. In 2015, 45 offenses were committed in total, 16 misdemeanor orders and 19 requests for initiation of misdemeanor proceedings were issued. Lastly, in 2016, the smallest number of offenses was committed in the observed period, i.e. 42, 7 orders and 26 requests for initiation of misdemeanor proceedings were issued.

¹⁵ Article 2 of the Law states: a) a sports event, or a sport-related event, an organized sports gathering of competitors and sports fans; b) the organizer of a sports event is a sports association, a sports club or a club, a company, an institution, a sports association, a professional association or other legal or natural person who constantly or occasionally deals with the organisation of sports events, or a sports organisation that has taken over the organisation of a certain sporting event or performing certain activities in the organisation

The Law in Article 3 determines a series of behaviour which are considered to be violent and misbehaved at sport events, mainly reduced to: physical attack on participants in a sport event, throwing objects on the sports field or among spectators which can endanger the lives of participants of a sport event, physical integrity of a person or their property, provoking hatred or intolerance, provoking disorder, damaging a sport facility, sports equipment, devices and installations on a sport facility where the sport event is held, unauthorised entry to the sport field, official premises and official holes of a sport facility where the sports event is held, to the part of the auditorium of the sports facility designed for opposing supporters.

Other misbehaved and violent behaviours are the usage and carrying in alcohol and other intoxicants in the sports facility, or the use of pyrotechnics and other objects and materials which can endanger the security of participants in a sports event or interfere with the course of a sports event.

Measures that are taken to prevent violence and misbehaviour in sports events can be divided into several criteria, such as¹⁶:

a) By the time of their undertaking, we distinguish the measures that are taken before the sporting event, the measures during a sports event and the measures that are taken after a sports event, 6) by the degree of danger we distinguish the measures taken at sports events of increased risk, and c) according to the subject who takes measures- we distinguish the measures taken by an organiser of a sports event, then the measures taken by a visiting team, well as the measures taken by the Ministry of the Interior, that is, the Agency for providing a sports event.

Contemporary organisation of sports activities represents one system that takes place in one specific organisation. If we consider the general theory of the system as the starting point, then the sports organisation can be treated as a very complex, dynamic and open management system, which consists of various subsystems and elements as interdependent parts of the whole¹⁷.

of a sports event; c) a participant in a sports event is a person who is present at a sports event (competitors, spectators, sports judges and referees, other officials, etc.

and d) a sports facility is a special or multipurpose open or closed space intended for sports trainings, exercise, competition and maintenance of sports events, and the sports field is the space where sports activity is performed, as well as space for the auditorium.

¹⁶ See: Mitrovic, Lj., Grbic Pavlovic, N., *op.cit.*, p. 294.

¹⁷ Nesic, M., Fratric, F., *Fundamentals of Sport Organisation*, Сремска Каменица, University of Edukons, 2013, p. 41.

Except sportsmen (players) there are also other people included in a sports event, such as: sports workers, organisers, spectators and fans; as well as other important factors depending on the type of an event and other relevant factors. All these entities have certain obligations in the implementation of every sporting event.

The obligations of an organiser of a sports event as measures undertaken by the organiser himself, but also by other authoritative institutions in the prevention and suppression of violence and misbehaviour at sports events, are stipulated by the law.

Therefore, an organiser of a sports event is obliged to, in cooperation with the Ministry of the Interior, ensure free and safe holding of the sports event, and to take the necessary measures to prevent the outbreak of violence and misbehavior of the spectators.

A sports association, a sports club, or a sports organisation - the sports club may entrust the organisation of a sports event or performing certain tasks in organising a sporting event to another legal or natural person, and if it does it, it is obliged to supervise the implementation of the measures stipulated by the Law (Article 7).

This implies the obligation of the organiser of a sports event to establish an appropriate police and security service.

The Police Service has precisely determined powers according to the Law, which can (Article 7, paragraph 3) prohibit access to a sports facility where a sports event is held for people who are under the influence of alcohol or narcotics, or persons whose behaviour can be considered to be prone violent or inexcusable behaviour; separate away the visiting fans from other ones by directing them to special entrances and exits of the sports facility and a special part of the auditorium designated for them; prevent the entry of spectators into the sports field; disable the entry or sale of alcoholic beverages in a sports facility; prevent the entry of a variety of items that can be used in abusive treatment (poles, bottles, pyrotechnics, etc.), or items that can interfere with the performance of a sports event (whistles, mirrors, laser pointers etc.);

warn and then take the spectators away because of misbehaviour that can cause violence at a sports event or impede the game and inform the Ministry of the Interior without delay, when a spectator or a group of

spectators acts contrary to the orders of the police service or resists physically.

The organiser's obligation is to establish the cooperation with the authorised organisational unit of the Ministry of the Interior, in whose territory a sports event is held, with the aim of implementing measures and orders related to maintenance of public order and peace (Article 8, paragraph 1). The obligation of the organiser is also to ensure the presence of the appropriate medical care service during the game and to cooperate, and if necessary, take measures to ensure the presence of other authorised bodies and organisations, public services and public enterprises (firefighter units, inspection and communal services etc.) (Article 8, paragraph 2).

The legislator has paid a special attention to sports events of increased risk (Article 9).

Sports events of increased risk are considered to be the following (Article 9, paragraph 1):

- International and domestic sports events, of a greater competitiveness,
- sports events where the presence of a large number of spectators or fans of visiting clubs is expected and
- other sports events when special circumstances indicate that violence and misbehaviour of spectators can occur on them.

The obligations of organisers of sports events where the presence of a large number of spectators or fans of the visiting clubs is expected or when special circumstances indicate the possibility of violence or misbehaviour on them, pursuant to the provisions of the Law are:

- to notify the competent organisational unit of the Ministry of the Interior and other authorities about these circumstances, without any delay, as well as to notify the authorised sports organisation, sportsmen who participate in the sports event;
- to appoint a responsible person who is in charge of managing the implementation of measures to prevent violent and inexcusable behaviour of spectators and cooperation with the Ministry of the Interior;
- to cooperate with the authorised organisational unit of the Ministry of Interior in order to act on the orders related to the provision of public order and peace at a sports event;

- to appoint a responsible person who is in charge of managing the implementation of measures to prevent violent and of inexcusable behaviour of spectators and cooperation with the Ministry of Interior;
- to cooperate with the representatives of clubs of fans in order to exchange information and security with each other, that fans' clubs determine a part of the monitoring support service at a sports event from among their ranks, in order to provide assistance in maintaining order at sports events and informing spectators;
- to ensure buying the tickets only for the seats, that is a number of tickets for standing places which depending on the capacity of the sports facility do not endanger the security of the participants of the sports event before, during and after such a game.
- to cooperate with sports organisations participating in a sports event regarding the ticket sales for their fans;
- to ensure the separation of groups of visiting fans by selling the tickets at separate and special points of sale;
- to determine the special entrances and exits and part of the audience for groups of visiting fans, and provide information through the means of informing proper information of spectators;
- to call and induce the spectators to behave correctly;
- to provide, in cooperation with sports clubs - participants of sports events and clubs of their fans, keeping records on the identity of the persons to whom the tickets are sold, that is to say, through the clubs of fans, and to enable the authorised person of the Ministry of Interior to inspect these records;
- to ensure that one physical person can not purchase more than five tickets for a sports event of increased risk at the point of sale ;
- to ensure , as a rule, that at the very day of the sporting event of the increased risk, tickets cannot be sold in a sports facility where the sporting event is held, or in its immediate vicinity, but only at special outlets approved by the Ministry of the Interior;
- to ensure that such an event is held in an appropriate sports facility or facility that has adequate fences in front of a sports facility for directing and separating opponents' groups of fans; appropriate fences for preventing spectators from entering the sports field and for separating opponents' groups of fans; the appropriate number of

clearly and visibly marked entrances and exits to all parts of the audience; suitable seats that cannot be broken off using the physical force themselves; the separate space for the authorised person of the Ministry of Interior from which he has a clear overview of the sports field and audience; technical equipment for monitoring and recording of spectators on the sports facility; a special room for providing the emergency medical assistance; the corresponding number of female and male sanitary blocks in all parts of the facility; space for safe parking of means of transport of guests; the public-address system; adequate lighting in case that the sports event is held in the evening; as well as provided uninterrupted power supply.

According to Article 16 obligations prescribed by the Law for a visiting sports club participating in an increased risk event are the following: not later than three days prior to the organising departure of their fans for a sports event, the sports event organiser shall notify all elements essential for the reception of the club and its fans; to cooperate with the club of their fans in a joint organisation of going to a sports event and distribution of tickets and to take other necessary measures to ensure that the club and its fans are not the cause of violence and disorder at a sport event.

Furthermore, the Ministry of Interior are highly authorised in the case of sports events of increased risk. Thus, this Ministry may order (Article 17) to take all necessary measures in order to prevent violence and misbehaviour of spectators, and in particular to instruct the visiting groups of fans to move in a certain direction when arriving and leaving the sports facility, to give instructions of a sports event organiser how to remove the observed deficiencies of a sports facility and organisation, a ban on entering a sports event, or moving away a person from whose behaviour it can be concluded that he is inclined to violent and inadequate behaviour.

At least 24 hours prior to the start of the sports event of increased risk, the Ministry shall inspect the sports facility and gain the insight into the organisational preparations of the organiser of the sports event.

The law prescribes the ban on the sale of alcoholic drinks at the access roads, nearby and in the sports facility three hours before, during and after the end of the sports event.

Punishment of Perpetrators at Sports Events

Amendments to the Law on Misdemeanor of the Republic of Srpska from 2014¹⁸ in misdemeanor legislation, besides fines in the penalty system, the penalty of imprisonment has been imposed again. Thus, according to the Law on Misdemeanors, in Article 42, paragraph 2, it is stipulated that the penalty of imprisonment shall be imposed only on those offenses that could result in danger to people's lives and health or would disturb the order and peace, as well as offenses for family violations or at sports events. By this provision, the legislator has directly foreseen both fine and the penalty of imprisonment, and also the imprisonment for the most serious violations at sports events.

Therefore, in the criminal provisions of the Law on the Prevention of Violation at Sports Events fines are imposed on sports organisations for offenses, while the individuals could be punished both with the monetary fine and imprisonment.

A sports organisation or other legal person who is the organiser of the sporting event shall be punished with a fine from 3.000 KM to 6.000 KM for a misdemeanor if (Article 22) the maintenance of sporting event is not safe and free (Article 4, paragraph 1), if there is no monitoring of implementation of the measures established by the Law (Article 4, paragraph 2), if the prescribed preventive measures have not be undertaken (Article 6), if they do not find the regular Police Service or do not engage a Security Agency for Protection of People and Property (Article 8, paragraph 1), rejects the cooperation with the Ministry of Interior (Article 7, paragraph 1), if they do not ensure the presence of an appropriate medical care service and, if necessary, other authorities and organisations, public services, public companies during the sporting event (Article 8, paragraph 2), if they do not take the prescribed measures when the circumstances indicate that there is the risk of the outburst of violence and misdemeanor at a sporting event (Article 10), if they do not take the prescribed measures before, during and after the end of a sporting event of increased risk (Article 11), if they do not provide restriction of ticket sales for sports events of increased risk or do not ensure the keeping of the prescribed record, that is, or do not provide the

¹⁸ Law on Misdemeanors of the Republic of Srpska ("Official Gazette of the Republic of Srpska", No. 63/14 and 110/16).

access to the authorised person of the Ministry (Article 12), if they act contrary to the Provisions of Act 13 of this Law, if they do not ensure that the sports event of increased risk is held at the appropriate sports facility (Article 14), if they do not take the prescribed measures for the visiting spectators at a sports event of increased risk (Article 16) and fail to ensure compliance with the Article 17 of the Law. A legal person who has been sentenced for some of the listed violations may also be imposed to a protective measure, which is the prohibition from performing a certain activity.

A fine ranging from 1.500 KM to 5.000 KM or imprisonment up to 60 days shall be imposed on the entrepreneur who is the organiser of the sports event for the above-mentioned offenses, while for the same offenses the responsible legal person and natural person, who is the organiser of the sports even shall be fined from 300 KM to 1.500 KM or imprisonment up to 60 days. An entrepreneur who has been sentenced for an offence, may be imposed to the protective measure - the prohibition from performing certain activities, while a responsible person may also be imposed to the protective measure- from performing certain tasks.

According to the Article 23 a natural person is responsible for offenses of this field. A natural person shall be fined from 600 KM to 1.500 KM or be imprisoned from 30 to 60 days for the offense, if participates in the physical fight with the spectators at the sports event (Article 3, item 2), participates in the fight among the participants of the sports event (Article 3, item 3), misbehaves and behaves in an insulting way among spectators, judges and officials (Article 3, item 5), throws an object at the sports field or among spectators, which could endanger the life and physical integrity of a person or the property or enters or uses objects and devices when applied or used can endanger the safety of participants at a sports event or disrupt the performance of the event (Article 3, items 7) and 15), provokes hatred or intolerance, or exposes banners, flags or other features that express or induce hatred or violence (Article 3, items 8) and 9), damages the sports facility where the sports event is held (Article 3, item 10), causes disorders when arriving or leaving the sports facility or at a sports facility, disturbs the performance of the sports event or endangers the safety of the participants of the event or third parties (Article 3, item 11), unauthorised entry into the sports field and into the part of the sports facility intended for opponent fans

or in other official facilities (Article 3, items 12), 13) and 16), inserts into the sports facility or uses alcohol, drugs or other psychoactive substances (Article 3, items 14), invites and provokes a fight or assault on police officers, members of security agencies for protection people and properties, property managers, officials of the organisers of competitions, sportsmen and other participants in the sports event (Article 3, item 17), in some other way endangers the safety of participants of the sports event (Article 3, item 18), and does not act in accordance with the lawful police order or orders of the members of the agency for the security of people and properties or other authorities (Article 3, paragraph 19). A natural person who is punished for some of the mentioned offenses may get a protective measure- the prohibition of presence in the certain sports events, for a period of a year or two.

The highest punishment, imprisonment from 30 to 60 days, are for the perpetrators of the following violations (Article 24): physical attacks on the participants at the sports event (Article 3, item 1), if a perpetrator participates in the physical assault among spectators at the game including other five persons in the fight (Article 3, item 2), physically attack on the judge, the delegate and other official at the sports event (Article 3, item 4), physical attack on police officers or members of the agency for the security of people and property or other responsible persons for securing the sports event (Article 3, item 6), presence at the sports event while the protective measure is still valid – banning the presence at certain sports events. A protective measure is imposed on a natural person who has been sentenced to imprisonment for these offences- a ban on the presence at certain sports events for a period of one to three years.

And finally, pursuant to Article 25, the most punitive punishment is for a person or a perpetrator who uses a mask or other object to conceal identity. Such perpetrators shall be punished by a fine doubled amount of the fine prescribed for that offense or imprisonment of 60 days.

Instead of the Conclusion

The safety of sports events is a very important issue relevant to all participants, organisers and other authorities, during the duration of the sports event- the game, as well as before and after the game.

By analyzing and interpreting in detail the Law on Prevention of Violation in Sport of the Republic of Srpska, it can be concluded that the legislator, in this case, has fully accepted Provisions of the European Convention on Prevention of Violence and Misbehaviour at Sports Events, as well as the Recommendations imposed by the Council of Europe in Sport Violence.

The organiser's obligations are particularly emphasised relating to sports events of increased risk, which shows that the legislator has been informed about the real and possible issues related to the security measures of sports events of increased risk. The fact is that most of sports competitions between sports clubs in RS and the Federation of BiH are noticed as events of increased risk.

It is necessary to emphasise particularly the obligations of the organiser of the sport event for cooperation with the authorities and other relevant facts, in order to prevent violence in sport, as well as taking measures in that sense; from which it is obvious that the legislator is willing not only to face the issue of violence in sport but to solve it in a systematic way, and at the same time obligate other relevant participants in sport to proper behaviour and taking necessary measures with the aim to prevent and suppress the negative effects to a large extent in sport.

In particular, the legal solution shall be stated, according to which an organiser of the sports event can conclude a contract with the Republic of Srpska on performing certain activities of providing security of a sports event and implementing certain measures for prevention of violation and misbehaviour of spectators, which are not the consisting part of regular works of maintaining public order and peace. Such a contract, on behalf of the Republic of Srpska, is concluded by the Minister of Interior, and the revenue obtained in that way is the revenue of the Budget of the Republic of Srpska, which represents a novelty in relation to such legal solutions of securing activities at sports events in the surrounding countries.

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Dragomir Jovicic, Doctor Science of Law, he has a doctorate in 2006 on the topic "The Impact of the Transition on the Work of the State Administration of the Republic of Srpska, with special emphasis on the Police". In June 2016, he was elected as a full professor at the Independent University of Banja Luka. He is the author of three monographs and ten textbooks, about twenty professional and scientific papers. He participated in several scientific research projects in various roles, was a reviewer of a large number of textbooks and monographs, was a mentor in the preparation of doctoral and master thesis also in a greater number of cases (over fifteen). Currently employed at the University of Banja Luka, Faculty of Security Sciences, assistant professor.

Blanka Kačer was born in 1979. She enrolled at The Faculty of Law in Split in the academic year 1998/1999, has graduated at 28. February 2002., namely before the term and has received reward from the Dean and from the Head Provost as the best student. She finished Postgraduate scientific study Civil law and family law sciences in Zagreb, and mentor for doctoral dissertation was prof. Petar Klarić, PhD. She was trainee at County Court in Split 2003-2005 and in 2005 she passed Judicial Exam. She worked as junior research assistant in Faculty of Maritime studies of the University of Split 2011-2016, and from 2016- works as assistant professor in Faculty of Law University of Split. Numerous scientific and professional Papers, Co-author of the University Textbook, participation in numerous international Conferences. She is the member of three Professional Legal Associations (Croatian Society of Civil Law Sciences and Practice – President of the Supervisory Board, Croatian Society of Copyright and Croatian Society for Sports Law – General Secretary). Fluently speaks english and german, was appointed as a permanent court interpreter for german language at the Country Court in Split.

Hrvoje Kačer was born in 1958. Graduated at the Faculty of Law in Split in 1980. As the first and so far the only in three years. He became Master of Science in 1988 on the Faculty of Law in Belgrade with Miodrag Orlić as a mentor, he received a doctorate in 1998 at the Faculty of Law in Split with Vjekoslav Šimid as a mentor. After graduating he was employed for three years at the Municipal Court in Split, in that period he passed a judicial exam. Since then, he has been employed at the Faculty of Law in Split, first as an assistant, now as a full time professor tenure. He is a member of several professional law associations, among which he founded the Croatian Sports Law Society, whose first and only president is still. He is Founder and the Head of the Postgraduate specialist study of sports law at the Faculty of law in Split. Speaks English and Italian.

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most sensitive European area. He is engaged in research and publishes papers in the field of security, criminology and globalization. He is the winner of the scientific-research project in the area of Europe by the Latin American Institute of Social Sciences - FLACSO - Chile.

Mile (Gojko) **Kovačević** was born in 1961 in Žeravica, the municipality of Gradiška. He graduated from the Faculty of Law at the University of Banja Luka in 1985. He worked at the Ministry of Internal Affairs as an inspector, as a judge of the Municipal Court in Gradiška, and today he is a lawyer with at the law firm from Gradiška. He has been an active football player and football worker for many years (President of the Municipal Football Association Gradiška, President of the Regional Football Association Banja Luka, President of the Regional Football Association Gradiška, President of the Commission for Regulations of the Football Association of BiH, member of the Executive Board of the Football Association of Bosnia and Herzegovina). He has been the President of the Football Association of the Republic of Srpska since November 2007 until today (three terms).

Marina Kostić is a Bachelor of Political Science, a specialist in international affairs and a PhD student at the Department of International and European Studies of the Faculty of Political Sciences, University of Belgrade. She received scholarships of Konrad Adenauer Foundation and the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE). In 2015, she completed the Training Program on the Common Security and Defence Policy of the European Union, in Brussels and Podgorica, organized by the European Security and Defence College. She participated in a great number of conferences, seminars and trainings in the country and abroad. He is a member of the Management Board of the Institute for Political Studies. During her professional career, she worked at the National Assembly of the Republic of Serbia, the Belgrade Chamber of Commerce and the Ministry of Defence of Republic of Serbia.

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Mela Omerović (1987) holds a Master degree of Sports and Physical Education from the University of Sarajevo. From 2013 to 2014, she worked as an Assistant- Associate at the Transformation Processes and Sports Management Department. During her undergraduate studies (2007-2010), she was a student-teacher assistant on Tennis, Fitness and Aerobics. During 2013/2014, she enrolled in the Doctoral Studies of Sport Management at the Faculty of Sport and Physical Education of the University of Sarajevo. In 2016, she successfully defended the Project of doctoral dissertation at the Faculty of Education in Travnik on the topic "Evaluation of HRM in the Sports System in Bosnia and Herzegovina ". As a co-author, she published a scientific paper entitled "Predictive Contribution of Morphological Characteristics and Motor Abilities to the Results of Running 60m Hurdles in Boys Aged 12-13 Years" for International Journal of Science Culture and Sport (2014).

Bozidar Otasevic, PhD was born in 1976 in Berane. He graduated from the Police Academy in Belgrade in 1998. He defended his doctoral dissertation in 2014 at the Faculty of Law of the University of Kragujevac. He was elected a Research Fellow at the Institute for Criminological and Sociological Research in 2016. His monograph entitled "Violence at sports events" was published in the edition of the Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia in 2015, and he is also the author of more than 60 scientific papers in the field of criminalistics and criminology published both nationally and internationally. The area of his interest is the violence of extreme fan groups and security at sports events. He is employed in the Ministry of the Interior of the Republic of Serbia.

Dejan Milutinović was born in 1979 in Belgrade. He completed the studies at the Faculty of Defectology (now FASPER) at the University of Belgrade. He has worked in the private security sector (security of facilities) since 1998 and has been employed at the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the

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Darko Paspalj, PhD was born in 1964 in Glina, the Republic of Croatia, where he finished elementary school. He finished secondary school – sports grammar school and the Faculty of Physical Culture in Zagreb. He completed his master’s and doctoral studies at the Faculty of Physical Education and Sport in Banja Luka. He is employed at the Faculty of Security Studies of the University of Banja Luka, where he works as a lecturer at the Special Physical Education course, and has a position of Vice Dean for Teaching. He has published over twenty professional and scientific papers and is a co-author of two textbooks and two scripts inif Special Physical Education.

Rodoljub Petković, born in 1952, is a Master of Economics. He has been an active football player and football worker for many years (President of the Football Association of Banja Luka, President of the FC BSK, President of the Board for Establishment of the Football Association of the Republic of Srpska, and the President of the International Commission of Football Association of Bosnia and Herzegovina). He has been the Secretary General of the Football Association of Republic of Srpska since its establishment in 1992.

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Simon Slokan, PhD is the author of many scientific and professional articles in the field of police work. He has been working at the Police since

1999, and is currently the Head of the Department of Public Order and Peace, at the Sector of General Police, the General Police Administration. He is a holder of the PhD in legal sciences. He is an associate at the Police College in Ljubljana having the rank of a senior lecturer as well as at the Faculty of Security, the University of Maribor. He is a member of the Security Committee at the Council of Europe for the field of violence in sport. As a security expert he participated in the Olympic Games in Rio de Janeiro in Brazil in 2016.

Tufegdžija (Slavka) **Mirko** was born in 1962 in Kozarska Dubica. He graduated from the College of Internal Affairs in Zagreb, the Faculty of Sport and Physical Education in Novi Sad, where he also received a master's degree; he completed his PhD studies in Belgrade in 2011. He is an Associate Professor at the Pan-European University Apeiron in Banja Luka and the Manager of the Department in Novi Grad. He published four books and more than twenty papers in the field of sports management, and the largest number of those papers relates to the research of violence in sport, terrorism in sports, and more.

Zlate S. Dimovski is born on 02.10.1966 in Bitola. He has defended his doctoral thesis at the Institute for sociological, political and legal researches, University "Ss. Cyril and Methodius" in Skopje and gain the scientific title doctor of sociological sciences. Now he is full professor and Chief of the Department for security studies at the Faculty of security in Skopje, University "St. Clement of Ohrid" in Bitola, and responsible for the courses Criminalistics tactics, Methodics for researching terrorism, International terrorism and Criminalistics intelligence at I, II and III cycle of studies. He has written several books, handbooks, papers and articles in the field of security as author and co-author and has been participant at many national and international scientific conferences, seminars, symposiums etc. Also, he was member of several teams for conducting surveys and researches for citizens' perceptions about security, safety and stability in the country. His field of interest is fight against different types of illegal trafficking, terrorism and organized crime.

Nikolina Grbić Pavlović, PhD (criminal law) was born in Banja Luka in 1983. She works at Ministry of Interior of Republic of Srpska for 10 years. In so far academic career published more then 70 professional and scientific papers (author, co-author), four books (author, co-author),

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Milan Gužvica, PhD graduated from the Faculty of Physical Education at the University of Belgrade, where he completed his master's and doctoral studies. He is employed at the Faculty of Security Studies at the University of Banja Luka, and works as a lecturer at the Special Physical Education course. He has published over thirty scientific and professional papers, and is a co-author of two Special Physical Education textbooks, which are the basic literature for students at the Faculty.

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