

Exploring Risk Behaviour towards Safety and Security Organisation

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Abstract

In Malaysia the issue of football fan violence is not a new issue. In fact, this issue is becoming more common in recent years. This paper presents the risk behaviour elements towards safety and security organisation in the study area. Although a variety of fines and penalties have been provided mainly by the Football Association of Malaysia (FAM) it is still not sufficient to control the behaviour of football fans in Malaysia. The act of throwing firecrackers, bottles, stones, lit a flames, burning of stadium seat, provocations, fights and disturbing public order are between deviant behaviour and violence committed by a handful of football fans in Malaysia. During the 2018 World Cup qualifiers match, between Malaysia and Saudi Arabia on 8 September 2015, security organisation consisting of 530 members were prepared to ensure the safety and security control at National Stadium Shah Alam. The safety and security organisation include the FRU and RELA that been deployed to control the entire area of the stadium by setting up security personnel such tighter controls at the entrance with canine or dog team to ensure that spectators do not bring fireworks flame or any objects that can causes mess and unstable situation.

Keywords: *Safety and security organisation, risk behaviour, National Stadium Shah Alam.*

1. Introduction

The issue of security at high-profile stadiums and major sporting events has gained considerable attention in the wake of the 13 November 2015 terrorist attacks in Paris. Sport is no stranger to the threat from terrorism. High-profile sporting events, including the Olympics, football tournaments and cricket matches, have been targeted, with varying

degrees of impact and success since the 1972 Olympics in Munich, Germany. A number of incidents have been prevented at high-profile sporting events in recent year (Management, 2016).

Stadiums may host extremely high profile events (raising the value of an attack in the minds of terrorists); they may include access paths that are very difficult to control; crowds may congregate or queues may build up at gate entrances; and they are subject to conflicting goals of stakeholders ranging from ticket holders seeking entertainment to law enforcement with a deep concern for security (Excellence, 2013).

Sport facility managers should concerned with inclement weather, alcohol problems, and crowd management issues to increase a safety and security among players, spectators and workers (Hall, Marciani, Cooper, & Phillips, 2014). The security team is undoubtedly a powerful and experienced security personnel to monitor a venues to ensure the safe being control throughout the event (Davies & White, 2013).

Football is the most popular sport in the world not only because it is viewed by billions of people across the world at one time, but it is also considered one of the sport with the number of followers or fans are crowded. According to Huang (2011), the role played by the fans is very important which supporters give high motivation to the competitive team. The performance of players and teams for indirect spillover effects from the moral support from their fans. (Yusoff, 2015).

As the number of fans who came to watch a football match to support their favorite team usually is large in number. Therefore, it is difficult to ensure that all the supporters able to control their behaviour. This is because, not all the fans who came to watch a match mainly had the intention to enjoy the match and fill their spare time (Kelly, 1996). On the other

hand, there are also a group of fans who came to watch matches with different intentions and goals. They are known as football hooliganism (Spaaij, 2006; Dunning, 2000). Issues relating to football hooliganism is not a new issue especially in the west. Since the 16th century this phenomenon has been recorded and the mass media are enterprising reported in connection with the issue, until the outbreak of the 'moral panic' (Coakley, 2009).

Although the United States made considerable advances in improving sport venue safety and security following 9/11, many sporting events remain vulnerable to attack. The perceived lack of threat to smaller venues, budget limitations and technical constraints are restricting the level of patron and vehicle screening at Special Event Assessment Rating (SEAR) 4–5 events (M.Gehring, 2014).

Roaming security may be appropriate in some events. Safety and security personnel should be in contact with the security organisation (Management, 2003).

In Malaysia, the issue of spectators violence is consider uprising that may break at any time if not seriously monitor especially at football venues. In fact, this issue is becoming more common in recent years. Although various fines and penalty was given mainly by the Football Association of Malaysia (FAM) it has not sufficient to control the behaviour of football fans in Malaysia. The act of throwing firecrackers, bottles, stones, lit a flare, burning seat stadium, provocations, fights and public nuisance is one of the deviant and aggressive behaviour made by a handful of football fans in Malaysia.

This study was conducted to study the behaviour of risk, and safety and security controls by the security organisation at the football stadium.

2. Tentative Research Objectives

The research is to explore the following tentative objectives:

- i. To determine the level of risk behaviour acted by the spectators at the stadium.
- ii. To determine the relationship between risk behavioural, and safety and security organisation at the stadium.
- iii. To determine the what extent of risk behaviour explaining safety and security control at the stadium conducted by security personnel.
- iv. To determine the security control as a mediating variable to the relationship between the risk behaviour, and safety and security of security personnel at the stadium.

3. Research Methodology

This study describes the methods, the design, the conceptual framework of the study, the study population, samples, instruments, validity and reliability, data collection and data analysis used in this study to achieve the objectives that have been identified. This study will be focus to safety and security personnel at National Stadium Shah Alam, Malaysia.

Questionnaires that will be used in this study had been developed through literature review and adapted from previously reliable and valid instruments been developed by previous scholar. The distribution of the questionnaires will be distributed once being receiving approval from the study members.

4. Theories Related

Emergent Norm Theory

Emergent Norm theory suggests that crowds come together in acting violence that leads to uncontrolled situation that contribute to crisis environment. The empirical studies is consistent with the notion of Emergent Norm Theory (Turner & Killian, 1957, 1987), suggests that crowd behaviours are governed by norms which emerge from the distinctive actions i.e., rare actions, such as antisocial behaviours of prominent crowd members.

Collective action is the basic suppositions of emergent norm theory. It is rational, that collective action is a response to a precipitating event, and that new norms of behaviour appropriate to the collective action situation emerge through group processes without prior coordination and planning.

Turner and Killian (1972), emergent norm theory proposed two main traditions. The LeBonian tradition of thinking of crowds as normless entities and collective action as irrational behaviour led Turner and Killian to think about how norms are instituted in crowds. The symbolic interactionism and small group analysis contributed a model of norms as developing through interaction (Mikalala, 2013).

The Theory of the Crowd

Gustave Le Bon (1960) created the theory of how a collective mind can take possession of the individual. He observed how an individual in a crowd could lose self-control and become a mindless puppet. The individual, controlled by the crowd's leader, is capable of performing any act, whether it is heroic or destructive.

Le Bon defined the psychological crowd as a group that "under given circumstances, and only under those circumstances, an agglomeration of men presents new characteristics very different from those of the individuals composing it" (Le Bon,

1960). In this crowd or group context, all the feelings of social responsibility and the fear of being addressed for doing proscribed acts are removed. Le Bon believed that the collective mind was reached when people lose their individual emotions, thoughts, and actions.

During this state of mind, the individual thinks, feels and acts the same way as the crowd, adopting quite a different behaviour to his or her ordinary self. The crowd, or mob, moves and proceeds in a uniform manner, an effect that Le Bon titled 'contagion'. He believed that the members of a collective group feel that they cannot be individually identified nor be seen in the crowd. He also believed that there were two processes of thinking in the group mind, the loss of rational and intellectual parts which restrain an individual in the group from extreme behaviour and the uncontrollable spread of primitive and aggressive emotions. Le Bon concluded that the crowd satisfied its (Brian, 2010).

De-individuation Theory

The study also supported with Deindividuation theory can be traced back to some of the earliest works of social psychology. In his 1895 book *La Foule (The Crowd)*, Gustave Le Bon described how the crowd psychologically transforms the psychology of its members. Anonymity, suggestibility, and contagion turn a gathering of individuals into a psychological crowd. The collective mind (dominated by primitive instincts rooted in our racial unconscious) takes possession of individuals (<http://psychology.iresearchnet.com>)

As a result, rational self-control ceases, and individuals become unthinking, fickle, and suggestible; that is, they become inferior forms of evolution. The individual submerged in the crowd thus becomes a mindless puppet capable of performing any act, however atrocious or heroic.

De-individuation theory (Festinger, Pepitone & Newcombe, 1952) of crowd behaviour explained that, when individuals lose their sense of self-awareness, self-observation, self-responsibility and individualized identity and this leads to un-socialized and antisocial behaviours (Duval & Wicklund, 1972; Mann, Newton & Innes, 1982).

The Social Identity Model of De-individuation Effects (SIDE)

This theory developed by Reicher (1987). The SIDE model is another attempt to make sense of all the different definitions and theorized effects of de-individuation. According to this theory, there are three main factors that create de-individuation: (1) group immersion, (2) anonymity and (3) reduced identifiability (self-awareness and self-regulation). (Brian, 2010)

Reicher and colleagues believed that de-individuation was an individual's increased salience

of a group identity due to the manipulation of these three factors. In Reicher's SIDE theory, he proposes that there are no overarching distinctions to anonymity, but can only be understood through the different interactions within the social context. Reicher's SIDE theory took de-individuation and applied it to computer-mediated communication and online environments (Brian, 2010).

This model defines the anonymity variable differently, believing that it automatically influences the salience of social identities. It also affects the ability to express social and personal needs. Making an individual more identifiable can strengthen social categorization and make groups more accessible to other individuals. SIDE describes the cognitive process of an individual where the salience of the individual's social identity is affected by the presence of information about the individual. In addition to its cognitive side, SIDE also has a strategic aspect in its theory. Its strategic section elaborates on how anonymity affects an individual's and group's ability to express different personal and social identities (Brian, 2010).

The less-powerful group can use anonymity to express their identity. The findings above are used to construct the conceptual framework in crowd management for the study organisation.

Theoretical Framework

Suggested theoretical framework for risk behaviour elements toward safety and security organisation at National Stadium Shah Alam.

Independent variable Dependent variable

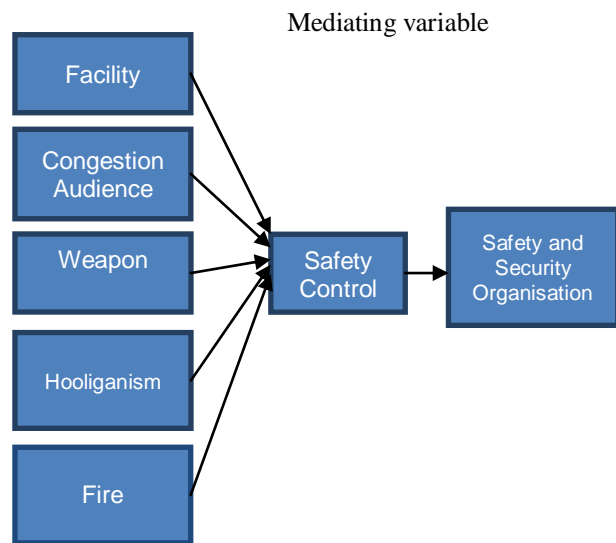


Figure 1 Theoretical Framework

5. Conclusion

In the modern era of football, no one can deny the importance of supporting the development of a football club. Support in terms of material and moral role are important. As some supporters, who claimed that admires and loves their team that they are supporting, supporters should be more responsible and ethical.

Although this sport in Malaysia is not very big impact as Premier League (EPL), but it was enough make the fans become fanatics and anyone become 'thugs'. Therefore, this study to investigate the risk behaviour elements for the safety and security organisation at the stadium within the important area of safety and security.

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