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Summary of doctoral dissertation

Hooliganism in stadiums. Forensic and criminological problems

Often occurring element of sports events, in particular those that gather around them large numbers of interested viewers, is the phenomenon of stadium hooliganism. Hooliganism in stadiums against the used adjective takes place both in the sports arena and increasingly beyond. Aggressive behavior of football fans is now a multiplicity of actions undertaken by the audience, which functions as a community garnishing often ruthless crowd, taking place during the course of a mass sports event, both before the start and after, arranged ahead of clash of groups of people who permanently seek for physical confrontation with the opponent and activities similar or comprehensive hallmarks of organized crime, which are taken in order to cause illegal incidences, apart from any connection with membership of or passion for sports football club.

The motive for choosing the topic of the dissertation was the author's interest in widely commented by the legal community and mass media phenomenon of stadium hooliganism in relation to the held football matches. Particularly interesting from the point of view of the author is multidimensional and dynamic phenomenon analyzed, which, as it is widely regarded is currently changing its face by an element of professionalization and the approaching to the environment of organized crime. The place of the criminal practice, next to the stadium, which is a kind of "academy" for the internalization of desired in the environment of hooligans patterns of conduct and strengthening the ties linking the individuals, are other areas of public space. What is more, hooligans, whose domain in the previous period were essentially acts of aggression associated with the course of the football meeting, are now evolving into groups whose criminal involvement focuses on actions not related entirely to football.

The main aim of the dissertation is to analyze the phenomenon of hooliganism associated with football matches from the perspective of criminology and forensics. As part of the attainment of the primary objective the author is implementing two intermediate goals: a theoretical characterization of fragments of reality which remains in the author's interest, and empirical testing. The first intermediate target is achieved through the study and analysis

of the available Polish and foreign literature. The second one is concretized by conducting empirical research. In the conduct of developing the dissertation there were used miscellaneous research methods. Among them - a method of analysis, legal and dogmatic, historical and legal, historical, statistical and observation method.

The aim of the conducted empirical research was to problematically identify the environment of active supporters, among whom were, according to the author of this work, individuals who commit acts of comprehensive signs offenses, and that correspond with the indicated phenomenon in the perspective of the game of football, and more broadly, activities related to the so-called club membership or only its illusory dimension. The author based the conducted research on the method of survey.

The dissertation consists of an introduction, nine chapters, conclusions, bibliography, a list of graphs and a list of attachments. In the chapter I there was analyzed the historical background of stadium hooliganism, indicated possible types of persons appearing in the role of football fans and presented definitional problems associated with the concept of stadium hooliganism. Chapter II deals with some theories that explain the phenomenon of stadium hooliganism and the media that comment on this phenomenon. Section III presents the legal regulations concerning stadium hooliganism from the point of view of international and Polish law. Chapter IV contains the phenomenological-forensic analysis of the behavior of stadium hooligans' environment. Methods and forms of action of stadium hooligans are presented as broken down into the modus operandi of the perpetrators occurring inside the stadium and beyond, by identifying characteristic forms of their activity. The author also points to the evolution of the phenomenon of stadium hooliganism into the space previously reserved for organized crime. Chapter V is dedicated to forensic detection function in relation to the stadium hooliganism. In the same chapter, the author describes the selected operational and recognizing activities used in the detection process of the analyzed issues and presents its scale in the perspective of statistical data. Chapter VI refers to the forensic evidentiary function in relation to penalizing the acts committed in the environment of football. The author presents used in the field technical measures, the participation of personal sources of evidence, and the use of evidence from expert printing (Polygraph). Chapter VII contains characteristics of the selected criminological-forensic instruments operating in the area of preventing the phenomenon of stadium hooliganism. The author here describes a penal prohibition of entry to a mass event and the selected methods of operational work. He also presents the course of cooperation between the entities responsible for security of mass events

and highlights the importance of crowd management at a football match. In Chapter VII, there are also characterized institutions of coordinator for cooperation with the fans and the police officer acting in the environment of football, who is responsible for maintaining security and order. In addition, the indicated section describes selected preventive-oriented initiatives against the phenomenon of stadium hooliganism. The next two chapters VIII and IX refer to the empirical part of the dissertation. Chapter VIII deals with the methodological aspects of research on stadium hooliganism. Finally, Chapter IX presents the summary of the hypotheses and the results of the conducted studies as well as created in its wake conclusions.