

The Miracle of Women Supporters' Fanaticism in Indonesian Football

Rumi Iqbal Doewes*, Sapta Kunta Purnama, N. Islahuzzaman and
Manshuralhudluri

Abstract--- *Women supporters in Indonesia growing rapidly. Ladies Curva Sud is one of Indonesian women supporters which very fanatical. The presence of women supporters group has positive impacts on Indonesian society. Study purpose was determined the fanaticism of Indonesian women supporters. This research was used qualitative method with survey approach. The study results are as follows. First, women supporters are always present every game conducted by Indonesian league club. Secondly, enjoying the work of the team they like is realized by the form of collecting his favorite jersey and knick knacks of his favorite team at the same time helping the team's finances and they memorize the greatness of club's songs supported. Third, getting closer to club and their idol player. Fourth, women fanaticism was manifested in their daily lives which makes the club a top priority. Fifth, turn on flares as their identity.*

Keywords--- *Fanaticism, Women Supporters, Indonesian Football.*

I. INTRODUCTION

Football and supporters are inseparable. Football and sports are generally based on high levels of committed supporters and consumers because only through commitment the club be able to build high emotional ties with supporters. (1)The presence of supporters in football increases the players' motivation and makes football more memorable and dynamic, besides the presence of supporters in the match can also be a terror for the visitors. The supporters can not be eliminated from football and supporters also become the 12th player in a team. Fanaticism symbolizes a pride for the team that is supported. The concept of sports fanaticism can be interpreted as admiration and love for someone in carrying out sports activities, and to the team, branch or organization. (2) Supporters in Indonesia are developing dynamically. This is inseparable from the entry of a new culture adopted by the fans, ultras.

The term of ultras derived from the Italian language used to talk about professionals, which is aimed at supporting sports in addition to supporting their team, and to enrich the game experience for themselves and others. (3) During the match, ultras will take unique actions. If in one match there are two ultras it will be placed in the opposite stand. There is a unique rule that the police are not allowed to be in the ultras' stands. Ultras always form groups with giant sized banners that read the names of the groups and they wear military clothing and casual dress with club scarf. Ultras never stopped stand and singing during the match.

Rumi Iqbal Doewes*, Faculty of Sport, Sebelas Maret University, Surakarta, Central Java, Indonesia. E-mail: king.doewes@staff.uns.ac.id
Sapta Kunta Purnama, Faculty of Sport, Sebelas Maret University, Surakarta, Central Java, Indonesia.
N. Islahuzzaman, Faculty of Sport, Sebelas Maret University, Surakarta, Central Java, Indonesia.
Manshuralhudluri, Faculty of Sport, Sebelas Maret University, Surakarta, Central Java, Indonesia.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Football Supporters

Regarding supporters of Fandom Indonesia(4)believes there are many motives that make someone want to watch a football match and support a particular club. A supporter is someone who provides support in a match, the Indonesian dictionary defines it, but does not lead to a specific match. Supporters also make the match more lively and dynamic. Supporters are models of audience who have deep emotional ties with the club. There are four categories of supporter such as supporters, followers, fans, and flaneurs. Supporters is a traditional audience model that has strong emotional ties with the club based on friendship between supporters, family or friends; 2) Followers are traditional audience which distinguishes the emotional ties because have a gap between followers and the club; 3) Fans are models of modern audiens in football who support the club; and 4) Flaneurs are people who come to the stadium only to find pleasure and this is not love the club they see.(4)

2.2. Fair Play

In all sports, the spirit of fair play must be embedded in the athlete and the athlete management, especially in football, fair play attitude must be instilled in the athlete, because with fair play will certainly display quality matches. Fair play is not only an ethical behavior or accidental behavior, fair play represents all moral codes, psychology, and unwritten legal codes.(5) According to Ziolkowski, Saklak, and Włodarczyk⁶ fair play resulting from this tendency for certain morals, playing fair attitude is a component of social morality sports. According to Gibbons said the purpose of fair play is (1) Respect the rules, (2) Respect officials and their decisions, (3) Respect opponents, (4) Provide all individuals with equal opportunity to participate, and (5) Maintaining self-control at all times.(6)

2.3. Solidarity

Solidarity is a concept of loyalty which shows a situation between individuals and between groups based on moral feelings and shared beliefs that are strengthened by a shared emotional feeling. Solidarity is social personal identity with the identity of the group to be chosen. There are several kinds of solidarity. Solidarity Distinguishes into two kinds, namely: 1) Based on equality, cohesion arising from equality of race, relatives, residence, beliefs, politics, religion, and mechanical experience; and 2) Based on differences, based on the differences lacking independence of various parts with the community, the type of solidarity by Durkheim is called organic solidarity.(7)

2.4. Fanaticism of Football Supporters in Indonesia

Fanaticism was defined as extraordinary devotion to an object where dedication consists of passion, intimacy and dedication. Fanaticism is a group of people who can show a reaction of disappointment or excessive excitement to the failure and success of their team to blindly connect with a supported fotball team.(8)Fanaticism is an exuberant attitude towards perspective or a cause. Fanatic behavior is shown to be insulting in certain respects, but is actually an individual or group who has a belief in something that is excessive and they will remain in their stance. In football fanaticism can be found in various forms such as choreography, singing during matches and much

more.(9) In fanaticism there are several aspects that underlie the occurrence of fanaticism. Aspects of fanaticism including of 1)The amount of interest in a type of activity; 2) Personal and group attitudes towards the activity; 3) The length of time an individual has pursued a certain type of activity; dan 4) Motivation from the family. Indirectly the success of a team can not be separated from the role of a team supporter.(10)Supporters are different from the audience even though in practice the same, which is both watching the match.(11)

2.5. Women and Football

Women becoming a supporter is now a natural thing in the general public. In retrospect, women never dared to come directly to the stadium for fear of violence in the stands or stadium area, but over time such thoughts disappeared over time because the All Indonesia Football Association (PSSI) tightened the rules to ensure security or it is not only the players or equipment of the match but also the security and the safety of supporters who attend the stadium directly, such as the regulations in PSSI in article 61 paragraph (1) that say bad behavior by abusing someone or a group of people against a person, player, team official, competitor, spectator, PSSI administrator either at the center or in the region and or other parties who carry out activities related to football using physical force in any way for the purpose of harming health or causing minor or severe injuries, this is unsportsmanlike conduct and violates the basic rights of individual freedom which is essential and therefore the perpetrators of bad behavior are sentenced to disciplinary violations based on this PSSI discipline code. Labeling of women supporters also occurs in various clubs in Indonesia. For example, Bonita in Persebaya, Aremanita in Arema, and Jack Angel in Persija. The markings of women supporter shown the sport as an object of contention, the realm where sport becomes the practice of the battle arena of the parties that are in it.(12)

III.METHODOLOGY / MATERIALS

This research was used a qualitative method. This data research type is qualitative obtained from interviews and questionnaires. Qualitative research methods are often called naturalistic research methods because the research was conducted on natural conditions, also called ethnographic methods. Qualitative research aimed at understanding social phenomena from the perspective of the participant's perspective. In accordance with the objectives of this study, the method chosen and used is survey qualitative research. The survey purpose is to provide a detailed description of the background, characteristics, and characteristics of a particular case, or a case of a general nature.(13)Survey method is used to get data from a particular place that is natural (not artificial), but researchers do the treatment in collecting data, for example by distributing questionnaires, tests, structured interviews and so on (treatments are not like experiments).(14)The analysis technique was used technical analysis including of (1) Data Collection. (2) Data Reduction. (3) Data Presentation. (4) Conclusion Withdrawal.(14)

IV. RESULTS AND FINDINGS

4.1 Research Results

Figure 1 explains the percentage data of supporters number who attended matches from 2017 to 2019. There were 18 club supporters who were attended during the matches in 2017 to 2019. The club supporters included supporters of PSM, Persija, Persela, Persib, PSIS, Barito Putra, Sriwijaya FC, Madura United, Persipura, Bali

United, Arema, Pusam Samarinda, Perseru Badak, PSTira Persikabo, Bayangkara FC, Mitra Kukar, PSS and Kalteng Putra. The percentage of PSS Sleman supporters are the highest attendance percentage of 88%, 91% and 93% in 2017, 2018, 2019 respectively. Percentage of Mitra Kukar supporters is lowest attendance percentage of 10%, 10.60%, and 30% in 2017, 2018, 2019 respectively.

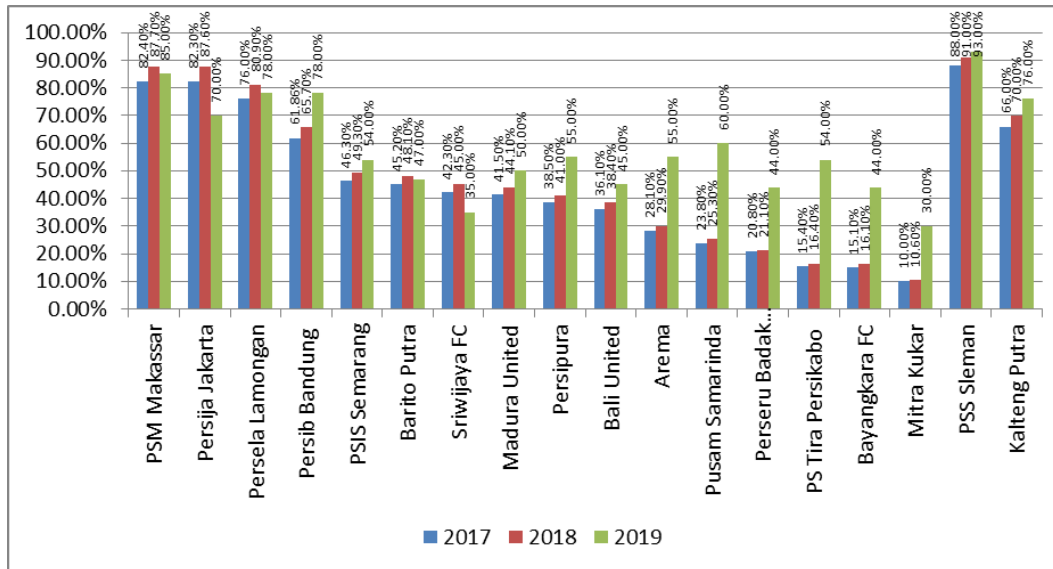


Figure 1: Supporters number who attended match from 2017 to 2019

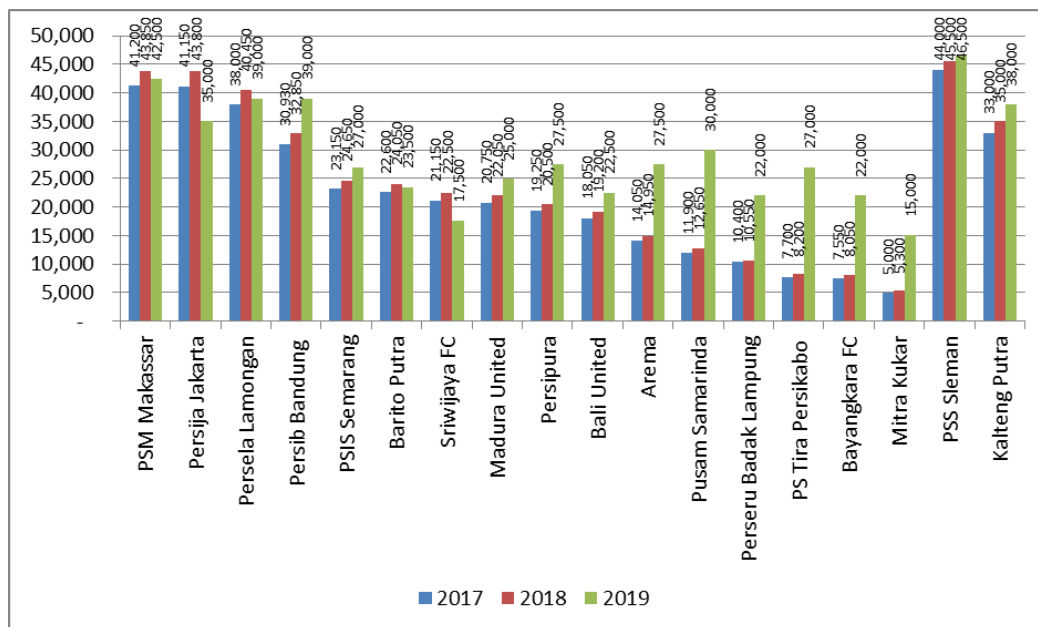


Figure 2: Average club supporters visit the stadium

Figure 2 explains the average data of club supporters attendance the stadium. The average attendance of PSS Sleman supporters is the highest attendance rate of 44.00, 45.50 and 46.50 in 2017, 2018, 2019 respectively.

Average attendance of Mitra Kukar supporters is lowest attendance average of 5.00, 5.30, and 15.00 in 2017, 2018, 2019 respectively.

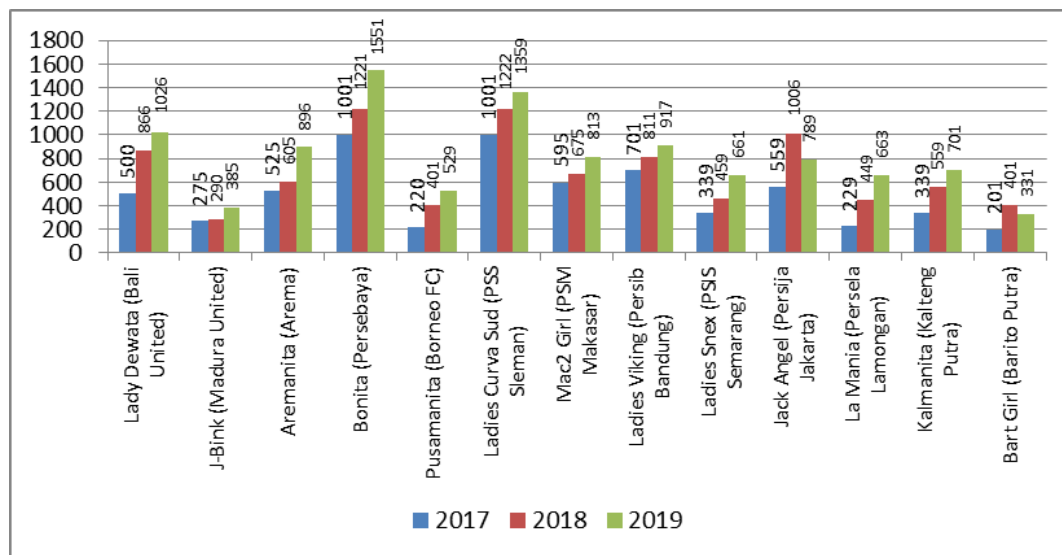


Figure 3: Women supporter attended the stadium

Figure 3 explains the women supporters number attendance the stadium. Ladies Curva Sud of PSS Sleman and Bonita Persebaya in 2017 had the same number of attendees at the stadium with an average of 10.01. In 2018 Ladies Curva Sud had the highest attendance rate with average of 12.22. In 2019 Bonita Persebaya had the highest average attendance with an average of 15.51. While the lowest attendance of women supporters at the stadium was Bart Girl Barito Putra with an average of 2.01, 4.01, and 3.31 in in 2017, 2018, 2019 respectively.

4.2 Discussion

The research findings were shown that match results influence the behavior of supporters more than advertisement support for male players, and this influence was enhanced by the involvement of supporters and fanaticism).(15) Other finding consider how the women supporters effortn attempted to integrate the football in their daily life. Although some women should manage to combined their hobbies and their family, another reduce their involvement to their fotball team for long time periods. But, all of respondens believe that their involvement in the football club is forever or timeless.(16)

When supporters agreed with the assessment of “I got very angry at the speaker’s comments during a live broadcast against the team”, “I went to the stadium to watch my team’s match”, “I went to the match with clothes and materials that showed the symbol of my team” “I joined all the cheers in the stadium”, “I tried to make individuals or children who did not support my team to be my team’s supporters”, supporters would not agree with the assessment of “I might throw a foreign object into the field when I’m angry during the game “. “My team must try all means including exceptions in order to win the match”, “I am sometimes enter the field if the match has deviated from the schedule”. Comparisons of teams supporting supporters and their fanaticism behavior have been made, and significant differences have been made in supporting in assessing “I became very angry at the speaker’s

comments during a live broadcast against the team” and “I went to the match with clothes and materials show the symbol of my team“.(17) Significant interactions between fanaticism and stimulus revealed that only low-level fanaticism showed the benefits of field views which were usually abandoned. There is also the influence of congruence on low fanaticism, where congruent responses are faster than those that are not congruent. For high fanaticism groups there were no significant differences in two congruence conditions. (18)

Ladies curva sud is one of women supporter platforms from several groups of Indonesian woman supporters. Ladies curva sud is PSS Sleman supporter located in Sleman Regency. The establishment of ladies curva sud was able to change the bad thoughts of ordinary people about the supporters world especially in Sleman regency. Ladies curva sud is able to provide comfort and safety for its members while inside or outside the stadium when there is a match especially during a home match at the Maguwoharjo Stadium of Sleman. They are also able to provide evidence that supporters, especially in Sleman, are not as brutal or anarchist.

Fanaticism by supporters is generally due to his pride to their supported team. Fanaticism is an overly enthusiastic attitude towards point of view. Fanatic behavior is intended to be insulting in certain respects, but is actually an individual or group who has a belief in something that is excessive and they will stick to their stance. The act of fanaticism supporter may be an act of positive and negative. Positive fanaticism carried out by supporters is (1) Always present in every match, (2) Enjoying the work of the team they like this is shown by wearing the same clothes; collect jersey and knick knacks original pride team and memorize the greatness song. (3) Being closer to the club and the idol player by following social media, (4) prioritized the club that they are proud.

V. CONCLUSION

Based on the research results, the investigation of Fanaticism of Women Supporters in Indonesia, it can be concluded that (1) women supporters are always present every game conducted by Indonesian league club. (2) enjoying the work of the team they like is realized by the form of collecting his favorite jersey and knick knacks of his favorite team at the same time helping the team's finances and they memorize the greatness of club's songs supported. (3) getting closer to club and their idol player, i.e. they get closer to themselves by following social media accounts clubs or players they idolize. (4) women fanaticism was manifested in their daily lives which makes the club a top priority. (5) turn on flares as their identity.

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