



Does Football Still Unite? A Critical Review of the Future of Indonesian Football

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Abstract

Football is one of the most popular sports in Indonesia. Besides being popular, the money circulation in this sport is also very large. Because of the high interest of the people in football, football often becomes a unifying tool and even breaks down the barriers of difference in each event. However, football can also have a negative impact if it is managed poorly. Gambling cases that cause losses and violence in stadiums that often occur must be valuable lessons. This paper tries to make a review of the current condition of Indonesian football and its potential and threats. This paper will also provide strategic steps so that football can benefit the unity and integrity of the Indonesian nation.

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INTRODUCTION

Football is a very popular sport in Indonesia. Many football fans are willing to do extreme things to support their favorite teams, such as doing anarchic actions, spending large amounts of money, or even gambling. However, this fanaticism behavior also causes aggression and violence among supporters (Agriawan, 2016). Not only that, Indonesian football also faces various other problems, such as poor management, weak security governance, and legal conflicts between national and international (Kritiyanto, 2016).

One of the events that reflects the worrying condition of Indonesian football is the Kanjuruhan tragedy on October 1, 2022. On that date, more than 130 people died while watching a match between Arema Malang and Persebaya at Kanjuruhan Stadium. This event shocked the Indonesian people and caused various negative impacts, such as the suspension of football competitions at all levels, legal prosecution against a number of parties, and damage to the sportsmanship of Indonesian football. Whereas, football should be a means of national unity that can reduce differences and social conflicts. In addition to being a unifying factor, football in Indonesia actually also has great economic potential.

However, this economic potential has not been optimally explored due to various constraints. One of them is the lack of professionalism in managing football in Indonesia. According to a study conducted by Amri (2021), professionalism in Indonesian football is still low due to political intervention, nepotism, and conflicts of interest among policy makers. This affects the low quality of football products offered to the public, both in terms of achievement and entertainment.

The economic potential of football in Indonesia can be seen from various aspects, such as sponsors, tickets, broadcasting rights, merchandise, tourism, and taxes. According to a study by the Institute for Economic and Social Research Faculty of Economics and Business University of Indonesia (LPEM FEB UI), the money circulation directly related to Liga 1 football matches reached Rp 1.37 trillion in 2019 (Katadata.co.id, 2022). Meanwhile, the money circulation not directly related to Liga 1 football matches reached Rp 1.33 trillion in the same year. Thus, the total money circulation from Liga 1 football is estimated to reach Rp 2.7 trillion in 2019.

The huge potential that can be generated by football, it is very unfortunate if it is not cultivated well. One of the biggest problems in Indonesian football is the lack of funds for the

development of this sport. According to a report from the Ministry of Youth and Sports in 2019, the funds allocated for the development of football in Indonesia are only around Rp. 35 billion per year, which is much lower than neighboring countries such as Thailand and Malaysia.

Another problem faced by Indonesian football is corruption. Several corruption cases in Indonesian football have occurred in recent years. For example, in 2017, the public often questioned the progress of the field for the national team training center that never materialized, even though FIFA reportedly had given a special grant fund to build the facility. In addition, football infrastructure in Indonesia is also far from adequate. Many football fields in Indonesia are still dusty fields and do not have adequate facilities such as spectator stands, changing rooms, and sufficient parking space. As a result, players and spectators often have difficulty playing or watching matches. In fact, PT Liga Indonesia Baru, the operator of Liga Indonesia after the stadium safety audit, said that there are only 8 stadiums that are actually feasible to hold matches in Indonesia.

These challenges have had an impact on the development of Indonesian football. According to FIFA's report in 2020, the ranking of the Indonesian national football team was in 173rd place out of 211 participating countries. In addition, Indonesia has never qualified for the World Cup, and the achievements of Indonesian football clubs at the international level have not reached a satisfactory level.

The various problems above are the challenges of Indonesian football that are homework for every footballer in Indonesia. This paper is one of the contributions of ideas that tries to map out the problems and outline an effort to improve Indonesian football.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Characteristics of Indonesian Football Society

Football is a very popular sport in Indonesia and becomes part of the life of the people in this country. Many Indonesians are football fans and support the Indonesian national team in various competitions at home and abroad. In addition, football also has an important role in strengthening unity and fighting spirit in sports.

The history of football in Indonesia began since the Dutch colonial era. In the 1930s, football became popular among the Indonesian people and football clubs emerged in various regions. However, the development of football in Indonesia faced obstacles in difficult times, such

as the Japanese occupation and the political transition period after independence.

In Indonesia, football has been absorbed into the culture of the Nusantara people since it was first introduced by European immigrants who came to the Dutch East Indies in the early 20th century. Initially, modern football in its earliest form was only played by groups of European colonists, before then spreading to the Chinese descendants and then the “natives”, the local Nusantara people at that time (Aji, 2010; Dorsey & Sebastian, 2013). Football in Nusantara also became a reflection of society at that time, which was thick with identity politics played by the colonial government of the Dutch East Indies (Wira Harjo, 2022). The formation of various regional and national football associations that later became the forerunners of various football clubs in Indonesia and PSSI which became one of the results of the growing anti-colonial attitudes at that time (Brown, 2006; Elison, 2014; Lubis, 2016). On the other hand, football in Nusantara at that time also became a “space between”; A place where various races in Nusantara at that time could collaborate on various selfhood strategies and create a common identity at a time when Nusantara society was still trying to define itself (Bhabha, 1994).

Football in Indonesia during the 20th century was also one of the means to foster nationalism and anti-colonialism amidst Dutch colonialism. Many football clubs were established by Indonesian youth and independence movement figures as a platform to voice their political and social aspirations. Some football clubs established during that time include Persija Jakarta (1928), Persib Bandung (1933), PSIM Yogyakarta (1929), Persebaya Surabaya (1927), and PSM Makassar (1915) (Kompas.com, 2021).

However, the Indonesian people's passion for supporting football never waned. This can be seen from the huge support for the Indonesian national team in various international competitions. At that time, the Indonesian national team was respected and recognized by other countries in the Southeast Asian region. Moreover, football also played a vital role in developing the sports industry in Indonesia. The relationship between football and Indonesian society can be seen from various aspects, such as historical, social, cultural, political, and economic aspects.

Historically, football has been one of the means to express the national identity and political aspirations of the Indonesian people, from the independence struggle era to the reform era (Indonesia.go.id, 2022). The social aspect is demon-

strated by how football can create interaction and solidarity between various groups of people with different backgrounds, religions, ethnicities, and regions (Republika.co.id, 2022).

In addition, in terms of cultural aspect, football can reflect the values and traditions in Indonesian society, such as togetherness, sportsmanship, creativity, and patriotism (Kompas.com, 2022). The political aspect shows how football can be influenced by government policies and the interests of the national football organization (PSSI), which sometimes are not in line with the interests of the people (Harahap, 2022). The economic aspect shows how football can have positive and negative impacts on the Indonesian people's economy, in terms of income, job opportunities, welfare, and taxes (Kompas.com, 2022).

Football also became one of Indonesia's diplomatic and propaganda tools on the international stage. In 1956, Indonesia hosted the 4th Asian Games, which was participated by 24 Asian countries. At that event, the Indonesian national football team won the bronze medal after defeating India 4-1. This achievement showed that Indonesia was able to compete with other Asian countries in sports (Aji, 2012).

In 1962, Indonesia hosted an international football tournament called the Games of the New Emerging Forces (GANEFU). The tournament was initiated by President Soekarno as a form of protest against the International Olympic Committee (IOC), which sanctioned Indonesia for banning athletes from Taiwan and Israel from participating in the 4th Asian Games. GANEFU was participated by 51 countries, mostly developing and non-aligned countries. The Indonesian national football team became the champion after defeating China 5-0. GANEFU was one manifestation of Indonesia's foreign policy that was oriented towards solidarity between newly independent countries and anti-imperialism (Dahlan, 2019).

The glory of Indonesian football in the past continued until 1991, when the Indonesian national team won the gold medal at the SEA Games. However, the success of the Indonesian national team at the SEA Games did not last long. After winning the gold medal in the Philippines in 1991, the Indonesian national team has never been the champion of the SEA Games again until now. The Indonesian national team has only won silver medals five times (1997, 1999, 2001, 2011, and 2019) and bronze medals twice (2003 and 2005). Some factors that have contributed to the decline of the Indonesian national team at the

SEA Games include the lack of development of young players, the dualism of PSSI's leadership, FIFA sanctions, and increasingly tough competition from other Southeast Asian countries (Kompas.com, 2019).

The failures in establishing a strong football in international football since 1991 have caused a sense of disappointment among the Indonesian society. On one hand, people love and yearn for football, but the expected achievements never materialize. Instead, the decline in quality and the recurring conflicts in football governance have become huge obstacles for the development of football in Indonesia. The society, which longs for football achievements, is also faced with a series of endless acts of hooliganism, which have claimed hundreds of victims over the past 28 years (Bola.com, 2018). The recent tragedy at Kanjuruhan, which claimed a total of 134 lives, is one of the bloodiest football tragedies in the past 20 years (detik.com, 2021).

Overall, football plays a significant role in the life of Indonesian society, be it socially, culturally, politically, or economically. However, the development of football in Indonesia is still faced with various challenges and obstacles, hence the need for efforts to improve the governance and integrity of Indonesian football, in order to provide greater benefits to the people and the country. Improving football in Indonesia is also aimed at preventing a repeat of the bloody history of Indonesian football tragedies in the future.

Unraveling Football Riots in Indonesia

Apart from the perceived low quality of football, fanaticism among supporters is also a problem on its own. Fanaticism among football supporters in Indonesia is a serious problem and often causes issues in the country's football world. Fanaticism among football supporters in Indonesia is often shown through unsportsmanlike behavior, such as clashes between supporters, violations, and acts of violence both on and off the field. These actions greatly damage the atmosphere of football and also harm the image of football in Indonesia.

Fanaticism among supporters is an excessive admiration and support for football clubs. Fanaticism among supporters can have positive and negative impacts on the development of football in Indonesia. The positive impact is that fanaticism among supporters can increase the spirit and motivation of players to excel. The negative impact is that fanaticism among supporters can create an exclusive and conflictual group identity with other groups.

Fanaticism among supporters in Indonesia often causes safety issues within stadiums. Clashes between supporters, violations, and acts of violence often cause major damage to stadiums and also result in casualties. This is very detrimental to the world of football in Indonesia. According to Nugho (2018), from 1995 to 2018 there were 63 fatalities related to football matches. This number does not include the Kanjuruhan tragedy that claimed 134 lives in 2022.

Fanaticism cannot be blamed as the sole factor. Although there is a proven scientific relationship (Hapsari and Wibowo, 2015), there are still many other factors that must receive equal attention as fanaticism. Factors such as identity and security must also be taken into consideration in improving football in Indonesia. Fanaticism is essentially a neutral attitude that does not cause any harm, unless it manifests itself in identity or even aggressive behavior (Putri, 2013; Syahputra, 2016). Fanaticism that is infused and manifested in an extreme way can cause a lot of damage and violence resulting in casualties. Fanaticism among football supporters in Indonesia has also developed into a new form as one of the formers of social movements, which in some cases are very authoritarian (Harjo & Fathoni, 2022; Wicandra et al., 2022).

Therefore, to unravel the riots in Indonesian football, a comprehensive and collaborative approach is needed from various parties involved in the world of football in Indonesia. This approach must consider the internal and external factors that influence fanaticism among supporters and their aggressive behavior. Internal factors include psychological, social, and cultural factors of supporters. External factors include organizational, regulatory, and media factors from the football world in Indonesia

Based on the issue of fanaticism, the writer suggests the following steps can be taken to prevent or reduce riots in Indonesian football:

1. Setting access restrictions for supporters who want to enter the stadium. This can be done by implementing strict security checks, setting ticket quotas that are appropriate for the stadium's capacity, and prohibiting the carrying of dangerous items such as glass bottles, sharp weapons, or fireworks (Athletic Business, 2015).

2. Providing adequate facilities strategically placed within the stadium. This can be done by providing sufficient toilets, easily accessible waste bins, large screens displaying the game, and clear sound systems.

3. Scheduling matches at the appropriate time to avoid excessive alcohol consumption by

supporters. This can be done by holding matches during the day or afternoon, rather than at night. In addition, the government can also ban the sale of alcohol around the stadium on match days or the day before (Parkinson, 2016).

4. Enforcing a code of conduct for supporters who want to watch the match. This can be done by imposing sanctions on violators of the code of conduct, such as expulsion from the stadium, banning entry to the stadium for a certain period of time, or fines. In addition, organizers can also conduct socialization and education about the code of conduct to supporters before the match starts.

5. Involving stakeholders in Indonesian football to create a peaceful and sportsmanlike atmosphere. This can be done by increasing coordination and communication between organizers, football clubs, supporter associations, security forces, mass media, and the public. In addition, these parties can also conduct anti-violence and pro-tolerance campaigns in Indonesian football.

By taking the above steps, it is hoped that riots in Indonesian football can be prevented or significantly reduced. This will have a positive impact on the overall development of Indonesian football.

Restoring Indonesian Football as A Unifying Tool

The riots that occurred in Indonesian football are indeed regrettable, but they are only symptoms of the main problems that Indonesian football is currently facing. Referring to the basic theory that we have gathered, football in Indonesia is a reflection of Indonesian society. When the society experiences a crisis in tolerance, openness, sacrifice in facing national life situations, the willingness to understand the different conditions of each element of society, and the willingness to think before acting, it is not surprising that Indonesian football also reflects these characteristics.

Indonesian football has the potential to become an effective and efficient tool for national unity. This can be seen from the history of Indonesian football, which has contributed to the struggle for independence and national character development. As stated by Soeratin Sosrosoegondo, the first chairman of the PSSI, football is a tool for the nation's struggle that must be done together. Thus, football is not just a sport, but also a means to strengthen national unity.

One example of football's ability to become a unifying tool is when the Indonesian national team competes in international events. At that time, the Indonesian people came together to

support the team regardless of their background and differences. For example, during the 2016 AFF Cup, which made it to the final and cooled down the issue of religion. Or during the 2007 Asian Cup, which made it to the quarter-finals and united all elements of society. In such moments, we can see that football can evoke positive emotions and high levels of nationalism among the Indonesian people.

On the other hand, football's significant role in influencing change in Indonesian society can be understood as the potential that Indonesian football has in providing positive changes for the Indonesian nation as a whole. The success of Indonesian football on the international stage will be something that can be proud of by all Indonesian people. This can be said to increase the nationalism of every member of Indonesian society who feels proud of that achievement.

The realization of this sense of pride can come in many forms, and each form creates its potential. Pride in Indonesian football can arise from victories that fulfill the representative heroic nature of football. To achieve this victory, a good football competition environment is needed, which encourages every football industry enthusiast to develop their skills. The development of skills requires infrastructure, both physical and managerial. The improvement of football management includes transparency and accountability in the use of funds from various parties, such as the League, AFC, FIFA, and sponsors. This is in line with the commitment of PSSI Chairman Erick Thohir, who has partnered with Ernst & Young to conduct forensic audits of PSSI and PT LIB's finances (Kompas.tv, 2023). This audit is expected to uncover deviations or inconsistencies in financial reports that have been a public concern. Additionally, this audit aims to improve the credibility and professionalism of PSSI and PT LIB as managers of Indonesian football.

Pride in football can also be felt if Indonesian football develops into an economic commodity that provides a decent livelihood for everyone in the football industry. If Indonesian football can become a product with a unique characteristic that is attractive enough to draw attention from around the world, then its economic value will increase, resulting in growth of the football industry. As the value of heroism associated with football in Indonesia increases, more young people aspire to work in the football industry. Moreover, the increasing economic value of football products in Indonesia makes it an attractive investment for expanding broadcasts, ultimately raising the value of the Indonesian football indus-

try at every level.

Unfortunately, the potential of football as a unifying tool for the nation is often eroded by various issues that hinder the development of Indonesian football itself. These issues include organizational management, competition regulations, player and coach welfare, stadium infrastructure and training facilities, as well as violence and intolerance among supporters. These issues not only harm Indonesian football technically and in terms of performance, but also socially and culturally.

Therefore, a joint effort is needed from all parties involved in Indonesian football to restore the function of football as a tool for national unity. These efforts include improving the quality of organizational management and transparent and accountable competition regulations; improving the welfare of professional and integrity-filled players and coaches; improving stadium infrastructure and adequate and safe training facilities; and increasing awareness and responsibility among supporters to respect and maintain security and order. Only in this way can we together realize Soeratin Sosrosoegondo's aspirations to make football a tool for national unity.

To achieve these efforts, a clear and measurable roadmap is needed that can be used as a reference by all stakeholders in Indonesian football. This roadmap must include a vision, mission, objectives, strategies, programs, indicators, targets, and budget that are developed in a participatory and collaborative manner. This roadmap must also be tailored to the conditions and challenges faced by Indonesian football at various levels, from grassroots to elite. This roadmap must be a living document that can be evaluated and revised periodically in accordance with the development and dynamics of Indonesian football.

One example of a roadmap that can be used as a reference is Permenko PMK No. 1/2020 regarding the Roadmap for Accelerating the Development of National Football. This ministerial regulation is a derivative of Presidential Instruction No. 3/2019 on the Acceleration of National Football Development issued by President Joko Widodo. This ministerial regulation contains five strategic policy directions, namely infrastructure and sport science, human resource competence, talent development, competition systems, and governance and funding. This ministerial regulation also contains detailed programs, key performance indicators, achievement targets, funding budgets, as well as coordination and monitoring and evaluation mechanisms.

However, this roadmap does not yet re-

flect the aspirations and needs of all elements of Indonesian football. This roadmap also has not considered external factors that can affect the development of Indonesian football, such as the COVID-19 pandemic or FIFA policies. Therefore, this roadmap needs to be revised and improved by involving more stakeholders in Indonesian football from various backgrounds and regions. This roadmap also needs to be widely socialized so that it can be understood and implemented by all parties involved in Indonesian football.

The Future of Football in Indonesia

Elaborating on the significance of football in Indonesian society provides an overview of the potential of football as a driving force in Indonesian society. The statement that football can unite various groups in Indonesian society is not something imaginary or made up. Football has the potential to unite the Indonesian nation, and it has done so in the past. The heroic representation shown by Indonesian football players on the field, whether defending their respective clubs or the national team, becomes a unifying force for various layers of society. From the beginning of the match to the end of the whistle indicating the end of the game, various problems and conflicts faced by everyone present at a football match, both physically in the stadium and through various media broadcasts, can be forgotten. Indonesian football provides a valuable benefit in the form of a means for football fans to channel their thoughts and emotions that may not be expressed through other means, and even become a means of self-fulfillment.

Based on this knowledge, the next question that needs to be answered by all Indonesian football enthusiasts is:

1. How can we continue to maintain the ability of Indonesian football, as a sport and as an industry, in providing value to Indonesian society as a whole?
2. How can we further develop the ability of Indonesian football in providing such value?

Answering these two questions is a great challenge for every football practitioner in Indonesia. Every member of the Indonesian professional football team, whether players or coaching staff, strives to improve the quality of football they play to achieve good results. Referees always try to lead a match fairly while ensuring that the quality of the football played is maintained. Every football manager, from match level to the highest organization, strives to create a football atmosphere that showcases the best side of Indo-

nesian society, enthusiastic and loving

The government plays a crucial role in the development of the football industry in Indonesia. The government needs to provide clear support and regulation to develop the football industry in Indonesia. The support given by the government includes:

1. Developing football infrastructure The government needs to build adequate football infrastructure throughout Indonesia. The infrastructure built includes football fields, stadiums, as well as training and coaching facilities.
2. Improving the competence of players and coaches The government needs to support the improvement of the competence of football players and coaches in Indonesia. This can be done through training and the development of programs for players and coaches.
3. Clear regulations The government needs to make clear regulations regarding football organizations.

Along with the progress of time and global dynamics, Indonesian football also faces various other challenges that threaten its future. These challenges and obstacles originate from various internal and external factors. Internal factors include problems with organizational governance, competition regulations, player and coach welfare, stadium infrastructure and training facilities, as well as violence and intolerance between supporters. External factors include the COVID-19 pandemic, FIFA policies, regional and international competition, and social and political issues related to football.

These challenges and obstacles require a comprehensive and collaborative solution from all stakeholders of Indonesian football. This solution must be based on a shared vision of the desired future of Indonesian football by all parties. This vision must reflect the aspirations and needs of all elements of Indonesian football from various backgrounds and regions. The vision must also consider the conditions and challenges faced by Indonesian football at various levels, from grassroots to elite. This vision must serve as a guide for the development of strategies, programs, indicators, targets, and budgets that can be measured and evaluated periodically.

One way to formulate a shared vision of the future of Indonesian football is by conducting cross-sectoral and cross-regional dialogues involving all stakeholders of Indonesian football. This dialogue must be conducted openly and inclusively by prioritizing the principles of democ-

racy, participation, transparency, accountability, and justice. This dialogue must be a forum for exchanging information, views, experiences, ideas, suggestions, criticisms, and solutions related to the development of Indonesian football. This dialogue must be a means of building understanding, trust, cooperation, partnership, and shared commitment among all stakeholders of Indonesian football.

The development of the football industry in Indonesia requires clear support and regulation from the government. The government's crucial role is to provide the necessary infrastructure, improve the competence of players and coaches, and establish clear regulations for football organizations.

To build adequate football infrastructure throughout Indonesia, the government needs to construct football fields, stadiums, as well as training and coaching facilities. Furthermore, the government must support the improvement of the competence of football players and coaches through training and programs to ensure that they have the necessary skills to compete at the international level.

Additionally, clear regulations must be established by the government regarding football organizations. These regulations must address issues of organizational governance, competition regulations, player and coach welfare, stadium infrastructure, and training facilities, as well as violence and intolerance between supporters.

However, Indonesian football faces various challenges that threaten its future. These challenges stem from both internal and external factors, such as problems with organizational governance, COVID-19 pandemic, FIFA policies, regional and international competition, and social and political issues related to football.

To overcome these challenges, all stakeholders of Indonesian football must collaborate to formulate a shared vision of the future of Indonesian football. This vision should reflect the aspirations and needs of all elements of Indonesian football, considering the conditions and challenges faced at various levels, from grassroots to elite. The shared vision must serve as a guide for the development of strategies, programs, indicators, targets, and budgets that can be measured and evaluated periodically.

Conducting cross-sectoral and cross-regional dialogues involving all stakeholders of Indonesian football is a useful way to formulate a shared vision. These dialogues must prioritize the principles of democracy, participation, transparency, accountability, and justice. They should

be a forum for exchanging information, views, experiences, ideas, suggestions, criticisms, and solutions related to the development of Indonesian football. This dialogue must also be a means of building understanding, trust, cooperation, partnership, and shared commitment among all stakeholders of Indonesian football.

Cross-sectoral and cross-regional dialogues can be conducted in various ways and methods according to the context and needs of each party. For example, dialogues can be conducted face-to-face or online, formally or informally, routinely or incidentally, bilaterally or multilaterally, thematically or comprehensively, centralized or decentralized, and so on. These dialogues must meet the following criteria:

- Representative: the dialogue must involve all parties who have interests and influence in Indonesian football, both from the government, private sector, civil society, mass media, academia, and practitioners. The dialogue must also consider diversity aspects such as gender, age, ethnicity, religion, region, and others.
- Responsive: the dialogue must be able to respond to actual and strategic issues related to Indonesian football, both local and global. The dialogue must also be able to accommodate the aspirations and needs of all elements of Indonesian football in a fair and proportional manner.
- Relevant: the dialogue must focus on relevant issues related to the shared vision of the future of Indonesian football. The dialogue must also be based on valid and reliable data and facts and use objective and rational analysis.
- Realistic: the dialogue must produce realistic recommendations that can be implemented by all parties involved in Indonesian football. The dialogue must also consider available resources as well as existing barriers and challenges.

CONCLUSION

This article has discussed the potential of Indonesian football as an effective and efficient tool for national unity. Football in Indonesia has a long history and has contributed to the struggle for independence and national character building. The significant role of football in Indonesia in influencing change in Indonesian society can be understood as the potential that Indonesian football has to bring about positive change for the nation as a whole.

Pride in Indonesian football can be derived from victories, good football culture, and the economic potential of the football industry. Football can also be a tool for national unity when the Indonesian national team competes in international tournaments. At such times, football can generate positive emotions and a high sense of nationalism among the Indonesian people.

However, to make football an effective and efficient tool for national unity, a good football competition environment, development of skills, and improvement of management and infrastructure are required. In facing the future of Indonesian football, it is also necessary to consider how football can become a means to provide positive impact for the nation as a whole. Therefore, active involvement from all relevant parties is needed to develop the potential of Indonesian football and make it an effective and efficient tool for national unity.

In addition, supporter fanaticism is also an important aspect to consider in handling football. Excessive and violent fanaticism can damage the image of Indonesian football and worsen relations among supporters. Therefore, good management and supervision from security forces and football clubs are necessary to prevent harmful incidents.

To advance Indonesian football, a clear and measurable roadmap is needed. Improving the quality of football infrastructure, developing football academies, and improving the quality of football club and association management must be top priorities. In addition, support from the government and private sectors in investing in and developing Indonesian football is necessary. By improving all aspects related to football, it is hoped that Indonesian football can become an effective and efficient tool for national unity and compete on the international stage.

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