

ANARCHISM OF FOOTBALL SUPPORTERS IN THE PERSPECTIVE OF SPORTS SOCIOLOGY

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Abstract

The purpose of writing this article is to examine the anarchism of football supporters from the aspect of sports sociology. The search for this article uses a qualitative descriptive method through literature studies sourced from references that are willing to be studied conceptually and inferred from the results of the discussion. The results of this study found that the factors causing anarchism in football supporters from the aspect of sports sociology include: 1) media exposure can increase high aggression and anger after watching a game. 2) because the referee's leadership in the match is not fair to stimulate polemics in the viewers, 3) Disappointment with the quality of the games displayed, and 4) there is a sense of love and fanaticism in the supporters that causes it to play a role beyond rationality. This research is expected to be a knowledge and consideration for football supporters so that it can minimize the formation of conflicts and anarchism actions both on and off the field so that conducive sports are formed which will increase sports achievements.

Keywords: *supporter of anarchism, football, sociology of sports*

INTRODUCTION

Football and supporters are inseparable part. Where there is football there are supporters. Football has turned the normal human mind into infatuation. Regardless of the old, young, or child, their love for the club they defended has made a testament to their loyalty to the club they love. On the corners of the street, various flags and banners with various colors of red, green, or blue have become symbols and proof of themselves.

Linguistically, supporter comes from the word support which means support. So a supporter is the support of one or more people given to a match. About football, support or support can be direct or indirect. Direct support means that support is given directly in the same context, which is the stadium. Supporters are etymologically referred to as an attitude or form in the form of moral and material support both individually and in groups which is one of the

inseparable parts of a football club and has become 2 dozen players in each football club. Football supporters are crowds of several people who are located in the same place, sometimes do not understand, and have a disposition that is sensitive to the stimulus of stimuli arriving from outside (Effendy & Indrawati, 2018).

The supporter is the twelfth player who is arguably the most fanatical and passionate in the meter of his beloved club defenders. Hard and happy, their hearts melted into one as their team fought for victory. This is football that has opened their eyes like a hero who is struggling with their prestige and pride at stake in the stadium just to hold the title of the winner. Clashes between fans are often established both inside and outside the stadium. Not only in stadiums that are crowded with fans, in bars, cafes, and gambling establishments are also often flooded with supporters. They not only

watch football but some are looking for luck at the gambling table. This is football that has blinded people's minds. Many people think the field is the mecca of the supporters they surround during the game. It's hot, it's raining they don't care about it as long as they can see their beloved squad competing (Rumpoko, 2018).

In the sociological thinking of sports, supporters of sports can be two mutually beneficial sides, namely that sports function in changing and or organizing the social life of the community and the social life of the supporter community (support sports) potential in supporting efforts to develop something in sports. There are at least Five (5) instrumental functions of exercise; (1) the Socio-emotional function of exercising, (2) the Socialization function of exercise, (3) the Integration function of exercise, (4) The political function of exercising, (5) The function of social mobilization exercising. Sourced to the five Instrumental uses of exercise, if supporters are involved in all five social struggles. In many cases, football fans tend to overreact by assaulting and violence against groups of football supporters who support sports and even leads to death, violence, acts of vandalism, profanity and racist suggestions, entering the field and attacking opposing players, and so on so that it results in losses for athletes and or squads. (Dahlan et al., 2022).

Based on the negative impact arising from the unfortunate actions of football supporters (sports supporters) and the meaning of the existence of football supporters both in terms of position and use if positioned properly, until we submit this review literature. The focus of the information to be displayed in the literature of this review at least seeks to illustrate the characteristics of age, the underlying reasons, the forms of overreaction by football supporters, and what solutions have been offered to solve these social problems. The data obtained from this review literature is expected to be a source of guidance for football supporters, athletes, and or football teams, and reference materials in uniform research at the time of arrival. to examine the anarchism of football supporters

from the aspect of sports sociology.

METHOD

This research uses a qualitative descriptive research model in the form of a literature study that uses various literature reviews in strengthening research analysis. This research begins with collecting some literature, then reviewing several important terms in the research, then collecting relevant research results, then conducting an analysis based on all the literature that has been obtained by compiling discussions, then compiling conclusions based on the results that have been analyzed and submitting suggestions based on the conclusions obtained.

The data used in this study was using secondary data. Sugiyono, (2015) states that secondary data is indirectly retrieved data that can provide information to the data collector. The source of the data obtained is in the form of original scientific reports derived from published scientific articles and journals that have been accredited and indexed, both printed and non-printed, which are interrelated in the model of applying blended learning in physical education and sports.

The data collection method used in this study is the documentation method. The documentation method is a method of collecting data by digging and searching for data from the literature related to what is in the formulation of the problem. The data that has been obtained from various literature is then collected as a unit of documents that will be used in answering the problems that have been formulated.

The article search technique in this study is through web access Mendeley, google scholar, and science direct as well as on other journal search access with keywords learning models, blended learning, and physical education in health sports. Articles or journals that match the criteria are then taken for further analysis and a journal summary is made including the name of the researcher, the year of publication of the journal, study design, research objectives, samples, instruments, and summary of results or findings. The summary of the research journal is entered into a table sorted according to the

alphabet and year of publication of the journal and according to the format mentioned above. This review literature uses literature that can be accessed in full text in pdf and scholarly formats (peer-reviewed Journal). To further clarify the abstract and full-text journals are read and scrutinized. The journal summary is analyzed on the content contained in the research objectives and research results/findings. The analysis method used is the analysis of the contents of the journal.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Result

This review of the literature review was conducted to examine the causes of the anarchism of football supporters from the aspect

of sports sociology. The collected literature was analyzed with a critical Appraisal table to answer the measurement objectives compared to the results of simple measurements. There are as many as 15 pieces of literature that discuss the violence of football supporters from the aspect of sports sociology, All of these journals are nationally accredited journals as well as internationally accredited journals that are searched on Google Scholar, Mendeley, Science direct.com portals by typing the keyword "Causes of Violent Acts of Football Supporters from the Aspects of Sports Sociology" which is then analyzed using Critical Appraisal Analysis to analyze from the core of the journal, as well as the results or findings of these journals. The following is a table of critical appraisal analysis from 15 journals:

Table 1. Research Results

No.	Researchers	Research title	Research results
1.	Cleland & Cashmore, (2016)	<i>Football Fans' Views of Violence in British Football: Evidence of a Sanitized and Gentrified Culture</i>	The research examined the responses of 1,500 fans from across the UK to an online survey posted from August 2013 to November 2013 about their experiences of football supporter violence.
2.	Rookwood & Spaaij, (2017)	<i>Violence in Football (Soccer): Overview, Prevalence, and Risk Factors</i>	The research examines violence in professional football over the past half-century has often proven to be more common among supporters, with a variety of targets of fan violence, ranging from fellow supporters to players, police, observers, coaches, and officials.
3.	(Knapton et al., 2018)	<i>Belonging for violence: Personality, football fandom, and spectator aggression</i>	The results provide important insights into the social dynamics of intergroup violence and spectator violence. We extend the existing theory by adding this perspective of social personality to demonstrate the importance of individual

differences in ownership needs as a driver of violent participation in the audience.

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| 4. | (Huddleston, 2022) | <i>Kicking off: Violence, honor, identity, and masculinity in Argentinian football chants</i> | This research provides an alternative view, arguing that violent behavior is endemic to the sociocultural composition of the game itself and that the incidence of war and antagonism is inseparable from its broader context. To approach this, I analyzed the corpus of chants produced by supporters of River Plate, one of the largest clubs in Argentina, and indeed Latin America. |
| 5. | (TUNC et al., 2016) | <i>Attitudes of the police candidates according to football supporter fanaticism scale</i> | These results show that the future of the police considers sports organizations to be fun and they do not have extreme attitudes. To prevent violence, such studies should sometimes be conducted on police departments and support groups of sports clubs and the tendency of individuals to commit violence should be assessed. |
| 6. | (Međedović et al., 2022) | <i>The militant extremist mindset in Serbian football supporters: relations with the adherence to extremist social movements</i> | football supporters with high confidence in Vile World are particularly vulnerable to affiliation with extremist movements. The study's findings provide additional insight into the ideological characteristics of football supporters in Serbia and contribute to the identification of individuals particularly vulnerable to violent extremism. |
| 7. | (Međedović & Kovačević, 2021) | <i>Sadism as a Key Dark Trait in the Link between Football Fandom and Criminal</i> | The results showed that football fans had higher scores on all scales of criminal attitudes as well as sadism. In addition, membership in a group of football supporters is the |

		<i>Attitudes.</i>	most important predictor of all four measures of criminal attitude. Finally, sadism is the only dark trait that significantly mediates the relationship between club supporters and criminal attitudes. The study's findings help in understanding the personality profiles of football supporters and provide new knowledge of the role played by Dark Tetrad traits (especially sadism) in violence and criminal involvement in general.
8.	(Meij et al., 2015)	<i>Football fan aggression: The importance of low basal cortisol and a fair referee.</i>	The results showed that media exposure does not affect aggression. But Participants showed a high level of aggression and anger after watching the game.
9.	(Budi & Widyaningsih, 2021)	<i>Revealing Fanaticism of Football Supporters: Mass Psychology Perspective.</i>	The results showed that football fans in the BARLINGMASCAKEB region have a high level of fanaticism and aggressiveness. A person's personality can change when in a crowd due to group compatibility and biological factors that trigger adrenaline. This condition provokes aggressive actions and involvement in destructive anarchist actions. The aggressive behavior of football fans also has an impact on the high level of unrest and the potential for division among football fans.
10.	(Serrano-Durá et al., 2019)	<i>Youth perceptions of violence against women through a sexist chant in the football stadium: an exploratory analysis</i>	The results showed awareness is essential to recognize discrimination and prejudice, but above all, the characteristics of VAW in football stadiums. Therefore, the implementation of new pedagogy to reduce VAW inside and outside the School is mandatory.

11	(Abduh, 2020)	Tindakan kekerasan supporter sepak bola dalam Perspektif Sosiologi Olahraga	The results of the study found that 3 main factors were causing the violent actions of football supporters including referee leadership, audience disappointment with the quality of players, excessive love, and fanaticism.
12	(Dahlan et al., 2022)	<i>Gambaran Reaksi Berlebihan Supporter Klub Sepakbola Lokal Di Indonesia: Literatur Review</i>	The results of this literature review are related to the background of the leakage maslach, namely (1) describing the characteristics of age, (2) the underlying reasons, (3) the forms of overreaction, and (4) solutions that have been offered to solve problems related to the overreaction of football fans.
13	(Nasikhah & Setyowati, 2015)	Peran Koordinator Bonek Dalam Mengendalikan Perilaku Agresif Suporter Persebaya (Bonek) Di Surabaya	This research reveals the role of Bonek coordinators in controlling the aggressive behavior of Persebaya (Bonek) supporters in Surabaya.
14	(Penn, 2016)	<i>Football Talk: Sociological Reflections on the Dialectics of Language and Football</i>	This study examines the relationship between football and language from a sociological point of view.
15	(Numerato, 2015)	<i>Who Says "No to Modern Football?" Italian Supporters, Reflexivity, and Neo-Liberalism</i>	The study explores the complexity and ambiguity of the recent increase in criticism among football supporters of so-called "modern football."

DISCUSSION

From the results of the literature study of 15 articles that have been reviewed and presented previously, several related discussions are mutually sustainable, based on several factors that influence or become the binding force of sports sociology and anarchism of

football supporters, namely the act of anarchism of football supporters in the perspective of sports sociology (Abduh, 2020) concluded that 3 main factors are causing the anarchism of football fans including referee leadership, audience disappointment with the quality of players, excessive love and fanaticism.

In addition to the results of relevant research Rookwood & Spaaij, (2017) also reflects the violence of football supporters who examine violence in professional football over the past half-century often proving more common among supporters, with a variety of targets for fan anarchism, ranging from fellow supporters to players, police, observers, coaches, and officials.

The efforts tried by the supporters are to produce artistic creativity contained in songs, yel-yel, and choreo movements that are always displayed when supporting the team. Both teams have distinctive characteristics that can be seen from the color of the shirt and the attributes used when supporting the team. The understanding of supporters in supporting departs from a sense of loyalty to the football club. The supporters said they wanted to support the club to the end. Each of these supporter organizations has members numbering up to thousands of people. Conditioning and speaking facilities are tried via social media such as Facebook, Twitter, BBM, and via phone and SMS. As a facility to strengthen friendship and association, each organization has its method, which is to gather to hold activities until it visits supporters located outside the area. The problem with funding each supporter organization has the same method, which is to collect funds from supporters who want to organize expeditions or tours outside the area. (Fradiantika et al., 2013).

The coordination of the members is tried after the match period so that it is efficient, and each time before the match period, the supporter members gather to plan the next activity to be tried. The leaders of each group of supporters always try to share interpretations with their members to support them creatively. However, not all supporters located at the bottom of the umbrellas of the two organizations of the supporters' forum heeded it. It is not often that riots occur, but the problem can be quickly resolved by both parties. The 2 leaders from each organization of the supporter forum one after another strive to build each organization by always prioritizing creativity in supporting. However, the reality on the ground is that there is unfair competition between the two. The two

supporter forums have not created a solution to resolve the dispute.

The anarchism tried by groups and or supporters from the literature review of previous studies is similar to the behavior of hooliganism in various countries. Hooliganism can be interpreted as the tendency of football supporter groups to carry out recalcitrant actions and harassment, fighting, vandalism, and intimidation, (Dahlan et al., 2022). Usually, residents view the activities of football fans as stimulating the emergence of aggressiveness that harms many parties and seem to ignore the cohesiveness that has a positive impact from the arrival of football fans. This behavior is usually influenced by fanaticism that is missed, but it means to underline that fanaticism is not certain to have a positive impact on the supported team, the loyalty of supporters is tested to have a significant influence on fanaticism, on the contrary, fanaticism cannot be an aspect that can strengthen the loyalty of supporters. It also means that to be more observant is the presence of supporters and or viewers from the group of children, women, and parents so that all parties must be aware and share a sense of comfort and safety throughout watching football matches, The need for a sense of comfort is listed in the aspects that motivate women to join supporter groups. There is also a missed response that is currently hotly discussed around the world racism, the struggle against forms of racial discrimination is mistaken for an effort to produce justice in a world facing many challenges.

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CONCLUSION

Here are the conclusions of the causal factors of anarchism in football supporters from the sociological aspects of sports in my study. 1) Media exposure can increase high aggression and anger after watching a game. 2) because the referee's leadership in the match is not fair to stimulate polemics in the viewers, 3) Disappointment with the quality of the games displayed, and 4) there is a sense of love and fanaticism in the supporters that causes it to play a role beyond rationality.

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