

THE INFLUENCE OF THE SPORTS INDUSTRY, SUPPORTER FANATISM, AND ON PSSI MEDIATED FOOTBALL SECURITY (CASE STUDY: MALANG CITY)

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Abstract

Football is a sport that has a lot of fans, not only in Indonesia but in other countries around the world. In the success of the world of sports, the role of many parties is needed, from the government, sponsors, supporters, even to the sports industry itself. In this study, the authors wanted to examine the influence of the sports industry, supporter fanaticism, and security on football, especially for the Malang City area. Of the three variables, it will be mediated by one PSSI variable. The purpose of this study is to examine the development of the sports industry in Indonesia, as well as to determine the level of fanaticism of supporters towards their ball clubs. Then, this study used a quantitative method with SEMPLs. The end result of this research is to find out whether all the indicators from the 4 variables influence the progress of football in Indonesia, especially the Malang City area.

Keywords: Sports, Sports Industry, Supporters, security, SEMPLS.

INTRODUCTION

When we talk about the sport of football, it seems that everyone is very enthusiastic about discussing it. Moreover, there are many football fans in Indonesia, so this discussion is very interesting. The game of football according to (Fajar & Widodo, 2016) is a sport of team games or team games, so a good, strong, tough team is a team consisting of players who are able to influence a compact game, meaning that they have good teamwork and are also supported with good technique. The sports industry according to research (Kuncoro, 2018) The sports industry is a business activity carried out by someone to seek as much profit as possible and activities in developing the sports industry business are carried out by processing or processing goods and services continuously within the scope of sports activities where in sports management this includes the management of sports facilities and infrastructure that aims to gain benefits both for the industry itself, the community and sports stakeholders

The development of the sport of football in Indonesia has so far increased, this is in line with the opinion (Fadly, 2022) which states that the data taken from the data box shows that the number of spectators for the 1 2019 league reached 2,863,876 spectators, and was the largest in Southeast Asia. We usually know these fans as supporters. It cannot be denied that the existence of supporters is very meaningful for the players' mentality, this is in line with research (Muhtar, nd) . Seeing the large number of football fans, security is also considered very important to review its relation to football. The presence of security, this is in line with the opinion (Atmaja, 2017) , which states that because there are many football supporters who are

sometimes fanatics, it can also trigger problems both in terms of support groups and referees, but sometimes also security forces.

PSSI is the parent soccer organization in Indonesia which is responsible for managing association football in Indonesia, this is the opinion of (Abdi, 2022) . The history of the formation of PSSI according to (Cahyo & Pratama, 2020) In 1942 Japan succeeded in occupying Indonesia, this also affected PSSI as a football organization in Indonesia.

Of the four variables, it is a variable that is considered to have a strong influence on the world of sports, namely football. On October 1, 2022, as has been reported, there was a humanitarian incident during the match between Arema and Persebaya Surabaya. This incident can be said to be a humanitarian incident, due to the large number of victims who died. Many factors are considered to be the main problem of the incident. Departing from this, researchers consider that it is necessary to pay attention to several factors that influence the development of football in this country

LITERATURE REVIEW

Fanaticism Concept

According to (Agriawan, 2016) mentions fanaticism as a strong belief based on certain politics, religion, or ideology that has been believed for a long time and is sustainable. Simply put, fanaticism is a belief that is deeply ingrained in the individual. Agriawan (2017: 15) explains several forms of fanaticism related to football fans in Indonesia, as follows:

1. Supported teams will be a priority over other teams.
2. Watch supported teams live even if you are out of town or don't have the money to watch.
3. Provide full support to the support team regardless of whether the performance of the soccer team is in a bad or good position.
4. Teach close friends or family together to watch live football matches on the field. Ismail in Agriawan (2016: 7) mentions several factors that cause fanaticism in football in Indonesia, as follows:
 - a) Having excessive behavior (enthusiasm) that tends to prioritize emotions rather than logic. Enthusiasm will make individuals act unnaturally as a response to their fanaticism.
 - b) Strong doctrinal influence from education or teaching from a particular organization or institution. This is due to the high intensity in the meeting.
 - c) There is a charismatic figure who is very fanatical of a certain football team. Then this behavior is imitated by its members so that it will give birth to other seeds of fanaticism in each individual.
 - d) Ignorance that is not based on science that only sees one football from a certain point of view. Having excessive love for a football team so that they are willing to do anything including anarchism as a response to high fanaticism.

SPORTS INDUSTRY

The sports industry according to Nuryadi in (Muhad Fatoni, 2021) is an industry that is created due to the added value of production that provides sports services and equipment. According to (Nugroho, nd) divided four methods in promotion, namely: 1) atmospherics, 2) licensing, 3) sponsorship, and 4) public relations,

- 1) Atmospherics is carried out to create an atmosphere so that the importance of sports can be felt by the community. Some of the ways this can be done include displaying posters, banners, or advertisements on large boards, which are placed strategically in places that reach the wider community and also have a high status of importance, such as around main roads, at airports, and also not left behind, namely in schools and universities.
- 2) Licensing is done by applying a well-known sports brand to products or services, and even to public figures or well-known figures. For example, currently buying Adidas shoes with the Lionel Messi logo, even though this is the same product as Adidas, only they add Messi details. You can imagine the people of Argentina, FC Barcelona supporters, the Argentine national team, or Messi fans would be proud to own and use this product.
- 3) Sponsorship that supports sports promotion by providing funds or added value. Sponsorship is related directly or indirectly to sports. Barclays (a bank) which sponsors the English Premier League, drinking water brand Pocari Sweat which sponsors sporting events several times, Gojek which sponsors the 1st football league which is the top level professional league in the football league system in Indonesia, and many other examples.
- 4) Public relations is carried out to maintain positive communication and relations with interest groups, such as the Ministry of Youth and Sports, sports parents, supporter communities, and so on.

The Definition of the Sports Industry According to Law no. 3 of 2005 concerning SKN and PP. NO. 16, 17, 18 OF 2007. In Chapter I paragraph (18) the general provisions of Law no. 3 of 2005 concerning the National Sports System reads: the sports industry is a business activity in the field of sports in the form of goods and/or services. Chapter XVI article 78 reads: every implementation of the sports industry is carried out by the government, local government, and/or the community with the obligation to pay attention to the goals of national sports and the principles of sports implementation. In article 79 paragraph (1) the sports industry can take the form of infrastructure and facilities that produce, trade and/or rent out to the public

Article 79 paragraph (2) the sports industry can take the form of sales services, sales of sports activities as the main product packaged in a professional manner which includes:

1. National and International Championships
2. Regional Sports Week (PORDA/PORPROV). PORWIL, PON (National Sports Week)
3. Promotions, exhibitions, sports festivals or
4. Agency, information services, and sports consulting

RESEARCH METHODS

The research method that will be carried out by the author, in this study is to use the SEM Pls quantitative method. Evaluation of the model in PLS according to (Hair et al., 2014) includes two stages, namely evaluation of the measurement model and evaluation of the structural model.

A. Evaluation of the Measurement Model (Outer Model)

Evaluation of the measurement model in PLS-SEM builds a non-parametric evaluation criteria and uses bootstrapping and blindfolding procedures (Hair et al., 2014) . The focus of the evaluation of measurement models is to evaluate the validity and reliability of measuring constructs or indicators. In the reflective measurement model in this study, evaluation of the measurement model was carried out using internal consistency (composite reliability), reliability indicators, convergent validity (average variance extracted) and discriminate validity.

B. Evaluation of the Structural Model (Inner Model)

Evaluation of the structural model (inner model) is carried out in several stages, namely testing collinearity, testing the significance of the relationship in the structural model and measuring the value of R². Collinearity testing is carried out using the VIF statistic which must be greater than 0.2 but less than 5. If the value obtained is less than 0.2 and or greater than 5, the construct must be considered for elimination or removed from the structural model or combined in one construct to another.

Based on the literature review, the following is the development of a hypothesis that describes the relationship between the variables that will be tested in this study.

H1: The Sports Industry has an influence on Football Safety

H2: Fanaticism of supporters affects football security

H3: PSSI's performance affects Football Security

H4: The Sports Industry has an effect on PSSI Performance

H5: Supporter fanaticism influences PSSI performance

H6: The Sports Industry's influence on Football Safety is mediated by PSSI Performance

H7: Supporter fanaticism influences football safety mediated by PSSI performance

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Based on the results of the research and the results of processing the questionnaire data from 30 respondents, the following results were obtained:

A. Convergent Validity

The convergent validity value is the loading value factors on latent variables with their indicators. Convergent validity is assessed based on the correlation between the item score or

compound score and the construct score calculated by PLS. Reflective size is said to be high if it correlates more than 0.70 with the construct you want to measure, but in this case, the author refers to the standard (Hair et al., 2014) that the loading value used is 0.5

Table 1: Convergent Validity

No	Variable	Variable Code	Indicator	Indicator Code	Loading factor	AVE	Conclusion
1	Sports Industry	X1	atmospherics	X1.1	0.720	0.511	Valid
			License	X1.2	0.960		Valid
			Sponsorships	X1.3	0.930		Valid
			Public Relations	X1.3	0.769		Valid
2	Supporter Fanaticism	X2	Enthusiasm	X2.1	0.838	0.591	Valid
			Doctrine	X2.2	0.685		Valid
			Charismatic Figure	X2.3	0.598		Valid
			Ignorance	X2.4	0.680		Valid
			Have Too Much Love	X2.5	0.750		Valid
3	Football Security	X3	Officer security	X3.1	0.802	0.68	Valid
			Field Security	X3.2	0.837		Valid
			Player Safety	X3.3	0.839		Valid
4	PSSI	X4	Management Performance	X4.1	0.913	0.81	Valid
			Referee Performance	X4.2	0.881		Valid
			Club performance	X4.3	0.818		Valid

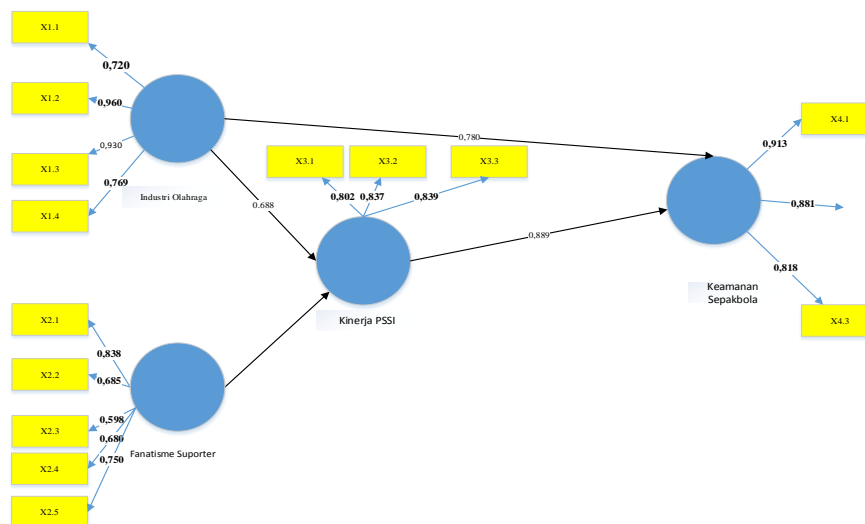


Figure 1: Diagram with SEMPLS

A. Discriminant Validity

Evaluation of Discriminant Validity, using assessments from Cross Loadings, Fornell-Larcker Criterion, and Heterotrait-Monotrait (HTMT). The Cross Loadings value of each correlated construct must be higher than the value of the other constructs (Hair et al., 2014). The Fornell-Larcker evaluation is assessed based on the square root value of the AVE of each construct that

is correlated with other constructs. If each construct has a higher AVE square root value than its correlation value, it means that the model has good discriminant validity (Fornell & Larcker, 1981). Furthermore, the HTMT assessment is carried out to ensure discriminant validity between the two correlated reflective constructs, with the HTMT value having to be less than 0.9 (Henseler et al., 2015). Evaluation of discriminant validity testing is presented in the following tables. .

Table 2: Discriminant Validity Test

Indicator	Sports Industry	Supporter Fanaticism	Football Security	PSI performance
toX21	0.500	0.450	0.495	0.598
X22	0.701	0.687	0.605	0.832
X31	0.703	0.642	0.839	0.763
X32	0.659	0.594	0.837	0.723
X33	0.538	0.417	0.802	0.538
X51	0.763	0.576	0.603	0.719
X52	0.903	0.698	0.717	0.696
X53	0.907	0.761	0.655	0.733
Y1	0.787	0.950	0.619	0.721
Y2	0.762	0.948	0.623	0.722
Y3	0.671	0.575	0.597	0.665

The results of the study show that the cross loading value indicates that all constructs have a higher correlation than the correlation of other constructs. So it can be stated that this evaluation has been successful and has met discriminant validity. Next, the Fornell-Larcker test will be carried out as presented in the table below

Table 3: Fornell-larcker test

	Sports Industry	Supporter Fanaticism	Football Security	PSI performance
Sports Industry	0.867			
Supporter Fanaticism	0.816	0.949		
Football Security	0.747	0.654	0.822	0.875
PSI performance	0.814	0.760	0.794	0.769

Fornel -Larcker's results show that all constructs' AVE square root values that are correlated with other constructs have met discriminant validity, because the correlated construct's AVE square root values are greater than the values of other constructs, except PSSI Performance and project owner has a smaller correlation than the correlation of other constructs. Furthermore, HTMT testing is presented in the table below .

Table 4: HTMT Test

	Sports Industry	Supporter Fanaticism	Football Security	PSI performance
Sports Industry				
Supporter Fanaticism	0.875			
Football Security	0.317	0.141		
PSI performance	0.797	0.627	0.525	0.828

Based on the results of the HTMT table above, in the HTMT test it can be said that it meets discriminant validity. Because some correlations between constructs have an HTMT value of less than 90.

Internal Consistency Reliability

The reliability of the indicators in building the model is said to be reliable or not, if the Composite Reliability value is between 0.70 – 0.95 which has a satisfactory level of reliability (Hair et al., 2014), and the value of Cronbach's Alpha is expected to be above 0.70 (Ghozali & Latan, 2015). The results of testing the reliability of each indicator are presented in the following table

Table 5:

	Cronbach's Alpha	Composite Reliability
Sports Industry	0.889	0.923
Supporter Fanaticism	0.890	0.948
Football Security	0.882	0.912
PSI performance	0.959	0.963

Composite reliability test results and Cronbach's alpha are at the level of good test criteria. Thus the items used are reliable and consistent in building research models, because they are above 0.70.

Structural model evaluation is carried out to find out whether the model built is at the level of good test criteria. After the evaluation of the measurement model has met its assumptions, then an evaluation of the structural model is carried out. The structural model uses the evaluation of the R-Square (R^2), Q-Square Test (Predictive Relevance), Goodness of Fit (GoF) Test , and Path Coefficients (Sarstedt el al., 2017) .

a. R-Square (R^2)

Evaluation of the R-Square test aims to determine the ability of exogenous variables to explain endogenous variables. The assumption is that the Chin value provides criteria for R Square values of 0.67, 0.33 and 0.19 as strong, moderate, and weak (Chin, 1998 in Ghozali and Latan, 2015). The following presents the results of the evaluation of the R^2 test as shown in the table below.

Table 6: 10 R-Square Evaluation Results (R²)

	R Square
Football Security	0.711

Based on the results of the evaluation of the R² test, the indicator of delay described by the Sports Industry, Fanaticism of Supporters, Football Safety is (0.711 = strong). That is, the ability of exogenous variables built in explaining endogenous variables has met the level of good test criteria or a good model .

Goodness of Fit Index (GoF) Test

Evaluation of the Goodness of Fit Index (GoF) test aims to validate the combined performance of the measurement model with the structural model. GoF assessment uses the criteria level of 0.1 (small GoF), 0.25 (medium GoF), and 0.36 (large GoF) (Hair et al., 2013). The GoF calculation is obtained through the following calculations:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{GoF} &= \sqrt{\text{AVE} \times \text{R}^2} \\
 &= \sqrt{0.847 \times 0.711} \\
 &= \sqrt{0.6022} \\
 &= 0.7760
 \end{aligned}$$

Information:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{AVE} &= (0.752 + 0.805 + 0.676 + 0.591 + 0.511)/5 \\
 &= 4.235 /5 \\
 &= 0.847 \\
 \text{R}^2 &= 0.711
 \end{aligned}$$

The results of the calculation of the Goodness of Fit Index (GoF) Test obtained 0.7760 . That is, the combined performance of the measurement model and the structural model can be said to be a good performance model at the level of good test criteria, because the GoF value is above 0.36 (large GoF).

Path Coefficients

Evaluation of the path coefficient aims to determine the structural model built has the influence of the path coefficient according to the assumptions. The path coefficient value is from -1 to +1, the closer to +1 the stronger the relationship and vice versa (Sarstedt et al., 2017). If using a significance level ($\alpha = 5\%$), the value (p-value <0.05) (Hair et al., 2014), and t-value > 1.96 (Ghozali & Latan, 2016) can be expressed as the influence between exogenous and endogenous is significant, and vice versa. The results of the structural model are presented in the following Figure and Table.

Table 7: Path Coefficients

	β	T Statistics	P Values
Sports Industry -> PSSI Performance	0.416	9.135	0.000
Fanaticism of Supporters -> PSSI Performance	0.179	4,030	0.000
Football Security -> PSSI Performance	0.185	4,075	0.000
Sports Industry -> Soccer Security	0.179	3,252	0.001
Fanaticism of Supporters -> Football Security	0.406	4,266	0.000
Sports Industry -> PSSI Performance -> Football Safety	0.332	3.54	0.000
Fanaticism of Supporters -> PSSI Performance -> Football Security	0.245	3.88	0.001

The results of the evaluation of structural model testing, both direct and indirect effects using the bootstrapping procedure , can be interpreted as follows:

- A. Sports industry path coefficient ($\beta = 0.416$; $t = 39.135 > 1.96$; $p = 0.000 < 0.05$) has a positive and significant effect on PSSI performance, meaning that H1 is accepted. .
- B. The path coefficient of Supporter Fanaticism ($\beta = 0.179$; $t = 4.030 > 1.96$; $p = 0.000 < 0.05$) has a positive and significant effect on PSSI performance , meaning that H2 is accepted .
- C. The path coefficient for Football Safety ($\beta = 0.185$; $t = 4.075 > 1.96$; $p = 0.000 < 0.05$) has a positive and significant effect on PSSI performance , meaning that H3 is accepted .
- D. Sports industry path coefficient ($\beta = 0.179$; $t = 3.252 > 1.96$; $p = 0.001 < 0.05$) has a positive and significant effect on football safety, meaning that H4 is accepted.
- E. PSSI performance path coefficient ($\beta = 0.406$; $t = 4.266 > 1.96$; $p = 0.000 < 0.05$) has a positive and significant effect on football safety, meaning that H5 is accepted.
- F. sports industry path coefficient ($\beta = 0.332$; $t = 3.54 > 1.96$; $p = 0.000 < 0.05$) has a positive and significant effect on PSSI Performance mediated by Football Safety , meaning H 6 is accepted.
- G. The path coefficient of Supporter Fanaticism ($\beta = 0.245$; $t = 3.88 > 1.96$; $p = 0.001 < 0.05$) has a positive and significant effect on PSSI Performance mediated by Football Safety , meaning H 7 is accepted.

CONCLUSION

Based on the research and data analysis that the authors have done using SEMPLs, it can be concluded that all variables that affect football safety, both directly and mediated by PSSI performance, are considered to have a positive and significant effect. This means that the sports industry and supporter fanaticism are believed to be variables that affect football security in Indonesia. This is also one of the problems that PSSI needs to anticipate as one of the institutions that regulates the world of sports, especially football in Indonesia. Apart from that, it can also

be concluded that PSSI influences the growth of the sports industry in Indonesia and influences the level of fanatic support for their favourite football club.

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