



An Overview of the Phenomenon of Sports Violence in Tarkam Soccer Matches in South Sulawesi Through the Perspective of Players Towards Organizers and Supporters

Sulaeman^{1*}, Abdul Rahman², Arfandi Akkase³

¹Sports Science Study Program, Universitas Negeri Makassar, Indonesia

²Sports Science Study Program, Universitas Negeri Makassar, Indonesia

³Sports Science Study Program, Universitas Negeri Makassar, Indonesia

Article Info

Article history:

Received 11 September, 2024

Revised 13 October, 2024

Accepted 13 October, 2024

Keywords:

Sports Violence;
Football Tarkam;
South Sulawesi

ABSTRACT

This research aims to determine the description of the phenomenon of sports violence in tarkam football matches in South Sulawesi through the perspective of players against the committee and against supporters. This type of research is descriptive quantitative where the focus of the research is to find out whether the tarkam soccer match in South Sulawesi is still synonymous with acts of violence or has developed into a gripping match that is more professional and away from acts of violence. The population of this study were all soccer players in South Sulawesi who regularly participated in soccer matches, while sampling in this study used accidental sampling techniques. Data collection techniques by distributing questionnaires where the questionnaire in this study was a mixed questionnaire. The results showed that 91.3 percent of respondents stated that they had seen violence in football involving players and supporters of the opposing team, but 72 percent of respondents stated that they were not directly involved in violent football matches with supporters of the opposing team. Furthermore, the study showed that 58.7 percent of respondents had seen violence in football matches involving players with the organizing committee, but 81.7 respondents stated that they were not directly involved in the violence in football matches with the organizing committee. So it can be concluded that violence in the tarkam football tournament in South Sulawesi involving players with supporters and the organizing committee still often occurs.

*Corresponding Author:

Sulaeman

Sports Science Study Program, Universitas Negeri Makassar, Indonesia

Email: sulaemanfik@unm.ac.id

INTRODUCTION

The soccer social phenomenon known as tarkam, or ball betting, is often associated with violence in sports. Tarkam, also referred to as campaign betting, is a business that involves many people, ranging from individuals to large groups. This activity is now part of soccer culture. It is a social occurrence that has a huge impact on people's behavior as well as the sporting atmosphere. Due to the pull of soccer, there is often conflict and tension between supporters of different teams. When stakes are high, the playing field can significantly increase. This has the possibility of causing violent behavior both inside and outside the stadium, threatening the safety of the general public and the integrity of the sport.

This social phenomenon also often involves illegal practices and match-fixing. Players, representatives, and even club owners often attempt to change the outcome of matches for money. This jeopardizes the reputation of the sport and the public's faith in the fairness of matches. Tarkam can also lead to social inequality as the perpetrators tend to lose money. Many people fall into a cycle of gambling addiction in an attempt to earn more money. As a result, they experience financial and social losses for

themselves and their families.

In addition, football violence can create a sense of insecurity in society. Due to the increased level of competition and the pressure generated by betting, supporters of competing teams often behave aggressively and confrontationally. Stadiums are places where conflicts can develop into violence, which can endanger spectators, players, and officials. The mass media is crucial in encouraging and responding to social phenomena such as this. Sports violence and scandals often cause strong public reactions. However, overexposure to tarkam in the media can increase betting culture and put the world of football under pressure.

The issue of violence in soccer is highly controversial. Football is known as a competitive game, but several violent incidents have attracted public attention. Violence in football can occur both on the field and off the field, and this phenomenon raises many ethical questions that require better understanding. According to (Sulistiyono, 2009) “In football matches, violence is not only committed by supporters; players, officials, and even referees are now clearly proven to have committed acts of violence.”. The pressure to win is the main cause of football violence. Fans, coaches, and management often place enormous pressure on clubs and players to achieve good results. This can lead to excessive emotional reactions, especially in cases where the game is not going as expected.

Coaches and management have a very important role in controlling violence in football. They must teach their players the principles of sport, responsibility, and how to manage emotions. “Players should show an interesting game without violence. Once he demonstrates violence, he must be punished severely so that it can reduce the emotions of supporters and the match can run more sportsmanlike” (Fatoni, 2024). Negative reactions from players and fans can arise from decisions that are considered unfair. According to (Herdiyana & Prakoso, 2016) “Based on the problems and phenomena that occur in Indonesian football, it is very important to evaluate soccer players, coaches, and referees regarding their understanding of the character of fair play in football. In addition, the training and coaching process plays an important role in the development of ethics and morals. Forming behavior can be done by means of conditioning or habits; by getting used to behaving as expected, the behavior is finally formed”.

To reduce violence in football, there needs to be a fair and consistent punishment system. If there are strict penalties applied against players involved in violent behavior, this can help other players not to do the same. According to (Ramadhan et al., 2023) “Law enforcement against perpetrators of criminal acts of persecution in football matches is the duty of law enforcement officials, such as the police and judicial institutions. They have the responsibility to investigate professionally, collect sufficient evidence, and follow up on the case in accordance with applicable legal procedures”. Football clubs have a big role to play in stopping violence. They must ensure that the attitudes and principles of recruited players are in accordance with fair play ethics. In addition, clubs must also work with the football government to maintain the dignity and image of the sport. All relevant parties—players, coaches, club management, the football government, and society—should work together to combat violence in football.

In Indonesia, tarkam football, also known as inter-village football tournaments, has become an interesting phenomenon. According to (Pandit Football, 2022) “Tarkam is a match (in competition or friendship) between one village (team) against another village (team) (whether in football or not). That a team hires professional players in a competition is another matter, depending on the availability of funds and the rules of the tarkam competition itself. It could be that a team is required to play players from the village where the team originates”.

This phenomenon shows the social and cultural richness of Indonesia in addition to the competitive spirit of sports. By holding tournaments at the village level, players not only compete to win matches but also build bonds and respect for each other. “The interesting thing about a tarkam match is when the players of the two teams enjoy the game with the spirit of a professional match. The spirit of a tarkam player can even be compared to a national-class player in terms of passion” (Wibowo, 2020). Community participation in soccer shows how soccer has become part of many people's daily lives. Every village has a team of local players, which makes the team and its supporters strong. The younger generation has the opportunity to improve their skills in this tournament, while senior players act as mentors and provide valuable guidance and experience.

However, behind the optimism of tarkam football, there are problems such as financial management, security, and tournament arrangements. According to (Sikumbang, 2022) “Another problem with the tarkam league is the unavailability of competent match officials, such as licensed referees and linesmen. Also, it is not supported by an adequate number of personnel in charge of securing the match, just in case a riot arises”. Some villages face difficulties in securing funding, which can limit the possibility of the tournament expanding. To maintain safety and order during tournaments, there should be clear rules. The sepkabola tarkam phenomenon also creates economic opportunities for local communities. Local businesses such as restaurants, street shops, and transportation service providers benefit economically due to increased public and spectator interest. This has a wider positive impact on the local economy and encourages the growth of the small and medium enterprise sector.

In connection with the explanation above, the researcher intends to find out the condition or description of soccer tarkam in the South Sulawesi area. Is it still thick with elements of violence, or has

soccer tarkam in South Sulawesi developed better where violence is rarely felt by the players who follow the soccer tarkam? The main point to be known is the player's experience when participating in tarkam related to violence with supporters and also the match committee.

METHODOLOGY

The approach used in this research is a quantitative approach. A quantitative approach is a research method where data processes in the form of numbers are used as a tool to analyze and conduct research studies, especially regarding what has been previously studied (Sugiyono, 2015). As for the type of research used this time, it is a quantitative descriptive type. The population in this study were all soccer players in South Sulawesi who regularly participated in soccer tarkam matches. The sample selection technique of the study was accidental sampling, namely "sampling techniques that depend on easy access to subjects, such as surveying customers at the mall or passersby on a busy street. Usually referred to as convenience sampling because of the ease with which the researcher can conduct and relate to the subject. The researcher has almost no authority to select sample elements, and this is purely done based on proximity and not representation" (Salmaa, 2023). Data collection techniques in the study were distributed via questionnaires via Google Forms. According to (Sugiyono, 2015), a questionnaire is a data collection method that is carried out by providing a number of questions or written statements given to respondents to be answered. The form of questionnaire distributed was a mixed questionnaire.

RESULTS

Respondents have seen violence in football involving players and supporters of the opposing team.

Table 1. Results of Frequency Analysis of Questionnaire Question Number 1

Answer	Total	Frequency	Percentage
Ya	104	95	91.3
Tidak		9	8.7

Table 1 is the result of the analysis of the closed questionnaire regarding the question to respondents whether they have seen violence in football involving players with supporters of the opposing team. The results of the analysis show that out of 104 respondents, 95 respondents with a percentage of 91.3 percent answered "yes," which means that the respondents have seen football violence involving players with supporters of the opposing team, and 9 respondents with a percentage of 8.7 percent answered "no," which means that the respondents have never seen football violence involving players with supporters of the opposing team. While the results of the answers to the open questionnaire regarding the causes of football violence involving players and supporters, most of the respondents' answers were provocation by the opposing supporters, supporters who did not accept their team's defeat, and players who celebrated in front of the opposing supporters.

Respondents have been directly involved in arguments or violence with supporters of the opposing team

Table 2. Results of Frequency Analysis of Questionnaire Question Number 2

Answer	Total	Frequency	Percentage
Ya	104	29	27.9
Tidak		75	72.1

Table 2 is the result of the analysis of the closed questionnaire regarding the question to respondents whether they have been directly involved in quarrels or violence with supporters of the opposing team. The results of the analysis show that out of 104 respondents, 29 respondents with a percentage of 27.9 percent answered "yes," which means that respondents have been directly involved in quarrels or violence with supporters of the opposing team, and 75 respondents with a percentage of 72.1 percent answered "no," which means that respondents have never been directly involved in quarrels or violence with supporters of the opposing team. Meanwhile, the results of the answers to the open questionnaire regarding the causes of respondents being directly involved in quarrels or violence with the opposing team's supporters showed that most of the respondents' answers were that the opposing supporters did not accept defeat, the opposing supporters were not happy with the players celebrating in front of the opposing supporters, and the supporters provoked them by saying harsh words.

Respondents have seen violence in football matches involving players and the organizing committee**Table 3.** Results of Frequency Analysis of Questionnaire Question Number 3

Answer	Total	Frequency	Percentage
Ya	104	61	58.7
Tidak		43	41.3

Table 3 Is the result of the analysis of the closed questionnaire regarding the question to respondents whether they have seen violence in football matches involving players and the organizing committee. The results of the analysis show that out of 104 respondents, 61 respondents with a percentage of 58.7 percent answered "yes," which means that the respondents have seen violence in football matches involving players with the organizing committee, and 43 respondents with a percentage of 41.3 percent answered "no," which means that the respondents have never seen violence in football matches involving players with the organizing committee. While the results of the answers to the open questionnaire regarding whether the respondents had seen violence in football matches involving players with the organizing committee, most of the respondents' answers were that the committee did not carry out the rules that had been mutually agreed upon, the committee did not provide proper infrastructure in a football tournament, and the committee was more likely to support the home team when competing.

Respondents have been directly involved in arguments or violence with the organizing committee**Table 4.** Results of Frequency Analysis of Questionnaire Question Number 4.

Answer	Total	Frequency	Percentage
Ya	104	19	18.3
Tidak		85	81.7

Table 4 is the result of the analysis of the closed questionnaire regarding the question to respondents whether they have been directly involved in quarrels or violence with the organizing committee. The results of the analysis show that out of 104 respondents, 19 respondents with a percentage of 18.3 percent answered "yes," which means that the respondents were directly involved in quarrels or violence with the organizing committee, and 85 respondents with a percentage of 81.7 percent answered "no," which means that the respondents were never directly involved in quarrels or violence with the organizing committee. While the results of the answers to the open questionnaire regarding the causes of respondents having been directly involved in quarrels or violence with the organizing committee, most of the respondents' answers were the preparation of a schedule that was deemed unfair, did not carry out the results of the technical meeting, and the committee was deemed not neutral, for example, siding with the host.

DISCUSSION

Violence between players and supporters at inter-village tournaments (tarkam) in South Sulawesi seems to be an almost certain phenomenon in every tournament. The fact that 91 percent of respondents said they had witnessed this violence indicates a serious social and cultural problem. Violence seems to have become part of the culture of football matches in South Sulawesi. In many cases, supporters feel a strong attachment to the team they are defending. So defeat or dissatisfaction with the outcome of a match can easily trigger physical violence. Strong rivalries between villages, teams, and communities also contribute to the atmosphere of hostility.

Weak security and surveillance systems can exacerbate this. Without strict rules and regulations or clear security procedures, violence can flourish without any sanctions or punishments to deter the perpetrators. It is feared that this could become normalized, where violence is considered part of the game itself. The high level of violence will also have a negative impact on the image of football at the local level. This could result in a decline in public interest in participating or even just watching matches, given the risk to their own safety.

While violence is still common, only 28 percent of respondents claimed to have been directly involved in this violence. This suggests that most spectators are more likely to be witnesses than perpetrators. There may be social factors that prevent most people from being directly involved in the violence of these soccer tournaments. As individuals, people may feel that they do not want to make the situation worse or may fear the legal and social repercussions of being directly involved in soccer match violence. In addition, involvement in violence may also be seen as a behavior that only certain groups engage in, such as hardline supporters or individuals known to have a volatile temperament.

Respondents in this study may also understand that being directly involved in violence carries many risks for both the individual and the team or group. Therefore, although they witnessed the violence firsthand, they chose not to be actively involved. This may indicate that despite the passive acceptance of violence, the respondents still have an awareness of the risks and negative impacts of being involved in the violence of the

soccer park match.

More than half of the total respondents answered that they had seen violence between players and organizing committees. This can be a strong answer that there are still frequent problems between players and match-organizing authorities. The occurrence of violence in football tarkam involving players or teams with the organizing committee based on the answers from respondents often arises from dissatisfaction with the match mechanism. This can include many things, such as referee decisions, rules that have been mutually agreed upon that are not consistently implemented, or the way problems are handled when they are not resolved professionally.

Another thing that may be the cause of frequent violence in tarkam football matches is that the organizing committee does not actually have good expertise in football match management. The people who become the committee are sometimes just ordinary people who do not have the skills or experience to manage a football match, so that when there is tension in the match, the committee is unable to relieve the tension according to the applicable regulations. This shortcoming can certainly worsen relations with players. Because players feel that their rights are not fully given by the committee. In addition, the unprofessional attitude of the committee will make players feel disrespected, which in turn will further worsen the image of the committee in the eyes of football players.

The violent incidents that often occur can potentially affect the sustainability of the tournament. This is probably why football tournaments in South Sulawesi are rarely sustainable each year. Tournaments that have a track record of frequent violence in them are certainly a consideration for teams to participate in the tournament again. In addition to the potential reduction in teams registering, the committee may also find it difficult to increase the prestige of the competition by presenting more qualified players or sponsors who can provide significant assistance to the tournament itself.

The results showed that 81 percent of respondents had never been directly involved in violence with the organizing committee. This result shows that although respondents have seen violence in a tarkam soccer match, direct involvement is still limited to a small minority of players and organizers. As in the previous discussion, the low level of direct involvement may be due to the awareness of respondents who realize that violence can have adverse effects, both socially and legally. Many respondents may understand that getting into conflict with the organizing committee is a pointless exercise that can damage their reputation and even reduce their chances of participating in future tournaments.

The organizing committee actually has a role in reducing the occurrence of violence in soccer matches. If the committee is able to strictly enforce the rules and be fair to all teams and players, of course, it can prevent conflict friction from becoming physical violence. And vice versa, a committee that is not firm or even directly involved in violence in football matches can trigger more players and other parties to get involved. For those who are still directly involved in violence in football matches, violence may be considered the only way to show their dissatisfaction and inability to deal with the organizing authority. There is a need for better mechanisms to address complaints and problems during tournaments.

CONCLUSIONS

Based on the answers of respondents who have experience participating in soccer tarkam tournaments, violence in soccer tarkam tournaments in South Sulawesi involving players and supporters still often occurs.

Based on the answers of respondents who have experience participating in football tarkam tournaments, violence in football tarkam tournaments in South Sulawesi involving players and organizing committees still often occurs.

So the suggestions that can be given from this research are:

A person who is appointed as a committee is a person who has experience or has participated in training related to match management, so that they have the ability to overcome tensions in the tarkam soccer match.

The need to increase security in every soccer tournament. In this case, not only adding security personnel but also assisted by other equipment such as the availability of CCTV in the field so that it can record incidents that occur and become evidence when needed.

The need for socialization or the like about anti-sports violence education. With routine socialization like this, it is hoped that it will be able to provide education to all parties in a soccer tournament such as players, organizers, team managers to the community not to commit any acts of violence when following or watching a soccer match.

The need for clear regulations regarding conflict resolution in the tarkam soccer tournament. The committee needs to cooperate with related parties such as the police so that they can become a bridge in resolving conflicts and violence. Even if necessary, the application of strict measures such as arrest and detention if there are parties who are proven to have committed anarchist and dangerous actions in the tarkam soccer tournament being held.

REFERENCES

- Fatoni, A. (2024). Kekerasan di Dunia Sepakbola. Bhirawa Online. <https://www.harianbhirawa.co.id/kekerasan-di-dunia-sepak-bola/>
- Herdiyana, A., & Prakoso, G. P. W. (2016). PEMBELAJARAN PENDIDIKAN JASMANI YANG MENGACU PADA PEMBIASAAN SIKAP. *New Scientist*, 169(2274), 18.
- Pandit Football. (2022). Tarkam dan Merayakan Sepakbola. Panditfootball.Com. <https://www.panditfootball.com/cerita/214731/RDK/220905/tarkam-dan-merayakan-sepakbola>
- Ramadhan, B. A., Rusli, A. S., & Ruslie, A. S. (2023). Penegakan Hukum Terhadap Pelaku Tindak Pidana Penganiayaan Dalam Pertandingan Sepak Bola. *Journal Evidence Of Law*, 2(2), 2023. <https://jurnal.erapublikasi.id/index.php/JEL>
- Salmaa. (2023). Teknik Pengambilan Sampel: 11 Macam dan Contoh Lengkapnya. Deepublish. <https://penerbitdeepublish.com/teknik-pengambilan-sampel/>
- Sikumbang, I. R. (2022). Keamanan di Liga Tarkam Sering Luput dari Perhatian. Kompasiana.Com. https://www.kompasiana.com/irwanrinaldi/633f6a2e08a8b552f038f7d2/keamanan-di-liga-tarkam-sering-luput-dari-perhatian?page=all&page_images=1
- Sugiyono. (2015). Metode Penelitian Pendidikan. Pendekatan Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, R&D (21st ed.). Alfabeta.
- Sulistiyono. (2009). Mencegah Dan Mengurangi Kekerasan Sepakbola Melalui Pendidikan Jasmani Olahraga Dan Kesehatan. *Jurnal Pendidikan Jasmani Indonesia*, 6(November). <https://journal.uny.ac.id/index.php/jpji/article/view/444>
- Wibowo, S. (2020). Sepakbola Tarkam, Gairah dan Ironi. Kumparan.Com. <https://kumparan.com/suryaone268/sepakbola-tarkam-gairah-dan-ironi-1tgJEoH8d1A/2>