



Criminal liability for parties involved in football match riots in Indonesia

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ABSTRACT

Football is a sport that is popular in the world, not only Indonesia but other continents such as Europe and Africa. Many fans are fanatical about supporting their favorite team wholeheartedly. It's a shame that there are fans who support their team so much that sometimes they do things that annoy other people. Such as destroying facilities, hitting other people, even taking other people's lives. This journal aims to find out (1) what is the criminal responsibility of legal subjects in football riots in Indonesia and (2) what factors influence football match riots in Indonesia. Can be concluded that. First, legal subjects who were proven to be factors causing the riots, namely supporters, police and the organizing committee, were punished under articles in accordance with the actions they committed. Second, the factors of football riots are provocation, alcohol use, unfair refereeing, fan rivalry, excessive fan time, minimal understanding of the rules.

Keywords: Football Riot; Indonesia; Supporters

1. INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is a large and diverse country stretching from Sabang to Merauke, from Miangas to Rote Island. Of course, if you look at the vastness of Indonesia, diversity ranging from flora and fauna fills the archipelago's nature. Likewise, various cultures, traits, characters and living habits live in Indonesia. This diversity also forms groups based on ethnicity, religion and place of residence. A person's likes or hobbies also form

groups or factions. For example, groups who support their respective favorite football teams. Indonesia as a large country has many football clubs in various regions and each of these clubs has its own supporters. Football is a sport that is popular and loved by many people. Not only are they interested in playing, but many are also interested in becoming supporters in a football match. In every match that is played, each football team of course hopes to win and receive awards as a champion team and a respected image. On the other hand, if the club they support is defeated, the supporters who support it will feel disappointed. This often causes clashes between supporters.¹

Likewise, Indonesia has not escaped the public's passion for this game, which is usually played by small children in fields near their homes, up to the national level such as League 1. The defeat of a favorite team makes fanatical fans sad and cry, sometimes some even do not accept the team's defeat. Their favorite. They channeled their dissatisfaction with defeat by carrying out anarchic acts, such as destroying facilities in the stadium and its surroundings, even going so far as to attack fans and players from the opposing team.

In Indonesian law, events like this are prohibited. The legal basis governing this action is contained in the Criminal Code (KUHP) and various other regulations. The following are several relevant articles in the Criminal Code: Article 170 paragraph 1 of the Criminal Code: This article regulates the use of violence. In this article it is stated that: "Anyone who openly and with concerted force uses violence against people or property, is threatened with imprisonment for a maximum of 5 years and 6 months.",² Article 170 paragraph 2 of the Criminal Code: This article regulates the level of sanctions imposed. Accepted by the perpetrator: The guilty person is threatened with: a maximum prison sentence of 7 years, if he intentionally destroys property or if the violence used results in injury, a maximum prison sentence of 9 years, if the violence results in serious injury, a maximum prison sentence 12 years, if violence results in death.³ Law Number 26 of 2000: concerning the Human Rights Court is intended to provide a legal basis for resolving serious human rights violations, especially crimes of genocide, war crimes and crimes against humanity.⁴

As an example of a riot in Kanjuruhan, Kanjuruhan is the name of a football stadium located in Kepanjen District, Malang Regency, East Java which is the name of this tragedy. This happened after supporters from Malang Arema entered the field because they did not accept their favorite team losing 2-3 to Persebaya. The police

¹Haidar Ma'ari Wasessa, *Descriptive Study of Arema Supporters Within the Aremania Cr10sd Community* (S-1 Thesis, Faculty of Psychology, Muhammadiyah University of Malang, 2020), p. 2.

²Criminal Code

³Criminal Code

⁴ Law Number 26 of 2000

responded to the influx of Arema supporters by blocking them and starting to fire tear gas. This tear gas was not only fired at supporters who entered the field, but was also fired towards the spectator stands, which then triggered panic among the supporters. As a result, the audience ran and crowded towards the exit, until they were short of breath and trampled. ⁵And the total number of victims recorded to date is 794 people, with details of 586 light injuries, 50 moderate injuries, 24 serious injuries, 134 people died, and 6 people were hospitalized.⁶

According to the Coordinating Minister for Law and Human Rights, Mahfud MD, he stated that in the TGIPF investigation, it was discovered that all relevant stakeholders were avoiding each other and shifting responsibilities to each other from PSSI, the league management, the National Police, the organizing committee, to the broadcast organizers. ⁷Because this makes people angry and wondering who should be responsible. According to experts, there are several factors that resulted in the large number of victims in this tragedy, namely, firstly, the stadium was over capacity, secondly, the shooting of tear gas by the police would only create panic and make the situation even more chaotic, and thirdly, the stadium only had one door, which was doors to enter and exit the stadium.⁸

The presence of supporters on the field is very meaningful for a football team. Not only do they lift the fighting spirit of the team they support, supporters can also play a role in breaking down the spirit of the opposing team and the mentality of the opposing team, supporters can also be used as a source of funding for the team. There is one group of supporters that often attracts attention in the Indonesian football world, which is also a group of fanatical supporters of the team nicknamed "Roosters from the East", namely PSM Makassar. This team, which also has a long history in the world of Indonesian football, has a large fan base.⁹

⁵Muhammad Aminuddin, *latest update on victims of the Kanjuruhan tragedy 21 October 2022: 794 people*, Detikjatim, 21 October 2022 <https://www.detik.com/jatim/sepakbola/d-6361927/update-terbaru-korban-tragedi-kanjuruhan-21-october-2022-794-people> (accessed 29 October 2022)

⁶Muhammad Aminuddin, *latest update on victims of the Kanjuruhan tragedy 21 October 2022: 794 people*, Detikjatim, 21 October 2022

⁷Alison Hutton, *Expert explains three causes of the Kanjuruhan tragedy: police violence, poor communication, and inadequate stadium arrangements*, The conversation, 4 October 2022 <https://theconversation.com/pakar-jabarkan-3-besar-tragedi-kanjuruhan-police-violence-poor-communication-and-inadequate-stadium-arrangement-191779> (accessed 29 October 2022)

⁸Alison Hutton, *expert explains three causes of the Kanjuruhan tragedy: police violence, poor communication and inadequate stadium arrangements*, The conversation, 4 October 2022

⁹Muhammad Zhafran Fajri Mahdi, *Makassar Football Supporters Community (Sociological Review)*, (Journal of Physical Education and Sports, Makassar State University Postgraduate)

A commotion between two players from the same team which ultimately also involved supporters, as well as players and officials from other teams who received unpleasant treatment ahead of the match.¹⁰ On Saturday (8/7/2023) there was another riot at the PSM match against Dewa United which took place at the Gelora BJ Habibie stadium in Pare-Pare, South Sulawesi. There were 4 injured victims who fell and it is believed that the injuries were caused by throwing stones.¹¹

On Tuesday 6 August 2019, the South Jakarta Police confirmed that there was an attack by Persija supporters on the Commander Cafe, which is one of the gathering places for supporters to watch together the PSM Indonesian Cup final match against Persija, there was violence which was often caused by supporters because of the presence of individuals who previously did this to other supporters.¹²

Of course, this requires more attention from the government and related parties. Criminal liability can be carried out when three elements are met, namely: There is a prohibited act, it is done of one's own volition. The perpetrator knows the consequences of his actions.¹³ When these three points are met, then criminal liability can be carried out, and if they are not fulfilled there will be no criminal liability.¹⁴ These three elements are factors of criminal responsibility.

Apart from that, there is also the possibility of human rights violations occurring during a football riot. A very significant development relates to world attention to the protection of human rights, especially regarding crimes related to human rights. It can be seen from the success of the UN in creating a codification of international law which is not just an instrument, but also an institution, namely the Rome Statute and the ICC (International Criminal Court).¹⁵

¹⁰Aulia Febriani, *Description of the Aggressiveness of the PSM Makassar Football Supporters Group* (S-1 Thesis, Faculty of Psychology, Bosowa University, Makassar, 2020), p. 4.

¹¹ Tumirah Madeleine, Breaking News! PSM Makassar vs Dewa United match ends in clash! 4 people became victims, Deli S, 8 July 2023 <https://deli.suara.com/read/2023/07/08/195802/breaking-news-laga-psm-makassar-vs-dewaunited-berakhir-bentrok-4--people-become-victims> (accessed 2 September 2023)

¹²Aulia Febriani, *Description of the Aggressiveness of the PSM Makassar Football Supporters Group*, p. 6.

¹³ Muhammad Rizal Fahmi, *Overmacht in Criminal Acts of Persecution that Cause the Victim to Die Perspective of Fiqh Jinayah*, Al -Jinayah (Journal of Islamic Criminal Law1, no. 2) p. 404.

¹⁴ Didik Wahyudi, *Mass Riots by Persebaya Supporters* (Al-Qānūn, Journal of Islamic Legal Thought and Reform Vol. 22), p. 285

¹⁵Fadli Andi Natsif, *Human Rights Violation Law Theory and Case Analysis* (Makassar: CV. Subalturn Inti Media, 2021), p. 38.

This international legal institution and instrument, known as the 1998 Rome Statute, regulates the International Criminal Court. Violations of human rights: Each country has a different view of human rights depending on the country's ideology. However, if we trace the nature of human rights inherent in humans, they are rooted in a universal concept without any dissimilarity from culture, politics, ideology or the country's legal system. Awareness of human rights with a universal character like this was felt after the Second World War which resulted in many casualties.¹⁶

Of course, it is not only positive law that prohibits this behavior, because riots or similar events such as hurting other people, abuse, burning, destroying property are also prohibited by religion. As stated in the Qur'an:

The Word of Allah SWT. in QS Al-Baqarah 2/11

وَإِذَا قِيلَ لَهُمْ لَا تُفْسِدُوا فِي الْأَرْضِ

Translation: "And when it is said to them: Do not cause mischief on the face of the earth. They answered: Indeed, we are the ones who make repairs."¹⁷

The Word of Allah SWT. in QS Al-A'raf 7/74

وَأَذْكُرُوا إِذْ جَعَلَكُمْ خُلَفَاءَ مِنْ بَعْدِ عَادٍ وَبَوَّأَكُمْ فِي الْأَرْضِ تَتَّخِذُونَ مِنْ سُهُولِهَا قُصُورًا وَتَنْحِ
 ۞ نُؤْنَ الْجِبَالَ بُيُوتًا ۖ فَادْكُرُوا ۖ الْآءَ اللَّهِ وَلَا تَعْتُوا فِي الْأَرْضِ مُفْسِدِينَ

Translation: "And remember when (Allah) made you successors (in authority) after 'Ad and gave you a place on earth. You built large buildings on its lowlands and carved out its mountains into houses. So, remember the blessings "Allah's favor and do not commit evil on earth by doing damage."¹⁸

Apart from the general concept of human rights as mentioned above, Islam also pays special attention to the issue of citizens' rights. These rights are broader than the human rights mentioned above.¹⁹

¹⁶Fadli Andi Natsif, *Human Rights Crime Law*, (Jakarta: KENCANA, 2020), p. 13.

¹⁷Department of the Ministry of Religion of the Republic of Indonesia

¹⁸Department of the Ministry of Religion of the Republic of Indonesia

¹⁹Fadli Andi Natsif, *Human Rights Crime Law*, p. 19

However, according to Islamic law, the punishment for the destruction and rioting carried out by the football spectators is still questionable or unclear because there are several elements of a criminal act. Syubhat, as well as doubts about the status of the diyah or qisās punishment change to ta'zir punishment. Ta'zir punishment is useful as a substitute punishment for the main punishment that cannot be imposed. The principle of imposing ta'zir is the full authority of Ulul Amri or the leader, meaning that both the form and type of punishment are the right of the ruler.²⁰

2. METHODS

This research is a qualitative research method with the type of empirical legal research or field research. The approach used in this research is a legal approach and a sociological approach. Using descriptive data analysis methods. Then, the data sources for this research are primary data sources sourced from the Civil Code (KUHPidana) and secondary data sources obtained through books, journals and articles that are appropriate to the research.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1. *Criminal liability for legal subjects in football riots in Indonesia*

In explaining what criminal liability can occur during a football match riot in Indonesia, we can divide it from the parties involved in the football riot, including:

A. Supporters Supporters are people who provide support, support, and so on (in matches and so on). Based on research results, several criminal actions that can be carried out by supporters if a football riot occurs are:

a. Provocative Acts

One act of provocation that tries to provoke other supporters into rioting, the emergence of provocateurs is usually initiated by supporters who are drunk or really hate other supporter groups. We can see criminal liability in article 160 in the criminal code regarding provocation:

"Any person who in public orally or in writing incites the commission of a criminal act, commits violence against a public authority or does not comply with either the provisions of the law or an official order given based on the provisions of the law, is threatened with imprisonment for a maximum of six years or criminal a maximum fine of four thousand five hundred rupiah."

²⁰ Didik Wahyudi, *Mass Riots by Persebaya Supporters*, (Al-Qānūn, Journal of Islamic Legal Thought and Reform Vol. 22), p. 287.

In Islamic law provocateur or Namimah is one of the major sins because in the Al-Qur'an Allah says in Surah Al-Baqarah Verse 217 which reads:

عَنْ وَصَدُّ كَبِيرٌ فِيهِ لِقَاتَا فُلٌّ فِيهِ لِقَاتَا الْحَرَامِ الشَّهْرِ عَنِ يَسْتَأْتُونَكَ
 لُفْتَنَهُ وَاللَّهُ عِنْدَ أَكْبَرُ مِنْهُ أَهْلُهُ جُ حَرَامًا وَإِمَ الْحَرَامِ لَمَسْجِدٍ وَابِهِ كُفْرٌ وَاللَّهُ سَبِيلِ
 عُوَا اسْتَطَا إِن دِينِكُمْ عَنِ يَرُدُّوكُمْ حَتَّى تَلُوتَكُمْ يُقَا لُونِ يَزَا وَلَا الْقَتْلِ مِنْ أَكْبَرِ
 لَا وَالْ دُنْيَا فِي لُهُمْ أَعْمَا حَبَطَتْ وَلِيكَ فَأَ كَافِرٌ وَهُوَ فَيَمُتْ دِينِهِ عَنِ مِنْكُمْ يَرْتَدُّ وَمَنْ
 خَلِدُونَ فِيهَا هُمْ رَ النَّا أَصْحَابُ وَلِيكَ وَأَ خِرَةَ

Translation: "They ask you (Muhammad) about fighting in the forbidden month. Say, "Fighting in that month is a big (sin). But blocking (people) from Allah's path, disobeying Him, (preventing people from entering) the Grand Mosque, and expelling the people from its surroundings, are greater (sin) in the sight of Allah. Meanwhile, slander is more cruel than murder. They will not stop fighting you until you apostatize (leave) your religion, if they are able. Whoever among you apostates from his religion, then dies in disbelief, then his deeds in this world and the hereafter are in vain, and they are the inhabitants of hell, they will remain there forever."²¹

b. Damage to Facilities

General Facilities intended for public use, known as public facilities, serve the common interest and must be properly maintained to ensure comfort. Any harm caused to this facility is considered a criminal offense and may result in legal consequences. Vandalism, an illegal act committed by an individual or group, involves engaging in destructive activities that render facilities unusable or damaged.²²

Riots are usually marked by the destruction of public facilities provided by the stadium, this is usually done to vent emotions and disappointment, this is very detrimental because the existing facilities were originally prepared for visitors who attended the stadium but were damaged. We can see the criminal liability in Article 170 Paragraph 1 in the criminal code regarding damage:

²¹ Department of the Ministry of Religion of the Republic of Indonesia

²² Immanuel Guntur Wibowo, *Application of the PSSI Disciplinary Code to Football Supporters Who Commit Criminal Acts of Vandalism*, (Journal of the Faculty of Law, Satya Wacana Christian University, Salatiga, 2023), p. 2

"Anyone who openly and with concerted force uses violence against people or property, is threatened with imprisonment for a maximum of five years and six months."

c. Persecution

Cases of abuse committed by football fans usually occur collectively. Acts of victimization include indiscriminate acts committed by one person against another, manifested in the form of torture, subjugation, and similar forms of abuse.²³

Abuse occurs to both fellow supporters and players on the field and can also be carried out by members of the police who guard the stadium against supporters. We can see criminal liability in article 351 in the criminal law book regarding abuse:

- 1) Persecution is punishable by a maximum imprisonment of two years and eight months or a maximum fine of four thousand five hundred rupiah.
- 2) If the act results in serious injury, the guilty person is threatened with imprisonment for a maximum of five years.
- 3) If it results in death, he is threatened with imprisonment for a maximum of seven years.

Allah says in the Al-Qur-an Surah AL- A'raf verse 33 reads:

قُلْ إِنَّمَا حَرَّمَ رَبِّيَ الْفَاحِشَ مَا ظَهَرَ مِنْهَا وَمَا بَطَّنَ ۖ وَلَا تَشْرِكُوا بِهِ
اللَّهُ مَا لَمْ يُنَزَّلْ بِهِ

Translation: "Say (Muhammad), "My Lord only forbids all visible and hidden vile acts, sinful acts, unjust acts without a valid reason, and (forbids) you to associate partners with Allah with anything, while He has not revealed a reason for it, and (forbidden) you to talk about Allah what you do not know."²⁴

²³Abur Raihan Ahmad, Dian Esti Pratiwi · *Efforts to Overcome the Criminal Act of Persecution of Football Supporters in Sleman Regency from a Criminological Perspective* , (S1 Sebelas Maret University Thesis, Surakarta, 2023) , p. 260

²⁴ Department of the Ministry of Religion of the Republic of Indonesia

According to researchers, the verse above really describes what abuse looks like in Islamic law, as we know, hurting other people, even animals and beasts, is prohibited in Islam.

d. Influence of Narcotics

Consuming illegal drugs is a highly unlawful activity and causes great harm not only to our own well-being but also to those around us. Those who choose to consume narcotics while attending football matches have the potential to trigger riots. This is due to the deep psychological and sociological impacts of drug use, which include increased aggression, brutal tendencies, irritability, and tendencies to anger, all of which can be easily manipulated by provocateurs.²⁵

Unscrupulous supporters who entered the stadium previously used or consumed narcotics, the absence of checks from the security department regarding narcotics meant that narcotics users were free to enter the stadium. We can see criminal responsibility in Article 112 Paragraph 1 in Law no. 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics:

"Everyone who has no rights or is against the law. possessing, storing, controlling or providing Class I non-plant Narcotics, shall be punished with imprisonment for a minimum of 4 (four) years and a maximum of 12 (twelve) years and a fine of at least IDR 800,000,000.00 (eight hundred million rupiah) and a maximum of IDR 8,000,000,000.00 (eight billion rupiah)"

Even though the Qur'an and Hadith never mention drugs specifically, they clearly and firmly regulate the basic principles that can be used as a reference in presenting arguments related to narcotics issues.

In the book of ushul fiqh, if something has not been determined by law, then it can be found through the qiyas method.²⁶

Qiyas Method Linguistically, qiyas is the masdar form of the word qâsa-yaqîsu, which means "measure", knowing the size of something. Amir Syarifudin stated that qiyas has the meaning qadara which means measuring, comparing something with

²⁵ Mayang Pramesti, Aulia Ramadhani Putri, MuhammadHafizh Assyidiq, Aufa Azmi, *Drug Diction: Factors, Impacts and Prevention*, (journal of the Faculty of Education, Surabaya State University, 2022), p. 362

²⁶ Z Zulkarnain, *Drugs in the View of Islamic Law*, (S1 Thesis, North Sumatra State Islamic University, Medan, 2017), p. 126

something like it. for example, "Fulan Qiyas trousers according to the length of the legs", that is, comparing two things to find out the size of the other. Linguistically it can also mean "equating", it is said "Fulan qiyas narcotics with alcoholic drinks", meaning equating narcotics with alcoholic drinks.²⁷

The content in wine or what is usually called alcohol can be compared to narcotics which makes people drunk and unable to control their body properly so they lose consciousness. Even though the term narcotics was not yet known during the time of the Prophet, narcotics can be equated with wine, because both wine and narcotics cause the person who uses them to close or lose their mind, narcotics are even more dangerous, so the legal status of narcotics is equated with the legal status of khamar.²⁸

So it is clear that narcotics are a form of action that is forbidden in Islamic law, whether trading or using them can result in very serious liability, if necessary the death penalty can be given. The provisions for severe punishment are intended to prevent Muslims from trying to commit acts that are forbidden and prohibited by religion, to make the consumption of bad objects a habit, and to prevent perpetrators from ever touching these items again.²⁹

B. Police

a. Persecution

Apart from supporters being the perpetrators of abuse, the police can also carry out these acts, for example the riots at the Kanjuruhan stadium in Malang in 2022 where the police used tear gas to disperse the fans and even threw them into the stands where the spectators were sitting.

Of course, supporters who commit abuse will also be held accountable for their actions as stated in article 351 in the criminal code regarding abuse:

- 1) Persecution is punishable by a maximum imprisonment of two years and eight months or a maximum fine of four thousand five hundred rupiah.

²⁷Muhd. Farabi Dinata , *Qiyas as a method for determining Islamic law* , (journal of the Syekh Abdur Rauf (Staisar) Aceh Singkil Islamic College, 2020), p. 171

²⁸Z Zulkarnain, *Drugs in the View of Islamic Law* , (S1 Thesis, North Sumatra State Islamic University, Medan, 2017) p. 134

²⁹Hardy Purbanto, Bahril Hidayat, *Systematic Literature Review: Drug Abuse Among Adolescents from a Psychological and Islamic Perspective* , (Journal of the Faculty of Psychology, Riau Islamic University, 2023), p. 6

- 2) If the act results in serious injury, the guilty person is threatened with imprisonment for a maximum of five years.
- 3) If it results in death, the penalty is a maximum imprisonment of seven years.

C. Organizing Committee

a. Negligence

Not only can criminal acts occur intentionally, but also due to the negligence of the perpetrator. The existence of a conscious desire to commit a criminal act and an inner attitude that opposes the prohibition is called intentional. However, in negligence, the person who does it does not pay attention to the prohibition, so that carelessness in carrying out an action that is causally objective gives rise to a prohibited situation. The executive committee can be punished for fatal negligence.³⁰

The organizing committee is someone who regulates how a match runs and sometimes negligence by the organizing committee results in loss of life, such as not implementing a regulation that was previously required to be implemented. The organizing committee whose negligence or negligence in organizing the match can also be held responsible if this results in loss of life. We can see criminal liability in article 359 in the criminal law book regarding Negligence (*culpa*):

"Whoever, through his fault (negligence) causes another person to die, is threatened with imprisonment for a maximum of five years or imprisonment for a maximum of one year."

2. Factors that influence the occurrence of riots at football matches in Indonesia

A. Fans' feelings of disappointment

The disappointment of fans watching on the field was due to their favorite team losing to the opposing team, usually in previous matches they often experienced defeats, especially when they were defeated by rival teams at home. This disappointment is usually forgotten by shouting, rioting, and destroying things around them. This happened in the RANS Nusantara case against Persebaya Surabaya on September 15 2022.

³⁰Gita Febri Ana, Rehnalemken Ginting, *Analysis of the Application of Article 359 of the Criminal Code Regarding Negligence That Causes the Loss of Another Person's Life (Decision Study Number: 267/PID.B/2011/PN/SKH)*, (Sebelas Maret University journal, 2015), p. 184

Factors that cause the emergence of angry emotions can be grouped into several categorizations, namely: Feelings of hurt, namely feelings that are hurt as a result of being betrayed, insulted, hurt, lied to, disappointed, belittled, slandered and harassed. ³¹This has been one of the causes of disappointment that arises from supporters which then results in these supporters carrying out various actions such as destroying surrounding facilities to vent their emotions. However, the supporter's emotional feelings or disappointment do not have an aggravating or mitigating impact, let alone justifying the action, because they are not included in the justification and forgiveness reasons in criminal law.

B. Alcohol Use

In the mass media we often see reports about drunks who always cause trouble. They conducted several experimental studies by administering certain doses of alcohol and marijuana to subjects who consumed large amounts of alcohol and were prone to aggressive behavior. This is in accordance with Carr's theory which states that drinking alcohol makes you more aggressive. ³²Excessive use of alcohol can make you drunk and you can no longer control your body's actions properly and can easily be provoked by provocateurs. Usually these people drink alcohol when outside the stadium because it will be confiscated if they drink it inside the stadium.

Apart from that, Article 492 paragraph (1) of the Criminal Code states that "Anyone who is drunk in public, or obstructs traffic, or disturbs order, or threatens the security of other people, or does something that must be done with caution or by making taking certain precautions in advance so as not to endanger the life or health of other people is punishable by imprisonment for a maximum of 4 days or no fine of a maximum of three hundred and seventy five rupiah," which means that if someone drinks alcohol which results in a threat to the security of other people, it is also a violation of the law that there are so that the criminal threats that are obtained are layered.

C. Referees who are considered unfair

Referees who regulate the course of a match are sometimes considered unfair and unfair and can cause fans' anger. This always makes supporters emotional if they make a decision that is clearly a violation by the opposing team but it is deemed that no

³¹Rita Susanti, Desma Husni, Eka Fitriyani, Feelings of Hurt Make You Angry (Journal of the Faculty of Psychology, Sultan Syarif Kasim State Islamic University, Riau, 2014) p. 105

³²Angga Aldi Apriandika , *The Relationship between Emotional Intelligence and the Aggressiveness of the PSS Sleman Supporter Group (Green Peace Yogyakarta)*, (Muhammadiyah University Gresik, 2019) p. 23

violation has occurred, this is because the referee is there. prepared to win for one team or the lack of technology that is usually used to assist referees in monitoring violations, namely VAR.

The type of crime that often occurs in the world of Indonesian football today is the crime of match fixing. The crime of score fixing is often carried out by more than one individual in a group and is carried out in an organized manner to obtain material and immaterial benefits. Supporters always suspect this if there is a match that has been previously arranged by a party. This is clearly stated in Law Number 11 of 1980 concerning bribery, Article 378 concerning deceiving other people and Article 303 of the Criminal Code concerning gambling.³³

D. Rivalry between Supporters

In any sport, high levels of enthusiasm and competition can lead to feuds between fans. This creates a high level of competition and often leads to conflict. This conflict results in many deaths every year. One of the conflict events that occurred was violence between believers. Conflicts between several football teams cannot be separated from social and cultural problems that exist in society. This problem is also caused by the attitude of Indonesian football supporters who seek recognition from others as the best, thus causing conflict among football supporters.³⁴

Sometimes a feeling of rivalry arises from supporters towards supporters of other teams, this is caused by high competition between the two teams, it can also be because the two teams' territories are close to each other.

E. Excessive fanaticism

Fanaticism is a situation in which a person's sympathy for a political, religious, or cultural point of view is so great that he becomes dissatisfied with beliefs other than his own. Fun in sports can be a good thing if managed well, but it can be very dangerous if uncontrolled and narrow-minded. Fanaticism is one of the causes of violence against

³³ Baskara Putra Setyawan, Setya Wahyudi, Dessi Perdani Yuris , *The Role of the Anti-Football Mafia Officer Unit in Disclosure of Match Fixing Crimes* , (Journal of Law at Jenderal Soedirman University, 2020), p.1

³⁴Abur Raihan Ahmad, Dian Esti Pratiwi · *Efforts to Overcome the Criminal Act of Persecution of Football Supporters in Sleman Regency from a Criminological Perspective* , (Journal of Sebelas Maret University, Surakarta, 2023), p. 259

supporters. The anti-rooted attitudes sometimes displayed by individuals or groups of football fans can be clearly seen on the pitch or in the streets after matches.³⁵

Excessive fanaticism can be a factor in riots because these supporters will defend in every way and ignore the existing rules, when the team they support is their opponent they will be very emotional and will not hesitate to injure the opposing supporters or damage facilities, and can also be a provocateur. unrest.

F. Minimal understanding of regulations

A minimal understanding of the rules can make supporters do what they want, which can make other supporters uncomfortable. This can be reduced by carefully reading the existing rules and being ready to implement them.

4. CONCLUSIONS

Based on the results of research related to criminal liability for parties involved in football match riots in Indonesia from a criminal law perspective, the following conclusions can be drawn:

- a. There are several actions that can be held responsible for a riot at a football match according to the perpetrators, including supporters, police and the organizing committee: provocateurs
- b. (Article 160 of the Criminal Code), destruction of public facilities (Article 170 of the Criminal Code, Paragraph 1), use of narcotics (Article 127 Narcotics Law), abuse (Article 351 of the Criminal Code), negligence that causes death (Article 359 of the Criminal Code).
- c. Factors that influence the occurrence of riots in football matches include supporters' disappointment, the influence of alcohol, matches and referees who are considered unfair, rivalry between supporters, excessive fanaticism, lack of understanding of the regulations in the stadium area

5. THANK-YOU NOTE

Thank you very much to friends, mentors and parties who have contributed to making this journal, I hope that what is in this journal can be useful for readers.

³⁵Ikhwan Abduh, *Violent Actions of Football Supporters in the Sociology of Sports Perspective (Phenomenological Study of Supporters of The Macs Man PSM Makassar)*, (Penjaskesrek Journal Volume 7, Number 2, Tadulako University, 2020), p. 290

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Laws and others

Criminal Code

Criminal Code

Law Number 26 of 2000

Department of the Ministry of Religion of the Republic of Indonesia