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# Analyzing the Conflict between Football Organizations in Indonesia

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**Abstract**

The phenomenon discussed in this paper is the conflict in Indonesia Football Federation, PSSI (recognized) by *Fédération Internationale de Football Association* (FIFA) with the rebel KPSI. The unexpected conflict, unfortunately, started after the fall of previous regime of Chairman of PSSI, which was followed by the restructuring of the organization along with on-going policy, especially about the prime league and the replacement of national team coach. The increasingly dispute then followed by the formation of the new organization, KPSI, to counter the PSSI, which was continued by dismissal of some core staff that support the rebels. In this paper, two methods for analyzing social conflict *Drama Theory* and *Graph Model for Conflict Resolution (GMCR)* would be utilized. Drama theory is an approach to study the transition of preference toward some states payoff. The entanglement of emotion or new parties might be responsible to this shifting. On the other hand, GMCR is utilized to identify all possible states, along with spotting the equilibrium. In this research, I would like to analyze all discord states, followed by analyzing all possible end results (equilibrium) of the conflict. Previous research showed that some parties were trapped to lose-lose situation that harmed all involved parties, even though there were other states that provided better payoff for them. Therefore, I would like to model the Indonesian Federation conflict with similar approach. It would be very interesting to get insight about the reasons that lead to both PSSI and KPSI to continue their strife rather than mutually exchanging any proposal that might consequence to punishment from FIFA.

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## 1. Introduction

Football (soccer) together with badminton is the most favorite sports in Indonesian society. Nevertheless, unlike Badminton which presented numerous of trophies, Indonesian national team exhibited poor performance, especially in the last twenty three years. Albeit the performance, the society expectation toward the presence of a strong national team was never extinguished. Consequently, each time the national team played, the supporters enthusiasm did not recede.

In the middle of 2011, incumbent of Chairman of PSSI was forced to leave his position due to controversial policies to ban some prospective candidates of Chairmen to join the election. The pressure came from both Ministry of Sport and alliances of Indonesian supporters.

Following the change of regime, new conflict rose. New elected chairman implemented new policy in the form of replacement of coach of national team who was considered success by Indonesian supporters, and imposed the creation of major league which consisted of both established and newly formed teams. Responding to the policy that was considered as unfair and also suspected as a hidden agenda to remove the old regime influence, resistance was carried out by six of community executives and groups of Indonesian supporters. The strife then reached its peak by disunity in the end of 2011, the establishment of KPSI that claimed be supported by more than 2/3 of PSSI members which was denied by PSSI officials.

FIFA and Indonesian Government then got involved and arranged some efforts to unite the disputants. The disputants were suggested to solve the conflict through mediation. FIFA enjoined PSSI to bring back all KPSI instruments. Nonetheless, in order to foster the process, FIFA also instructed to ban all parties (football society) that supported KPSI from any international activity.

After some rambling reconciliation efforts that met deadlock, in the middle of 2012, FIFA then gave ultimatum to both PSSI and KPSI to resolve their problem before the middle of 2012. Failure to meet the resolution would result to exclusion from any international match. Facilitated by Ministry of Sport a joint committee was established, and the conflicted parties agreed to sign a memorandum of understanding. Nevertheless, reconciliation was still failed to reach. Infuriated by long-winded conflict, FIFA provided more assertive ultimatum where as the disputants must resolve their problem by the end of 2012, or else, all financial aid for football development would be suspended, training for both Indonesian players and coaches would be forbidden, and any Indonesian teams, players, and referees were not allowed to join any international football activities. Eventually, in March 2013, both side reached agreement, and KPSI dissolved to PSSI.

In this paper, the conflict between PSSI and KPSI would be modeled by using both drama theory and graph model for conflict resolution in order to understand the dynamic of conflict. The combination between drama theory and graph model had been successfully implemented by Sensarma and Okada (2006) to model a conflict that involved a company, society, and local government in a risk mitigation problem in Japan. They displayed some possible final results by using graph model for conflict resolution. Moreover, an analysis to estimate the reason behind actual result was provided by drama theory.

## 2. Methods

In this research confrontation analysis, drama theory, and graph model for conflict resolution is used for analyzing.

Confrontation analysis is a tool for mapping the big picture of issues compatibility among disputants in an observed problem at particular static time (Howard, 1999).

Drama theory, the method that is used to study the dynamic of preference of conflicted parties toward scenarios by the time, is a tool that combines confrontation analysis. Role of emotion that triggers irrational action is accommodated. As analogy, a cartoon movie is comparable to drama theory, on the other hand, a slide of the movie is similar to confrontation analysis.

Graph model for conflict resolution is used to analyze allowable transition from particular states to other states (Sammy, 2012)). Equilibrium condition which considers as a final state for the disputants is studied.

On one hand, graph model is used to identigy feasible equlibrium, on the other hand, drama theory utilized to analyze realized equilibrium Sensarma and Okada (2006).