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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 identify feasible equilibrium, on the other hand, drama theory utilized to analyze realized equilibrium Sensarma and Okada (2006).

### 3. Chronology

Table 1. Chronology of conflict (Sammy, 2012, Raviyanto, 2012, Jasri, 2012)

<i>Time</i>	<i>Event</i>
April 2011	Old regime fell.
July 2011	New chief of PSSI, Djohar Arifin was elected.
September 2011	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PSSI planned to reform the competition format.</li> <li>Moreover, the successful national team coach was replaced. New conflict emerged.</li> </ul>
October 2011	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>On-going broadcasting contract of previous prime league sponsor terminated unilaterally by PSSI.</li> <li>Most of previous prime league clubs resisted the new format.</li> </ul>
December 2011	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Old prime league clubs started their version of competition.</li> <li>The rebel established a counter football organization, KPSI.</li> <li>FIFA refused to admitted the disobedience and announced their first ultimatum, finishing the dispute by March 2012.</li> </ul>
March 2012	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>KPSI held their congress.</li> <li>FIFA denied to admit KPSI.</li> <li>The congress declared that KPSI were not dither by FIFA sanction, and pressed resignation of new regime.</li> </ul>
May 2012	FIFA would impose sanction if there were no resolution until the middle of June 2012.
June 2012	Sponsored by AFC (Asian Football Confederation), PSSI and KPSI signed a memorandum of understanding (MoU) and agreed to make a joint committee for evaluating the dualism of competition.
November 2012	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>FIFA asked Indonesian Ministry of Sport to get involved.</li> <li>FIFA also provided deadline for both PSSI and KPSI to reconcile by the middle of December 2012.</li> </ul>
December 2012	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Each PSSI and KPSI run their congress separatley.</li> <li>PSSI congress resulted to unilateral revocation of the MoU.</li> <li>FIFA announced March 2013 as their tolerance limit for the dispute.</li> </ul>
February 2013	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ministry of Sport and Indonesian Sport Committee encouraged a more active reconciliation</li> <li>In addition, the Ministry threatened to ban all both activities.</li> </ul>
March 2013	PSSI and KPSI reach an agreement to stop their dispute.

Table 1 displays chronology of conflict from the fell of previous chief of PSSI.

### 4. Model and Analysis

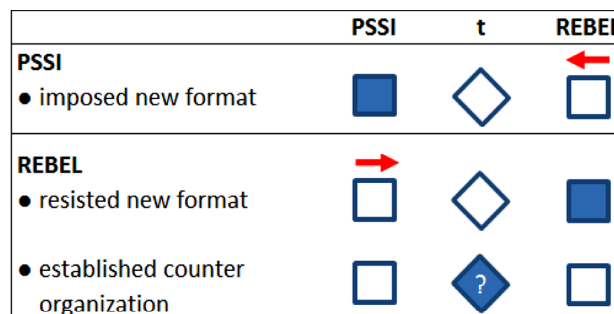


Fig. 1. First Stage of Conflict

























	PSSI	t	KPSI	FIFA
<b>PSSI</b>				
• offered reconciliation				
<b>KPSI</b>				
• conceded				
• held KPSI league				
• demanded resignation of new regime				
<b>FIFA</b>				
• provided sanction				
• involved ministry of sport				

Fig. 2. Second Stage of Conflict





















	PSSI	t	KPSI	FIFA	MoS
<b>PSSI</b>					
• offered reconciliation					
<b>KPSI</b>					
• conceded					
<b>FIFA</b>					
• provided sanction					
<b>Ministry of Sport (MoS)</b>					
• banned all activities					

Fig. 3. Final Stage of Conflict

Stages of the conflict between PSSI and KPSI are exhibited by Fig. 1, Fig. 2, and Fig. 3. The figures show that both disputants persisted on their stance, unless the Ministry of Sport involved and provided his threat. The first stage displays persuasion dilemma for all players, since they could not persuaded their opponent to agree with their position. Moreover, the Rebel had also threat dilemma, due to their impendence through establishing counter organization was not considered as a credible threat. Similar situation happen in stage two, with additional party, the FIFA. Eventually, the presence of Ministry of Sport in the third stage compelled both PSSI and KPSI to reach agreement.

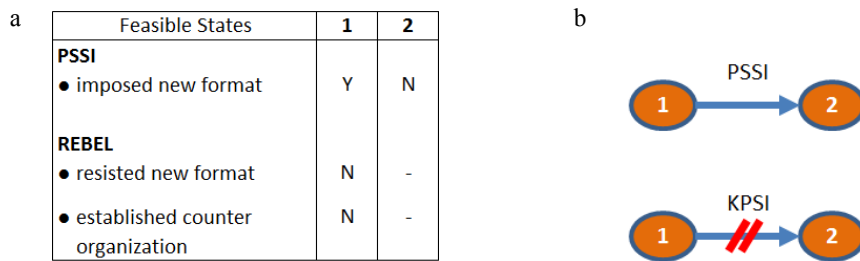


Fig. 4.(a) Feasible States at Stage 1; (b)Transition Between States at Stage 1

There were a solution in stage one, only and if only PSSI agreed to cancel the idea of implementing new format of competition. The solution had never realized, due to the disputants' preference toward threat (Fig. 4).

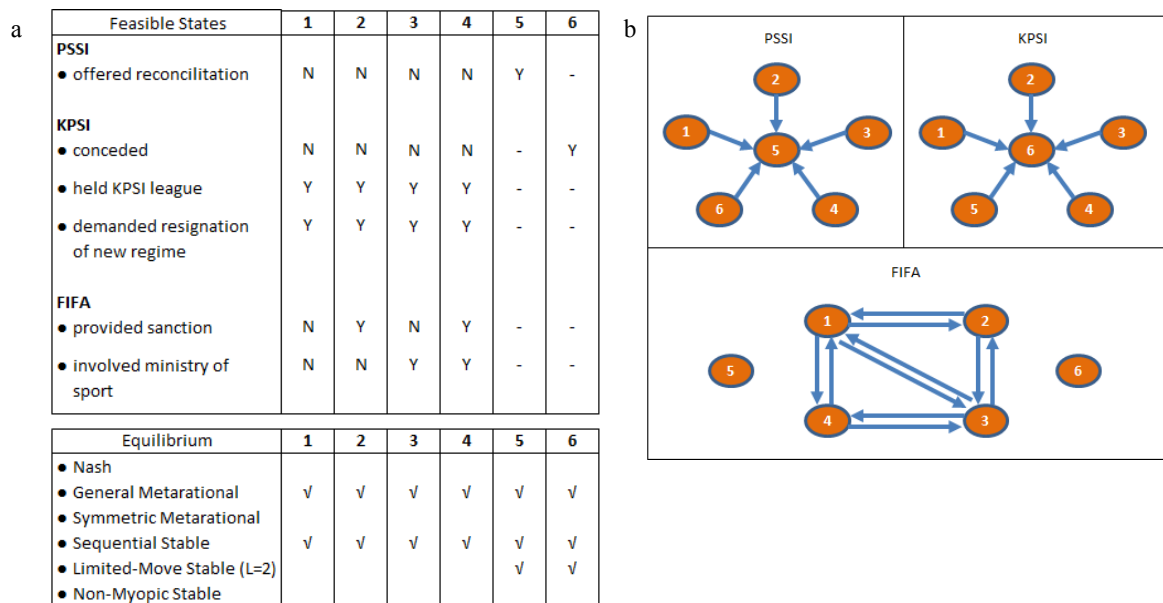


Fig. 5.(a) Feasible States at Stage 2 Along With Their Equilibrium Status; (b) Allowed Transition Among States at Stage 2

There were three possible solutions in second stage, state four, five, and six, where both KPSI and PSSI exhibit their forgiving character through embracing their opponent. Another possible of resolution was involvement of Ministry of Sport and sanction from FIFA. Resolution failed to happen since both PSSI and KPSI resisted harshly. Moreover, FIFA hesitated to impose sanction (Fig. 5).

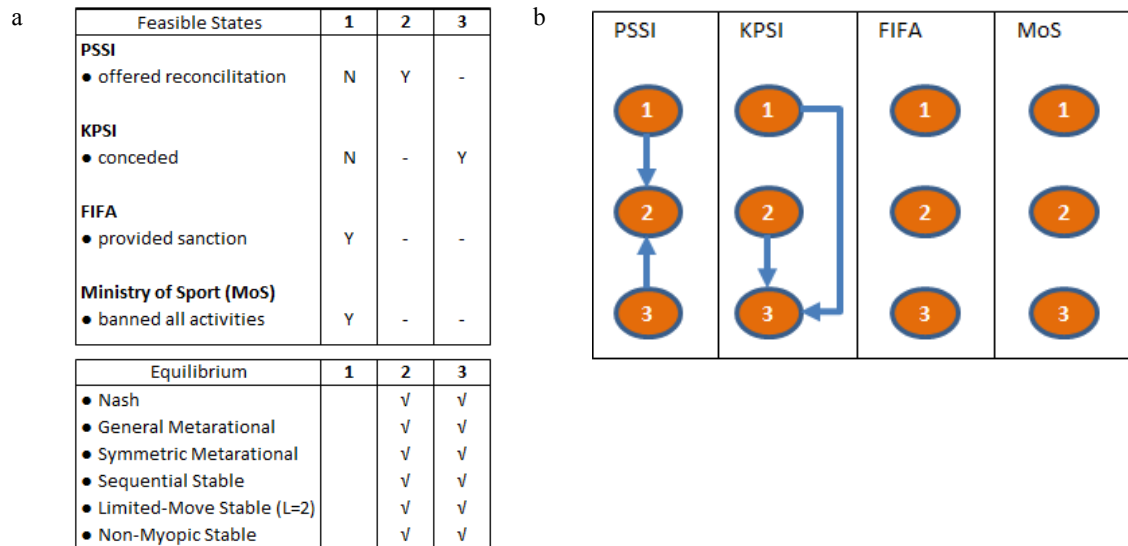


Fig. 6.(a) Feasible States at Final Stage Along With Their Equilibrium Status; (b) Allowed Transition Among States at Final Stage

Involvement of Ministry of who impended to ban all football activities and FIFA's limit of tolerance had scared both disputant and forced them to leave their ego. Therefore, in two realized resolution each displayed altruism (Fig. 6).

## 5. Conclusion

Both drama theory and graph model for conflict resolution show their capability in explaining the conflict in Indonesian Football Organization, between PSSI and KPSI.

Even though in actual, the conflict lasted for about two years, they might reach resolution even earlier, if they could remove their ego. Fortunately, their stubbornness had softened after Ministry of Sport actively involved, simultaneously with severity of FIFA's threat.

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