

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background Of Writing

Football becomes an interesting sport activity over the world including in Indonesia. Indonesia has an organization that leads this sport, named Indonesia Football Association or commonly called PSSI (Persatuan Sepak Bola Seluruh Indonesia). PSSI was established in 1930 by Soeratin Sosrosoegondo. PSSI is just like any other football associations in other countries which have national teams and league competitions. Besides that, they also had many problems for 82 years since PSSI has been founded.

Recently, many television news and newspapers have reported PSSI. It is not about their achievements, but about their bad condition. News like fighting between supporters or players in a club, failure of the national team in several competitions and corruption scandal become the headline on any news media. This time something that becomes hot news is the disintegration of PSSI. The writer is interested in the factual problem of PSSI. Besides he wanting to know the impact of PSSI disintegration to Indonesia football.

1.2. Purpose of Writing

Based on the background of the writing, the writer has some purposes in writing this project. In order to make those purposes clear, the purpose of writing will be presented as follows:

1. To give the facts around PSSI disintegration
2. To give information according to the sequence of events
3. To show the impact of PSSI Disintegration

1.3. Scope of Study

on the issues that the writer knows, this project will focus on problems of PSSI, such as corruption scandal, establishment of LPI,

establishment of normalization committee and selection of new chairman, duality of competition and the establishment of KPSI.

DISCUSSION

2.1. PSSI Chairman Controversy

Nurdin Halid is the chairman of PSSI period 2003-2011. He is known as a controversial chairman. Several controversies such as

corruption scandals, criminal status, and politicization of PSSI has been done by him during his tenure as chairman of PSSI.

2.1.1. Corruption Scandals

Nurdin Halid got involved in several cases of corruption that makes him often deal with the police. On July 14, 2004, he was jailed as a suspect in the smuggling of illegally imported sugar. On November 2, 2004, Nurdin was investigated for his involvement in corruption case of the cooking oil distribution fund which cost the state 169 billion rupiahs. He was

found not guilty by South Jakarta District Court on June 16, 2005, thus making him free of 20-year imprisonment demand from the prosecutor. He was also convicted on charges of Vietnam rice import customs violation. He was sentenced for two years and six months imprisonment by North Jakarta District Court on August 9, 2004.

2.1.2. Criminal Status

The controversy that has been made by Nurdin Halid is not only corruption cases, but also his criminal status when he was the chairman of PSSI. He was re-sentenced for two years in prison due to corruption in the procurement of cooking oil on August 13, 2007. Based on the standards of FIFA statutes, a criminal should not be served as chairman of the national associational of football. Because of that reason, Nurdin urged to

withdraw from various parties. However, he was determined not to retreat from his position as chairman of the PSSI, and still run the PSSI leadership from behind bars. To avoid the statute of FIFA which states *They must not have been previously found guilty of criminal offense*, he removed the word *Have been previously*, so that it reads *Must not found guilty of criminal offense*. After his imprisonment, he returns to serve as chairman of PSSI.

2.1.3. Politicization of PSSI

controversy that was done by Nurdin Halid when the declaration of Southeast Sulawesi governor candidate from Golkar party. He claims success of the national team of Indonesia in the AFF Suzuki Cup 2010 was the work of Golkar party. Many harsh criticisms come from people after hearing his statement. They consider that PSSI was politicized by Nurdin Halid. FIFA is also against politicization in football with their statute:

Discrimination of any kind against a country, private person or group of people on account of ethnic origin, gender, language, religion, politics or any other reason is strictly prohibited and punishable by suspension or expulsion.” (FIFA Statutes, August 2010 edition. Pg. 7. Article 3. Neutrality and non-discrimination)

2.2. Establishment of LPI, Normalization Committee, and Selection of New Chairman

2.2.1. Establishment of LPI

Liga Primer Indonesia (LPI) is an Indonesian independent football league which aims to improve the quality of Indonesia football. The LPI is privately funded by well-known businessman Arifin Panigoro. He had been asked support for the LPI after the last National Soccer Congress in Malang in March 2010 that failed to unseat Nurdin Halid from the PSSI chairmanship and also has supported by the Youth

and Sports Ministry. PSSI banned any activity conducted by LPI. They consider that the implementation of LPI is illegal because LPI does not have permission from the football association. PSSI also explains with length reasons why LPI is against the law, but it never explains the reason why they do not approve the LPI, it even calls them as *tarkam* (village competition).

2.2.2. Normalization Committee and Selection of New Chairman

After the emergence of LPI, the situation in PSSI becomes more complicated than before. PSSI congress previously planned to be

held with the main agenda of discussion LPI and the new PSSI chairman election run in chaos. The problems in PSSI seem like to

be covered up from the public by holding a private congress. Meanwhile, the congress is canceled because there are some troubles in voting for the new chairman of PSSI.

On April 1, 2011, emergency committee of FIFA creates a normalization committee to take control of PSSI from executive committee which has been

2.3. Duality Competition

The election of Djohar Arifin as a new PSSI chairman does not directly solve the problem on Indonesian football. It creates new problems which is a duality competition in Indonesia league. This problem started on the 14th of September 2011, when members of the Executive Committee of PSSI threatened to do the extraordinary congress (kongres luar biasa, KLB) if the system of Indonesia league has changed. The Threat of KLB was declared by La Nyalla, just three months after Djohar Arifin was appointed as Chairman of the PSSI. La Nyalla also suggested that the former board of PSSI in Nurdin Halid's era including in Djohar Arifin PSSI management structure.

On September 21, 2011, Executive Committee was attending the meeting in Sahid Hotel that changed competition format from 18 teams into 24

considered to fail in controlling LPI and organizing the congress. FIFA also chooses Agum Gumelar as a leader of PSSI until new leadership is elected on May 21. After several congresses, on July 9, 2011, Djohar Arifin was elected as a new chairman of PSSI period 2011 – 2015 through an Extraordinary Congress of PSSI in 2011.

teams. The 6 new teams consisted of former LPI teams which were merged with Indonesia Super League and created a new league named Indonesia Premier League (IPL). The establishment of IPL made the member of executive committee of PSSI divided into pro and contra group. The supporting groups are Djohar Arifin, Farid Rahman, Sihar Sitorus, Tuti Dau, Mawardin Nurdin, Widodo Santoso, and Bob Hippy. The opposing are La Nyalla Mattalitti, Toni Aprilani, Roberto Rouw, and Erwin Dwi Budiman. The executive committee meeting also discussed about the fate of dualism clubs like Persebaya, Persija Jakarta, and Arema. Finally, the executive committee resulted in the decision that recognized Persija version Bambang Sucipto, Arema version Nur Muhammad, and Persebaya as the result of coalition from Cholid Goromah and Wisnu Wardhana.

The deals made by Djohar, La Nyalla and corps produced dualism IPL and ISL Persija, IPL and ISL Arema, and Persebaya IPL and Persebaya Division.

The management of PSSI was announced on September 23, 2011 and the names of former board nominated by La Nyalla was rejected. Then he declared the movement to extraordinary congress of PSSI. He felt that the decision did not involve him, because he was in the outside of meeting arena. The situation in PSSI was more complicated when some representatives of the clubs that were also former board PSSI of Nurdin Halid's era like former members of the Executive Committee, Muhammad Zein, Fery Paul, and Irrawaddy Hanafi, gathered at an event in Jakarta to plan a movement to PSSI and also one of the Executive Committee

members, Toni Aprilani, began showing strong opposition against Djohar Arifin because he did not agree about the decision of PT Liga Indonesia as manager of competition to be taken by PT Liga Prima Indonesia Sportindo.

On October 13, 2011, manager of IPL meeting was in chaos. 14 clubs stated that they refused to join the IPL and stayed in PT Liga Indonesia and Liga Super Indonesia. This is the beginning of the resistance movement Liga Super Indonesia. La Nyalla Mattalitti declared Indonesia Super League was ready to go, followed by 14 teams plus four promotional teams. Persib and Sriwijaya FC left IPL and joined ISL, total participants of IPL was 12 clubs and started the first game on October 15, 2011. By the opening of ISL, then it began the duality competition.

2.4. Komite Penyelamatan Sepak Bola Indonesia (KPSI, Indonesia Soccer Rescue Committee)

Because of being unsatisfied with the decision and the current PSSI performance, on December 28, 2011, Toni Apriliani, La Nyalla, Robert Row, and Erwin Dwi Budiman formed a committee that aims to restore the achievement and the system of Indonesian football competition which was considered to be

unsuccessfully repaired by PSSI. The committee was called Komite Penyelamatan Sepak bola Indonesia (KPSI, Indonesian Soccer Rescue Committee). KPSI also wanted to take over PSSI power as the football authorities in Indonesia.

As a proof of the seriousness to take over, KPSI rejected the annual congress of PSSI and declared to hold an extraordinary congress on March 18, 2012. Meanwhile, the KPSI decision to hold a congress was opposed by FIFA. FIFA stated that they did not recognize the KPSI Congress which would be held on March 18. This was stated by Media Department of FIFA, in the following quotation:

Harap dicatat, FIFA tidak pernah berpikir hadir dalam kegiatan yang disebut “Kongres KPSI”. Kami percaya informasi ini dapat membantu

(Republika.co.id, maret 2012)

Although it is not recognized by FIFA, KPSI kept running the congress that was not attended by member of the AFC (Asian Football Confederation) and FIFA. By this congress, KPSI made some decisions such as KPSI was ready to accept sanctions from FIFA and by this congress, KPSI created a new version of PSSI which is chaired by La Nyalla Mattalitti. Besides that, KPSI also wanted to create a new national team after

embarrassing defeat by Bahrain with the following statement by La Nyalla Mattalitti:

Kekalahan Indonesia atas Bahrain 10-0 merupakan catatan paling memalukan dalam sejarah sepak bola Indonesia. Kekalahan tersebut dikarenakan, Timnas adalah produk karbitan dari mesin IPL. Agar tidak mencetak sejarah buruk lagi, maka revolusi PSSI adalah harga mati, dan KLB adalah langkah pasti. Djohar dkk monggo silahkan mundur diri dari arena sepak Bola karena kepengurusannya hanya melahirkan petaka Sepak Bola Indonesia, (Republika.co.id,2012)

An investigation team from A.F.C. (Asian Football Confederation) established the Joint Committee, chaired by Todung Mulya Lubis, was aimed at finding solutions to resolve problems between PSSI and KPSI. However, this committee could not do much in making the conditions of Indonesian football, so, it remains a mess.

CONCLUSION

The disintegration of PSSI begins when Nurdin Halid as a chairman gets involved in several cases of corruptions. Although he is found guilty and should be jailed, he still serves as chairman of the PSSI. This exactly makes a lot of parties including FIFA as the highest football organization disagree. He changes the statue set by FIFA to still be able to run the organization.

The conflict is bigger when Arifin Panigoro establishes Liga Primer Indonesia. It is considered illegal because the organizers does not permit the PSSI. On the other hand, the demand of a new chairman election congress is more increasing. FIFA is trying to mediate this problem by creating a normalization

committee. The election of a new chairman congress is accomplished with Djohar Arifin as the new chairman of PSSI.

Another conflict is appearing when Djohar Arifin becomes a chairman of the PSSI. He plans to combine the Liga Primer Indonesia and Liga Super Indonesia by establishing a new league entitled IPL (Indonesia premier league). Dualism also appears in the management of PSSI. The members of PSSI who are against the policies of Djohar Arifin make a committee called KPSI. The problems in the PSSI has a bad effect to the Indonesia national football team. It is proved wits the failure in many international games.

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