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## Implementation of sport sociology in guarantee conductiveness of supporter fanaticism

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### Abstract

This research aims to determine the role of implementing sports sociology through controlling fanaticism of supporters on the conductiveness of a match. This research is a qualitative descriptive research with a qualitative data survey method. The instruments used in this research were unstructured observation and structured interviews. This interview resembles a written survey questionnaire. This research involved 266 respondents of various ages ranging from 17 years old to 45 years old and with different work backgrounds ranging from state civil service, students, university students to businessman. The data analysis technique used was SPSS software with the Pearson Correlation Test. The results of the research show that there is a correlation between the implementation score of sports sociology and the conductiveness of a match with a value of  $r = 0.435$  (medium strength) in a positive direction, meaning that the higher the implementation of sports sociology, the higher the conductiveness of a match. The score of the implementation of sports sociology on the control of fanaticism of supporters also shows a correlation with a value of  $r = 0.567$  (medium strength) in a positive direction, meaning that the higher the implementation of sports sociology, the higher the control of fanaticism of supporters, and the score for the conductiveness of a match to the control of fanaticism of supporters is also shows a correlation with a value of  $r = 0.426$  (medium strength) in a positive direction, meaning that the higher the conductiveness of a match, the higher the control of fanaticism among supporters.

**Keywords:** Sports sociology, conductiveness, supporter fanaticism

### Introduction

Sport according to its origin, H. Grave in his book "A Philosophy of Sport" has analyzed that sport (Sport) comes from the word "disport" which actually comes from the medieval word "disportare" this word means moving from one place to another. Others or can also be interpreted as avoiding oneself<sup>[1, 2]</sup>. Sports activities do not just have health goals, there is a process of social relations in the community that is also involved in it, so that those who exercise regularly also get other benefits apart from having physical health but also mental health which tends to be better because of the social interaction between exercisers.

In terms of actors and the social processes that are formed, the belief that sport is a microcosm of people's lives is increasingly strengthened, meaning that social phenomena that occur in society are reflected in sports activities with the existence of values, norms, institutions, groups, institutions, roles, status and community. This is strengthened by RI Law number 11 of 2022 concerning sports<sup>[3]</sup> in article 4 relating to sports purposes.

Quoted from<sup>[4, 5]</sup> that sports sociology does not directly study and relate itself to problems related to motivation, perception, cognition, personality and self-presentation in sports. Sociology of sport places greater emphasis on how individual and group behavior is influenced by social relationships, social experiences (Related to the past), and the social setting when sporting activities occur.

Sociology of sport is a branch of sociology which discusses social and cultural life in sport<sup>[6, 7]</sup>. Sociological studies of the discipline of sports begin with the rationality of involving sociology as one of the sciences used to study sports phenomena<sup>[8]</sup>. The most common phenomenon in the world of sports is when conflict arises during a match which is triggered by fighting between supporters of the competing clubs, which often results in fatalities.

Supporters are a crowd which is defined as a number of people who are in the same place, sometimes do not know each other, and have a nature that is sensitive to stimuli that come from outside<sup>[9]</sup>. A supporter is someone who supports a group or idea<sup>[2, 10]</sup> define supporters as people who provide support during a match. Supporters must be affiliated with the club they support, so that the supporters' actions will have an impact on the club they support. Aggressiveness that occurs in a group of supporters according to several previous studies is caused by excessive fanaticism towards the club they support, so that conflict can occur just because it is triggered by trivial things such as words from other supporters that sound glorifying the team they support, which can trigger emotions from other team supporters. Aggression and violence have been a habitual part of life that humans have had to live with for a long time and it has become part of people's lives even though it has endless negative effects. Aggression and violence that occurs at sporting events and football matches due to social problems of spectators watching the match on the field or through other media, these violent actions by supporters are termed hooliganism<sup>[11]</sup>.

Fanaticism is a belief or a view about something, positive or negative, a view that has no basis in theory or reality, but is held so deeply that it is difficult to straighten out or change<sup>[12]</sup>. Fanaticism is formed from factors that influence behavior according to Wolman in a psychological study by<sup>[13]</sup> including the following: (1) Stupidity, blind stupidity without sufficient knowledge has already followed a choice and only relies on one's beliefs; (2) Love of group or group, prioritizing something or a group rather than oneself; (3) A charismatic figure or figure, a fanatical individual who behaves fanatically because there is a figure who is admired and exaggerated or has delusions of grandeur.

Especially in the Central Indonesia region, specifically in Makassar City which is the capital of South Sulawesi Province, cases of violence during PSM Makassar matches also often occur<sup>[14, 15]</sup>. Violence is prone to occur if there are many people who have a high vision and sense of unity so that they consider groups that are not in line to be opponents<sup>[16]</sup>.

Sociology of sport views violence in sport as a form of social interaction that can take the form of cooperation, competition and conflict<sup>[17]</sup>. In the sociology of sport issues surrounding the relationships between individuals, groups and sport are considered, explored, analyzed and explained. From this view, a logical and scientific critique of sport can be developed to provide an overview for understanding the potential for social change<sup>[18]</sup>.

In several previous studies that examined violence in sports, one of them<sup>[19]</sup> found that sometimes clashes occur between supporters because some believe that supporting the main team is a matter of pride and if they lose it will be a disgrace for them and another reason is that violence occurs because Some fans gamble so that if they lose it will arouse the fans' emotions. Another study is<sup>[20, 21]</sup> which examines the development patterns of violent acts among football fans in various countries in Europe.

Studies to overcome acts of violence by sports fans have been carried out by several experts, including the concept of social marketing. This concept understands that acts of violence in sports stadiums are a social problem, so the concept of social marketing seeks to change the social scenario by encouraging supporters to play an active role in the security and continuity of matches at stadium with consideration of personal safety,

supported sports clubs, and preservation of public facilities<sup>[22, 23]</sup>, this scenario is considered to be very effective in maintaining a conducive situation before, during and after the match. Conduciveness in a match also contributes to the optimal performance of the competing teams.

Conduciveness in competition is a condition where infrastructure and situations are very vital and must exist<sup>[24, 25]</sup>. According to experts, the meaning of conducive is a situation or condition that supports the implementation of something, or a situation that directs the possibility of something happening as desired.

Based on these various concepts, this research aims to study how the application of values in sports sociology can contribute to maintaining conduciveness in the fanaticism of team supporters in a sport.

## Materials and Methods

This research was conducted in the city of Makassar. This research is a qualitative descriptive research using qualitative data survey methods<sup>[26-28]</sup>. Data collection in this research is aimed at finding out how sports sociology is implemented in a match using a questionnaire. The target respondents in this research were all athletes and sports club supporters and there were 266 respondents from various sports teams and athletes in the South Sulawesi Province.

The next data collection technique is to use the standard instrument of a questionnaire for the implementation of sports sociology, fanaticism of supporters and assessment of conduciveness. In the process, this questionnaire will be distributed via the Google platform and can also be carried out via telephone connection or face to face between the researcher and the respondent where the researcher will ask questions that the researcher has prepared to obtain the respondent's answers in the event that the intended respondent does not quite understand how to fill out the instrument properly on line.

## Results and Discussion

This research involved 266 respondents of various ages ranging from 17 years old to 45 years old and with different work backgrounds ranging from state civil servants, students, college students to businessman.

In this research, initial observations were made at a number of sports clubs in the South Sulawesi province. Researchers as human instruments function to determine the focus of research. Selecting target informants as data sources. Interpret data and draw conclusions from the findings. Researchers distributed an online questionnaire containing a number of pre-planned questions. Each respondent was asked the same questions in the same order, so that the following picture of the results was obtained:

**Table 1:** Age Description of Respondents

		Age group			
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	17 - 25 years old	256	96,2	96,2	96,2
	26 - 35 years old	5	1,9	1,9	98,1
	36 - 45 years old	5	1,9	1,9	100,0
	Total	266	100,0	100,0	

From table 1 it can be seen that the age distribution of the majority of respondents is 256 people aged 17-25 years, 5 people aged 26-35 years and 5 people aged 36-45 years.

**Table 2:** Pearson Correlation Test

	Implementation Score	Conducive Score	Fanatism Score
<b>Implementation Score</b>			
Pearson Correlation	1	0,435**	0,567**
Sig. (2-tailed)		0,000	0,000
N	266	266	266
<b>Conducive Score</b>			
Pearson Correlation	0,435**	1	0,426**
Sig. (2-tailed)	0,000		0,000
N	266	266	266
<b>Fanatism Score</b>			
Pearson Correlation	0,567**	0,426**	1
Sig. (2-tailed)	0,000	0,000	
N	266	266	266

\*\* Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

The results obtained in this study using the Pearson Correlation Test showed that there was a correlation between the scores of the implementation of sports psychology and the conduciveness of a match with a value of  $p = 0.000$  ( $p < 0.05$ ) with a value of  $r = 0.435$  (medium strength) with a positive direction, meaning the higher the implementation of sports sociology, the higher the conduciveness of a match. The score of the implementation of sports sociology on the control of fanaticism of supporters also shows a correlation with a value of  $p = 0.000$  ( $p < 0.05$ ) with a value of  $r = 0.567$  (medium strength) in a positive direction, meaning that the higher the implementation of sports sociology, the higher the control of fanaticism of supporters, and The conduciveness score of a match with control of fanaticism also shows a correlation with a value of  $p = 0.000$  ( $p < 0.05$ ) with a value of  $r = 0.426$  (medium strength) in a positive direction, meaning that the higher the conduciveness of a match, the higher the control of fanaticism of supporters.

In research conducted by Ikhwan Abduh in 2020<sup>[12]</sup>, it was concluded that the factor causing the violent actions of The Macz Man PSM Makassar supporters was excessive fanaticism towards the club they defended, another cause was also caused by feelings of being aggrieved, resulting in actions that could trigger aggression that led to on acts of violence<sup>[20]</sup>.

Therefore, it is important to implement sports sociology through controlling fanaticism in order to create conduciveness in a match. By controlling fans' fanaticism through the role of implementing sports sociology, conduciveness will also be created in a match for both supporters and players.

### Conclusion

1. There is a correlation between the implementation of sports sociology and the conduciveness of a match with a value of  $r = 0.435$  (medium strength).
2. There is a correlation between the implementation score of sports sociology and the control of fanaticism with a value of  $r = 0.567$  (medium strength).
3. There is a correlation between the conduciveness score of a match and the control of fans' fanaticism with a value of  $r = 0.426$  (medium strength)

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