

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

The public's enthusiasm for football can be seen from the many fanatical supporters who loyally support their respective football clubs in various regions in Indonesia. Judging from the number of magnificent stadiums in Indonesia (idntimes.com, 2023, accessed on October 2, 2024) to 2023, there are 14 stadiums in Indonesia with FIFA standards, the main Gelora Tomo (GBK) Stadium, which was inaugurated in 1962, has a capacity of 77,000 spectators. Then, the Jakarta International Stadium (JIS) began construction in September 2019 and was completed in April 2022, with a capacity of around 82,000 people. I Wayan Dipta Stadium, which is located in Gianyar, Bali, has a capacity of 18,000 spectators. Furthermore, the Pakansari Stadium, located in Bogor, West Java, can accommodate 31,000 people. The Patriot Stadium, which has been built since 1980 in Bekasi, has a capacity of around 30,000 spectators. In Sumatra, there is the Gelora Sriwijaya Stadium which has a capacity of 23,000 spectators. Then, Maguwoharjo Stadium in Sleman, Special Region of Yogyakarta, has a capacity of 31,700 spectators. Manahan Stadium, located in the city of Solo, Central Java, can accommodate 20,000 spectators. Meanwhile, the Riau Main Stadium, which was built in 2009 and was once the opening location of PON VIII, has a capacity of 44,000 spectators. Si Jalak Harupat Stadium in Bandung, West Java, can accommodate 25,000 people. Aji Imbut Stadium has a capacity of 35,000 spectators. Meanwhile, the Palaran Main Stadium, which is located in Samarinda, East Kalimantan, has a capacity of between 55,000 and 60,000 spectators. Gelora Bandung Lautan Api Stadium uses FIFA- standard zoysia matrella (linn) merr type grass, with a capacity of 38,000 spectators. Finally, the Gelora Tomo Stadium (GBT) in Surabaya, which is the headquarters of Persebaya Surabaya, can accommodate between 55,000 to 60,000 spectators. The stadium uses FIFA-standard zoysia matrella grass and is equipped with 1,600 lux lighting.

Even though there are already many magnificent stadiums with FIFA standards, Indonesia is still renovating its stadiums according to (tempo.com, 2023, accessed on October 10, 2024) The Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing (PUPR) has allocated a budget of Rp 1.9 trillion to update 22 stadiums. This statement was conveyed by the Minister of PUPR, Basuki Hadimuljono, in a press conference that took place at the Ministry of PUPR Building on Wednesday, August 9, 2023. However, the renovation of the 22 stadiums does not include four stadium that has been designated by the Indonesian Football Association (PSSI) together with FIFA as the location for the 2023 U-17 World Cup from November 10 to December 2.

This renovation is intended for other stadiums, such as the Mandala Krida Stadium in Yogyakarta, the Jatidiri Stadium in Semarang, and several other stadiums in various regions. Meanwhile, Basuki estimates that the renovation cost for the four stadiums that will be the venue for the U-17 World Cup will not exceed Rp 100 billion. The four stadiums are Jakarta International Stadium, Si Jalak Harupat (SJH) in Bandung, Manahan Stadium in Solo, and Gelora Tomo (GBT) in Surabaya.

Football can be likened to an inseparable part of the soul and body of the community that slowly grows enthusiasm and loyalty. According to (Putri 2013) supporters are often considered the 12th player for the team because their presence can provide significant support. However, the existence of supporters also has two sides. On the one hand, they can help improve the image of the club they support, while on the other hand, negative behavior from supporters can damage the team's reputation and good name through their aggressive actions. One of the many supporters in Indonesia who has a large base is Bonek Mania, a loyal supporter of Persebaya Surabaya.

Husna and Setyowati (2020) cite the term Bonek was first introduced by the Jawa Pos Morning Daily in 1989 to describe the phenomenon of Persebaya 1927 supporters who came en masse to Jakarta in large numbers. While in another journal it was explained (Syahrul Ramadhan S- et al. 2016) that the term Bonek was first popularized by the media during the Jawa Pos, which was published in the November 8, 1988 edition, from the two journals there are 2 year differences, namely the beginning of the word Bonek was born in 1988 and 1989 but with the same event. Bonek itself is an abbreviation for Javanese "bondo nekat," which in Indonesian means reckless capital. This term appeared in line with the tret, tet, tet movement organized by Jawa Pos. Traditionally, Bonek was the first supporter in Indonesia to show the phenomenon of away supporters, which are football supporters who follow their favorite teams in other cities. At that time, there were no other supporters who played away in an organized manner.

Not only that, according to Anwar. (jatimtimes.com, 2024), accessed on October 3, 2024 According to reports until week 7 of the 2024/2025 Liga 1 season, Persebaya Surabaya occupies the second position as the club with the highest number of spectators when holding home matches. Persebaya managed to record a total audience of 58,047 people from four

matches home which took place at the Gelora Tomo Stadium. Of this amount, Persebaya earned revenue of IDR 5,804,700,000 from ticket sales with a fan category price of 100 thousand rupiah. This number of spectators is the second highest during Persebaya's four home matches this season, as recorded by the Indonesian League.

The team's income is also obtained from the sale of Persebaya's official merchandise, such as jerseys and other attributes. Based on an upload on the official Instagram account of the Persebaya Store on August 15, 2024, it was recorded that more than 1000 jerseys were successfully sold within 24 hours. The official jersey was sold at a price of IDR 597,000, but the high enthusiasm of the Boneks made them still willing to buy even though the price was considered quite expensive. From some of the points above, it can be concluded that Bonek is a clear and large market, and different from the views of the public who often underestimate them.

Unfortunately, behind their fanaticism, Bonek Mania has been involved in several incidents that tarnish the good name of supporters, one of which is the tragedy of riots that occurred at various matches. There were several supporter riots carried out by Bonek Mania. The data on the Bonek Mania supporter riot was taken from a book entitled Bonek, the first and largest supporter community in Indonesia. (Junaedi, 2012) Surabaya. This incident was triggered when thousands of Bonek in Jakarta became victims of persecution by one of the mass organizations. The most exciting incident at that time was the strike action that occurred in the last 8 round of the 2005 Indonesian League. Because Persebaya's chances were very small, they decided not to continue the match against Persija, choosing to walk out with the excuse of maintaining the safety of Bonek's supporters who were threatened by the primordial mass organization in Jakarta. This incident worsened the relationship between Bonek and Persija supporters, Jakmania, and triggered a long-lasting hostility. Another tragedy occurred on September 4, 2006 when Persebaya Surabaya competed against Arema Malang at the Gelora Stadium on November 10, Tambak Sari, Surabaya. This riot was triggered by Persebaya's failure to advance to the semifinals of the Copa Indonesia. This incident caused major damage, including media equipment, with Telkom's losses reaching Rp 3.3 billion. Three cars, including a vehicle belonging to Antev that was covering, were damaged and burned by Bonek. Dozens of supporters were injured, 14 policemen were reportedly injured, and dozens of hats in Dalmas trucks were stolen. In addition, 25 match organizers were reportedly subjected to violence by Bonek. This riot is known as the "Asu Semper" (Fourth of September Supporters' Rage). Furthermore, another tragedy occurred on March 11, 2012,

when four supporters Bonek died after falling from the freight train they were riding at Babatan Lamongan Station. There are several versions of the cause of this incident. The first version from the police stated that the victim died as a result of the accident, hit by bars and cables on the train line that crossed Lamongan. The second version of the Fact Finding Team (TPF) formed by the Bonek element stated that the victim died due to a throw from below and the presence of a cable installed transversely on the rails. The third version states that the victim lost concentration due to throwing from around the train track, so he did not see any cables and bars passing by. The next tragedy of the riot occurred when Persebaya vss PSS Sleman which was held at Gelora Tomo, data was taken from. (Sacred Rakaya, n.d.). kompas.com, accessed on October 2, 2024) according to him the riot at Persebaya Vs PSS, Chaos Occurred After the match Persebaya Surabaya lost with a score of 2-3 to PSS Sleman on Tuesday afternoon WIB. Plus Persebaya is in poor form where Persebaya Surabaya has never won in the last six matches, including against PSS Sleman. In the match at the Gelora Tomo Stadium, supporters entered the field and damaged the stadium facilities as soon as the match was over. When referee Toriq Al Khatiri blew the whistle at the end of the match, the supporters began to descend on the field. Not just one or two, the number of supporters is quite large, this condition was actually seen at the end of the second half. In fact, supporters in the north stand chose to leave. The next riot tragedy occurred when Perseba vss Rans Nusantara which was held in Gelora Delta Sidoarjo data was taken from. (Risky Pratama, 2022). suarasurabayacom, accessed on October 2, 2024) according to him, the riots that occurred at Gelora Delta Sidoarjo, after Persebaya lost to Rans Nusantara 1-2 in the tenth week of league 1 matches, causing the team to suffer losses of tens of billions. In the midst of the history of Bonek Mania, riot incidents continue to be a shadow that is difficult to separate from their work as fanatical supporters.

One of the aspects that also tarnished Bonek's image was the racist chants that were often heard in the stadium. The chants, while intended to provoke the opposing team, often cross the threshold of reasonable norms and have the potential to trigger tensions between supporters, as has happened in some riots in the past. In the midst of this situation, efforts have emerged from a number of supporter groups to improve Bonek's image and create a more positive atmosphere of support. One of the important initiatives in this regard is the formation of the Green Nord Tribun formed in approximately 2010 in response to the many racist chants at the Gelora Stadium on November 10. This group is committed to supporting Persebaya without violence and racism. They occupy the stands behind the north side of the goal, and when Persebaya moved to Gelora Tomo, Green Nord remained in that position. When dualism

hit, they chose to support Persebaya 1927 in the IPL, even though they were faced with pressure due to the unclear status of the club in PSSI. During the period of dualism, Bonek, especially Green Nord, continued to fight for Persebaya's recognition through major actions such as "Jakarta 1" and "Jakarta 2." They are trying to find evidence to defend the real Persebaya, with action coordinators such as Andi Peci and Capo Ipul actively meeting important figures. Finally, at the 2016 PSSI Congress, Persebaya was officially restored. This moment was the culmination of their long struggle, and Bonek, along with Green Nord, again supported with the spirit of anti-racism in the stands.



Figure 1.1 Persebaya Defense Action in Bandung

Source : [instagram.com/arekbonek1927_official](https://www.instagram.com/arekbonek1927_official), accessed 25 September 2024

Based on this incident, research was conducted through a *Google Form* questionnaire involving 106 respondents. This questionnaire aims to measure the extent of respondents' knowledge about Green Nord's role in returning Persebaya, as well as their interest in reading. Although the highest percentage to read books is once a week, which is 28.3 percent of respondents and approximately 30 grandchildren, the percentage of those who read books every day or more is also not much different, which is around 22.6 percent. Of the 100 percent of respondents, this means that about 24 Bonek read books every day or so. In addition, around 12.3 percent of Bonek respondents read books every three days. Not much different, 22.6 percent of respondents read books once a month, which means about 24 Bonek. The lowest percentage is for those who read books once a year, which is 14.2 percent, or about 15 respondents.

Then continued with a questionnaire that asked about age and in the questionnaire data there were 16-20 years old filled with 13.1 percent of respondents and approximately 14 Bonek, then continued with the most presentation, namely 76.6 percent of the 20-25 years old or around 82 Bonek people, and finally there were 26-30 years old as many as 9.3 percent of respondents and approximately 10 respondents.

Furthermore, measuring how far Bonek knows about the history of the formation of Green Nord and the role of Green Nord in restoring pepeer is approximately 66 percent of Bonek knows the role of Green Nord in restoring pepeer approximately 70 people know this history, and 34 percent of bonek do not know the role of Green Nord in restoring pepeer approximately 36 people do not know. However, in this questionnaire, some Bonek only knew some of the core movements and did not know the actual sequence of events regarding Green Nord's role in returning Persebaya.

Furthermore, to measure whether the puppets knew the sequence of actions and the role of Green Nord in returning Persebaya, there were 49 respondents who gave answers related to their knowledge about Green Nord's role in returning Persebaya. However, not all answers are relevant, although there are respondents who are aware of the role of Green Nord, their knowledge tends to be limited to peak moments, such as demonstrations in Jakarta. In fact, at that time Jakarta was still Bonek's rival, and most of the respondents only knew part of the event without understanding the overall role of Green Nord in depth.

In the next questionnaire, he wanted to find out how much interest Bonek was in the illustration book and Green Nord's struggle in returning Persebaya. In the results of the questionnaire, there were 93.4 percent who were interested in the illustration book on the role of Green Nord in returning Persebaya, there were approximately 99 respondents who were interested and there were 6.6 percent of respondents who were not interested in the illustration book on the role of Green Nord in returning Persebaya, there were approximately 7 respondents who were not interested.

1.2 Problem Identification

In this case, there are several problems identified that are the basis for the author to design a book, namely:

1. Supporters can be a target market for illustration book media. Judging from the questionnaire that has been distributed, as many as 107 respondents, 60.7% are Bonek Mania supporters.
2. Supporters, especially Bonek, have an interest in reading books from a *survey* conducted with a questionnaire of 107 respondents, 22.4% read books once a day or more, 12.1% read books once three days, 29% read books once a week, 22.4% read books once a month, 14% read books once a year
3. According to the results of the questionnaire that has been shared, 107 respondents 100% voted yes regarding the importance of history books for future generations.
4. From the results of the questionnaire distributed to 107 respondents, as many as 39.4% expressed interest in visual illustration books, making them the most popular choice. Meanwhile, other types of reading received a lower percentage, namely encyclopedias at 13.1%, magazines at 10.3%, novels at 18.7%, scriptures at 15.9%, and newspapers at 5.6%.
5. Green Nord has a long history that has the potential to be commercialized, judging from the questionnaire distributed from 107 respondents, 93.4% were interested in the illustration book Green Nord and Persebaya Struggle.

1.3 Problem Formulation

Based on the identification of the problem above, the formulation of the problem in this design work is "How to design an illustration book for the history of Green Nord and Persebaya's struggle as a medium for introducing supporters for the age of 20-25 years?"

1.4 Problem Limitations

Problem limitation is necessary to limit the discussion to the research so that it is not too extensive and focused on what has been described in the background and the identification of the problem before. The limitations of the problem are:

1. This design is to explain problems related to the role of Green Nord's journey in returning Persebaya to the Indonesian league, such as re-describing the events from the formation of Green Nord to the period of Persebaya's dualism and until the return of Persebaya to

become a member of PSSI.

2. Illustration books as a medium that can provide complete and comprehensive information. With an image style that is easy for the audience to understand. Because it refers to how Bonek can easily understand the complete information of the journey of Green Nord and the Persebaya Struggle.
3. The object of the design focuses on information on the struggle and establishment of Green Nord and does not discuss the history of the peer as a whole. But only at the moment - an important moment experienced by Green Nord. The case study for this design is men and women aged 20-25 years who have a background as Bonek Mania supporters.

1.5 Purpose of Design

The general purpose of designing this illustration book is as a historical archive medium that tells the history of the formation of Green Nord and the struggle of Persebaya so that Bonek understands how the actual events are from the data that is destroyed and from reliable sources and among other purposes:

1. Instilling enthusiasm in Bonek in the current day the main vision and mission of the founders related to the creative stand and anti-racism and focus on supporting Persebaya.
2. It is hoped that Bonek in the present will not forget the history made by his predecessors.
3. It is hoped that with this book, Bonek will be able to reduce racist songs in and outside the stadium.

1.6 Benefits of Planning Results

A. Benefits for Students

1. Provide sources of information or data and become a reference for students in the research conducted.
2. Become a theory and method for relevant research.

B. Benefits for Institutions

Research Benefits for Educational Institutions The results of the research can be used as a contribution in instilling interest, motivation and attitudes from students in improving learning achievement for their students.

C. Benefits for the Community

1. Adding insight about Green Nord supporters in fighting for Persebaya to be recognized as a member of PSSI again.
2. Provide insight into the history and brief profile of Green Nord as an anti-racist supporter and able to be a creative supporter
3. As a media in an effort to reduce the behavior of racist songs or chants in the world of Indonesian supporters.

1.7 Planning Framework

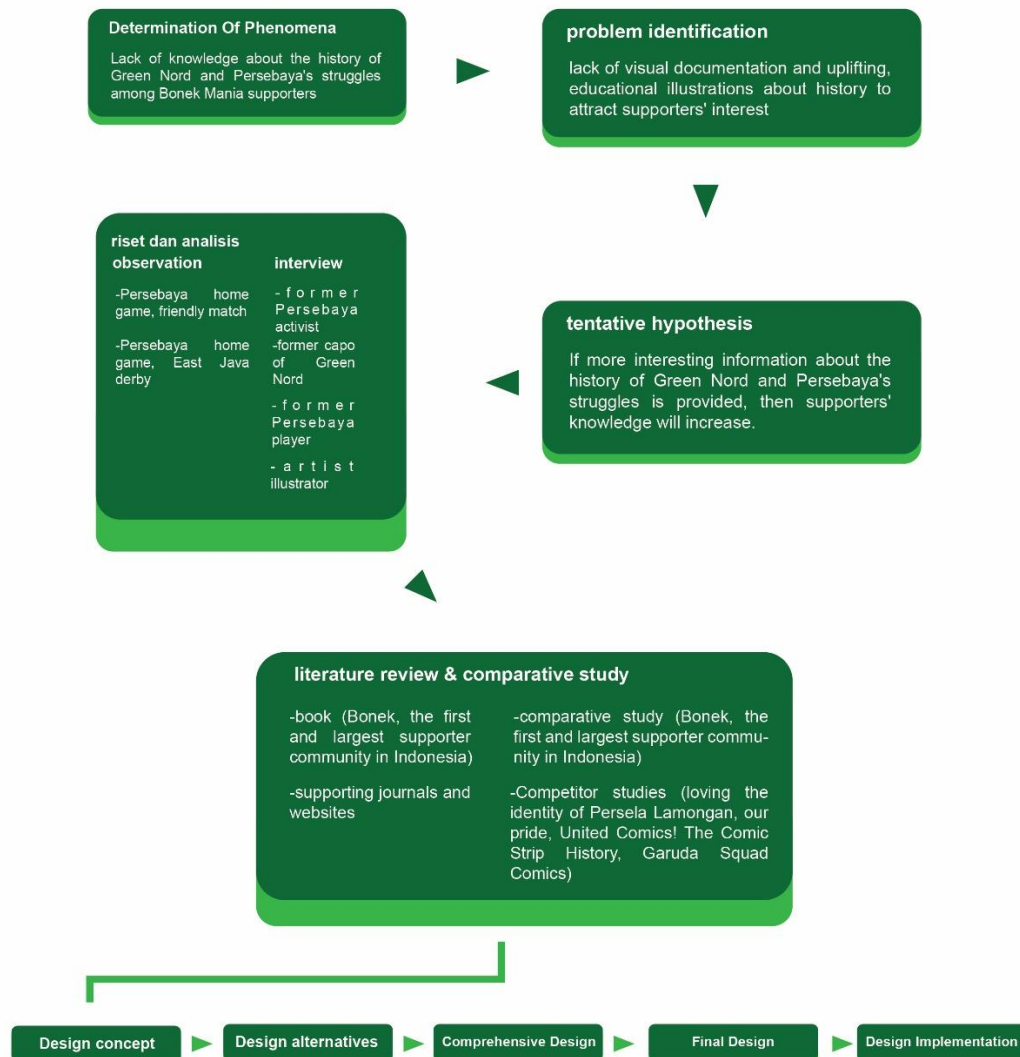


Figure 1.2 Research Thinking Flow Chart

Source : personal documentation