



The 2022 Kanjuruhan Tragedy: Chronology Analysis, Impact and Social-Legal Review

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ABSTRACT

Humans as social creatures cannot be separated from interaction and potential conflict. Law enforcement is important to regulate people's lives. This research aims to determine the chronology and impact of the 2022 Kanjuruhan tragedy, examine related legal regulations, and review legal and societal aspects. This research is normative juridical research with secondary data and literature study techniques. The study results stated that the Kanjuruhan tragedy which occurred on October 1st, 2022, resulted in many fatalities and injuries. This tragedy left deep wounds and trauma as well as a negative impact on Indonesian football. The Kanjuruhan tragedy is related to law and society. Law Number 11 of 2002 concerning Sports is allegedly one of the factors causing this tragedy. In conclusion, The Kanjuruhan tragedy is a complex human tragedy with far-reaching impacts. There needs to be a revision of regulations, improvements to the governance of football matches, and education for supporters and security forces to prevent similar tragedies.

1. Introduction

Humans, as social creatures, cannot live alone. It is his nature to always connect and interact with other individuals. This interaction is the foundation of social life, leading humans to collaboration, exchange of ideas, and joint development. However, behind its benefits, social interaction also has the potential for conflict. Conflict is an inevitable part of social dynamics. Differences in opinions, interests, and goals can trigger friction between individuals or groups. Conflict can be constructive, encouraging positive solutions and change. However, it is not uncommon for conflicts to lead to divisions and even humanitarian tragedies. The existence of law in social life is like a compass that guides individuals in their behavior and actions. Effective law enforcement is the key to creating an orderly and peaceful social order. The law

acts as a mediator in conflict situations, providing guidelines and consequences for violators.¹⁻³

October 1st, 2022, will be a dark day for Indonesian football. The Kanjuruhan tragedy colored the match between Arema FC and Persebaya Surabaya with sorrow and sadness. Arema FC's defeat at home sparked disappointment among some supporters, leading to riots on the field. Efforts by security forces to control the situation resulted in the firing of tear gas. Panic and chaos reigned, triggering stampedes and breathlessness among supporters. This tragedy claimed 135 lives and left deep wounds on the families of the victims and the Indonesian people. The Kanjuruhan tragedy is like a mirror that reflects the reality of the complexity of social interactions and the urgency of law enforcement. Failure to manage the riots and lack of education for supporters and security

forces were the main factors in this tragedy. This tragedy is a reminder that football, behind its excitement, holds potential dangers if not managed properly. The spirit of sportsmanship and love for the beloved team was tarnished by human tragedy. Studying the Kanjuruhan tragedy in depth through research is an important step to prevent a similar incident from happening again.⁴⁻⁶ This study aims to serve as a chronology of the tragedy, analyze its impact, and review legal regulations and related social aspects.

2. Methods

This research is included in normative legal research, namely research that focuses on applicable legal norms. This research aims to analyze and interpret statutory regulations related to the 2022 Kanjuruhan tragedy. The approach used in this research is a statutory approach. This approach focuses on the analysis of laws and regulations related to the 2022 Kanjuruhan tragedy. The data used in this research is secondary data, namely data that has been processed by other parties. Secondary data was obtained from various sources, namely books about criminal law, criminal procedural law, sports law, and legal sociology. Scientific journals containing articles about the Kanjuruhan tragedy, criminal law, and sports law, News articles from trusted mass media about the Kanjuruhan tragedy, as well as laws, government regulations, regional regulations, and other regulations related to the Kanjuruhan tragedy.

The data collection technique used in this research is a library study technique. This technique is done by reading, recording, and quoting data from various

written sources. The data analysis technique used in this research is a qualitative analysis technique. This technique is carried out by analyzing and interpreting the data obtained systematically and logically. To ensure the validity of the data, data triangulation was carried out. Data triangulation is carried out by comparing data from various sources. In this research, researchers uphold research ethics by stating data sources clearly and correctly, not committing plagiarism in writing research reports, and maintaining the confidentiality of respondent data.

3. Results and Discussion

Table 1 presents the chronology of the Kanjuruhan tragedy. On October 1st, 2022, a humanitarian tragedy occurred at the Kanjuruhan Stadium, Malang, East Java. This tragedy occurred after a football match between Arema FC and Persebaya Surabaya. The match was won by Persebaya Surabaya with a score of 3-2. Arema FC's defeat at home sparked disappointment among some supporters. After the match, several supporters entered the field to show their disappointment. Security forces then fired tear gas to control the situation. This tear gas firing caused panic and chaos among the fans. Many supporters scattered out of the stadium to avoid tear gas. However, due to panic and overcrowding, many supporters were trampled and short of breath. This tragedy caused 135 people to die, and hundreds of others were injured. The 2022 Kanjuruhan tragedy left deep wounds on the families of the victims and the Indonesian people. This tragedy also had a negative impact on Indonesian football.

Table 1. Chronology of the 2022 Kanjuruhan tragedy.

Time	Incident
October 1 st , 2022, 15.30 WIB	The football match between Arema FC and Persebaya Surabaya begins.
October 1 st , 2022, 17.30 WIB	The match ended with a score of 3-2, which was won by Persebaya Surabaya.
October 1 st , 2022, 17.45 WIB	Several Arema FC supporters entered the field to show their disappointment.
October 1 st , 2022, 17.50 WIB	Security forces fired tear gas to control the situation.
October 1 st , 2022, 17.55 WIB	Supporters panicked and ran out of the stadium to avoid tear gas.
October 1 st , 2022, 18.00 WIB	Many fans were trampled and breathless.
October 1 st , 2022, 18.30 WIB	The medical team and ambulance came to the scene to help the victim.
October 1 st , 2022, 19.00 WIB	The victim was taken to the nearest hospital.
October 1 st , 2022, 20.00 WIB	The number of deaths and injuries continues to increase.
October 2 nd , 2022	The government announced an emergency response status in Malang Regency.

The 2022 Kanjuruhan tragedy not only claimed lives and left physical wounds but also left deep trauma for the families of the victims and the Indonesian people. The sudden and tragic loss of a loved one, accompanied by horrific images in the stadium, is a heavy mental burden for the victim's family. This trauma can manifest in various forms, such as: deep grief: A deep sense of loss and prolonged sadness; fear and anxiety: Fear of returning to the stadium, fear of watching a football match, and anxiety about a similar tragedy recurring; Post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD): Experiencing flashbacks, nightmares, and excessive anxiety; depression: Feelings of hopelessness, loss of interest in activities you enjoy, and changes in sleep patterns and appetite. This trauma was not only experienced by the victim's family but also by eyewitnesses, supporters present at the stadium, and the wider community. This tragedy has shaken the public's

sense of security and trust in organizing football matches. The negative impact of this tragedy was also felt in Indonesian football: Postponement of League 1: League 1 was temporarily suspended for several weeks as a form of respect for the victims and to carry out investigations. FIFA Sanctions: FIFA has imposed sanctions on Indonesia in the form of a ban on the use of tear gas in stadiums and matches without spectators. Tarnished image of Indonesian football: This tragedy tarnished the image of Indonesian football in the eyes of the world and reduced the confidence of sponsors and investors. Loss of public interest: People's interest in watching football matches has decreased drastically due to trauma and disappointment. The 2022 Kanjuruhan tragedy is a valuable lesson for all parties to evaluate and improve the system for organizing football matches in Indonesia (Table 2).

Table 2. Impact of the Kanjuruhan tragedy in 2022.

Aspect	Impact	Information
Psychological		
	Deep sadness	A deep sense of loss and prolonged sadness.
	Fear and anxiety	Fear of returning to the stadium, fear of watching a football match, and anxiety that a similar tragedy will happen again.
	Post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD)	Experiencing flashbacks, nightmares, and excessive anxiety.
	Depression	Feelings of hopelessness, loss of interest in activities you enjoy, and changes in sleep patterns and appetite.
Social	Loss of security and trust:	People no longer feel safe and trust in organizing football matches.
Indonesian football		
	League 1 Postponement:	League 1 was temporarily suspended for several weeks as a form of respect for the victims and to carry out investigations.
	FIFA sanctions:	FIFA imposed sanctions on Indonesia in the form of a ban on the use of tear gas in stadiums and matches without spectators.
	Image tarnishing:	This tragedy tarnished the image of Indonesian football in the eyes of the world and reduced the confidence of sponsors and investors.
	Loss of community interest:	People's interest in watching football matches has decreased drastically due to trauma and disappointment.

The 2022 Kanjuruhan tragedy left deep wounds on the Indonesian people. The joint independent fact-finding team (TGIPF) was formed to uncover the facts and causes of this tragedy. The TGIPF report found several violations related to Law Number 11 of 2002 concerning Sports, especially related to the security and safety of spectators. The TGIPF report shows that the use of tear gas by security forces was the main

cause of the Kanjuruhan tragedy. This is contrary to Article 28, paragraph (2) of the sports law, which states that organizers of sports activities are responsible for the security and safety of spectators. The use of tear gas in a packed stadium sparked panic and chaos, leading to fatalities and injuries. TGIPF also found that there were procedural errors in securing the match. Coordination between related

parties, such as security forces, the executive committee, and stewards, did not go well. Security officers do not have adequate training to handle emergency situations. This shows a violation of Article 29, paragraph (1) of the sports law, which requires organizers of sports activities to make security plans. Kanjuruhan Stadium does not have adequate infrastructure to anticipate emergency situations. Limited exits and lack of lighting exacerbate the situation when panic occurs. This shows a violation of Article 30, paragraph (1) of the sports law, which requires sports facilities and infrastructure to meet safety and security requirements. The Kanjuruhan tragedy was a humanitarian disaster that could have been avoided. The TGIPF report shows that this tragedy occurred due to violations of the sports law,

especially regarding the security and safety of spectators. TGIPF provides several recommendations to prevent a similar tragedy from happening again, including security reform, which involves carrying out training and education for security forces regarding the use of tear gas and matching security standards. Infrastructure improvements: Improve stadium infrastructure, such as exits and lighting, to anticipate emergency situations. Strengthening coordination: Increasing coordination between related parties in match security. Establishment of regulations: Establish stricter regulations regarding security for football matches. Legal process: Take firm action against the parties responsible for the Kanjuruhan tragedy.

Table 3. Kanjuruhan tragedy 2022: TGIPF report (joint independent fact-finding team) and Law No. 11 of 2002 concerning sports.

Aspect	TGIPF findings	Related to Law No. 11 of 2002 concerning sports
Use of tear gas	The use of tear gas by security forces was the main cause of the Kanjuruhan tragedy.	Article 28 paragraph (2): "Sports activity organizers are responsible for the security and safety of spectators."
		The use of tear gas does not comply with applicable safety standards and procedures.
		The use of tear gas inside a packed stadium sparked panic and chaos.
Procedural error	There were procedural errors in match security.	Article 29 paragraph (1): "Sports activity organizers are obliged to make security plans."
		Coordination between related parties, such as security forces, the executive committee, and stewards, is not going well.
		Security officers do not have adequate training to handle emergency situations.
Lack of infrastructure	Kanjuruhan Stadium does not have adequate infrastructure to anticipate emergency situations.	Article 30 paragraph (1): "Sports facilities and infrastructure must meet safety and security requirements."
		Limited exits and lack of lighting worsen the situation when panic occurs.
		Kanjuruhan Stadium does not have an adequate evacuation system.
Conclusion	The Kanjuruhan tragedy was a humanitarian disaster that could have been avoided.	UU no. 11 of 2002 concerning Sports is not implemented properly.
Recommendation	TGIPF provides several recommendations to prevent similar tragedies from recurring, including:	
	Security reform: Conduct training and education for security forces regarding the use of tear gas and match security standards.	The revision of Law No. 11 of 2002 concerning sports is needed to strengthen rules regarding spectator security and safety.
	Infrastructure improvements: Improve stadium infrastructure, such as exits and lighting, to anticipate emergency situations.	
	Strengthening coordination: Increasing coordination between related parties in match security.	
	Establishment of regulations: Establish stricter regulations regarding security for football matches.	
	Legal process: Take firm action against the parties responsible for the Kanjuruhan tragedy.	

The Kanjuruhan tragedy shows that there are violations of the sports law, especially related to: 1. Security and safety of spectators: Article 28 paragraph (2) of the sports law states that "Organizers of sports activities are responsible for the security and safety of spectators." The use of tear gas by security forces in a crowded stadium is a clear violation of this article. 2. Match security: Article 29, paragraph (1) of the Sports Law requires organizers of sports activities to make security plans. Poor coordination between related parties, such as security forces, the organizing committee, and stewards, shows the weakness of the security plan for this match. 3. Facilities and infrastructure: Article 30, paragraph (1) of the Sports Law requires sports facilities and infrastructure to meet safety and security requirements. Kanjuruhan Stadium has limited exits and minimal lighting, which worsens the situation when panic occurs.⁷⁻¹⁰

Based on the sports law, match organizers, in this case, PT LIB and the Arema FC Match Organizing Committee, are responsible for the security and safety of spectators. The use of tear gas by security forces can be categorized as an excessive repressive measure and has the potential to endanger the safety of the audience. Security officers who fire tear gas can be charged under articles in the Criminal Code, such as Article 359 of the Criminal Code concerning negligence that causes another person to die, Article 360 of the Criminal Code concerning negligence that causes serious injury to another person, and Article 170 of the Criminal Code concerning violence against other people. Match organizers and security forces can also be charged under articles in Law no. 39 of 1999 concerning Human Rights, such as Article 4 paragraph (1) concerning the right to life and Article 9 paragraph (1) concerning the right to be free from torture.¹¹⁻¹⁵

The Kanjuruhan tragedy is an important reminder of the importance of law enforcement and the implementation of the sports law. Law enforcement officials must conduct a thorough and transparent investigation to uncover all parties responsible for this tragedy. Perpetrators who are proven guilty must be

punished as fairly as possible. The government and PSSI need to carry out a comprehensive evaluation and reform of the football match security system in Indonesia. It is necessary to educate security forces, the organizing committee, and supporters about the importance of security and safety in football matches. The 2022 Kanjuruhan tragedy is a humanitarian tragedy that could have been avoided. Strict law enforcement and consistent implementation of the Sports Law are the keys to ensuring that similar tragedies do not happen again.¹⁶⁻²⁰

4. Conclusion

The Kanjuruhan tragedy is a reminder that the Sports Law needs to be implemented well. The government needs to revise the Sports Law to strengthen regulations regarding spectator security and safety. Apart from that, it is necessary to provide education and training to all related parties, including security forces, the organizing committee and supporters, about the importance of security and safety in football matches.

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