

Security Management at the Bromonilan Cup IV Volleyball Tournament in Sleman, Special Region of Yogyakarta

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ABSTRACT

Volleyball tournaments in Indonesia often face security challenges due to high spectator enthusiasm and fanatical supporter behavior, with recurring incidents of chaos underscoring the need for effective security management. The community-organized *Bromonilan Cup IV* tournament in *Sleman, Yogyakarta*, serves as a relevant case study for examining community-based event security practices. This research aims to identify the factors that affect security and safety at events organized by residents of *Bromonilan, Purwomartani, Kalasan, Sleman, Yogyakarta*. The fourth *Bromonilan Cup* volleyball tournament featured matches between local clubs (non-official clubs), but it still presented many highly skilled players, including several national-level athletes. This study uses a descriptive qualitative method, namely interviews with competent figures involved in the volleyball matches at *Bromonilan Cup IV* in 2025. The results of the study show that the factors determining the safety of a volleyball event include the readiness of the organizing committee—especially the security and parking divisions—the compliance of the match operations division in implementing rules that have been mutually agreed upon, the punctuality and discipline of players entering the court, and the presence of competing teams and star players. In addition, the thoroughness of the match referee in making decisions is also an important factor. The conclusion indicates that maintaining order and security depends on good coordination among the match committee, the accuracy and compliance of the competing teams in fulfilling the established rules, and the presence of the *wasit* (referee) team from *PB VSI* who serves as the official leader of the match.

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INTRODUCTION

Volleyball tournaments are prestigious events in certain regions, especially in Indonesia. Volleyball tournaments are a form of entertainment that has become a trend in Indonesian society, both in urban and rural areas. In general, however, the rules of volleyball tournaments are regulated by the International Federation of Volleyball, which establishes the international volleyball rules (Official Volleyball Rules) (Astuti et al., 2024). These rules serve as the basic reference for conducting volleyball tournaments around the world, although many aspects must be adapted to local and environmental conditions.

In large events, safety and security are the main aspects that must be considered and used as key determinants of an event's success. The application of planning and security at large events that attract thousands of spectators is one of the main. By maintaining and

managing an event properly, these activities can run smoothly (FIFA, 2011; Hall et al., 2004; Iffansyah, 2023).

In large sporting events, the use of a well-organized security system is very important. Risk management must be a top priority and must be identified as a key security concern. Collaboration among stakeholders is also essential, especially in emergency response planning, venue security systems, crowd management, information sharing between intelligence agencies, and the use of sophisticated equipment (Hocaoglu et al., 2023; Silvers, 2011; Still, 2014; Tarlow, 2024; Trianto, 2025).

The tragedy that occurred during a football match at Kanjuruhan Stadium in 2022 provides a very important lesson because the effects of the incident were extremely severe. The match involved two groups of supporters whose excessive rivalry and desire to win resulted in clashes that caused casualties, including supporters, neutral spectators, players, and even the security personnel themselves (Organization, 2008; Sharma et al., 2023; Wulandari, 2025; X. Yang et al., 2024).

A volleyball tournament also once descended into chaos when spectators entered the court and had physical confrontations with players. This incident resulted in one of the players suffering a head injury (Pacitan.com, 2024). Although strict security measures had been implemented and carefully prepared by the committee, the situation still escalated.

Another incident occurred during the final of the 2025 Sudirman Cup volleyball tournament in the East Tawa area, which caused a major commotion due to spectators' disappointment when their idol players were unable to attend the final (beritajatim.com). Although the committee had carefully planned the event, disorder still occurred (Ali et al., 2011; Marshall, 2020; Sieben & Seyfried, 2023).

A riot also occurred during a volleyball tournament in Lamongan, East Java. Spectators stormed the court due to the heightened tension surrounding the star players of the competing teams (East Java Now). Excessive fanaticism often triggers momentary emotional reactions that can lead to chaos during a match.

Several previous studies have examined security management in sporting events. Junhao (J. Yang, 2023) conducted research on execution risk and security improvement measures for major sports events, emphasizing that collaboration among stakeholders is essential in emergency response planning, venue security systems, crowd management, information sharing between intelligence agencies, and the use of sophisticated equipment. The study highlighted that risk management must be a top priority and must be identified as a security issue from the earliest stages of planning. Patricia M. Schutte et al. examined the application of planning and security at large events that draw thousands of spectators, finding that comprehensive security planning is one of the priorities that determines event success. Their research emphasized that maintaining events properly contributes to smooth operations and positive outcomes for all stakeholders involved. Rosida P. Adam et al. conducted research in Parigi Moutong District analyzing the impact of events on local business income. Their study found that events generally have direct impacts on surrounding communities, particularly in the MSME sector, including increased hotel occupancy rates, funding needs, labor requirements, and the growth of other types of businesses. This research demonstrates that sporting events extend beyond immediate entertainment to generate broader socioeconomic benefits for local communities. Despite existing research on event security and impacts, limited studies have specifically examined community-based security management in local volleyball tournaments, particularly how village communities organize and implement security measures for events featuring professional and national-level players. This gap highlights the need for research examining grassroots security management practices.

The committee of this volleyball tournament involves all residents of Bromonilan according to their respective roles and areas of expertise. The matches begin on a Saturday and

proceed according to the schedule that has been prepared from the beginning, concluding on the final Saturday of the tournament period. The opening ceremony of the volleyball tournament was officiated by the Regent of Sleman, represented by Mr. Samino as the panewu of Kalasan District. At the closing ceremony, the event was officially closed by Mr. Danang, the Deputy Regent of Sleman, who also presented the prize to the first-place champion (Sleman, 2024).

In his remarks, Mr. Samino (Panewu of Kalasan), representing the Regent of Sleman, expressed his deep appreciation to all residents of Bromonilan, especially the organizing committee who had worked hard to implement the event. He expressed hope that this event would benefit the residents of Bromonilan and the surrounding areas. In addition to promoting the development of volleyball as a sport and providing lively yet affordable entertainment for the community, he also hoped that the tournament would support the local economy through the development of existing MSMEs. In event activities, there is generally a direct impact on the surrounding community, particularly in the MSME sector. A study conducted in Parigi Moutong District found that an event increased income for the surrounding community (Adam et al., 2024). Factors that increased due to the event included hotel occupancy rates, funding needs, labor requirements, and other types of businesses.

In every volleyball tournament held in Bromonilan, the committee always considers related elements so that they can support one another and create mutual benefits. These considerations are communicated during technical meetings and other committee meetings to ensure that the tournament runs smoothly and can be sustained in the future. These elements include the following. First, the committee maximizes service for all spectators so that they can enjoy the matches safely and comfortably, with entrance fees that are affordable and not burdensome. Second, the committee provides transportation allowances for competing teams if the income obtained by the committee is considered sufficient, thereby fostering good communication between the committee and the team managers. Third, the committee is responsible for providing appropriate compensation to the referees who officiate the matches or to PBVSI (the Indonesian Volleyball Association), in accordance with the committee's financial capacity. Fourth, the committee expects support from spectators, competing teams, and PBVSI officials such as referees and match supervisors, as well as security support from the local police. Fifth, the competition committee also invites local entrepreneurs to participate as donors or sponsors of the event.

From the points mentioned above, these elements support the successful implementation of an event. However, one of the most crucial aspects is the management of security, as the competition involves supporters from both sides and teams with highly fanatical supporters who strongly desire victory. This research aims to examine security management practices at the Bromonilan Cup IV volleyball tournament by identifying factors that determine safety and security in community-based sporting events. This research offers both theoretical and practical benefits. Theoretically, it contributes to event and security management literature by enriching academic discussions on community-based sporting event security practices in the Indonesian context. Practically, it provides insights for community event organizers regarding effective security strategies, including stakeholder coordination and emergency preparedness. For local governments and sports associations such as PBVSI, the findings can serve as a reference for developing security guidelines for community tournaments. Additionally, the research offers lessons regarding committee cohesion, resource management, and financial transparency to ensure event safety and sustainability.

RESEARCH METHODS

This study employed a qualitative descriptive case study approach to examine security management practices at the Bromonilan Cup IV volleyball tournament. Data were collected in

Bromonilan Village, Purwomartani, Kalasan, Sleman, Yogyakarta, with interviews conducted from September 4 to October 19, 2025, during the tournament period and its preparatory stages, including the setup of the court, spectator stands, and parking areas. Information was obtained primarily through unstructured interviews with the chief field security coordinator, allowing the researcher to gather in-depth insights from a competent informant directly responsible for tournament security. The researcher also participated directly as a member of the tournament committee, enabling participant observation and a deeper understanding of the security practices implemented during the event. Additional data were collected through committee documentation and field notes to strengthen the research findings. Data were analyzed using an interactive model consisting of data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing, while triangulation of sources and methods was applied to ensure the validity and reliability of the results. Future research is recommended to examine security management in other community-based sporting events or larger-scale tournaments to compare practices, identify broader patterns, and develop more comprehensive security management frameworks for grassroots sports events.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

From the results of the study, it can be described that security uses internal and external security. Internal security is a security carried out by the internal committee consisting of Bromonilan residents and consists of four rts and involving around 120 community members specifically for security and parking. Meanwhile, external security is security carried out by the police from the Kalasan police assisted by the Kalasan Koramel.

Internal Security

In internal security from the community committee of 120 people, it is divided into 3 groups. Each group has 2 people as coordinator 1 and coordinator 2. The coordinator is in charge of coordinating the respective members. Of the 3 security groups, it will be further divided into 2, namely group 1 consisting of 10 people as security and group 2 consisting of 30 people as security of spectator vehicles and also as parking attendants. Of the 10 security people, it will be divided into 2, namely 4 people who secure the field inside the match and 6 people as security outside the field.

a. Security tasks in the field:

1. Maintaining the conduciveness of the playing field and maintaining the conduciveness of the match.
2. Supervise and observe spectators/supporters who will commit security violations.
3. Help usher or keep the playing team to enter the match field
4. Work together with other teams / sections to maintain the smooth running of the field during the match until the end of the match.

b. Off-field security tasks

1. Assisting parking officers to maintain the safety of vehicles including luggage such as helmets and jackets that are left in vehicles by spectators.
2. Help Porter's officers or field entrance guards because there are many people. Keeping ticket sales officers at the ticket sales counter.
3. Cooperate with vehicle entrance officers for smooth entry and exit of vehicles.

c. Security tasks and vehicle parking

In the security task group, parking is a tough job because it has to take care of thousands of motor vehicles, be it motorcycles or cars. When the audience is crowded, the security and parking team works very hard to maintain order and security for the smooth running of the event. For parking security, it is divided into 3 sectors, namely the eastern sector, the northern sector and the southern sector, while for the western part is the place where volleyball tournaments are held.

Security in the eastern sector requires the main security because the entrance of all vehicles passes through the east door (Main entrance) so that in the city must be strictly guarded because it must record the entry of vehicles carefully and carefully.

Apart from being the entrance point of the eastern sector, it is also the main exit place so that when exiting this door must be very crowded because the spectators go out at the same time. At this entrance, cooperation is carried out between security, parking and from teenagers as motor vehicle registration officers.

Security in the northern sector has 2 tasks, namely in addition to maintaining the safety of the spectators as well as maintaining the safety of the players and vehicles of the players and team officials. The north door is also opened when the game is over, so it will reduce the density of time to exit at the east door.

The door to the south also has the same function as the north sector so as to reduce congestion at the time of exit.

External security

External security comes from the Kalasan Police Department, which is the main security party that always comes and supervises every match. The Kalasan Police are always present to secure the tournament with a total of less than 5 personnel every night.

The second external security is from the Kalasan Koramil who backs up the Kalasan Police Station. However, the number of Kalasan koramils who attended was uncertain.

Match terms and rules

To conduct a volleyball match must meet the requirements – which must be met by the tournament committee, these conditions are other:

a. Complying with PBVSI Rules (PBVSI Sleman)

1. Obtaining permission from the Indonesian National Police
2. Coordinating with the field of matches and referees of the PBVSI Sleman regency.
3. The teams that competed consisted of 32 men's and 32 women's teams from the Sleman Regency area and its surroundings.
4. The number of players competing is 14 people in one team, including libero.
5. Players with sleman cards as many as 11 people and a maximum of 3 free ID cards.
6. In the preliminary round, the last 8, until the final, players with free ID cards may not be replaced.
7. All players (local and Free) can only strengthen one team.
8. Players from club members must obtain written permission from the club concerned.
9. The competing team may not use the official CLUP name.
10. The first hour match starts at 20.00 WIB and the second match starts at 21. 30 WIB and the maximum match is finished at 23.50 WIB.

11. If the implementation of the match is not in accordance with the rules that have been determined, then the PBVSI sleman holder has the right to stop the match.

12. After the match is over, the Committee is requested to immediately report the results of the tournament.

Basically, there are indeed many conditions that must be met to carry out a volleyball tournament because there are many risks faced. The committee must be able to meet the above requirements in order to obtain permission to conduct a volleyball tournament. The committee is fully responsible for the implementation of the volleyball tournament and takes care of all the needs that have been arranged by the local PBVSI (PBVSI Sleman).

b. Requirements that must be met for the CUP 4 bromonilan volleyball tournament

To hold a volleyball tournament, the committee must have permission granted from the relevant agencies.

1. Have a permit from the police A permit from the police is an absolute requirement that must be prepared by the committee because the police are responsible for security in their respective areas.
2. Have a license from PBVSI Sleman PBVSI as the parent of the volleyball branch in Sleman Regency must know and give permission for the implementation of a volleyball tournament. PBVSI as the indunyang manages the volleyball sport and also manages refereeing.
3. Have a referral letter from the hospital. The saki house must be prepared because it is to anticipate if there is an accident, either players, spectators, the committee or from the PBVSI so that an accident can be handled quickly.
4. Important things that must be prepared by the volleyball committee for the implementation of volleyball so that it is launched:
 - PPPK
 - Taxis and their drivers
 - Fire Extinguisher
 - Oxygen to help with breathing.
 - A special Health room complete with a bed.

The Indonesian Republic Police as the main party that maintains security in the tournament provides requirements to the committee to meet the completeness of the tournament. The committee is required to comply with the above equipment and regulations without exception (Kalasan Police).

Implementation of the competition

The Bromonilan Cup volleyball tournament competed against 16 women's teams and 32 men's teams using a knockout system. The implementation was carried out for 24 matches with a knockout system. And every night they play 2 matches, namely the first half starts at 20.00 WIB and the second half starts at 21. 30 WIB.

The match began with an 8-night performance which was recognized by all the men's teams, whether it was the first hour or the second hour. Furthermore, the second preliminary round for the men's team and the first preliminary round for the women's team, then for the first hour match featuring the women's team and the second match featuring the men's team. Furthermore, the team will enter the quarterfinals, this match is a very crucial match because the team that competes will win tickets to enter the top four who will then become champions in the tournament.

The semifinal match was held for two nights to determine the team that will be the winner in the final match. After the semi-final match is completed, the final match is held, at this time of the final all committees must be present to be on duty in the match. The final is the most awaited time by the audience, of course, there will be a lot of spectators who watch this match.

Many things will trigger a commotion in the local volleyball tournament, especially since this tournament involves both parties who have their own supporters, from the results of research on the bromonilan cup IV volleyball tournament:

1. Both sides have fanatical fans. Fans who overly expect their team to win is a common thing in a match, but with fanatical supporters it can cause a commotion if the committee is not anticipated by the committee properly.

"Because both sides have fanatical fans/supporters, the positions of the two parties are usually separate so that it is easy to identify, the solution is to tighten the security boundaries between supporters by providing a number of committees that are considered mapu to ease chaos if it occurs. Furthermore, if the match is over, it is differentiated to leave the field so that they do not meet each other in the parking lot or at the exit."

2. The players were not in time to come and enter the field. In a volleyball tournament with spectators who are slacking from several kinds of characteristics, the anticipation of the accuracy of the players is very important, so that the spectators feel calm and not bored in waiting for the players who will compete.

"When there is a match, especially those that use good players, they will wait a long time to get on the field, because usually good players can compete 2 or even 3 times a night, the committee's solution is to provide a dorprise so that it doesn't feel too long in waiting"

3. The order of the player in carrying identity. In local volleyball tournaments, it has become commonplace with player restriction rules, both the number of players that can be contested, or the origin of the players that can be competed.

"The identity of players in local tournaments is very important and the committee must dare to ask for all players' identities because it is the nature of the match. Usually, players will find it difficult to confirm their identities even though not all of them, so the committee must be really observant to check the authenticity of their identity."

4. The main player (Star) cannot attend without confirmation Star players are a special attraction so that the presence of Star players is very mandatory in volleyball tournaments, if forced to not be able to attend, there must be a conference so that fans are not disappointed.

"Idol/Star players are an extraordinary promotion for a tournament, but if there is an obstacle that players can't come, it's a big problem. To investigate it, in pamphlets and promotions, it is not informed that the player who becomes a star if the player has not been fixed 100%."

5. The referee's fortitude in leading the match. A match leader must be very careful in determining the team that makes a mistake / dies because with the rally point system a mistake that results in death means one point for the opponent.

"The referee is a key role in a match, it can be said that the referee must not make mistakes in making decisions. When the score is tied and near the end of the match the referee is really tested for his consistency in making decisions, because at the time of the crucial score, the referee really has to be vigilant and one hundred percent concentrated."

6. Mature training for line judges. The linesmen are usually taken by young people in the local area and only referee 1 and referee 2 are from PBVSI, therefore, so the linesmen are also prone to making mistakes if the match goes very fast and the tempo of the game is loud and the supporters speak loudly. The meticulousness of the linesmen greatly determines the sustainability of the tournament.

"Line judges/assistant referees in local tournaments in the village/gedekan line judges are usually taken from local residents. Training and mental preparation must be really assured from the beginning because once something goes wrong it will be a big thing, because the audience will cheer with their own voices."

7. Training for the Scorer Sheet (Assistant Referee 2) Training for mature scoresheet writers is very important because this officer will petrify the 2nd judge to determine so that the player's position does not change from the beginning to the end of a match and also oversee the administration of the match including the player's performance and the conditions that must be met

"The secretariat or the assistant scoresheet writer is the most important part, usually filled by young people, especially women. Their tasks are very much more than checking positions and making sure the player's position is always correct from the beginning of the match to the end. This part is very important because it is the assistant referee 2 and the one who knows the most about a tournament."

8. Coordination between Lo (liaison officer) and the committee on the match field must be good.

"Lo is a bridge between the players, the committee and the referee must really understand the situation and the state of the field. If the players arrive late or there is important information, they must report to the match section immediately. Lo as the face of the committee for the competing team. You have to really ask for an ID card as agreed in the technical meeting."

CONCLUSION

In a volleyball match, security is the most important thing to be done and involve all existing elements. Cohesiveness in the committee to manage all resources in a village must be maximized, especially during the final. Good and mutually beneficial coordination must be really maintained between the committee, PBVSI, the competing team and the audience. Coordination between the committee and the security must always be carried out because this is an event that involves thousands of people and is a place to seek prestige from both sides. For volleyball matches that are community service (for the Committee), human resources must

be prepared to the maximum. The financial statements regarding the committee's income and expenses must be made as transparent as possible.

Based on the research findings, it is recommended that future tournament committees establish more structured security protocols and provide adequate training for security personnel before the event. Committees should develop contingency plans to anticipate potential disruptions, particularly during high-stakes matches such as semifinals and finals. Enhanced coordination with external security forces, including police and military, should be maintained throughout the event duration. For PBVSI and local government, providing standardized security guidelines for community-based tournaments would help committees prepare more effectively. Additionally, committees should document and evaluate security procedures after each event to continuously improve security management practices for future tournaments. Further research is needed to examine security management in similar community-based sporting events across different regions to develop comprehensive best practices.

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