

UTILIZATION OF THE PSSI ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION SYSTEM (SIAP PSSI) FOR THE DIGITALIZATION OF ATHLETE AND CLUB DATA IN THE 2024 SOERATIN CUP U13 AND U15 FOOTBALL TOURNAMENTS

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Abstract

This study aims to determine whether the PSSI administration system (SIAP PSSI) is useful to help club admins simplify club administration. The research method used is qualitative by conducting interviews, direct observation, and distributing questionnaires through the WhatsApp group of U13 and U15 Soeratin Cup admins to 35 respondents who are club admins participating in the 2024 Soeratin Cup. Based on the results of interviews and direct observation, 75% of club admins have fully mastered the PSSI administration information system (SIAP PSSI), but there are still 25% of club admins who are still constrained in operating the PSSI administration information system (SIAP PSSI).

Keywords: *Benefits; PSSI; Administrative Information System (Siap PSSI)*

Submitted : 26th of July 2025

Accepted : 16th of December 2025

Published : 24th of December 2025

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DOI <http://dx.doi.org/10.31851/hon.v9i1.19708>



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INTRODUCTION

Football is one of the most popular sports in the world and is enjoyed by many people. In each match, two teams face off, trying to score goals by getting the ball into the opponent's goal. Each team consists of eleven players, hence the term "teams." This sport relies not only on individual skill but also requires teamwork, strategy, and strong physical endurance. With its fast-paced and challenging gameplay, football is an exciting spectacle and a competitive arena that inspires enthusiasm and sportsmanship throughout the world. (Najwa, 2020).

The development of football worldwide is currently experiencing rapid progress. This progress is particularly evident in both developed and developing countries, driven by dedicated government attention and growing public awareness of the importance of sports. In Indonesia, football has also shown

significant progress, as evidenced by its improved ranking in the FIFA rankings. This achievement is inseparable from the efforts of the Indonesian Football Association (PSSI) in designing and managing football development strategies, both short-term and long-term. Continued support from various parties is expected to further strengthen national football's achievements on the international stage. (Destiawan, 2010).

Technological advances have brought significant changes to various aspects of life, including the world of football. In today's modern era, clubs from all over the world continue to compete for the best possible results. The use of technology in football, such as player data analysis, the use of video assistant referees (VAR), and innovative changes in training and fitness, if implemented properly and appropriately, will not only help improve the quality of the game but will also impact the development of football domestically and internationally. (Best & Guidelines, 2011).

The PSSI (PSSI) administration information system (SIAP PSSI) is a digital platform specifically designed to simplify the administration of football school clubs (SSB) in systematically recording their players and officials. The implementation of the SIAP PSSI account system aims to provide protection for players, prevent the existence of illegal players, and ensure that registered data matches the official documents submitted by each club's administrator. In addition, this system also functions to reduce the potential for data manipulation, such as identity falsification or age theft, so that transparency and integrity in player management can be better maintained and secured. With the SIAP PSSI account, it is hoped that the management of football administration in Indonesia will be more professional, accurate, and reliable. (Jatim, n.d.).

according to (Jatim, n.d.) One example of technology implementation in the world of football is the digitization of athlete and club data. To support this, the Indonesian Football Association (PSSI) has developed a web-based information system known as SIAP PSSI. This platform is designed to simplify the management of data on players, officials, and Indonesian football clubs in a more

structured, accurate, and efficient manner. With a SIAP PSSI account, administrative processes become more transparent, minimize the risk of data errors, and support the development of football on the international stage with a more modern and professional system.

The Soeratin Cup is a youth soccer competition aimed at discovering and developing talented young Indonesians. To ensure more efficient administration and athlete registration processes, the Indonesian Football Association (PSSI) has implemented SIAP PSSI as the primary platform for managing information on participating athletes and clubs. Through the SIAP PSSI ACCOUNT platform, athlete registration, monitoring, and data evaluation can be conducted in a more structured, accurate, and real-time manner. By utilizing the SIAP PSSI ACCOUNT, it is hoped that the development of youth soccer in Indonesia will be more focused and professional.

However, its implementation still faces various challenges that need to be evaluated to ensure the system's effectiveness in improving the accuracy of athlete and club data. Several obstacles have been encountered, including technical issues experienced by users and the level of readiness of clubs and athletes to optimally utilize the PSSI AKUN SIAP platform. Many users have experienced difficulties accessing and operating the system, which can impact the smooth running of the registration process and competition administration.

Therefore, utilizing the PSSI SIAP account in the digitization of athlete and club data for the 2024 Soeratin U-13 and U-15 Cups is a crucial step. This utilization aims to identify the system's strengths and weaknesses, measure its effectiveness in improving competition administration efficiency, and find recommendations for improvements to ensure the system functions more optimally. With this comprehensive utilization, it is hoped that the PSSI SIAP account platform can develop into a more accurate, efficient, and easily accessible platform for all participating teams or clubs.

METHOD

This research uses a qualitative approach with a case study method. This approach was chosen because the research aims to deeply understand the utilization of the PSSI READY ACCOUNT.

Type of Research

This research is a qualitative descriptive study, focusing on in-depth descriptions of phenomena occurring in the field. This type was chosen to describe the utilization of the PSSI READY ACCOUNT in detail based on club admin data. Prosedur penelitian

Preparation Stage

The research process begins with determining a clear research focus based on the established problem formulation. Once the focus is determined, the researcher proceeds with an in-depth literature review related to the use of the PSSI READY ACCOUNT. This study aims to understand the various approaches and theories relevant to the research topic.

Data Collection Stage

After the preparation stage is complete, the researcher proceeds with direct observations of the PSSI READY ACCOUNT utilization activities in greater depth. In addition, the researcher distributes questionnaires to each club's administrators to gather more information about the benefits of the PSSI READY ACCOUNT.

Data Analysis Stage

After collecting data through questionnaires, the next step is data reduction to filter relevant information. This process is crucial to ensure that only data that is significant and relevant to the research focus is retained. Following data reduction, the researcher presents the obtained information in the form of a descriptive narrative, allowing readers to understand the context and details of the findings.

According to Sugiyono (2018), data analysis in qualitative research involves systematically searching for and organizing data obtained from interviews, field notes, and other materials so that it is easily understood and can be communicated

to others (Nasution, 2023). This opinion aligns with Sahir (2022), who argues that data analysis is the process of systematically searching for and organizing data obtained using various data collection techniques. The analysis technique in this study uses the Miles and Huberman model (Sugiyono, 2018: 337), which suggests that qualitative data processing methods or techniques can be implemented in three stages: data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing/verification (Nasution, 2023).

Data reduction

Data reduction can be achieved by abstracting or summarizing important aspects of the research. In other words, this reduction process is carried out continuously throughout the research to produce core findings. Therefore, data reduction can be carried out, which means summarizing, selecting the main points, focusing on important things, looking for items and patterns and discarding what is not needed.

Data Display

Data presentation is a collection of organized information that allows for drawing conclusions. This is done because data obtained during the qualitative research process is usually narrative in nature, requiring simplification without reducing its content. Data presentation is carried out to obtain a comprehensive picture. In this stage, researchers classify and present data according to the main problem.

Conclusion Drawing/Verification

According to Miles and Huberman, the final step in qualitative data analysis is conclusion drawing or verification. Conclusions can be drawn by comparing the conformity of statements from the research object with the meaning contained in the basic research concept. The initial conclusions put forward are still provisional and will change if strong supporting evidence is found in the next data collection stage. However, if valid and consistent evidence is found when the researcher returns to the field to collect data, the conclusions put forward are credible.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Result

Data validity testing is necessary in research to ensure the validity of the data obtained. Data validity testing techniques are an integral part of qualitative research and are integral to the body of qualitative research knowledge. These techniques include credibility testing (extended observation, increased persistence, triangulation, negative case analysis, use of reference materials, and member checking), transferability, dependability, and confirmability (Mekarisce, 2020). This research employed triangulation, defined as a technique for testing data validity by re-examining the data (Helaludin, 2019). Triangulation testing is conducted to increase the level of trustworthiness and accuracy of the data. Triangulation is performed in three ways:

Source Triangulation

Source triangulation to test data credibility is carried out by checking data across multiple sources. Researchers seek additional information on the topic presented from other sources or participants. The principle is that the more sources, the better the results.

Method Triangulation

Source triangulation to test data credibility is carried out by checking data across the same source using different methods. In this study, researchers not only used observation but also conducted interviews and documentation.

Time Triangulation

A triangulation method that can be used to check data is time triangulation. Researchers check at more than one time and opportunity. Checking is done through repeated observations, interviews, and documentation to ensure data certainty.

DISCUSSION

2024 U13 and U15 Soeratin Cup competition stages

According to club administrators, the 2024 Soeratin Cup U13 and U15 competitions are an annual program implemented by the Central Java PSSI ASPROV (Asprov) as a report to the central PSSI. The Soeratin Cup is held to

foster young soccer players in cities and regencies across Central Java. In both the short and long term, the Soeratin Cup serves as a benchmark for players to hone their skills. This competition also serves as a bridge for the next age group, from U13 and U15, to the U17 Soeratin Cup competition. Competent U17 Soeratin Cup participants will be selected from professional club teams, namely the elite pro academy, which competes with professional clubs, to advance to Indonesia's top-tier league, Liga 1.

The competition targets players, not just clubs, SSBs, and football institutions affiliated with PSSI. The resources in organizing this competition are the match organizing committee which is a member that has been formed by PSSI, responsible to the club, led and consisting of competent personnel, as the organizer of the 2024 Central Java U13 and U15 Soeratin Cup matches. The competition match equipment consists of a referee, 2 assistant referees, a reserve referee, a referee assessor, and a match supervisor.

Organizing The 2024 U13 and U15 Soeratin Cup Competition

Organization in the context of competition serves as a fundamental mechanism for structuring and allocating work, authority, and resources among personnel, in order to facilitate the achievement of organizational goals. Based on information from sources, the Central Java PSSI Asprov implemented an organizational framework that includes coordination, development, task delineation (jobsdesk), and accountability in organizing the 2024 U-15 & U-13 Soeratin Cup Competition. This strategy aims to establish an optimal committee structure according to the specifications of each role. The operational coordination of the competition is carried out by a committee appointed based on their specific competencies, making clarity of job descriptions and responsibilities imperative for the sustainability of the competition.

Table 1. Committee Structure

No	Position	Main task
1	Responsible / Protector	Central Java PSSI Provincial Association
2	Chairman of the committee	The main leader of the committee, coordinates all activities

3	Deputy Chairman of the Committee	Assisting the chairman, monitoring the section, replacing the chairman if he is unable to do so
4	Secretary	Administration, correspondence, schedules, official documentation
5	Treasurer	Manage finances, budgets, financial reports,
6	Field coordinator	Responsible for the readiness and condition of the match field
7	Competition Section	Manage schedules, line-ups, match results, referees, official reports
8	Security and Licensing Section	Manage event permits, coordinate with the police, venue security
9	Health and Medical Section	Providing medical team, ambulance, first aid during the match
10	Accommodation and Transportation Section	Arrange team accommodation and transportation, match equipment
11	Public Relations and Media Section	Handle publications, promotions, broadcasts, social media and press
12	Documentation Section	Documenting photos/videos of the entire series of activities
13	Consumption Section	Providing food/drinks for the committee, officials and match equipment

The implementation time for the U13 and U15 Soeratin Cup competition is 2024

The implementation of the competition, which encompasses all technical and methodological aspects to mobilize the 2022 Soeratin Cup U-15 & U-13 committee, should ideally be based on coordination, methods, motivation, and communication to ensure it runs according to the initial plan. However, according to sources, the coordination and methods implemented in the Soeratin Cup matches are still not well-structured. Communication between the organizing committee is also considered ineffective, primarily due to a lack of initiative to express opinions. This was clearly evident in the incident at the spectator registration (VIP Pass), where a lack of communication at the stadium entrance led to a commotion as spectators, unaware that the match was being held without spectators, tried to enter en masse. The PSSI itself only grants VIP Pass accreditation access to 10 official representatives from each club, which is valid only during the match.

Supervision of the 2024 U13 and U15 Soeratin Cup Competition

The Central Java PSSI Provincial Executive Board (Asprov) maintains a conducive competition environment, ensuring every detail of the event aligns with the original vision. Their oversight function extends beyond monitoring to proactively observing, inspecting, evaluating, and implementing improvements, supported by security and police teams. Although an oversight framework was established early on, field dynamics, particularly minor incidents involving spectators, necessitate adjustments in priorities, with extra attention now focused on the stands. Therefore, the Central Java PSSI Provincial Executive Board (Asprov) also ensures facility quality standards through H-1 inspections by match supervisors, while also directly supervising the performance of supervisors and referees, affirming their commitment to quality and fairness.

Analysis of The Use of Information Technology in The Context of Sports Administration

The use of the PSSI READY ACCOUNT by club administrators in the context of youth football administration in Central Java reflects a significant effort in adopting information technology for efficiency and transparency. The majority of administrators found this platform highly useful in simplifying administrative processes, reducing the potential for data manipulation, and improving information accuracy. This aligns with the PSSI's goal of digitizing athlete and club data.

Digitalization in modern football governance plays a crucial role in increasing transparency, accountability, and efficiency. The PSSI READY ACCOUNT, as a manifestation of digitalization, has significant potential to reduce unethical practices such as identity fraud and age theft, which are common problems in youth development. With centralized and verified data, competition integrity can be better maintained. Furthermore, digitalization also brings significant operational efficiencies. Previously manual and time-consuming processes can now be completed more quickly, saving human and financial resources. The standardization of data generated by this platform is also crucial

for national football development, enabling PSSI to have an accurate and integrated player database for future coaching and selection purposes. (Turban et al., 2020).

Based on field findings and data analysis, it can be concluded that the use of the PSSI READY ACCOUNT has generally been successful. The majority of club administrators are able to operate the system independently and have demonstrated readiness to adapt to administrative digitization.

However, a small number of administrators have not yet optimally utilized all of the system's features, particularly when uploading documents. This may be due to a lack of technical training and low digital literacy among some users.

The Role of System Change In 2025

System changes in 2025 that simplified the document upload process had a positive impact. Admins felt more supported, and the input process became faster and more efficient. This efficiency not only lightened their workload but also improved the accuracy and validity of data sent to the central system.

While these system changes were significantly beneficial, the discussion also highlighted the importance of technical assistance from PSSI and structured, regular training. When supported by good infrastructure and equitable training, this system can become a key tool in supporting professional and transparent athlete and club data management (Hassan & Al-Hajri, 2021).

Furthermore, the establishment of online communities or discussion platforms between clubs can provide a means for sharing experiences and solutions to various technical challenges. Collaboration between experienced and novice admins strengthens collective understanding of the use of the PSSI READY ACCOUNT, creating a mutually beneficial ecosystem of support.

CONCLUSION

Based on the research and discussions conducted regarding the use of the PSSI AKUN SIAP (Account Ready) platform in digitizing athlete and club data for the 2024 Central Java U13 and U15 Soeratin Cup, several comprehensive conclusions can be drawn: 1) The use of the PSSI AKUN SIAP system as a digital

administrative information system has brought significant changes to athlete and club data management, particularly for the 2024 Central Java U13 and U15 Soeratin Cup. 2) While this system has significant potential to increase efficiency and transparency, technical and non-technical obstacles remain that hinder its optimal utilization, particularly for users unfamiliar with technology. 3) The majority of club administrators are quite proficient in operating the PSSI AKUN SIAP platform, but a small number still experience difficulties, particularly with document uploads and system navigation. 4) Infrastructure support, ongoing training, and system simplification are essential for the platform to be optimally utilized by all clubs, regardless of their technological background. 5) System changes in 2025 that simplified the document input flow were proven to provide additional convenience for admins in completing the registration process, so that the administrative burden became lighter and more efficient.

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