

# Tourism Potential for Recreational Sports

Ali Miftahul Ash Shiddiq  
 Graduate School  
 Universitas Negeri Yogyakarta  
 Yogyakarta, Indonesia  
 Alimiftahul.uny@gmail.com

Suharjana  
 Universitas Negeri Yogyakarta  
 Yogyakarta, Indonesia

**Abstract**—The purpose of this research is to analyze the development of recreational sports through tourism potential in the district of Gunungkidul which is focused on the tourism object of pindul cave. So far, the potential of tourism in Pindul Cave cave has not been utilized for the aspect of recreational sports, of course this will be the tourist attraction when the development of recreational sports in participate in the tourism area management. This research is a qualitative research using the methods of analysis (1) Strengths, (2) Weakness, (3) Opportunities, and (4) Threats (SWOT) with the initial step of observation followed by interview and documentation. All subjects became respondents for data with interview and documentation techniques. The results of this research will be a guide for managers of tourism objects and tourism agencies to develop recreational sports that can be developed so that tourists can vacation at the same time doing physical activities of recreational sports. from the results of research observation, interviewing and analyzing the documentation, the strategy to develop the vacation sports can be done by the manager and the tourism office to build facilities and infrastructure in the land that is still empty, empowering the surrounding community and carry out evaluation in improving tour packages and sports games facilities

**Keywords**—*potential of tourism, sports recreation*

## I. INTRODUCTION

Tourism sector also can help in improving economic growth, also does not damage the environment and vice versa is expected to stimulate environmental conservation. In this case, the type of tourism that utilizes the potential of the coastal and marine areas should be managed optimally. The unification of concepts between several types of tourism is possible. Exercise is one of the basic human needs in living life. Representative sports facilities and with the development of terrain or new sports will certainly be of interest to the tourists, especially with the limited field of sports in Gunungkidul. In the purpose of optimizing the Gunungkidul Regency, presumably the type of sport associated with the coastal areas, sea, until the hills are also feasible to be developed which is packaged in recreational sports.

Stefen Kesenne, Laurence Chalip, and B.Christine Green [1], that the management of tourism potentials to enhance tourism sport by expanding the area by opening and holding an event or sporting activity may increase income and the surrounding economy, for example in the study the 2005 Pan-American Athletic

junior championships resulted in an increase in economic activity in the city of 5.6 million US dollars.

Based on the above exposure the authors see the tourism potential of Gunungkidul Regency especially in the area of tourism pindul cave and oyo river can be developed as a recreational sports area, when viewed from the nature characteristics that support, more current tourism object pindul cave and oyo river has been visited by many tourists, in the last 5 years at least more than 15,000 visitors per year according to one source of tourism aware groups that exist in the local area, but the current visitors just enjoy the object without any sports activities.

Concerns about the potential that has not been managed with the maximum then with this research got the concept and study scientifically to be developed as a recreational sports area.

## The Structure

- a. The potential of nature in the area of Pindul Cave Cave tourism has not been well managed, so with the analysis of natural potential can be in carefully what recreation sport can be developed in the region.
- b. The results of this study can provide a view to the management of tourism object Pindul CaveCave and Tourism Department to more effectively and efficiently in the development of tourism management Pindul Cave Cave especially in the field of Sports Recreation
- c. Talking from the initial observation that it has not been done its family recreation in the area when it has the potential of nature is very good and the number of visitors is very large
- d. Research results can be used for the development of recreational sports in the area by providing steps and types of recreational sports what can be developed
- e. In this study focused on the potential of nature and the development of recreational sports so that the results were also felt more leverage.

## II. RELATED WORKS/LITERATURE REVIEW

Exercise has its own appeal for all the activities of every human being, who participates in the level of the game which aims to recreate up to the professional level from a young age to an advanced age. The reason they do various sports activities such as fitness,

character formation, socializing, and of course for health. According to Santoso Giriwijoyo and Didik Jafar Sidik [2] argue that "sport is a series of organized and planned gestures to preserve life, improve the quality of life, and attain the level of physical ability that fits the purpose".

From these various reasons can be seen a variety of unconscious benefits in the form of self-satisfaction, as well as experiencing the maturity of personality through the experience of sports from the points of socialization and character formation. Because essentially in sports activities have aspects of cooperation, communication, struggle, competition, physical and spiritual mentality, togetherness, self-expression, honesty, and sportsmanship.

Based on the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 3 Year 2005 on National Sport System Chapter II Article 4 mentions "The national sport aims to maintain and improve health and fitness, achievement, human quality, inculcate moral values and noble character, sportsmanship, discipline, cultivate and build unity and unity of the nation, treats the national security and raises the dignity, the dignity and the honor of the nation ". So it can be seen, the value contained in this sport is so positive for the formation of a character of a nation that actually illustrates that the development of sports is not only enough with the achievement that is identified with the medal gain, but can also be channeled from recreational sports as well as through tourism. With the potential of nature and culture owned by Indonesia certainly opens big opportunities to be known more widely by other countries.

Nancy Hritz and Craig Ross [3] revealed in his research that the tourism area can be utilized for the sports tourism area and can attract the urban community to come to enjoy time off with the family, the positive impact of the development of recreational sports in the area of tourism include the development of the region in terms of infrastructure and increase in income of the surrounding community, but also social impacts will be more social advancement of the surrounding community, if all covered then there are four factors that can develop the benefits of social structure, environmental benefits, economic benefits, and reduced negative impacts in general.

Richard J. Buning and Heather Gibson [4] show economic development because by using the event-travel-career concept of increasing cyclists involved in lifestyles and undergoing the routine actively, but to maintain consistency in his research shows several major aspects of the will, motivation, trajectory, goals and temporal. This can be reconciled for further development. Moreover, it should be if the potential of tourism areas such as Gunungkidul, especially in the area of Pindul Cave and Oyo River needs to be developed to attract outsiders Gunungkidul

to data and enjoy recreational sports with the potential that exists.

Giriwijoyo [5] states that "recreational sport is closely related to leisure activities where people are free from regular work. Spare time is a time that is not required and free from the various psychological and social needs that have become committed. Common activities for recreation are tourism, sports, games, and hobbies and recreational activities are generally done on weekends. Recreational activities is one of the activities needed by every human being. These activities are initiated by traveling to a place and so forth. Psychologically, many people in the field are saturated with some busyness and problems, so they need a break from work, sleeping comfortably, relaxing after workout, balance between expenses and income, having good working friends, the need to live freely, and feel safe from bad risks.

James Warren Ball and colleagues [6] stated that recreational sports are the main factor that can nurture the fitness and physical resilience of adults in the city of Chicago, but consistency in exercising should be owned by everyone in order for physical fitness to be retained, to further assist the consistency it is necessary the presence of a good and comfortable area for adults to do sports that its nature of recreation. Thus, it can be explained that the development of tourist areas as a recreational sports field worth doing for the interests and needs of many communities.

This will be realized if there is awareness of every society about the need for recreational sports, it can start from involving sports academics who are in every university, this is similar to Qianyu Guo and Craig M. Ross [7] who said that when the test entering the Midwestern university, he found that new, routine, and non-enthusiastic fitness enthusiasts are seen from active activity in every preparation of the fitness to be performed, and when all are given a sporting treatment they enjoy a lot of fun sports, giving too much physical weight, it shows that recreational sports can grow well because it is favored by young people.

Jelica J. Markovic and Marko D. Petrovic [8] in his research explain that today's tours are increasingly improving recreational sports because it is the reason why tourists want to make a trip on vacation in the tourist area. In his research where as his object is a mountainous area where the mountains always attract tourists to perform various sports activities. So that can be opened opportunities for hotel construction, culinary forth.

Research conducted by Agung Wahyu Nugroho [9] in 2016 entitled "Management of Sport Tourism in Yogyakarta Special Province" Show that the management of tourism in Yogyakarta Special Region has not run professionally, because the implementation of the work program is still limited to the improvement, has not led to the development sports tourism. The development of tourism sports in the

village of Bejiharjo by managing the natural resources owned can develop local communities and turn the wheels of the economy in the region. Mutia Silviantri Daniar [10] in 2016 entitled "The Potential of Nature and Tourism of Karimunjawa Islands of Central Java Province as the Field of Recreational Sports Development" shows that 1) The potential of nature in Karimunjawa Islands can be used as recreational sports development field, marine sector can be developed sport recreation in the form of snorkeling, diving, canoe, sky, banana boat, fishing, and swimming. And on the land sector can be developed recreational sports such as cycling, tracking and hiking. 2) By utilizing the existing natural potential, then packed in a recreational sport-based leisure tour. 3) The existence of the potential utilization of nature and the potential of tourism in Karimunjawa Islands then there are physical activities that enter the recreational sports arena and the development seen from the increasing number of tourists who come, as well as the addition of recreational sports every year more diverse.

### III. MATERIAL & METHODOLOGY

#### A. Data

Data analysis technique used in this research is descriptive data analysis. Variable in this research consist of two independent variables and one variable dependent. Independent variables in research are nature and tourism potential. The dependent variable in this research is recreational sport. In analyzing the data the researcher did so while in the field, that in qualitative research it is possible to perform data analysis at the time the researcher is in the field or after return from the field. Meanwhile, according to Bungin [11] "flow analysis conducted following an interactive analysis model. The analysis in this research is conducted in four stages, namely: data collection phase, data reduction phase, data presentation stage, and phase of conclusion/verification.

Sources of data is obtained from a study. Where this study will evaluate the form of policy issued or made by the government about the potential of nature and tourism of Gunungkidul Regency as a field of recreational sports development. Thus the data sources in this research are:

- 1) Primary Source is a source that provides direct data researchers based on interviews and observations taken at the time of the study.
- 2) Secondary sources are sources that do not directly provide data to researchers, for example in the form of documents.

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collection stage, (2) data reduction stage, (3) data presentation stage, (4) phase of conclusion / verification.

Subjects in this study are informants who provide data in the form of interviews, observation, and documentation. All subjects became respondents to be taken data with interview and documentation techniques. This study uses triangulation of data so that the instruments used are questions, interview instructions, field notes, and Voice Recorder. Qualitative data annuities technique using Miles and Huberman model and SWOT analysis.

#### B. Method

The type of research used in this study is descriptive qualitative. Qualitative method is a research procedure that produces descriptive data in the form of written or oral words of the people and observed behavior, and the policy which is revealing the actions taken by the government, why the action was done, in what manner and mechanism, to whose interests, and how the results, effects, and impacts in the scope of tourism potential of Gunungkidul Regency as a recreational sports field.

Lexy, J. M. [12] states that "descriptive qualitative research is the process of collecting data in the form of words, images and not numbers". This is due to the application of qualitative methods. So all the data collected is likely to be the key to what you want to research.

For the sake of smoothness of research and give meaning to data in research in systematic, efficient, and effective, researcher conducting preliminary research process covering literature search, documentation, and study of situation evaluation to place of research to be executed. From the results of these studies, then found a number of preliminary information concerning the object of research so that it can be categorized in qualitative research group

### IV. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Gunungkidul Regency is one of the regencies in the Province of Special Region of Yogyakarta. As the largest district area of Yogyakarta province, Gunung Kidul Regency has great natural tourism potential to be preserved and used for people's prosperity. The regency, located in the south of Yogyakarta, is predominantly a plateau.

Gunungkidul Regency is located between 110 ° 21-110 ° 50 East Longitude and 7 ° 46 ' - 8 ° 09 South Latitude. Regency of Klaten and Sukoharjo Regency of Central Java in the north, Regency of Bantul and Regency of Sleman in the south, Regency of Wonogiri in the east and Regency of Central Java in the east. Gunungkidul Regency has an area of about 1,485.36 Km or ± 46.63% and the total area of Yogyakarta.

Administratively, Gunungkidul Regency consists of 18 sub-districts and 144 villages, located at the

southeastern tip of Yogyakarta city with distance and Yogyakarta to Wonosari (the capital of Gunungkidul Regency) ± 40 Km. This area has the potential of objects and attractions are quite diverse, especially natural attractions are still fresh and natural.

Planning and implementation of tourism development in Gunungkidul Regency was done in an integrated between various components that determine and support its success. As the development of Object and Attraction, accommodation, transportation, telecommunication, clean water and souvenirs and increase the quantity and quality of human resources who are the main actors in the development of tourism, one that can be developed is a tourism object cave pindul and oyo rivers are located in village of Bejiharjo.

Geographically Bejiharjo village is adjacent to some other areas in Gunungkidul Regency, which is south of Bendungan and Wiladeg village, western part borders Wonosari Subdistrict and Regency of Nglipar in the north, and East Bejiharjo Village is adjacent to village of Ngawis and Wiladeg. While the area of Bejiharjo village is 1.825.4825 Ha, which consists of rice field area of 49.5145 Ha, yard area of 759.0425 Ha, 951.5000 Ha of tegal land, and other areas of an area of 65.4255 Ha.

Bejiharjo village is the most populous village in Karangmojo Subdistrict. As the data obtained from the archives of the Medium Term Development Plan (RPJM) of Bejiharjo village in 2016-2021 the number of residents of Bejiharjo village are 15,240 souls consisting of 7658 male population and 7,582 souls of female population, spread over 20 hamlets. Most of them are farmers, but with the development of several tourist objects are also the actors of tourism, craftsmen, and some are civil servants, as well as entrepreneurs.

Here are the details of the number of Bejiharjo villagers by several categories:

TABLE I. POPULATION STATISTICS ACCORDING TO GENDER

No	Gender	Number of Souls
1	Male	7.658
2	Female	7.582
Amount		15.240

In addition to having advantages with the existence of natural potential, Bejiharjo village also save the wealth of culture, history and education. Various potential and cultural richness, history and education are managed and developed well by the community so that all these potentials can be beneficial and enjoyed by all the people, both in the village of Bejiharjo and other people from the region.

Some historical and cultural richness which is currently increasingly recognized by the wider community such as the center of Blangkon handicraft, the cultural treasures of which is very rare namely Wayang Beber which is currently around the world

Artifact Beber. Beber only two left, one of which is in the village Bejiharjo and the other is in Pacitan east Java. In this village there is also archaeological site Sokoliman which became a heritage of science related to ancient human history, and there is also a monument that marks the history of the Dutch bombing of the village Bejiharjo.

The natural and cultural richness of Bejiharjo village becomes a tourist attraction, especially nature tourism, culture and education. Bejiharjo village there are 12 nature cave that is in great demand by tourists and some other potential natural attractions. This wealth is also complemented by an eucalyptus plantation and some archaeological sites that are a cultural heritage. This village also has a repertoire of cultural arts and culinary arts that is quite complete. Some craft centers we can meet in this village. Traditional ceremonies and folk art is very diverse. Varied dining options and varied specialties further support the tourism potential of this village. Pindul Cave become one of nature's very prominent and famous in the village of Bejiharjo.

Pindul Cave is a tourist attraction in the form of a cave located in the village Bejiharjo, Karangmojo district, Gunungkidul. Pindul Cave known for the way down the cave is done by climbing the buoy buoy above the underground river flow in the cave. The total length is 350 meters and the average width is 5-6 meters, the water depth between 4-7 meters, the water level to the ceiling Goasekitar 4.5 meters, travel time about 45-60 minutes. The flow of water within Goacukup calm is not necessary high skill to follow it and suitable for all age. The flow of underground rivers is excluded from the mouth of the cave until the end of the cave, inside the cave there is a narrow passage that can only pass a buoy tire, so tourists will usually take turns to pass through this section. According to the development of the cave system, Pindul Cave is included in the adult Goastadia. Pindul Cave inaugurated as a natural tourist attraction by the late Sumpeno Putro, Regent of Gunungkidul, on October 10, 2010 coincides with the fam tour of Gunungkidul Regency officials.

In an effort to improve the development of tourism in Bejiharjo village, Karangmojo sub-district, Gunungkidul Regency has been born several tourism awareness groups born of willingness and initiative from all the local community.

Management of tourism object of pindul and oyo river after it was inaugurated in 2010, after three years later the regent of Gunungkidul issued a decree of Regent Gunungkidul 316 / KPTS / 2013 the appointment of Culture and tourism office of Gunungkidul Regency as the manager of tourism object and recreation area of Pindul Cave tourism object. With the decree issued then officially since November 1, 2013, Pindul Cave tourism area is managed entirely by the Department of Culture and

Tourism Gunungkidul Regency. Then after the issuance of the decree, the regent Gunungkidul re-issued Local Regulation number 17 of 2013 on changes to the Regional Regulation Gunungkidul district number 6 of 2012 on the retribution of recreation and sports (the legal section of Gunungkidul regency, 2013). In the Regional Regulation number 17 of 2013, the cinde tourist resort area is drawn retribution amounting to Rp.10.000 once entered, and become Rp.40.000 today and Rp.5000 for the Village Owned Enterprises.

The extent of land owned by Object of Pindul Cave and Oyo River area is still very wide and has not been managed well, according to the research results of the area can be developed again as Dunhil area or Bicycle Trek so it can actually attract tourists to come more not only enjoying the beautiful Pindul Cave and oyo river but also sports activities such as bicycles. In addition to bicycle tracks can also be developed again Trail track tracks, so many enthusiasts will be trail bike when managed properly then this can also be realized as a new breakthrough to increase the number of tourist arrivals to come.

The oyo river is not less interesting than the pindul cave when it is well managed and the capable manager can be developed sport kanoi, because when viewed from the location of the river oyo which has 1500 meters of river flow during the dry season and 3-6 KM during the rainy season with time travels up to 2 hours, with water depth of 2-12 meters then it is suitable if sport kanoi developed in this area.

#### V. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of research and discussion conducted, the conclusions obtained are taken from the research and discussion that has been raised about the management of recreational sports in the tourism area Pindul Cave and Oyo River Gunungkidul as follows:

The management of recreational sports in the tourist areas of Pindul Cave and Oyo River has not been run professionally, because the nature is still the stage of improvement and limited to evaluate it and has not led to the development of recreational sports. The development of recreational sports in the village of Bejiharjo by managing the natural resources owned can develop local communities and improve the economy in the region.

Analysis of recreational sports recreation strategy in the area of Goa tourism pindul and Oyo River with 1) the development of vacant land, 2) the community empowerment around the attractions of Pindul Cave and Oyo River, 3) choose a leader who can promote recreational sport in the area of tourism Pindul Cave and Oyo River; 4) implementation of evaluation in improvement of tour package or sports game facility or outbound; 5) empowerment of surrounding community in cooperation effort with manager to fulfill requirement of facility and infrastructure; 6)

cooperation program of recreational sports development around Pindul Cave attraction and Oyo River between managers, private, and government, 7) utilization of facilities owned to develop recreational sports, 8) policy giving positive impacts for the surrounding community.

Still can be developed again for recreational sports such as bicycles in natural areas, kanoi in oyo river, cross country through the village and nature around Pindul Cave area.

In the management of many developments in the community, especially management, especially the attention of the handling of the government about promotion, funding and infrastructure facilities, so that work programs can run smoothly.

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