



Analysis of the Potential of Sport Tourism in Nglanggeran Tourism Village Post Covid 19 Pandemic

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ABSTRACT

Purpose of the study: The objectives of this study are (1) to determine the mapping of sports tourism potential in Nglanggeran Tourism Village after the Covid-19 pandemic, (2) to determine the inhibiting and supporting factors of sports tourism potential in Nglanggeran Tourism Village after the Covid-19 pandemic.

Methodology: The research used qualitative descriptive. The data sources used are primary data and secondary data, using data collection methods, namely observation, interviews, literature studies and documentation. The informants of this study are: Nglanggeran Tourism Village Manager, Village Government, Gunungkidul Tourism Office, Gunungkidul Youth and Sports Office. The data analysis technique uses MSPDM (Marketability, Sustainability, Participatory, and Disaster Mitigation) analysis. The data validity technique uses triangulation techniques.

Main Findings: The results of the study show that; (1) Marketing of Nglanggeran Tourism Village has been good in following technological developments, (2) Sustainability of tourism in a growing status, There needs to be a collaborative movement and cooperation with stakeholders, (3) Community participation and involvement are quite active in providing tourism services for visitors, (4) Disaster mitigation is still not optimal and there is no disaster management. The potential for mapping sports tourism that can be held includes Run Heritage, Geoheritage Cross Country, Marathon Geopark, Mountain Bike Nglanggeran, Gymnastics and Yoga, Tracking, Healthy Walking, Jogging Track.

Novelty/Originality of this study: Based on the research findings, policy recommendations are prepared that can be adopted by local governments and other stakeholders to support the development of sport tourism in Nglanggeran Tourism Village effectively and sustainably.

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1. INTRODUCTION

The COVID-19 pandemic that has hit various countries in the world since 2020 has had a significant impact on various sectors of people's lives, including health, economy, education, and social life in Indonesia (Smeru.or.id, 2020). The Large-Scale Social Restrictions (PSBB) policy implemented by local governments has

implications for restrictions on community activities, including economic, educational, and social activities. The tourism industry has also experienced a major impact with the cancellation of tours from China since the beginning of the outbreak [1], [2], [3].

The tourism sector is one of the mainstays of the country's foreign exchange earnings. Bank Indonesia stated that tourism is the most effective sector to boost Indonesia's foreign exchange. Indicators such as foreign exchange earnings and the number of tourists visiting Indonesia show an increasing trend from year to year. However, the COVID-19 pandemic caused a drastic decline in domestic and foreign tourist visits, which resulted in a decline in the country's foreign exchange from the tourism sector. The decline in foreign tourists resulted in a decline in tourism foreign exchange of USD 3.54 billion or around IDR 51.2 trillion from the previous year.

Minister of Tourism and Creative Economy (Menparekraf), Sandiaga Salahuddin Uno, remains optimistic about the potential of sports-based tourism destinations as a driver of economic recovery. According to Sandiaga, sports tourism has great potential in Indonesia, from Sabang to Merauke and from Miangas to Rote Island. Sports tourism combines sports activities with tourism, providing unique experiences for tourists and has the potential to boost the local economy [4], [5], [6].

Sport tourism in Indonesia can develop rapidly due to the diverse characteristics of tourist areas, ranging from mountains, lakes, rivers, to oceans. The natural beauty, human resources, and cultural and religious diversity in Indonesia are good potential in the tourism sector. This potential allows for significant development of sport tourism, with a projected growth of up to IDR 18,790 trillion in 2024. Real evidence of the development of sport tourism is events such as the Tour de Singkarak, Borobudur Half Marathon, Jogja Marathon, and the development of sport tourism in Mandalika, West Nusa Tenggara.

Nglanggeran Tourism Village, located in Patuk District, Gunungkidul Regency, Special Region of Yogyakarta, is a successful example of sports tourism development. This village received the UNWTO Best Tourism Village award in 2021 and several other awards at the ASEAN level. Nglanggeran offers various tourist attractions and sports tourism activities, such as Nglanggeran Mountain Bike (MTB), which is an annual event that attracts local and foreign cyclists (visitingjogja.com, 2019). However, MTB activities were temporarily suspended in 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic, and this tourist village was reopened on June 24, 2020 with several adjustments. [7], [8].

Based on previous research conducted by Khairul [9] there is a gap analysis of previous research and this research, it can be seen from previous research that raised Kananta Village as the main focus of sport tourism development. Wadu Pa'a research emphasizes local culture-based development, such as historical architecture and cultural traditions, as the main attraction. Meanwhile, this research does not highlight aspects of environmental sustainability and disaster mitigation, which are actually a strong focus in Nglanggeran research. On the other hand, Nglanggeran research has integrated sustainability, community participation, and disaster mitigation in its development, but does not utilize cultural history as an added value of sport tourism.

The complementary approach of these two studies can create a more holistic and sustainability-oriented sport tourism development model. By combining the local cultural strengths of Wadu Pa'a and the sustainability and disaster mitigation approaches applied in Nglanggeran, the development of sport tourism can create a tourist destination that is not only economically attractive but also environmentally friendly, empowers communities, and preserves cultural heritage. Optimizing the use of technology and digital innovation also needs to be done to support the attractiveness and management of tourist destinations in the future.

Based on the gap analysis above, this study offers a novelty in the development of holistic sport tourism that can be achieved through the integration of local culture with the principles of environmental sustainability, utilizing historical narratives and unique traditions as the main attractions while implementing ecotourism practices that support nature conservation. A community-based disaster mitigation model that prioritizes local wisdom, disaster-resistant architectural design, and community preparedness training are important elements in risk management. Tourism optimization is supported by digital technology such as augmented reality (AR) for interactive experiences and data-based management systems. Collaboration between stakeholders—involving government, communities, and the private sector—is needed for inclusive management, with holistic performance indicators that measure economic, social, cultural, and environmental aspects to ensure the sustainability of the destination as a whole.

The development of sport tourism in Nglanggeran Tourism Village needs to consider disaster mitigation, both natural and non-natural (such as pandemics). The potential for landslides and the threat of the COVID-19 pandemic are challenges for managers in organizing events such as Nglanggeran Mountain Bike. With community involvement and government support, this village strives to continue to develop sport tourism and increase tourist attractions, so that it can contribute positively to the local economy after the COVID-19 pandemic. Based on this, it is important for this research to be conducted to ensure that the management of Nglanggeran tourism is in accordance with sustainability standards, both in terms of social, economic, and environmental aspects, which are the demands of global tourists today.

Thus, this research has important implications in the development of holistic sports tourism. By integrating local culture from Wadu Pa'a research and sustainability principles and disaster mitigation from

Nglanggeran research, this research can create a more comprehensive and sustainable sports tourism development model. This approach will not only enrich the sports tourism experience, but also support environmental conservation, community empowerment, and appreciation for local cultural heritage. In addition, the optimization of digital technology such as augmented reality (AR) and data-based management systems will help strengthen the appeal and management of tourist destinations, improve operational efficiency, and provide a more interactive and interesting tourism experience for visitors.

This research has high urgency considering the challenges faced by tourist villages such as Nglanggeran, especially related to disaster mitigation and tourism sustainability. With the potential threat of landslides and the COVID-19 pandemic, this research is important to develop community-based mitigation strategies that prioritize local wisdom and disaster-resistant architectural design. The development of sports tourism in Nglanggeran that involves the community and government sector can make a significant contribution to local economic recovery after the COVID-19 pandemic. In addition, this research is relevant to the demands of global tourists who are increasingly prioritizing sustainability aspects in choosing tourist destinations. This research is important to ensure that Nglanggeran tourism management is in accordance with sustainability standards that include social, economic, and environmental dimensions, which will ensure the sustainability and competitiveness of tourist destinations in the future.

2. RESEARCH METHOD

This study uses a qualitative research method with a descriptive design. Qualitative research methods are research methods used to research the conditions of natural objects. Researchers present the results of the study descriptively, the key to this study is the information obtained through the data collected. The analysis used by the researcher is the MSPDM analysis (Marketability, Sustainability, Participatory, and Disaster Mitigation). The previous analysis commonly used was SWOT (Strength, Weakness, Opportunities, and Threat) but the SWOT analysis in analyzing the study of planning is still not effective, so MSPDM is used as an analysis in compiling development programs, processes and target evaluations within a specified time period. [10], [11], [12].

Informants or sources are people who can provide research information data to researchers who then become research subjects. Qualitative research starts from a specific case so it cannot be generalized to other areas that have different social so it does not require a population (Sugiyono, 2010). The informants of this study used purposive sampling with a certain type of consideration (judgment sampling). The informants selected in this study were (1) Nglanggeran Tourism Village Manager, (2) Gunung Kidul Tourism Office, (3) Gunungkidul Sports Office, (4) Nglanggeran Government.

The data collection technique in this study is observation. Observation is not only for observation but also as a systematic recording of factors that appear in the symptoms that occur in the subject and object of research. Observation produces report materials that are systematically arranged according to applicable regulations. In this study, the author conducted observations of the residents of Nglanggeran Village who live around tourist attractions that have information [13], [14], [15]. In this study, the author used semi-structured interviews which according to Sugiyono (2011) are interview guidelines in the form of questions but can develop to be more free depending on the situation and the information provider. Interviews in this study were conducted face-to-face by asking informants to obtain the information needed, namely about mapping the potential of sport tourism and inhibiting and supporting factors for the development of sport tourism in Nglanggeran Village. Another technique used in data collection is through literature studies or document reviews, this is done to determine the relevance to the data. As well as to apply research methods and deepen research theory. [16], [17], [18] states that documentation comes from the word document which means written objects, in carrying out documentation the author investigates written objects such as photographic archives, village archive books, documents, regulations in the village. The research instrument in qualitative methods is the researcher himself. [19], [20], [21]. The position of the researcher as an instrument is quite complicated because the researcher is the compiler, maker, planner, implementer, data collector, data interpreter, and data reporter at the same time. The research instruments in this study are in the form of interview guidelines and observation guidelines.

The examination of the validity of the data, in this study using triangulation techniques, where the triangulation approach will increase the strength of the data when compared to just one approach. According to [22], [23], Triangulation is a data validity checking technique that uses other than the data for checking purposes or as a comparison to the data. Triangulation is a data collection technique that combines various data collection techniques and existing data sources. Furthermore, Sugiyono stated that by using the triangulation technique, researchers have actually collected data while testing the credibility of the data. The triangulation technique used uses method triangulation. By comparing information or in different ways. Researchers use survey, observation, and interview methods. The truth of the information is obtained with a complete picture of the information. Researchers use free interview methods and structured interviews through various perspectives or views, it is expected to obtain results that are close to the truth. The author will check the validity of the data by checking with other sources who understand the topic of the problem in this study, in addition, researchers can do this by asking

the same thing to other sources without the knowledge of the previous sources. The information produced is possible to be actual data, because it has been presented by more than one source. The method of checking the validity of information that uses something else. The information is for checking purposes or as a comparison to the information. Triangulation method technique using transcripts. Transcripts are transferring field data in the form of recordings into writing, completely without changing (reducing or adding) the information contained in the recording device. [24], [25]. Using verbatim transcripts Verbatim transcripts are transcripts that are made based on what the informant said exactly the same, should not conclude or provide interpretations on the interview results, so the form of the transcript is as it is. This transcript is generally a direct quote from the results of the interview with the informant.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1. Description of Research Results

3.1.1 Research Location Description

Nglanggeran Tourism Village is located in Nglanggeran Village, Patuk District, Gunungkidul Regency, Special Region of Yogyakarta. Located in the Baturagung area in the northern part of Gunungkidul with an altitude of between 200 - 700 meters above sea level with an average air temperature of 23-27 C, a distance of 20 km from Wonosari and 25 km from the city of Yogyakarta. Nglanggeran Village consists of 5 hamlets, namely (1.) Nglanggeran Kulon Hamlet; (2) Nglanggeran Wetan Hamlet; (3) Doga Hamlet; (4) Karang Sari Hamlet; (5) Gunungbutak Hamlet. Accessibility to Nglanggeran Tourism Village is 2 routes, a distance of 25 km from Yogyakarta and 20 km from Wonosari, both routes can be said to be good with road conditions that have been paved. Lack of lighting and also no public transportation serving the route to Nglanggeran Tourism Village.

The location point to the tourist spot is already in the Google Maps Application. Tourist destinations in Nglanggeran Village include the Village, Ancient Volcano and Nglanggeran Fruit Garden. The rural area of 762.7909 Ha as a Tourism Village and the Ancient Volcano area with an area of 48 Ha as ecotourism. Rows of mountains and villages that provide interest in the beauty of nature. The main view is presented. With the beauty of the cluster of giant rock hills that line up. There are 4 post points to reach the peak of the Ancient Volcano via the tracking route. At each post there is a gazebo for a resting place. A fairly challenging route for beginner climbers. The peak is the dream of tourists for camping, watching the sunset, sunrise.

In addition, there is the Nglanggeran Fruit Garden Reservoir with 0.34 Ha for the irrigation of a 20-hectare fruit garden with durian and longan plants. As a supporting facility for tourism in the Nglanggeran Tourism Village located in Sultan Ground (SG). The reservoir is used as a source of rainwater as well as a water supply for the Nglanggeran area. Built at an altitude of about 500 meters above sea level with views of the rural area and the green atmosphere of lush trees towering under the clouds.

The facilities available in the Ancient Volcano area include: (1) Pokdarwis Secretariat; (2) Ticket counter; (3) Homestay; (4) Information board; (5) Health post; (6) Meeting hall; (7) Toilet; (8) Garbage collection point; (9) Place of worship; (10) Motorbike and car parking area; (11) Open stage; (12) Outbound location; (13) Directions and climbing routes; (14) Lookout post; (15) Camping ground; (16) Tour guide; (17) Insurance; (18) Rock climbing area; (19) Souvenir and gift center (Nglanggeran Mart).

Nglanggeran Tourism Village is managed by the Tourism Awareness Group (Pokdarwis) with the Bukit Putra Mandiri youth organization and in partnership with BUMDes Tunas Mandiri Nglanggeran. In addition, the role of the Village Government with the Tourism Office has fully supported the development of tourism in Yogyakarta. The Nglanggeran Tourism Village Manager sells several tours including: (1) Homestay Tour Packages, (2) Tracking Packages, (3) Sunset and sunrise packages, (4) Comparative study packages, (5) Education packages, (6) Outbound packages, (7) Adventure packages, (8) Puncak Kampung Pitu Packages, (9) Live in packages consisting of 2 days 1 night packages and 3 results 2 nights packages, (10) Camping packages consisting of 2 days 1 night packages and 3 days 2 nights packages, (11) Makrab packages with a minimum of 30 people consisting of 2 days 1 night packages.

In addition to the above packages, it is also used for research, nature exploration, cultural tourism, rituals, activities for sports purposes including rock climbing, climbing, tracking, flying fox and the annual Nglanggeran mountain bike event. Tourism development efforts carried out by managers in Nglanggeran Village include (1) Development of tourist attractions in Nglanggeran Tourism Village; (2) Development of tourism facilities and infrastructure in Nglanggeran Village; (3) Development of tourism accessibility in Nglanggeran Tourism Village (4) Community empowerment; (5) Establishing cooperation in development and empowerment, for example marketing (Hary, 2016).

The development of Nglanggeran tourism consists of the synergy of 13 community groups including: (1) Pokdarwis, (2) Culinary Provider Group (PKK), (3) Farmer Group, (4) Homestay Group ("Purba Wisma"), (5) Retired TKI Group (Purba Wisma), (6) Livestock Group "Purbaya", (7) Cocoa Management Group "Griya Cokelat Nglanggeran", (8) Arts Group, (9) Craftsmen Group, (10) Tour Guide Group, (11) Traders Group, (12) Batik Group, (13) Spa Group. Tourism management is carried out based on the community or community based tourism

(CBT), where the community is actively involved in the planning process, program preparation, budgeting, implementation, monitoring and evaluation. Community synergy provides an increase in the number of visits which has a positive impact on income and improving community welfare.

3.1.2 Description of Research Results

Other potentials for developing sports tourism in Gunungkidul will be further clarified using the MSPDM analysis as follows:

Marketability or marketing in MSP DM analysis is an indicator that determines the marketing variables used in developing tourism objects. [26], [27], [28]. The marketing concept basically aims to determine whether something that is considered a tourism product is capable of being sold. Marketing of sports tourism in Nglanggeran Village itself has used several media and methods such as the statement of Mr. Antaonius from the Sports Service who stated that, "Our marketing together through the website has carried out marketing regarding sports-based tourism activities. Like before the pandemic, we together developed sports in the Tour de Gunung Sewu event by utilizing existing resources. Nglanggeran Form of effort for development with sports activities, in the form of 38 tours of the Nglanggeran Ancient Volcano and the development of village empowerment there". This marketing technique is also supported by the Tourism Service which uses a different method, namely collaboration, Mrs. Emy stated, "For publication, we collaborate with associations for each sport. For those looking for participants from the association. The service provides input and suggestions". Marketing is also supported by the efforts of the Nglanggeran Gunungkidul Tourism Awareness Manager (POKDARWIS) and the sub-district which also carries out marketing offline and online. The marketing systems that are implemented have also started to become more diverse, as conveyed by Mr. Widada (Head of Nglanggeran) who stated, "The marketing system uses (a) online media with media sosial (ig, facebook, website). (b) Offline Media, printing brochures but more effective directly from word of mouth of visitors every time they visit Nglanggeran. In addition, through uploads and sharing initiatives from visitors through WhatsApp, Ig and Facebook status. In addition, marketing through promotions and cooperation with travel agents, participating in exhibitions, competitions both nationally and internationally such as the Karang Taruna Prestasi competition, the Pemuda Pioneer competition, the Kapaltaru competition, and competitions held by CSR, usually Bank Mandiri, Pertamina, and always trying to update by following competitions related to tourism in Nglanggeran. Not hoping to win or not, our main goal is that our tourist village is promoted. Superior marketing is through social media and participating in competitions ". From the results of the interviews that researchers found in the field, it can be concluded that the marketing of Nglanggeran Tourism Village itself is quite good and has been done online and offline. From several of these things, it can be supported consistently and continuously to support the skills of all managers in following technological developments both online and offline so that they can be conveyed and the public knows about the packages and tours available in Nglanggeran, especially sport tourism.

Sustainability or sustainability is an important indicator in developing tourism. With the development of tourism activities that clearly affect the environment, then matters related to sustainability become an inevitable issue. [29], [30]. The development of sport tourism in Nglanggeran Tourism Village has received positive responses from several groups. As stated by the Tourism Office represented by Mrs. Emy, "The tourism office always supports every activity even though it is not related to costs, yes, supporting publications, distributing/communicating to the destinations to be visited, providing recommendations to the police". Another positive response from the community was also expressed by Mr. Widada as the Head of Nglanggeran who stated that, "The response is very supportive because in terms of family income, this tour package contributes up to 50% income. distributing/communicating to the destinations to be visited. tourism. If from tourism, the income is not only one sector, usually from services, agriculture, livestock". This is in line with the Youth and Sports Office represented by Mr. Hary who also gave a positive response, "We strongly support activities related to sport tourism, especially those pioneered by the community so that indirectly helps us in massifying sports and tourism". The aspect of sustainability can also be seen from how tourists are interested in tourist attractions. In Nglanggeran Tourism Village itself, there are already several objects that attract tourists, as conveyed by Mr. Widada as the Head of Nglanggeran Village, "The destination that is most in demand by visitors is Embung Nglanggeran because in terms of age it can be reached by all ages both in terms of access and terrain. For the Nglanggeran Ancient Volcano, it is more on the tracking route, usually adventurers who have a background. In addition, what we are targeting is the market share of the tour package which not only sees the object but there is a tour package for visitors to participate in activities. For example, tourists come to buy a package to learn how to make processed Etawa goat milk, make cocoa dodol, learn to plant rice, learn art. Not only selling the object. The main magnet of tourism is the object. Tourism development tends to be in the tourist village rather than the seller of the object (Ancient Volcano and Embung). However, what we do is more focused on community activities and empowerment". From some of the interview data above, it can be concluded that Nglanggeran Tourism Village has the potential to develop sport tourism, only it is still not optimal in its management, especially the quality of its human resources which needs to be considered. In addition, synergy between tourism managers, village governments, agencies, communities, educational institutions will support the creation of a planned and directed

management system. This requires awareness and concern for the potential for developing sport tourism. The importance of networking can also minimize obstacles or barriers. Support in addition to the capacity of skills possessed by human resources in order to have good quality in management is funding. This requires an initiative from all parties to collaborate with partners from both the private and state sectors in order to work together in organizing a sport tourism event.

Participatory or participants in this research focus on how community participation in developing tourism or what we often know as Community Based Tourism [31], [32]. In Nglanggeran Tourism Village itself, they have tried to optimize their resources. As stated by Mr. Widada as the Head of Nglanggeran Village, "The superior natural resources in Nglanggeran from historical stories are interested in certain sectors. We have gardens for agriculture and animal husbandry". Community participation can also be seen from the large number of community members who participate in every activity and gathering. Mr. Widada as the Head of Nglanggeran Village said that, "The community is very enthusiastic in participating in every activity in the Village related to training and gatherings. However, it cannot be denied that there are some pros and cons in the community that we must unite the goals". Another indicator in analyzing tourism potential is the existence of the attraction or uniqueness of the tourism and how to optimize the uniqueness of the tourist attraction. In Nglanggeran Tourism Village, the optimization of existing natural resources is good, but this needs to be accompanied by maintenance of regulations in order to maintain the existing potential. The environment of tourist attractions affects the interest of visitors to come back.

Disaster Mitigation, As we know, Indonesia is a country prone to 1001 disasters, therefore, the aspect of disaster mitigation is very important in calculating tourism potential. [33]. According to Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 24 of 2007, it states that mitigation is a series of efforts to reduce the risk of disaster, both through physical development and awareness and increasing the ability to face the threat of disaster. In the analysis of the tourism potential of Nglanggeran Village, especially in the aspect of disaster mitigation, it is already available. This was conveyed by the Head of the Village Government, Mr. Widada, "It already exists, in the Village there is the Kaltana Forum, it has been trained and is also official and in the Decree but is constrained by costs only through limited self-reliance because we prioritize the attitude of volunteers. For tourism activities, we also have SAR tourism from community elements/managers". From the government side, the Youth and Sports Service is also involved in anticipating natural disasters. Mr. Hary stated that, "We only coordinate and communicate with BPBD or TIMSAR to conduct training or socialization regarding disaster management. We always accompany and facilitate if the activity is going to be held". We can conclude that the readiness of Nglanggeran Tourism Village in the aspect of disaster mitigation is only available evacuation routes that are not adequate because there are no special routes during evacuation. Handling is not yet structured systematically. Rescue procedures that are still carried out manually by managers require increased expertise and also cooperation with the SAR Team or BPBD to provide provisions for readiness in anticipating disasters.

3.2. Discussion

Marketability, The basic concept of marketing is to determine something that is considered a tourism product in an area that is capable of being sold. Related to the problem of products and their marketing is the main concern. According to Philip Kotler and Armstrong (Kotler & Armstrong, 2008) marketing is a social process and regulates individuals and groups to obtain what they need and want through the creation and reciprocal exchange of products and values with others. The implementation of sport tourism in Nglanggeran Tourism Village is expected to have a major impact on the economy in Nglanggeran Tourism Village..

Sustainability, The first parameter for assessing tourism sustainability is the threshold for physical development. There are regulations governing Nglanggeran Tourism Village starting from regulations set by the village head, government regulations on land use, regulations on the tourist system, profit sharing for residents and physical development assisted by the government such as the construction of facilities and infrastructure such as joglo. The second parameter is the threshold for the number of visitors. The number of visitors to various tourist attractions against the environmental carrying capacity according to UNWTO standards. In Nglanggeran Tourism Village, it is sufficient to support UNWTO standards, namely the existence of a footpath to the tourist area. The number of visitors before corona also increased every year, both domestically and abroad. The third parameter is the threshold for natural resources. The ability to supply and the resilience of natural resources for the needs of tourists in various tourist attractions. The use of natural resources in tourist areas has been regulated by the Gunungkidul Regional Government in Gunungkidul Regent Regulation Number 3 of 2014 concerning the implementation of guidelines for the Gunungkidul Regency regional regulation number 5 of 2013 concerning the implementation of tourism. Not only that, the POKDARWIS and Village regulations also have their own regulations. The fourth parameter is the community's response to tourism.. The reaction and action of the local community towards tourism activities in their area. The community in Nglanggeran Tourism Village itself is good, namely the community has formed an organization to regulate roles in tourism activities through POKDARWIS. There are several roles such as providing homestays, active activities, tour packages, etc. This is one of the parameters of the organization's success in empowering the community in Nglanggeran. The fifth parameter is the

response of tourists. Seeing the number of tourists who visit Nglanggeran Tourism Village every year. Nglanggeran Tourism Village can develop again into a better tourism. Moreover, government support has begun to be included in the PEMDA development agenda and budget allocation.

Participatory, The first parameter, local resources. Local resources have value if given maximum treatment or action. Nglanggeran Tourism Village has local resources in the form of Natural Tourism (Ancient Volcano Nglanggeran and Seasonal Waterfall Kedung Kandang), Artificial Tourism (Embung Nglanggeran) and Cultural Tourism (Kampung Pitu at Puncak Nglanggeran, Headless Statue and Sewer Water Source). This shows that the human resources of Nglanggeran Village have mapped and also know the tourism potential that can attract visitors. Nglanggeran Tourism Village has maximized natural resources and made it a regional theme to provide benefits for the welfare of the local area. The second parameter, local accountability. Tourism potential that has been neatly arranged and formed does not necessarily have value without a sense of responsibility from human resources for a mandate that they carry. The involvement of all age groups without understanding, skills and mastery of technological developments will be hampered in the development and management of tourism. Nglanggeran Tourism Village has managers and community groups who also participate in the development and utilization of tourism potential to form tourism packages that have high selling value for the community. The third parameter is local variety. The management of Nglanggeran Tourism Village has become a village that has unique attractions that have been developed by the community through collective awareness and packaged as maximally as possible to attract visitors. The attractions of tourist destinations that are varied and different from others provide opportunities for visitors to gain tourism experiences. The many variations of tour packages are one of the choices for visitors, including live-in packages, adventure packages, makrab packages, outbound packages, farming packages, livestock packages. The fourth parameter is local economic benefits. Nglanggeran Tourism Village is one of the destinations that has high appeal for the community, especially Gunungkidul. The Management of Nglanggeran Tourism Village has become a village that packages tourism in the form of packages with offers according to market demand so that it has a selling point. With the management based on community-based tourism, the tourism village has felt an increase in economic income and community welfare due to the opening of employment opportunities and business ventures. Disaster Mitigation, The first parameter, natural disasters (for example, earthquakes and landslides). Nglanggeran Tourism Village to anticipate disasters already has a security standardization as a result of socialization from BPBD. However, evacuation routes or rescue routes have not been formed on the climbing route to the peak of the Nglanggeran Ancient Volcano. There are 3 factors of the disaster index, namely threats and vulnerabilities (quite difficult to change in a 5-year development period) and capacity (factors that are worth changing and increasing along with the development process). Based on the parameters used by BPBD in the Regulation of the Head of the National Disaster Management Agency Number 02 of 2012, among the potential disasters in Gunungkidul are drought (high potential), earthquakes (all areas have medium-high potential), forest fires (medium potential), and landslides (high potential). The priority steps of BPBD in dealing with this are as follows: (1) Strengthening the capacity and preparedness of communities living in disaster-prone areas, (2) Strengthening early warning systems both community-based and technology-based in disaster-prone areas, (3) Strengthening disaster information and communication systems through the development of IT utilization, (4) Compiling disaster studies to address risks, (5) Empowering forums/networks/partnerships for disaster risk reduction, (6) Post-disaster recovery through better and safer rehabilitation and reconstruction.

The second parameter, non-natural disasters occur due to human negligence. (eg, transportation accidents, technological failures, food poisoning, etc.). Disaster management and handling efforts, 1) Design of places/destinations to anticipate all possible disasters, 2) Increase destination safety standards, 3) Limit the capacity of chemical or hazardous substance storage, 4) Socialize rescue plans to employees or managers, 5) Improve the function of early detection and warning systems, 6) Create rescue operations in the event of a technological accident and evacuation plans for residents to safe places and post-pandemic actions (Sutanto, 2012). Handling of human error or technology damage in Nglanggeran Tourism Village still uses manual handling. Disaster management in Nglanggeran Tourism Village is still limited to socialization of rescue plans from BPBD managers and there has been no written cooperation to anticipate non-natural disasters. The description of disaster mitigation above provides an overview of disaster management, both natural and non-natural, to anticipate disasters in Nglanggeran Tourism Village. In addition, there has been socialization and disaster management rescue training but it has not been optimal and there has been no disaster management. Provision of evacuation route rescue management has not been formed, but for early warnings from managers, they already have standard disaster management safety rules. To anticipate non-natural disasters, managers and residents provide punishment for visitors who have the intention to damage nature and we always check during mutual cooperation regarding facilities and routes so that evaluations can be carried out to minimize disasters.

Tourism potential is everything that is owned by the attraction and is useful for developing the tourism industry in the area so that it becomes a tourist attraction that involves community participation and contributes to the local community. Potential can be explored and planned well to have a big impact on an area, especially for the economy and welfare of the community. Run Heritage Gunung Api Purba Nglanggeran potential in the form of road access around Nglanggeran allows for the holding of local level sport tourism running championships with

short, medium and long distances. With the Village View and also the potential of the beautiful cliff area, it gives a different impression to participants who will take part in running activities. This activity also helps increase children's interest and motivation to participate in sports. Helps socialize sports in the community. GeoHeritage Cross Country has the potential in the form of the natural beauty of Gunung Api Purba Nglanggeran with views of cliffs, rice fields, villages, plantations, rivers, farms, climbs to the peak of Gunung Api Purba Nglanggeran so that it provides its own attraction for participants who will follow. Participants can run a distance of 10 kilometers with a route that can be determined by the manager from the Nglanggeran Ancient Volcano to the Nglanggeran Fruit Garden. The Nglanggeran Ancient Volcano Geopark Marathon has the potential to be one of the natural heritage riches of the Nglanggeran Ancient Volcano, part of the Global Geopark Network (GGN) area. The potential for DIY geosite tourism to develop and introduce tourism to tourist visitors. Nglanggeran Mountain Bike has the potential to be a downhill championship with the cooperation of the Nglanggeran Volcano downhill bicycle community, this sport tourism activity can be carried out. Gymnastics and Yoga have the potential to be an adequate field for aerobic gymnastics activities with the community carried out continuously. Gymnastics is one of the most popular and has a running community because it can be done at an affordable cost and can also be adjusted to the time. Nglanggeran Tourism Village can cooperate with gymnastics communities and gymnastics organizations in order to carry out this activity. The cool atmosphere with diverse views provides its own attraction for tourists to participate in sports, both gymnastics and yoga in the Nglanggeran Volcano Tourism Village. Tracking has the potential The uphill path to the peak of Nglanggeran Volcano provides a unique sensation for visitors to participate in sports and tourism that has an impact on physical fitness. The existing path can be used by visitors to make an attractive sports tour package for visitors. Healthy walking has the potential The lack of community sports participation can be given healthy walking activities that offer the best path and can be combined with tour packages from Nglanggeran Tourism Village. This activity can be followed by the community and visitors are included in one of the annual routine agendas of Nglanggeran Tourism Village so that it can provide a different impression for visitors. This activity can increase community sports participation. Jogging track has the potential The cool and beautiful atmosphere gives a unique impression to visitors. With the manager providing jogging track facilities, it helps increase community sports participation.

The study identified several major limitations in the development of Nglanggeran Tourism Village, namely suboptimal infrastructure and accessibility with minimal lighting and public transportation, as well as unstructured disaster mitigation management, including the lack of special evacuation routes and formal cooperation with related agencies. The use of technology is still limited, not integrating innovations such as augmented reality (AR)-based applications, while the capacity of human resources in tourism management requires increased skills and understanding of technology. Funding for tourism development relies on community self-reliance with limited government support, hampering the development of comprehensive facilities and programs. In addition, the potential of local culture has not been fully utilized as an attraction for sport tourism, making cultural narratives only a complementary element compared to the main focus on nature.

Further research needs to explore various aspects that support the development of infrastructure and accessibility in Nglanggeran Tourism Village. This includes studies on the provision of environmentally friendly and affordable public transportation options, as well as transportation integration between the tourist area and the city center to facilitate tourist mobility. In addition, improving road quality, adding safer access routes, and adequate street lighting along tourist routes should be considered to improve comfort and safety, especially in landslide-prone areas. Studies on disaster-resistant infrastructure design and early warning systems are also important to protect tourists and local communities. This research also needs to explore efficient and sustainable financing models, either through government funds, the private sector, or community initiatives. The provision of environmentally friendly tourism support facilities, such as parking lots, public toilet facilities, and comfortable rest rooms, must also be considered to improve the tourism experience. In addition, the use of digital technology, such as GPS applications and augmented reality (AR), can assist tourists in navigation and provide relevant destination information, improve accessibility, and enrich the overall tourism experience.

4. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the research, the potential for mapping sports tourism that can be held in Nglanggeran Tourism Village includes Run Heritage, Geoheritage Cross Country, Marathon Geopark, Mountain Bike Nglanggeran, Gymnastics and Yoga, Tracking, Healthy Walking, Jogging Track. This sports tourism can be implemented through cooperation, collaboration and synergy from various parties, both from the government, educational institutions, private sector, etc. Several supporting and inhibiting factors are supporting factors in the form of natural resources and human resources that have been utilized optimally and inhibiting factors that need to be improved, namely infrastructure, facilities, access, and infrastructure to support tourism. In addition, to support tourism activities, an internet signal is needed to support comfort in communicating while traveling. Improving the quality of service can have a positive impact, including increasing regional income, increasing

community empowerment activities, increasing economic activities, creative industries, opening up employment opportunities and also business opportunities to help realize community independence and welfare.

This research is important for the development of holistic sports tourism by integrating local culture from Wadu Pa'a research and sustainability principles and disaster mitigation from Nglanggeran research. This approach enriches the sports tourism experience, supports environmental conservation, community empowerment, and appreciation of cultural heritage. In addition, the use of digital technologies such as augmented reality (AR) and data-based management systems can increase attractiveness, operational efficiency, and a more interactive tourism experience.

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