



Optimization Of Water Sports Tourism Potential In The Jakabaring Opi Lake Area

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Abstract

This study aims to analyze the potential of OPI Lake as a forum for traditional water sports that carries local wisdom to support the development of sport tourism. Qualitative research with a case study approach collects data through observation, documentation, interviews, and focus group discussions. The validity of the data was done by triangulation technique and analyzed descriptively. The results reveal that: 1) the physical condition of OPI Lake is very supportive as a field for developing water sports tourism; 2) the development of the OPI Lake area will have a positive impact from social, cultural aspects and can revive the economic growth of the community around the lake; 3) there are several types of water sports in the OPI Lake Area, namely rowing boats , sky water , triathlon and recreational tourism in the form of banana boats pulled by speed boats and paddle boats (duck boats) but a mini Bidar boat (Pancalang Bidar Recreation) is needed as an effort to preserve local traditions; 4) the development of water sports tourism in OPI Lake will have an impact on the environment but can be minimized by anticipating impacts such as: building good drainage, preserving the lake's biodiversity, making regulations so that the lake and the surrounding environment are not polluted. Through these findings, it is hoped that sport tourism that carries traditional water sports can develop. Further research is expected to conduct more in-depth research related to sport tourism with local wisdom from different indicators and perspectives from this research.

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Keyword: Sport Tourism, Tourism Potential, Water Sports, Bidar Mini Boat, OPI Jakabaring Lake

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1 Introduction

The Indonesian government is currently trying to improve the image of Indonesian tourism by developing community-based tourism. One form of community-based tourism development is sport tourism. Furthermore, sport tourism is defined as individual or group activities that participate actively or passively in sports competitions or recreation. Sport tourism is one of the sports tourism that provides an extraordinary experience for tourism connoisseurs, in where there are interactions and activities that involve the community and the environment (Vitezić, et.al, 2019 ; Ritchie, BW, &Adair, 2004).

Tourism is a form of special interest tourism that has garnered special attention, with trips to sports activities, observing sports, and trips to visit sports attractions (Wardana&Sanawiri, 2018; Nugraha et al., 2020) . The superior tourism sector usually follows the potential of areas that are wide open to be developed and improved (Mudrikah et al., 2014 ; Saleh et al., 2020 ; lordache et al., 2010) , as was done in South Sumatra with its river potential and can developed into tourism water, namely the Batang Hari Sembilan River which has nine mouths of large tributaries that empties into the Musi River. Not only that, Palembang, which is part of South Sumatra, is also rich in artificial lakes which are also used as retention ponds in the hope of tackling flooding. In addition, the lake in the Jakabaring Palembang area is also used as a reference for tourist attractions in releasing boredom from routine work (Reviani et al., 2018; Mukharomah, 2018; Indriyani et al., 2020).

Based on interviews in the pre-research, the Head of the Palembang City Tourism

Destinations Division said that Palembang with its city icon the Musi River is equipped with several artificial lakes that have potential in the development of water sports tourism. Likewise, according to the Head of the Tourism Attractiveness Section of the City of Palembang, that water sports tourism is a special attraction such as water skiing which is often found in the J SC (Jakabaring Sport Center) lake area, then there is also the traditional bidar sport which is part of traditional water sports. South Sumatra which can be found on the Musi River, although it is only carried out during certain periods such as the celebration of the independence day of the Republic of Indonesia.

OPI Jakabaring's water sports tourism object is one of the lakes that has the potential to be developed because it was once a training center for rowing and water skiing in Palembang. The strategic location of the OPI Lake area is also a support for developing a tourist area considering the background of the construction of the OPI retention lake as a government development infrastructure in the implementation of PON XVI in 2004, however, the OPI retention lake has not been fully developed as a tourism sector to be used as a regional government development agenda . Likewise, the condition of OPI Lake is now also neglected because it is not managed properly, especially due to the effects of the Covid-19 Pandemic so that it is increasingly quiet to visit and visit. around the lake is also overgrown with weeds and shrubs. Clear lake water too starting to get dirty, because many local residents use this lake as a place to wash vehicles such as cars and motorbikes and the amount of garbage makes the condition of OPI Lake quite apprehensive, so the lack of attractiveness of

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the lake makes Lake OPI tourist destinations less attractive to the public.



Figure 1. OPI Jakabaring Lake Condition

(Source: Researcher Documentation, 2022)

OPI Lake still has the potential to be optimized because apart from having easy access, OPI Lake also has an important history for the development of water sports tourism in Palembang City. Other potential Lake OPI Jakabaring can be used as a tourist destination and water sports because it has an area of 22,217 m² with a depth of 3-5 meters based on data retention pool number 600/1258/DPUPR/2020 Palembang City . Furthermore, the OPI Lake area can be an alternative in preservation of traditional water sports culture that can be developed into OPI Lake water sports tourism Jakabaring . Therefore, this analysis of the potential for sports tourism needs to be studied thoroughly and identify the weaknesses and strengths of the potential locations for sports tourism . Therefore, researchers feel the need to research on optimizing the potential for water sports tourism in the Jakabaring OPI Lake area.

Based on the background that has been described, to strengthen the scientific framework of this research, the formulation of the problem in this research is

1. What is the physical condition of OPI Lake Jakabaring as a field for development of water sports tourism?

2. What is the socio-cultural potential of the Jakabaring community which is a resource for strategies in developing water tourism?
3. What are the forms and types of water sports in Lake OPI Jakabaring that have the potential for the development of water sports?
4. How to analyze the environmental impact of the development of water sports tourism in Lake OPI Jakabaring?

2 Materials andMethods

The study was conducted with a qualitative research approach and used a case study research design (Creswell, 2017). A case study is a research design that is comprehensive, intense, detailed, and in-depth, and is more directed as an effort to examine problems or phenomena at a certain time (Verschuren, 2003).

Process

In carrying out research on optimizing the potential for water sports in the OPI Lake area which refers to a qualitative research process (Creswell, 2008; Gay & Mills, 2006) with several steps that must be done, namely:

1. Identify topic research, researcher _ identify topic or studies which interesting for study



2. Reviewing the literature, the researcher conducts a literature review to identify information that beneficial for carry out study
3. select participants, the researcher must select participants to support data collection
4. Collection data, researchers collect data with several techniques such as interviews, and others
5. Analyzing and interpreting data , researchers analyze themes and results data which collected and interpret data
6. Reporting and evaluate study: Researcher summarize and integrate data qualitative in narration as well as shape visual.

Participant

The research participants were 12 people from various levels of society (Department, Experts, Community Leaders, Business Actors, and others) who were identified according to research needs.

Data collection

Techniques used in this study were focus group discussions (FGD), in-depth interviews, observation, and documentation.

Data analysis

The data analysis technique used in this research is descriptive qualitative analysis. In the context of this research, the interactive qualitative analysis process uses the analytical model developed by Miles and Huberman (2007:20). This analysis consists of four components that run simultaneously, and interact with each other, namely data collection, data reduction, data presentation, and drawing conclusions. The data collection stage was carried out using FGD techniques, interviews, observations, and documentation. The data obtained in the field were recorded in descriptive field notes about what was seen, heard, felt, and experienced by the research

subjects. The data reduction stage includes the stages of selecting, centralizing, simplifying and transforming the rough data obtained by using field notes. Data reduction is intended to assist in classifying important aspects of the issue under study. Data reduction is part of the analysis, a form of analysis that emphasizes, shortens, focuses, discards things that are not important and organizes the data in such a way that final conclusions can be made. Data presentation is the stage to understand what is happening and what to do next, to analyze and take necessary actions, and the last is drawing conclusions.

3 Results and Discussions

Based on the retention pool data number 600/1258/DPUPR/2020 Palembang City, Lake OPI has an area of 22.217 m² with a depth of 3-5 meters. Therefore, OPI Lake with its breadth is very supportive if Jakabaring OPI Lake is developed as a field for the development of water sports tourism. In addition, Lake OPI Jakabaring is a retention lake or artificial lake that has beautiful water colors because it is quite clear and has a bluish color almost the same as the lake water conditions in Lake JSC because the soil structure in the area is not far apart because both are in Jakabaring. The Jabaring location has soil of the same water saturation level and comes from peat land so that the pH level of the water is not too different.

OPI Lake is located upstream which is the center of Palembang City which is the main terminal for tourist arrivals from outside the province who want to visit tourist attractions in Palembang City, making it easier for people to access the area, besides OPI Lake which is located in Jakabaring, close to the mall. and Jakabaring Sport City are added values to be used as tourist destinations.



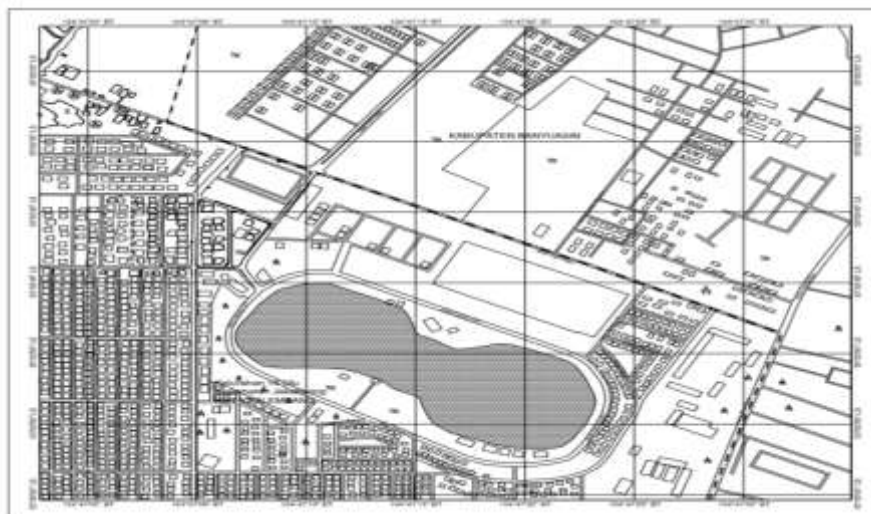


Figure 2. OPI Lake Map Blueprint

(Source: PSDA Office Documentation, 2022)

The results of an in-depth interview with the Palembang City Tourism Office to obtain information related to OPI Lake together with Mr. KA as the Head of Palembang City Tourism Destinations stated that OPI Lake entered the Banyuasin Regency area, not the Palembang City area so that Palembang City did not have a program for the development of OPI Lake. Different opinions were expressed by the Youth, Sports and Tourism Office (DISPOPAN) of Banyuasin Regency when conducting an interview with the Head of the Service, namely Mr. MB who stated that OPI Lake was indeed located in the Banyuasin Regency area but for assets and authority there had never been a transfer of assets from the Sumatra Provincial Government. South to the Banyuasin Regency Government, so that DISPOPAN Banyuasin Regency does not yet have a program for developing Jakabaring Lake OPI tourist destinations. From this difference of opinion, it was answered that Lake OPI is located in Palembang City as the documentation from the minutes of the PSDA Office meeting on January 2022 on point 3 which reads: "Revitalization activities to be carried out on OPI Lake and Rehabilitation of the Jakabaring Embung based

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on RT/ The RW of Banyuasin Regency in 2019-2039 is outside the administrative area of Banyuasin Regency" (DPDSA SUMSEL Documentation).

Lake OPI in 2006-2007 has twice been the venue for international triathlons which cost around Rp 200,000,000 (two hundred million rupiah) for the construction of the jumping jetty track, which is included in the South Sumatra DISPOPAN program. In addition, OPI lake has also been used as a place for rowing exercise. Thus the OPI lake has the potential and is suitable for all types of water sports related to water tourism sports because the area of the OPI lake is suitable for water sports whose average distance must be 500-1000 meters (SUMSEL DISPOPAN Documentation).

The potential of Jakabaring OPI Lake which needs to be developed as water sports tourism is seen based on its physical condition, which includes geographical location, security, facilities, cleanliness, road access, government support, and community support. By looking at the physical condition of the Jakabaring OPI Lake for the development of water sports tourism destinations such as having an adequate area, an area located in the city

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center, close to the toll gate, located in the Jakabaring development area, close to malls, and government facilities as well as being a tourist area which is the main attraction of the sport. The opportunity for the Jakabaring OPI lake destination is quite large in bringing in tourists, on the other hand it has quite a variety of culinary and cultural products. Palembang city does not have nature that can be developed into a tourist destination other than rivers. The facilities owned by the city of Palembang in each tourist attraction are quite adequate, although there are still tourist objects that do not yet have the facilities and infrastructure to support tourism activities for tourists who enjoy tourist attractions such as the OPI Jakabaring lake area. Judging from the tourist objects that still have facilities and infrastructure, it is hoped that the Palembang City government will pay attention to and prioritize facilities and infrastructure for tourist objects that have the potential to be developed as sports tourism, such as at Lake OPI Jakabaring which does not yet have the facilities and infrastructure to support sports tourism activities. has the potential to be developed as a water sports tourist destination such as jet ski activities , *water skiing*, and mini bidar recreation.

POTENTIAL SOCIAL CULTURE OF THE JAKABARING COMMUNITY AS A SOURCE OF STRATEGY IN WATER TOURISM DEVELOPMENT EFFORTS

The people of Jakabaring as part of the people of Palembang City are people who live on the outskirts of the Musi River. Based on the results of interviews with cultural experts from the City of Palembang, Mr. MI, that community settlements on the outskirts of the Musi river in historical records have existed since the pre-Sriwijaya era, this is evidenced by the Kedukan Bukit inscription which says about a military expedition carried out by Dapunta Hyang Sri Jayanasa in the 19th century. 7 who came to

Upang's face to establish wanua or villages later named Sriwijaya which in the course of history metamorphosed over the centuries into what is now Palembang City, the majority of the indigenous people of Palembang live on the outskirts of the Musi River both upstream and downstream until at the moment. The Musi River since the beginning of the growth of the city of Palembang has an important role in the development of settlements in the city of Palembang. The Musi River meant so much to the people at that time that to carry out their daily lives they chose to live on the banks of the river and formed settlement groups based on customs, ethnicity and socio-culture. The journey of Palembang as a city or as a settlement on the banks of the Musi River has several unique characteristics, namely: first, settlements were established along the river or along the tributaries of the Musi River by developing stilt house technology as a place for community settlements and to connect one area or one house to another. using the river as a mode of transportation and boats as a means of transportation.

The life of the settlement community on the banks of the Musi River with the habit of carrying out all activities using boats as a means of water transportation is a characteristic of the people of Palembang City in particular, rowing activities using these boats have been used as water sports which have been carried out from ancient times until now. This was also expressed by Mr. ARI as the Head of the Museum of South Sumatra Province that the tradition of rowing boat competitions in Dutch records has been known since the 19th century and according to the Dutch the tradition of rowing a boat has been rooted in Palembang culture and has been a tradition since the previous Sultanate period with the aim of to train the skills of the boat rowers. In addition, in rowing the boat, one also looks at the speed and assesses the harmony of the work of the rowers when rowing the boat simultaneously on the boat on the Musi River



and its tributaries. The tradition of a rowing competition called the Big Screen which has been carried out for generations by the people of Palembang. This has been included in the development of tourism in the city of Palembang, which is carried out annually on 17 August on the anniversary of Indonesia's independence and on the anniversary of the city of Palembang, which is packaged in an activity called the Palembang Darrussalam Festival.

It is hoped that the Bidar boat race will not only be an annual tradition because this activity will have a positive impact on tourism development because there are many people both inside and outside the city who are enthusiastic about watching the competition. The development of water sports such as bidar boats can be used as a place for preserving traditional culture as stated by Mr. KA as the Head of Palembang City Tourism Destinations that good tourism sports are based on local wisdom that exists in our area, namely bidar boats. This activity can be preserved, because the people of Palembang have potential/talent in the bidar sport, this is evidenced by the existence of a rowing village in the Keramasan sub-district.

The development of the potential and culture of the Palembang community has a positive impact on local wisdom through bidar sports, this can become an icon of development in the tourism sector in the city of Palembang. The importance

of tourism development that is planned and managed in a sustainable manner based on the community will be able to contribute to the receipt of Regional Original Income (PAD) and create jobs. In addition, tourism development can also create income that can be used to protect and preserve culture and the environment and directly touch the local community.

In essence, the potential and characteristics of the people of Palembang are very attached to the bidar sport (BidukLayar), this has become a development that will become a tourism target. One of the suitable places for the development of the sport of Big Dipper is the OPI Jakabaring Lake. This was reinforced when the researcher conducted an interview with Mr. A who is a community around OPI lake who stated that the location of OPI lake is very attractive to teenagers or families to hang out while enjoying the beauty of the lake, if you add water sports with recreational bidar it will certainly be more interesting while maintaining sustainability. our culture, especially if the sport can be enjoyed by the general public, given that bidar is only performed on the river. The development of the Jakabaring OPI lake area will emphasize maximum community involvement in the tourism development process. This is expected to have a positive impact both in terms of social, cultural, and revive the economic growth of the community around OPI Lake.





Figure 3. Facilities for MSMEs in the Jakabaring OPI Lake Area

(Source: Illustrated Image developed by Researchers)

Communities have different roles and support in tourism development, for example, there are several communities who participate in the economic growth of the surrounding environment and in particular bidar water sports tourism activities. Thus, the community is also involved in cultural preservation and can play a role in sports tourism activities at the OPI Jakabaring lake. As quoted from the results of the *FGD* with NDL as academics who are concerned with the creative economy and MSMEs that the development of the Jakabaring Lake *OPI* tourist area should be accompanied by providing education or training to the local community, especially creations that can be made according to local *wisdom in* the city of Palembang. or creations related to water sports facilities such as miniature canoes and boats made of Palembang songket cloth, miniature architect buildings with Palembang characteristics, Palembang food culinary, even making advertisements or local *brands* but with the help of social media also become part of the development of the creative economy sector.

Forms and Types of Water Sports in Lake OPI Jakabaring that are Potential for Water Sports Development

Water sports are sports that are carried out in water, both in teams and individually. Water sports are usually done in swimming pools, rivers, lakes and the sea. Water sports consist of several sports, including: Swimming, Jumping, Water Polo, Rowing, Water Skiing, Jet Skiing, Diving, Canoeing, Rafting, Surfing. Places of water sports that are often used are lakes, both artificial lakes and natural lakes. Lakes have great potential in organizing competitions and are used for training compared to rivers and seas. Lake OPI is a strategic place for the development of water sports. OPI Lake is also often used for national and international Triathlon *events* .OPI Jakabaring Lake, which was originally created by the Palembang City government in preparing PON activities for rowing sports and later used in several international sporting *events such as* the 26th SEA GAMES November 2011, ISLAMIC SOLIDARITY September - October 2013, 17th ASIAN UNIVERSITY GAMES in 2014 , 18th ASIAN GAMES 2018 with preparations for water sports , namely rowing, sky water and triathlon.



After various *events* have been carried out, the Jakabaring OPI Lake area can still be enjoyed by visitors, especially before the Covid-19 pandemic hit and PPKM is applied periodically so that visits and activities can return to normal as usual. Although no *events*, competitions or competitions have been held in recent times, the OPI Lake area which was built in 2004 still has the potential to develop tourism areas, especially related to water sports.

Until now, water sports managed by the Palembang City Tourism Office to date on Lake OPI Jakabaring are paddle boats (duck boats) and banana *boats*. alternative family tourism destination. Although currently there are many obstacles due to the lack of maintenance of the lake area and reduced visits to the area due to the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic, it is possible that if the revitalization of the OPI Lake tourist area has been carried out, the types of water sports will increase again such as bidar boats whose shape has been conditioned so that adequate if done on the lake with the aim of increasing the attractiveness of the Lake OPI tourist area.

Community leaders in the Lake OPI area are of the opinion that although the condition

of the Lake OPI Jakabaring area is now quite alarming and there are only ducks and *banana boats* and *speed boats*, I have high hopes that this area will remain a worthy tourist destination to consider considering the environment of Lake OPI which is still green. , comfortable and still cool so it can be used as a vehicle to gather with family or exercise together. Because this is a tourist area for eating lakes, water sports should be held that support family recreation. Because I am a native of Palembang City, since childhood I have often enjoyed watching the spectacle from the top of the Ampera Bridge the Bidar boat match in Sugai Musi. If possible, it would be very good if the Bidar boat could also be held in the OPI Lake area although in a smaller form so that it can be enjoyed by visitors, even visitors can try it directly without having to feel afraid because the lake is calmer and does not have too much current like the Musi river. . The OPI Lake area is very suitable for bidar boat development. In addition to the beauty of the lake with blue water, bidar can also be enjoyed without having to wait for the 17th of August.

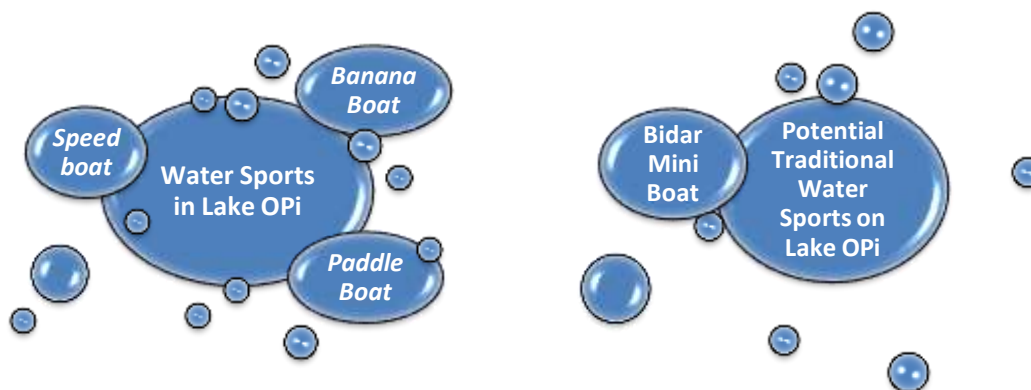


Figure 4. Types of Water Sports in Lake OPI Jakabaring

(Source: Researcher Data, 2022)

There are many types of water sports, such as jet skiing, swimming, diving and rowing,

but the bidar boat is the hallmark of the South Sumatra region, especially the city of



Palembang. The bidar boat has great potential if it is developed in the Jakabaring OPI Lake tourist area because it is a local treasure of the city of Palembang. So that local wisdom can still be preserved and loved by the millennial generation, the solution is to better package the culture, such as socializing it through social media and packaging it attractively, such as making a mini bidar boat for family recreation. The bidar boat, which is supposed to be large when competing on the Musi River, is made mini to match the lake conditions so that not only professional water sportsmen can ride the bidar boat, but families and young people who have not been professionally trained can also try. This is an effort so that the bidar boat tradition is not only enjoyed at certain moments but can be done and watched more often.

Bidar is a boat made of wood which is a traditional sport that is entrenched in the community, especially in the city of Palembang , Bidar boats are also used for boat rowing competitions where the biggest competition is during the celebration of the Independence Day

of the Republic of Indonesia. There are various types of Bidar boats in South Sumatra , the most famous of which are three, namely: 1) Bidar Kecik with 11 rowers 2) Bidar Pecalangan (medium) which can carry more than 35 people. This boat is for events on the Musi River and other areas. 3) The Bidar Boat , which can carry 57-58 people, is used once a year on the Musi River during the celebration of the Indonesian Independence Day. A Bidar boat used for racing is about 29 meters long (from bow to stern), 1.5 meters wide (the widest part), and about 0.70 meters high (the deepest part). The path or area of the boat has a size of 20 meters with a width of 0.09 meters and is made of kempas, Bungus or Rengas wood, which is strong and water-resistant. In the frame of the boat in the form of curved beams with a size of about 7x15 meters made of Bungus or Rengas wood. The part of the frame to strengthen the boat also serves as a link between the keel and the edge or wall of the boat. This section is made of merawan wood with a length of about 26 meters, a width of 0.12 meters, and a thickness of 0.03 meters.

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Figure 4. Mini Bidar Boat Activities in the OPI Lake Area

(Source: Illustrated Image developed by Researchers)

If the bidar boat in the form of a mini is developed in the Lake OPI tourist area, the values or benefits that can be obtained are: 1) preserving the noble culture of our ancestors

which can be used as *local branding* ; 2) preserving maritime sports in accordance with local culture; 3) encourage the creative economy and tourism; 4) encourage the growth



of quality human resources, especially in water sports; 5) encourage the growth of maritime-based business units in South Sumatra, especially Palembang City. Various water sports activities that can be held in the Jakabaring OPI Lake area, especially Bidar Boats which are the treasures of the local culture of Palembang City will become a destination and spectacle for visitors or tourists. This is a support for the development of *sport tourism* in the Jakabaring OPI Lake area with the motivation of visitors to see water sports activities or be directly involved in these activities.

Environmental Impact Analysis of Water Sports Tourism Development at Lake OPI Jakabaring

Tourism development is carried out in order to improve the quality of an area, in this case the Jakabaring OPI Lake tourist area, but in a tourism development, of course it must also pay attention to environmental aspects as an effort to maintain environmental sustainability which will have a long-term impact on future generations. In a certain period of time, the environmental impact will be felt by local residents, especially from the construction of a sports tourism area. Not only that, the environmental impact will also be felt by visitors if managers and local residents and even visitors do not maintain and preserve the surrounding environment. This is done not only for the environment but for the sustainability of a tourist area so that it is always in demand and visited by tourists.

Based on the results of the *FGD research* and interviews that have been obtained, the environmental impact analysis is seen in terms of Geomorphology according to Mr. B (Hydrologist) that OPI lake is included in the alluvial plains of swamp areas with saturated soil so that the amount of water will not decrease and be more stable. However, the most probable risk is flooding, but because the drainage is quite good, this can be anticipated. Engineering water management techniques

have been carried out well because OPI Lake is an artificial lake that has been planned not only for tourist areas but originally intended to support sports activities or *events*. Then it is also known from a geological perspective that it can be concluded that there is no such thing as the risk of landslides, ground shifts, and relatively safer ground movements. Likewise, the activities that will be carried out if there are rowing activities on the surface of the lake water will not be at risk of damage to the lake and the surrounding environment, especially with regard to land and water.

Ideally, things that must be equipped so as not to hinder or disturb the tourist area, especially if it is intended for water sports, are drainage arrangements and engineering water management techniques. Because the swamp area is a place where water collects, it must be considered and with engineering water management techniques, the volume of water needed has been measured and the excess has been conditioned so that a disaster does not occur. Then because OPI Lake is basically an artificial lake and indeed the area is flat, so even though the rainwater discharge is quite high, with good drainage it will still be safe.

In addition to the impacts that will be caused by looking at geomorphology and geology as well as solutions regarding disasters, the impacts on aquatic life (biology) are also studied. The impact on biodiversity or biota in OPI Lake will occur if there is a lack of awareness of both visitors, surrounding communities and local managers on the importance of lake water quality to preserve biodiversity, especially in lakes. If the lake is polluted, it will interfere with the growth and development of biotic (living organisms) in the lake.

Based on the results of an interview with Mr. S (Biological Scientist / Biological Researcher of OPI Lake) that the artificial lake, namely Lake OPI, is a lake that functions as a water catchment in the Jakabaring area which is



also used as a tourist destination. OPI Lake has clear water and comes from rain and river water. The fertility of the waters will be seen through the presence of plankton because the productivity of a waters can be seen from it.

Lake OPI has a water depth of about 5 meters but the water depth of course varies according to the depth zone and this is caused by inorganic and organic materials such as fine sand and mud at the bottom of the lake. The water temperature of OPI Lake is 27.0 and it still supports the development of phytoplankton. Then dissolved oxygen (DO) with a level of 3.0 so that the waters in Lake OPI are classified as moderately polluted with a pH of 6.5 which is classified as acidic. Even so, the DO and pH levels in the water can be considered still suitable for the growth and development of organisms and microorganisms found in the waters of Lake OPI. Then because of the acidity or pH of the aquatic biota that inhabit the Jakabaring OPI lake, including snakehead fish, betok fish, tilapia, goldfish.

Air quality is also affected in the development process, although basically the OPI Lake area has air quality that is still relatively good. However, the air quality will certainly change during the revitalization process or after the process is complete. This is due to vehicles that transport construction materials and dispose of construction waste. Not only air quality will also be affected by waste management because if waste management is not good then the air will experience an odor. Because the Jakabaring OPI Lake area is also adjacent to a residential area, regular garbage disposal is carried out. Environmental management suggests that to overcome the problem of waste management, it is necessary to prepare a trash can in every corner of the place so that visitors do not have difficulty disposing of waste and provide education to visitors, sellers and MSMEs, as well as the surrounding community to be aware of tourism and be aware of the environment. Then the

manager can also supervise and place janitors, even officers in transporting garbage are also very influential. In order to avoid a decrease in air quality due to the smell of garbage, the process of transporting waste must be on time and beforehand, both waste from construction during the revitalization process or garbage when there are visits from tourists must be collected in a place that has been provided so as not to be scattered and pollute the air.

Environmental impacts occur not only because of development activities or the development of tourist areas, but also the awareness of the surrounding community is very much needed. Minimizing environmental impacts can be overcome if there is collaboration in efforts to maintain, preserve and even cultivate biodiversity and the surrounding environment.

DISCUSSION

Based on some of the findings above regarding the physical condition of Lake OPI Jakabaring as a field for the development of water sports tourism, it can be seen that Lake OPI has the potential to be used as a field for developing sports tourism based on geographic location, physical condition, security, facilities, road access, support government and society. The physical condition of the tourist area was also investigated by (Sitompul et al., 2013) with research results showing that the physical condition of the waters of Banana Island has the potential as a coastal tourism area. As well as according to Wulandari et al. (2021) which revealed that in the Lake Toba tourism area, the Danu Toba Region Implementing Authority (BPODT) was formed through Presidential Regulation Number 49 of 2016 concerning BPODT as a form of the government's seriousness in managing the tourism sector because of the large geographical potential. This means that the physical conditions in an area are important for analysis so that we understand what potential must be improved.



In utilizing the tourism sector area, there are various kinds of potential that need to be considered, such as the potential for natural tourism, the potential for cultural tourism, and the potential for artificial tourism. Because the potential of tourism as a tourist attraction area will be useful for developing the tourism industry in the area, moreover the area has its own potential to be a tourist attraction, so it needs to be utilized as much as possible to become an amazing tourist area (Jackman & Hemsworth, 2021) . Identification of physical conditions is even carried out by digitizing to see the landscape and area of a potential tourist destination with tourism characteristics that are adapted to its physical condition (Aricak, 2015; Cetin, 2015) .

Similarly, the research of Nugraha et al. (2020) also revealed that the development of sports tourism in the Lake Sipin area was adapted to the natural characteristics of the area. Lake Sipin which is used as a tourist destination not only offers the beauty of the lake but also becomes a destination for water sports. Utilization of the lake as a place to hold water sports with various events such as traditional boat races, rowing championships, fishing competitions and so on. The same thing was done in the Jakabaring OPI Lake area in an effort to develop a water sports tourism area with local characteristics, namely a family recreation mini bidar boat.

Sports tourism is also known as a recreational park that provides places and various types of facilities to provide physical and spiritual freshness that contains elements of entertainment, education, culture as the main business in a certain area and can be equipped with food and beverage services as well as accommodation. Sports tourism is a synergistic phenomenon that is more than a simple combination of sport and tourism (Weed, ME & Bull, 2004) . With regard to the physical condition of the tourism sites and the available facilities, this cannot be separated from the role

of the government. In the Jakabaring OPI Lake area, the relevant local government carried out revitalization to beautify the tourist area, then several facilities were added so that visitors would not experience boredom because tourist attractions always offer the same attractions. Therefore, the development, development and sustainability of a tourist area cannot be separated from the role of the government. This is also done by the government in several regions in Indonesia, as is the case in research conducted by Nikodimus et al. (2020) that ecotourism developed in the Jemelak Lake area in West Kalimantan involves local communities with sustainable development. Even so, the government's role is of course the spearhead so that infrastructure development to support ecotourism continues to run well. The village government has not provided specific policies related to tourism development, but customary policies have been around for a long time and are used as the basis for developing tourist areas because they are used as a source of community income in the future.

In addition, the concept of physical development of the tourism area must also be in line with the expectations of the local community, so the voice of the community must be taken into account and considered by the Government in determining tourism destinations, because the voice of the local community also describes how much interest the community has in the presence of tourism in the community. By combining community expectations and the concept of tourism that will be applied by the government, it is hoped that it can provide benefits to the local community .Local governments have an adequate understanding of what tourists like or need and how the interests of local communities can be integrated into tourism planning (Kantola et al., 2018) . Furthermore, the development of a tourist area certainly affects the social, cultural, economic community around the tourist area. Local



communities are not only involved in decision-making but can also benefit from the development of tourist areas (Timothy, 1999; Rusyaida and Marh, 2020) . Local communities can be empowered for development purposes for themselves, such as increasing economic growth, increasing awareness, increasing employment opportunities, opening up communication to the outside world which can shape people to become more open-minded because their horizons are developing, and maintaining the preservation of traditions and cultural heritage by tourism development based on local wisdom. Similar to what Spillane (1994) stated that the development of tourism areas has a positive impact on the social, cultural and economics of the local community, namely it can expand employment opportunities, increase income, increase business opportunities, can maintain local culture, and become familiar with local culture by tourists.

Tourism development is also not only a question of the benefits of tourism, but must also pay attention to the interests of the community. One of the important elements in tourism development is community involvement in the implementation of tourism development. This is done with the aim that the community is not only a spectator, but can also be an actor in the development of tourism in the region (Ananda, 2019) . With the opportunity from the government to do business or direct involvement in tourism activities, at least it will provide economic benefits for the local community, especially for improving the standard of living and welfare of the community. This is in line with Anggia's research (2021) that tourism development is well supported by the government, especially related to development which is then directed to increase the participation of local businesses in the national tourism industry and increase diversity with good competitiveness of products and services and can be used as business stalls for the surrounding community. This will help

and open up opportunities for the local community to get a source of income that is useful for increasing community income.

According to Thesalonika (2017) , tourism development generally leads to sectors in an effort to increase economic growth, increase regional income, empower small and medium enterprises so that the community's economy increases, expands business opportunities and employment opportunities. However, tourism should not only look at this aspect but also from a historical and cultural perspective. The tourism and culture sector is one of the sectors that has great potential and needs good attention from local governments for the sustainability of the development of an area. The existence of good attention from the local government towards the tourism and cultural sector will encourage the development of the sector (Rizaly & Rahman, 2021) . Furthermore, the development of sports tourism has shown efficacy in building local skills, knowledge and resources, increasing social cohesion, facilitating structures and mechanisms for community dialogue, developing leadership, and encouraging community participation.

According to Kurtzman (2005) there are several categories of *sport tourism* , namely *Attractions, Resorts, Cruises, and Tours Events* . Water sports that will be developed in the OPI Lake area are part of the *attraction category* in *sport tourism* but can also be classified as *tours events category* at certain times such as when there is this Bidar Boat competition event. Not only about the types of water sports that already exist, but it is also necessary to develop one of them with the traditional water sport of Bidar Boat which can be used as a spectacle or visitors can be directly involved with local characteristics. The Bidar Boat Tradition is a tradition that has never been extinct because it is carried out regularly on Indonesian Independence Day but is related to the Covid - 19 pandemic, so on the 17 August 2020



independence celebration, the Bidar Boat tradition was abolished. In harmony with penda pat (Kumari, 2020) that the Bidar Boat tradition has even been carried out since the Dutch colonial era, the tradition was carried out for the first time during the Dutch colonial era around 1898 when the birthday of the Dutch Queen Wihelmina was celebrated. Even in 1957 President Soekarno also witnessed the Bidar competition on the Musi River. According to (Augustin, 2020) Bidar or BidukLancar is a water transportation that is often used to patrol the waters of the Musi River and watersheds (DAS) in Palembang . Likewise, according to Hakimah & Suprani (2021) that the Bidar Boat competition is a unique tradition of the city of Palembang which can be used as an alternative in the tourist destination of Palembang City, a tradition that becomes local wisdom based on the philosophy, values, procedures and behavior of the local people. heritage since time immemorial (Ratna, 2008; Sibarani 2012) .

Traditional sports that are offered by tourist areas are also found in various areas such as the Pacu Jalur tradition in Riau Province which has succeeded in increasing the number of tourists visiting the area (Gazali et al., 2018) . In the tourism marketing perspective, the characteristic can be used as a symbolic icon that can arouse the interest and motivation of visitors to travel (Gunn, 1993 ; Goeldner & Ritchie, 2011) . *Local branding* can be used as an icon or characteristic that is already attached to a tourist area because the image of an area is part of a strategy in developing tourist areas (Taecharungroj & Mathayomchan, 2019) . Tourist areas will attract more visitors' attention if there are special attractions or performances because they play an important role in the successful development of a tourist area (Truchet et al., 2016 ; Kirilenko et al., 2019) . Further discussion, that the development of tourist areas will also have an impact on the surrounding environment because natural

factors are very important in the development of tourist areas (Jaksic-Stojanovic et al., 2019) .

Nature-based tourism, in this case lakes, is indeed vulnerable to environmental problems and the disruption of fragile ecosystems (Ólafsdóttir &Runnström, 2013; Nurjannah, 2020) . The community must understand the extent to which tourism impacts in the area are related to economic, social and environmental dimensions (Bagri & Kala, 2016) . Not only understanding the impact, but also knowing solutions so that they can find out how the impact of developing tourist areas can also be minimized. As found in the research of Wahyuningsih, et al. (2020) who conducted an analysis of waste management at JakabaringSport City in creating a smart and green area with research results showing that waste management in Jakabaring Sport City in realizing a smart and green area as a whole is good, although not yet optimal . Likewise, the research conducted by Nusa (2021) conducted an assessment of the environmental ethics of the community when managing the environment in the Lake Sipin tourist area, Jambi City. The study resulted that the people living around the Lake Sipin tourist area were orderly in managing waste, they were also quite wise in the use of lake water and even the surrounding community were quite obedient and obedient to the appeals from the manager and the government. Maintenance is carried out as a form of awareness and effort so that the tourist area experiences sustainability. In addition to waste management, the environmental impact also highlights the quality of the water in the lake. That the lake can not only be enjoyed for its beauty but can also be used by the community for fisheries, irrigation, raw water, ecotourism and even hydropower. Not only that, the lake area can also be a source of water receptivity (Octariaet al., 2021; Putro et al. 2018) . Likewise with OPI Lake, revealed by Nita and Eddy (2015) that OPI Lake water has a pH and DO (Dissolved Oxygen) which is still



considered suitable for the development and growth of organisms in it. Not only that, although it is classified as acidic and moderately polluted, the OPI lake water can still be tolerated so that it is still classified as fertile and good.

In the development of tourist areas, either during development or when the area can be said to be operating with many visitors, every impact will appear as well as environmental impacts. With the negative impacts that have been considered, both managers, local communities and visitors must apply tourism awareness as an effort to minimize these negative impacts. Tourism awareness is something that must be intensified and education is given to the community as a form of community participation and support in encouraging the climate with the aim of prospering the people and being useful for the sustainability of a tourist area in order to create a tourist area that is safe, orderly, cool, clean, beautiful, friendly and memorable. , or what is often called the *sapta of charm*.

4 Conclusion

Efforts to optimize the potential of water sports tourism in the Jakabaring OPI Lake area by first analyzing the physical condition of the tourist area with results showing that with its physical condition, OPI Jakabaring Lake has the potential to be used as a field for tourism. development of water sports tourism . The development of water sports tourism also has the potential for economic growth, increasing awareness, increasing employment opportunities, opening up communication to the outside world which can shape people to be more open-minded because their horizons are developing, and maintaining the preservation of traditions and cultural heritage by developing tourism based on local wisdom. There are several types of water recreational sports such as *banana boats*, paddle boats (*bebekan*), *speed boats* and can develop a mini Bidar boat as a

local tradition. Furthermore, the development of water sports tourism on Lake OPI can also have an impact on the environment, therefore it must be anticipated so that the environmental impact can be minimized, such as managing waste properly, optimizing drainage functions, maximizing reforestation, and making regulations so that lake water and its surroundings are maintained properly. good.

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