

ECO-SPORT TOURISM IN GUNUNG GEDE PANGRANGO NATIONAL PARK

TR. MUHAMMAD HABIB ARRASYID^{1*}), TUTUT SUNARMINTO²⁾ AND NANDI KOSMARYANDI²⁾

¹⁾*Ecotourism Management and Environmental Services, IPB University, IPB Dramaga Campus, Bogor, 85001, Indonesia*

²⁾*Forest Resources Conservation and Ecotourism Department, Faculty of Forestry and Environment, IPB University, Kampus IPB Darmaga, Bogor, 16680, Indonesia*

**Email: trhabib.arrasyid@gmail.com*

Accepted January 09, 2023 / Approved July 09, 2023

ABSTRACT

Eco-sport tourism is an integrated activity between ecotourism and sports. The human need for travel to refresh the soul and mind is as important as the need to nourish the physical condition through sports activities. The research aims to analyze the potential and demand for eco-sport tourism. The research was conducted in March-July 2022 at TNGGP, West Java Province. The results showed the availability of tourism resources in TNGGP including waterfalls, campsites, lakes or ponds, natural phenomena, suspension bridges, bird watching trails and conservation education centers. Tourism resources in TNGGP have the potential to be used for eco-sport tourism activities as objects and places of activity. The assessment of active sport tourism by managers is dominated by the knowledge part with a score of 6.79, while sport event tourism with a score of 6.71, and nostalgia for sport tourism 6.58.

Key words: *Ecotourism, Sports Ecotourism, Conservation Areas*

INTRODUCTION

Tourism is generally interpreted as an activity carried out in free time, voluntarily to have fun. The Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 11 of 2020 concerning Job Creation explains that tourism is a business activity that includes tourism business activities to support entertainment and recreation organizers, meetings, intensive travel, and exhibitions, as well as related activities. The diversity of tourism activities has developed according to human desires and needs. The need to refresh the physical condition of the body can be done with sports tourism activities.

Sport tourism is one of the fastest growing tourism sectors because more and more tourists are interested in sports activities while traveling (UNTWO 2021). The presence of sports tourism is a variant of someone in carrying out tourism activities. The Ministry of Tourism and Creative Economy (2021) states that sport tourism is a tourism trend that has a quite large market, its growth is estimated in Indonesia to reach IDR 18,790 trillion by 2024. There are quite good opportunities for Indonesia to develop sport tourism considering that Indonesia has a wealth of resources. more diverse nature.

The features of tourism activity will differ from one place to another, even though the resources are classified as the same (Avenzora 2008). Eco-sport tourism is an implementable form of sustainable tourism, especially in protected areas. The development of ecotourism in conservation forest areas is possible because it is supported by the potential features of natural and cultural resources owned and tourism activities as special interest

tourism have been running (Basuni and Kosmaryandi 2008).

Gunung Gede Pangrango National Park (TNGGP) is a protected area administratively in three districts in West Java Province, i.e. Bogor, Sukabumi and Cianjur Regencies with an area of ± 24,270.80 Ha (242,708 km²). The Gunung Gede Pangrango National Park Center (BBTNGGP) reported fluctuations in the development of the number of visitors to TNGGP in 2017-2021 which increased to increase significantly in 2019 to 414,330 visitors. However, there was a decrease in the number of visitors in 2021 allegedly caused by the Covid-19 pandemic.

Gunung Gede Pangrango National Park also deposited large amounts of PNPB in 2019 of IDR 9,230,973,735, but there was a 44% decrease in 2020 due to the Covid-19 pandemic. In the following year, the Covid-19 pandemic improved which should have been directly proportional to the PNPB deposits by TNGGP but statistics did not show such value. This suggests that TNGGP needs to increase performance through product development including eco-sport tourism, so this study aims to analyze the potential and demand for eco-sport tourism so it becomes a leading tourism product in TNGGP.

RESEARCH METHOD

The research was carried out for five months, from March to July 2022. The research location was specifically in Gunung Gede Pangrango National Park, West Java Province. TNGGP's location is included in

three regional administrations, i.e Bogor, Cianjur and Sukabumi Regencies. The tools used were voice recorder, camera and interview guide. The object under study is eco-sport tourism activity in Gunung Gede Pangrango National Park. Research respondents were classified into three categories; academics, national park employee, and visitors. Respondents were selected by purposive sampling with certain criteria, namely individuals who had visited TNGGP.

The data collected consisted of potential and demand for eco-sport tourism. Identification of the potential for eco-sport tourism was carried out by examining the BBTNGGP statistical documents covering three areas of the National Park Management Division (BPTN), namely Region I Cianjur, Region II Sukabumi, and Region III Bogor. The study of the potential for eco-sport tourism involved 6 TNGGP employees for an assessment that referred to the seven motivational forces of active recreation (Winiarski 1991; Tomik et al. 2017).

The number of visitor respondents was 174 to get requests for types of eco-sport tourism activities. The word "eco" in eco-sport tourism by Li's understanding (2017) refers to "ecological", defined as a sport tourism activity carried out in a natural environment. Previously, Ross (2001) explained that sport tourism is the experience of traveling to be involved in or just seeing sports-related activities. Gunung Gede Pangrango National Park has been identified as having sports tourism activities which are classified into three parts, namely active sport tourism, event sport tourism, and nostalgic sport tourism (Ross, 2001). Active sport tourism refers to a person's active participation in activities, sport event tourism leads to active and passive participation and nostalgic sport tourism tends to passive participation. The research was conducted using survey and interview methods and using a tool as a questionnaire.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

1. Potential of Eco-Sport Tourism

Tourism resources at TNGGP are available with various types consisting of waterfalls, campsites, lakes or ponds, natural phenomena, suspension bridges, bird watching trails and conservation education centers. Fred (2015) stated that visitors choose tourist destinations influenced by the uniqueness of tourist attractions. Accessibility to TNGGP is easy to reach, either by using public or private transportation with a close distance from the capital city of Jakarta. The best recreational distance according to Sunarminto (2012) is about 1-2 hours from population centers or belonging to the golden distance for recreation (recreational golden distance) which can be used as recreational objects, recreational attractions and daily tours.

The resource locations in TNGGP are scattered in several places grouped based on the National Park Management Division (BPTN) which consists of BPTN Region I Cianjur, BPTN Region II Sukabumi, and BPTN Region III Bogor. The Management Division of the Cianjur Region I National Park is the most often visited destination because of the diversity of tourist resources and easier access and hiking trails. Hiking trails through BPTN Region I Cianjur, namely the Cibodas and Gunung Putri routes (Figure 1).

In addition to its easy location, BPTN Region I Cianjur has different tourist facilities compared to BPTN Regions II and Region III, namely the availability of bird watching routes for special interest tours. The facility can be reached in about 30 minutes from the Cibodas entrance. The tourism resources in BPTN Region I Cianjur can become a potential for eco-sport tourism (Table 1).



Figure 1 The condition of the Gunung Putri hiking trail

The potential for object-based eco-sport tourism is tourism resources used in eco-sport tourism activities to see and enjoy its beauty. In addition, the potential for place-based eco-sport tourism is tourism resources used as a way and complement in eco-sport tourism activities. Tourism resources at BPTN Region II Sukabumi also have unique attractions that are not available at BPTN Regions I and III, one of which is the existence of a suspension bridge. Visitors who have crossed the bridge generally head to Curug Sawer to rest (Figure 2).

In line with research by Fred (2015) which states that visitors choose tourist destinations influenced by the uniqueness of tourist attractions. The location of BPTN Region II Sukabumi can be reached with a distance of about 120 km or about 3 hours 2 minutes from the capital city of Jakarta. Types of tourism resources at BPTN Region II Sukabumi that can become potential eco-sport tourism are like BPTN in other regions (Table 2).

Table 1 Eco-Sport Tourism at BPTN Region I Cianjur

No	Tourism Resources	Information
1.	Waterfalls	Waterfalls can be used as objects and places for eco-sport tourism activities. As an object, it can be enjoyed by seeing its beauty, while as a place it can be used for bathing and playing with water.
2.	Telaga Biru	Telaga Biru can be used only as a tourist attraction, either for resting/stopping from eco-sport tourism activities or as a final destination.
3.	Gayonggong Swamp and Gede Swamp	Gayonggong Swamp and Gede Swamp are used as crossing points for eco-sport tourism activities at TNGGP.
4.	Mount Gede and Pangrango	Mount Gede and Pangrango are used as objects and places for eco-sport tourism activities. As an object one can enjoy the beauty of its natural landscape, as a place used for eco-sport tourism activities such as hiking.
5.	Surya Kencana Square and Mandalawangi Square	Surya Kencana and Mandalawangi are used as objects and places for eco-sport tourism activities. As an object to enjoy the beauty of the savanna overgrown with edelweiss plants, as a place that to cross or to reach final destination of the climb.
6.	Hot springs	Hot springs are a place for eco-sport tourism activities to pass and move to other objects.
7.	Campground	The campground is a place for eco-sport tourism activities for breaks or as a stopover.
8.	Canopy Trail Ciwalen	The Ciwalen Canopy Trail is a place to cross or cross for a variety of eco-sport tourism activity paths.
9.	Bird Watching Track	The bird watching route is a thematic crossing point for eco-sport tourism activities.



Figure 2 Sawer waterfall

Types of tourism resources such as waterfalls, Situgunung lake, and the Cimungkad Javanese Eagle Conservation Education Center are classified in the category of potential eco-sport tourism based on objects and places. Based on objects because these tourism resources present something visually beautiful that can be seen directly. However, it's said to be place-based because these tourism resources can be used for certain activities. Waterfalls can be used by visitors to bathe or play in the water, while the Situgunung lake can be used for water sports activities.

The Bogor Region III National Park Management Division can be reached by a distance of about 68.2 km or about 1 hour 5 minutes from the capital city of Jakarta. Tourism resources owned by BPTN Region III Bogor consist of waterfalls, camping grounds, and PPKAB. The tourist facilities available at BPTN Region III Bogor, especially in PPKAB as facilities and infrastructure for visitors with an interest orientation to increase knowledge include classrooms, information centers, shelters, and interpretation routes as well as services as guides. Learning becomes a part of the tourism experience, beyond specific activities or visiting attractions (Winkle and Lagay 2012). This is in line with the opinion of Packer (2006) which states that learning experiences are important for tourists.

Tourism resources at BPTN Region III Bogor consist of four types, some of which have the potential to be used as objects and places for eco-sport tourism activities (Table 3).

Tourism resources at BPTN Region III Bogor which have the potential to become objects and places for eco-sport tourism activities are waterfalls, while others are only based on places. The Bodogol Nature Conservation Education Center (PPKAB) differs from the Cimungkad Javanese Eagle Conservation Education Center at BPTN Region II Sukabumi which can be an object and place for eco-sport tourism activities. The Bodogol Nature Conservation Education Center at BPTN Region III Bogor only provides tracking facilities and packages so it is used as a gathering point to start eco-sport tourism activities such as tracking.

2. Eco-Sport Tourism Activity Request

Requests for eco-sport tourism activities in TNGGP are classified based on several parts, namely might be developed and can or cannot be developed. Terms may be developed related to the rules that apply in conservation areas, while they can be developed related to the availability of places for eco-sport tourism activities (Table 4).

Table 2 Potential for Eco-Sport Tourism at BPTN Region II Sukabumi

No	Tourism Resources	Information
1.	Waterfall	Waterfalls can be used as objects and places for eco-sport tourism activities. As an object, it can be enjoyed by seeing its beauty, while as a place it can be used for bathing and playing with water.
2.	Situgunung Lake	Lake Situgunung can be an object and place for eco-sport tourism activities. As an object to see its beauty, as a place it's used to play water sports.
3.	Campground	The campground is a place for eco-sport tourism activities for breaks or as a stopover.
4.	Suspension Bridge/Canopy Trail	Suspension bridges (suspension bridges) and canopy trails are used as crossing or crossing points for various eco-sport tourism activity routes.
5.	Eagle Conservation Education Center	The Cimungkad Java Eagle Conservation Education Center can be an object and place for eco-sport tourism activities at TNGGP. As an object, you can see the Javanese Eagle Museum and as a place it can be a gathering point to start eco-sport tourism activities as tracking.

Table 3 Potential of Eco-Sport Tourism at BPTN Region III Bogor

No	Tourism Resources	Information
1.	Waterfall	Waterfalls can be used as objects and places for eco-sport tourism activities. As an object, it can be enjoyed by seeing its beauty, while as a place it can be used for bathing and playing with water.
2.	Campground	The campground is a place for eco-sport tourism activities for breaks or as a stopover.
3.	Canopy Trail Bodogol	The Bodogol Canopy Trail is a place to cross or cross for a variety of eco-sport tourism activity paths.
4.	Bodogol Nature Conservation Education Center	The Bodogol Nature Conservation Education Center (PPKAB) is a place for eco-sport tourism activities for gathering points and continuing tracking activities with the educational programs/packages provided.

Table 4 Demand for eco-sport tourism in TNGGP

Classification	Activity requests	May/ Not	Can/ Not	Information
Active Sport Tourism	Camping	√	√	Can be done at BPTN region I, II, III
	Climbing	√	-	Cannot be done because there are no cliffs for this activity
	Downhill/mountain bike	√	-	You can't because the paths in the national park area are only for tracking routes
	Hiking	√	√	Hiking trails are available
	Tracking	√	√	There is a tracking path available
	Trail run	√	√	A trail run is available
Sport Event Tourism	Camping (event)	√	√	A large area is available for camping events (Cianjur, Sukabumi area)
	Event downhill/mountain bike	√	-	There is no path available to perform the activity
	Event Jungle tracking	√	√	There is enough area for activities
	Event kayaking/arung jeram	√	-	There are no supporting waterways
	Event marathon	√	√	Availability of pathways for activities
	Event off-roading	-	-	TNGPP is a conservation area, thus avoiding potentially damaging activities
	Event panahan	√	√	There is a large area, activities have minimal facilities
	Event trail run	√	√	Availability of pathways for activities
Nostalgia Sport Tourism	See the historic sports museum	√	-	There is no historic sports museum yet
	See monuments of legendary figures	√	-	There are no monuments to legendary figures yet

Tourism activities such as climbing, downhill/mountain biking, and kayaking/rafting cannot be carried out due to the availability of places that do not support these activities. Activities such as off-roading, aside from not being carried out due to limited space, these activities also have the potential to disturb or damage the area both physically and indirectly, such as noise disturbance and air pollution. Mount Gede Pangrango National Park is a conservation area so that in the implementation of its activities it must pay attention to the rules set by the government including Law Number 5 of 1990 about Conservation of Living Natural Resources and Their Ecosystems and Regulation of the Director General of Forest Protection and Nature Conservation Number P.7/IV -SET/2011 about Procedures for Entering Nature Reserve Areas in Nature Conservation Areas and Hunting Parks.

The function of national parks is in line with the principles of ecotourism put forward by IES (2014), namely reducing impacts, building awareness and respect for the environment and culture, providing positive experiences for visitors and hosts, providing financial benefits for conservation and local communities, and increasing sensitivity to politics, environment and society of the country. This is also in line with the pillars of ecotourism described by Avenzora (2013), namely the pillars of ecology, economy, socio-culture and satisfaction, education and experience. Integrating ecotourism with sports produces eco-sport tourism, which can be understood by human activities in the natural environment for tourism and improving fitness, individually or in groups. To meet the goal of eco-sport

tourism, it is necessary to try to prepare both the location, facilities and programs that consider that the national park is a conservation area. Tourism activities classified based on places and related rules, then classify the suitability of activities that allow for development strategies (Table 5).

The term eco-sport tourism is rarely used, giving rise to the perception that eco-sport tourism is only limited to certain activities. Eco-sport tourism is not limited to certain objects or activities, but is based on a person's involvement in an activity. Activities in the development of eco-sport tourism refer to the pillars of ecotourism described by Avenzora (2013), namely the pillars of ecology, socio-culture, economy as well as education, experience and visitor satisfaction (Table 6).

The ecotourism pillar should be the foundation for developing eco-sport tourism in TNGGP. Eco-sport tourism activities carried out must have a positive impact on environmental sustainability through awareness that TNGGP which has natural ecosystems is valuable for the life of living things in and around it so the ecological pillars are started. Socio-cultural pillars are a characteristic of eco-sport tourism activities able to introduce the socio-cultural life of the people around TNGGP.

Eco-sport tourism activities are also projected to increase the income of the surrounding community by providing places to eat and drink, equipment rental, lodging and scouting. This is done as an effort to uphold the economic pillars in starting eco-sport tourism. In addition, have special packages or programs for eco-sport tourism to support the education pillar. Through

this program, visitors will gain conceptual knowledge about eco-sport tourism which can attract visitors to return to their activities. The pillars of experience and

satisfaction will be obtained by visitors during their activities through services provided by related parties in eco-sport tourism activities.

Table 5 Efforts to prepare eco-sport tourism activities

Active Sport Tourism			
Activity	Suitability	Location	Setup Efforts
Camping	Suitable	BPTN campgrounds Region I Cianjur, Region II Sukabumi, and Region III Bogor	- Arrange program activities before camping such as activity tracking
Climbing	Suitable	Not yet available	- Provision of place / design of artificial cliffs - Provision of climbing equipment
Downhill/ mountain bike	Suitable	Not yet available	- Provision of special roads - Provision of mountain bike equipment
Hiking	Suitable	Hiking trails Cibodas, Gunung Putri, and Selabintana	- Provision of hiking equipment - Guiding eco-sport tourism activities - Provision of facilities
Tracking	Suitable	BPTN Region I Cianjur, Region II Sukabumi, and Region III Bogor	- Provision of tracking equipment and facilities - Guiding eco-sport tourism activities
Trail run	Suitable	Hiking trails Cibodas, Gunung Putri, and Selabintana	- Provision of trail run equipment and facilities - Guiding eco-sport tourism activities
Event Sport Tourism			
Activity	Suitability	Location	Setup Effort
Camping (event)	Suitable	BPTN campgrounds Region I Cianjur, Region II Sukabumi, and Region III Bogor	- Provision of camping equipment - Setting the place of implementation - Arrange program activities before camping such as activity tracking
Event downhill/mountain bike	Suitable	Not yet available	- Provision of special lanes - Provision of mountain bike equipment
Event Jungle tracking	Suitable	BPTN Region I Cianjur, Region II Sukabumi, and Region III Bogor	- Provision of guidance - Setting up jungle tracking travel programs/routes
Event kayaking/ arung jeram	Not suitable	Not yet available	- Setting the place of implementation
Event marathon	Suitable	Cibodas hiking trail	- Setting the place of implementation - Provision of trail run equipment and facilities - Guiding eco-sport tourism activities
Event off-road	Not suitable	-	- Review rules and policies
Event panahan	Suitable	BPTN Region I Cianjur, Region II Sukabumi, and Region III Bogor	- Provision of archery equipment - Setting the place of implementation - Provision of archery instructors
Event trail run	Suitable	Cibodas hiking trail	- Setting the place of implementation - Provision of trail run equipment and facilities - Guiding eco-sport tourism activities
Nostalgia Sport Tourism			
Activity	Suitability	Location	Setup Effort
See the historic sports museum	Suitable	Not yet available	- Program development - Icon creation
See monuments of legendary figures	Suitable	Not yet available	- Program development - Icon creation

Eco-sport tourism in TNGGP as a combination of tourism and sports activities can create multiple benefits. Visitors benefit from tourism activities spiritually and physically from sports activities. The formation of benefits from sports activities is different from tourism activities, reminding that sports activities are carried out regularly. The benefits of sports activities will be felt if done consistently. This is an opportunity for TNGGP managers on this matter, so managers should see activities such as hiking, tracking, camping and trail running as eco-sport tourism activities that need to be developed. These activities must be seen from another perspective, so the goals and benefits obtained are not limited to just tourism activities but can follow the trend of a healthy lifestyle. Sports in eco-sport tourism activities are not limited to competitive sports. Wintle (2022) explains that the perception of pleasure is an important motivation in sports. Sports that are carried out remain to be in line with tourism, namely to have fun.

3. Assessment of Sport Tourism Based on Classification Active Sport Tourism

Mount Gede Pangrango National Park has various tourism resources. These tourism resources can be an attraction as an active sport tourism destination. Forms of active sport tourism activities carried out at TNGGP

include hiking, camping and tracking. The results of the assessment show that managers agree with eco-sport tourism at TNGGP (Figure 3).

Assessment of the potential for parts of active sport tourism based on activity parts can be seen from the support of eco-sport tourism activities for environmental sustainability, unique resources, easy paths to traverse and supporting facilities and infrastructure. Mount Gede Pangrango National Park does not yet have a specific eco-sport tourism program, so the manager assesses the activity part at a somewhat agreeable level with the number 4.96. This is due to the unavailability of eco-sport tourism activity programs that aim to preserve the environment, and the absence of facilities and infrastructure for visitors who carry out eco-sport tourism activities specifically.

The knowledge part is important in eco-sport tourism activities at TNGGP. The assessment part in the knowledge part can be seen from eco-sport tourism activities that can get to know new things, increase knowledge, broaden horizons, and add experience. This is considered to strongly agree with the number 6.79 by the manager. In line with the opinion of Tomik et al. (2017) which states that the knowledge component influences decisions about vacation trips.

Table 6 Gap between ecotourism and sports

Sport Tourism activities at TNGGP	Ecotourism Pillar	Sport Characteristics	Gaps or Shortages
Hiking, tracking, camping, and trail run	Ecology, socio-culture, economy-education, experience, and satisfaction	Physical movement, regularity, repetition, and consistency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Not yet found sport tourism activities that refer to the pillars of ecotourism - Lack of awareness that hiking, tracking, camping and trail running are part of sports activities - There is no human resource education and training related to eco-sport tourism - There are no specific standard operating procedures for eco-sport tourism activities

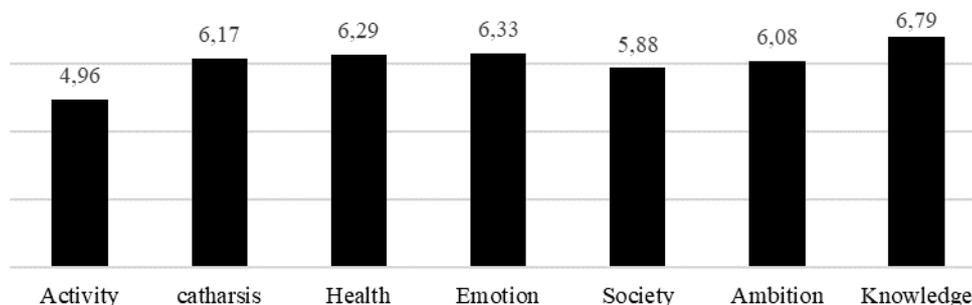


Figure 3 Potential assessment of active sport tourism

Sport Event Tourism

The forms of sport event tourism activities identified at TNGGP are the Gede Pangrango (Gepang) Ultra Marathon and Gede Pangrango 100 (GP100). The event is a cross-country running activity (trail run) on the climbing route of Mount Gede Pangrango. This activity is categorized as sport event tourism in line with Yang's opinion (2011) that sport event tourism is the main motivation for visitors to watch or actively participate in sports competitions to achieve physical well-being, mental pleasure, and enjoyment of free time. Visitors who participate in the Gepang Ultra Marathon and GP100 are generally participants in these activities. Assessment of sport event tourism in TNGGP agrees (Figure 4).

The event categories described by Ottevanger (2007) include local events, hallmark events, and mega events. Referring to the definition put forward by Ottevanger, the trail run held at TNGGP is included in the mega event category, because it has dramatic appeal and is on an international scale. The trail run attracts local and foreign visitors to visit TNGGP. Visitor safety and security are important in this activity, so the organizers have determined certain qualifications for activity participants. The rules set by the organizers include those over 18 and independently dealing with problems that might occur such as bad weather and

extreme fatigue both physically and psychologically. In addition, it must have completed a running race of at least 10 km.

Visitors who are involved are active participants or participants in running competitions, so specifically the trail run event has not accommodated visitors who want to be passively involved or just watch. This is in line with the manager's assessment of the activity part in the sports event tourism part, which somewhat agrees with the value of 5.13. In contrast to the knowledge part, the manager assesses that he strongly agrees with number 6.71 that activities at TNGGP can get to know new things, increase knowledge, broaden horizons, and gain experience.

Nostalgia Sport Tourism

The term nostalgic for sport tourism still sounds commonplace and is rarely used, and is not even identified in TNGGP. Statement by Cho et al. (2015) are also in line that the concept of nostalgia is complex and difficult to measure because of diverse emotional perspectives. Mount Gede Pangrango National Park does not yet have an object that can be a nostalgic attraction for sport tourism. The assessment of perceptions of nostalgia for sport tourism is not limited to certain objects, but to see the manager's viewpoint on the concept of nostalgia for sport tourism (Figure 5).

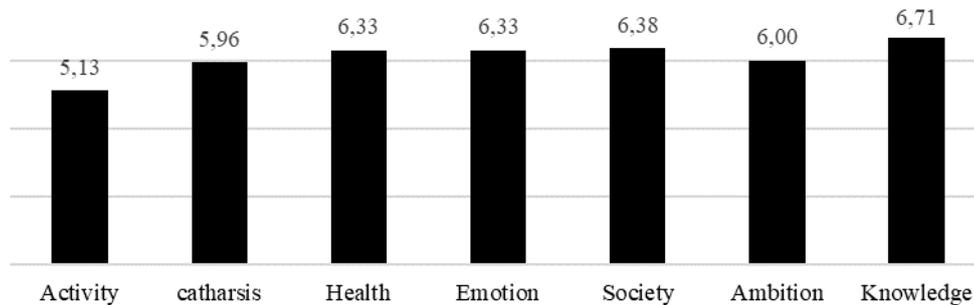


Figure 4 Potential assessment of sport event tourism

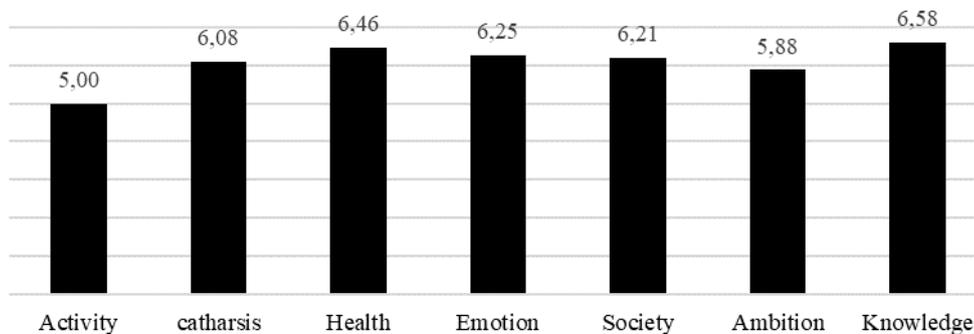


Figure 5 Potential assessment of nostalgic sport tourism

Nostalgia for sports tourism is still poorly explored in the context of sports tourism, although nostalgia is closely related to everyday life (Cho et al. 2019). The manager assesses the activity part in nostalgia sport tourism with a somewhat agreeable level of 5.00. This is due to the reference assessment which assumes that nostalgia for sport tourism is only limited to certain objects. Mount Gede Pangrango National Park has not yet provided tourism objects with historical value in sports to visit. The nostalgic conceptualization of sport tourism put forward by Fairley and Gammon (2005), seems able to neutralize the gap in interpretation.

The classification of nostalgia for sport tourism by Fairley and Gammon (2005) is divided into two parts, namely object-based and interpersonal relationship-based. Through this approach, maybe nostalgia for sport tourism has actually been carried out by some visitors who come to TNGGP. The knowledge part is considered very agreeable by the manager because TNGGP provides many tourism resources that visitors can enjoy to increase their knowledge and experience with a value of 6.58. These resources will later become a factor for the emergence of memorable values in tourism activities at TNGGP. Thus, the perspective on nostalgia for sports tourism should shift from a new viewpoint. All the resources in TNGGP can be a medium to create memorable values during the trip.

CONCLUSION

The term eco-sport tourism is still rarely used in TNGGP, the term used there is sport tourism. However, TNGGP managers need to consider using the term sport tourism in the conservation area so that there are no deviations in the implementation of activities. Eco-sport tourism is here to be a solution to this. The eco-sport tourism brand can accommodate the needs of tourists and TNGGP managers, as tourists they get an education, while as managers they get new marketing methods. Classification of types of eco-tourism can accommodate the needs of tourism variants for visitors in conservation areas. Tourism resources in TNGGP are available in various types consisting of waterfalls, campsites, lakes or ponds, natural phenomena, suspension bridges, bird-watching trails, and conservation education centers. This tourism resource has the potential to be used as an object and place for eco-sport tourism activities. Object-based eco-tourism potential is a tourism resource used in eco-tourism activities to see and enjoy its beauty. In addition, the potential for place-based eco-sports tourism is a tourism resource used as a way and a complement to tourism eco-sports activities. The assessment of active sport tourism by managers was dominated by the knowledge part with a score of 6.79, while sport event tourism with a score of 6.71, and nostalgia for sport tourism with 6.58.

REFERENCES

- Avenzora R. 2008a. Ekoturime : Evaluasi tentang konsep. Di dalam : Avenzora R, editor. Ekoturisme : Teori dan Praktek. Banda Aceh (ID) : BRR NAD-Nias.
- Avenzora R. 2013. Ekoturisme Teori dan Implikasi. Di dalam: Darusman D, Avenzora R, editor. Pembangunan Ekowisata pada Kawasan Hutan Produksi – Potensi dan Pemikiran. Bogor (ID) : Program Studi Pascasarjana Manajemen Ekowisata dan Jasa Lingkungan Fakultas Kehutanan Institut Pertanian Bogor.
- Basuni S, Kosmaryandi N. 2008. Pengembangan Ekowisata pada Kawasan Hutan Konservasi. Di dalam : Avenzora R (Ed). Ekoturisme: Teori dan Praktek. Banda Aceh (ID) : BRR NAD-Nias.
- Cho H, Ramshaw G, Norman WC. 2015. A conceptual model for nostalgia in the context of sport tourism: re-classifying the sporting past. Vol (19) : 145-167.
- Cho H, Joo D, Moore D, Norman WC. 2019. Sport tourists' nostalgia and its effect on attitude and intentions: A multilevel approach. *Tourism Management Perspectives*. Vol (32) : 100563.
- Fairley S, Gammon S. 2005. Something lived, something learned: Nostalgia's expanding role in sport tourism. *Sport in Society*. Vol (8) : 182–197.
- Fred BB. 2015. The Factors Influencing The Choice Of Tourist Destatinations And Attraction Sites Among International Tourists [disertasi]. Morogoro (TZ) : Mzumbe University
- Li P. 2017. The Ecological Sports Tourism Tourist Behaviour Investigation – The Case of Liuxi River National Forest Park in Guangzhou. Scientific Research Publishing. Vol (6) : 132-142.
- Packer, J. 2006. Learning for fun. *Curator: The Museum Journal* 49, No. 3: 329-44.
- Ottevanger HA. 2007. Sport Tourism : Factors of Influence on Sport Event Visit Motivation. UK : Bournemouth University
- Ross SD. 2001. Developing Sport Tourism. An eGuide for Destination Marketers and Sports Events Planners. National Laboratory for Tourism and eCommerce. University of Lllinis at Urban Champign.
- Sunarminto T. 2012. Pengembangan Kapasitas Para Pihak (Stakeholders) Bagi Pembangunan Ekowisata di Kawasan Cibodas, Jawa Barat [disertasi]. Bogor (ID) : Institut Pertanian Bogor.
- Tomik R, Kosmala G, Ardenska A. 2017. Active Sport Tourism In Poland: Environmental Conditions And Motivational Aspects. *Journal of Geography*. Vol (7) : 129-138.
- Undang-Undang Republik Indonesia Nomor 11 Tahun 2020 tentang Cipta Kerja.

- Winiarski R. 1991. Motivation for Human Recreation Activities: Theoretical and Methodological Assumptions and Research Results. Krakow (PL): University of Physical Education.
- Winkle CMV, Lagay K. 2012. Learning During Tourism: The Experience of Learning From The Tourist's Perspective. Studies in Continuing Education. Vol. 34: 339-355.
- Wintle J. 2022. Physical Education and Physical Activity Promotion: Lifestyle Sports as Meaningful Experiences. Education Sciences. 12 : 181.
- Yang, Q.2011. Twenty years of research on sports tourism in China: Review and prospects. China Sport Sci. Technol. 47 : 90–115.