

# Paragliding Triangle as Air Tourism Icon in Central Java

1<sup>st</sup> Nanang Indardi

*Department of Sport Sciences  
Faculty of Sport Science  
Universitas Negeri Semarang  
Semarang, Indonesia*

2<sup>nd</sup> Sahri

*Department of Sport Sciences  
Faculty of Sport Science  
Universitas Negeri Semarang  
Semarang, Indonesia*

3<sup>rd</sup> Sugiharto

*Department of Sport Sciences  
Faculty of Sport Science  
Universitas Negeri Semarang  
Semarang, Indonesia*

4<sup>th</sup> Khoril Anam

*Department of Sport Sciences  
Faculty of Sport Science  
Universitas Negeri Semarang  
Semarang, Indonesia*

**Abstract**—The development of Paragliding in Central Java since the 1990s, but until now its development is still inferior to the regions of West Java and East Java, especially regarding the sustainable tourism icon. The research was conducted to examine the development of paragliding triangle as an icon of air tourism by the Central Java Parallel Province Management. This research is to facilitate the mapping of arable places for the development of paragliding in accordance with the characteristics and potential of existing nature. So that in general paragliding tourism activities can develop and become better in accordance with standard operating procedures and safety flights. Assessment of the potential for paragliding development is expected to be able to increase knowledge (cognitive), flight ability (psychomotor), and airmanship/affective, and become an air tourist attraction in the world of paragliding flights. Other positive impacts are expected in the form of the development potential of the paypal and the more well-organized paragliding management. The study was explorative and was conducted in 3 locations by purposive sampling, namely Batang Regency, Kudus Regency, and Magelang Regency. This research was conducted in 3 stages by covering observation, mapping, governance. Observation is carried out by using direct observations in the field using media (images, audio/visual recordings) and accompanied by experts and carried out repeatedly by involving relevant institutions. Mapping of places is done by paying attention to the supporting natural potential (wind direction, altitude, land contour, water source, land area, etc.). While governance is needed to ensure the continuity of the development of comprehensive paragliding for a relatively long period of time.

**Keywords**— *paragliding, tourism, aerospace sports*

## I. INTRODUCTION

Indonesia has many mountains spread from Sabang to Merauke, Java has the most mountain range compared to other regions. Compared to other areas in Java, Central Java has the most mountains, which is a potential natural resource for the development of paragliding. Since the 1990s the development of paragliding in Central Java has been relatively less rapid, this is influenced by the absence of a synergy and sustainable development and development program from various related parties. Central Java paragliding and development programs are only focused on achievement (athletes), so that other arable fields (educational sports and

recreational sports) are ignored. This contradicts the National Sports System Law number 3 of 2005, article 1 paragraph 1 which states that sports are all aspects related to sports that require regulation, education, training, coaching, development, and supervision. To realize / implement these ideals, FASI is obliged to form Paragliding Pordirga which is an aerospace sports union of various branches that have aerodrome locations and meets eligibility requirements in the development and guidance of aerospace sports, specifically paragliding development.

Paragliding sports can develop well if supported by human resources, natural resources, infrastructure, and a healthy organization. In Central Java, there are quite a lot of natural resources scattered from the west side of Brebes Regency, the east side of Rembang Regency, and the south side of Magelang Regency. To focus and maximize the location of paragliding development, strategic location centralization is needed. The western side of centralization is focused on Batang Regency, because the area already has a legal FASI organization in the field of paragliding, and where the executive (government) and legislative (DPRD) strongly support the development and fostering of paragliding sports. The east side of centralization is focused on Kudus Regency, because the area also has a FASI legal organization in the field of paragliding, and many large companies are ready to back up paragliding education sports. Likewise, the south side of centralization is focused on Magelang Regency, because the area has executives (government) and legislature (DPRD) strongly supporting the development and fostering of paragliding sports, especially paragliding education sports. To realize the above, the method of developing paragliding triangle is very suitable with the geography of Central Java. Paragliding triangle aims to foster, develop, and create directed and systematic education to support the regeneration of sustainable paragliding pilots.

Paragliding is a sport of free flying using fabric wings (parachutes) which take off on foot for recreational or competition purposes. The parent organization is the PGPI (Indonesian Aerospace and Paragliding Aerospace Association) under the auspices of FASI. Paragliding takes off from the slope by utilizing wind, as a lift source that is supported by rising winds that hit the slopes (dynamic lifts) and rising winds caused by thermal [1].

Tourism object is a place of recreation, which is usually a mountain, lake, river, beach, sea, etc. that can be enjoyed by its natural beauty. So that a place can be developed into a tourist attraction, there are several guidelines that can be used as a reference. Understanding something to see is everything that can be seen, something to do is everything that can be done, and something to buy is everything that can be bought such as souvenirs, food, and drinks at the tourist site. In all fields or businesses, development is the main thing to make a sector or business have more value and can provide benefits both economically and socially including the field of tourism [2].

## II. MATERIALS AND METHODS

This research is exploratory research with a study of the potential for sports development and paragliding tourism to explain the procedures and governance of paragliding by

Central Java Paragliding Administrators and the involvement of other stakeholders. The variables used in this study are the dimensions of sports development and paragliding tourism by the Central Java Parallel Province Management in the paragliding development system. The data needed in this study are primary data and secondary data. Primary data is obtained directly from the development of paragliding as a provider of products and services, as well as stakeholders from the supply side. Secondary data uses documents in the form of files, books, journals, brochures, leaflets, regional maps, newspapers, pictures, photos, video recordings, aerial photographs from various sources. The data collection technique carried out in this study was desk research and field observations and interviews. Data and information obtained were analyzed descriptively qualitatively.

TABLE I. COMPARISON OF FIELD DATA BASED ON DIMENSIONS AND INDICATORS

Dimensions	Indicators	Ternadi	Sikuping	Telomoyo
REGION there is	Resources for tourism	there is	not yet	there is
	Natural resources that can be utilized	many	there is	there is
	Infrastructure	good	poor	good
	Expansion plan	there is	there is	there is
	Spatial policy	there is	there is	there is
	Connection between tourist destinations	there is	there is	there is
SOCIAL, ECONOMIC, CULTURE AND SPORTS	Potential to drive the local economy	there is	there is	there is
	Readiness of local culture with tourism values	good	good	good
	Interaction of tourists with local communities	good	good	good
	Attractive factors of tourists to visit	there is	poor	there is
	Potential development of sports according to specific tourism conditions	high	enough	high
PRODUCT	Attractions (attraction)	there is	not yet	there is
	Amenities (facilities)	good	enough	good
	Accessibility (easy access)	easy	not yet	easy
	Activity	there is	there is	there is
MARKET	Paragliding interest profile	younger	younger	younger
	Development intensity	there is	there is	there is
	Motivating factor	medsos	medsos	medsos
INSTITUTIONAL	The institution that manages the development of paragliding	FASI	PGPI	not yet
	Role of Management of Central Java Parallel Province	active	active	active
	Local government support for the development of paragliding sports	there is	there is	there is
HUMAN RESOURCES	Availability of figures			
	Availability, quality of managerial, and technical skills human resource development of paragliding	poor	poor	poor
	Availability and quality of human resource soft skills is the development of paragliding	poor	poor	poor

Source: from observations in the field

### III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

The development of paragliding in the last few years has been quite rapid, its development is in line with the improvement in the quality of supporting facilities and infrastructure, especially those in the location of flight activities in natural tourist locations. The study of the potential for the development of sports and paragliding tourism with the research sample areas in Kudus (Ternadi), Batang (Sikuping), and Magelang (Telomoyo) districts is used to see the management and development of paragliding tourism sports that are integrated with natural attractions. The results of interviews and the acquisition of field data are presented based on the dimensions and indicators that have been prepared.

The Ternadi tourist area on the slopes of Mount Muria, Kudus Regency is a natural tourist spot which is longer known for its religious tourism. Now the impression is starting to fade with the interesting spectacle of down hill bicyclesports. This location is a very adequate place to fly, because it is supported by wind, climate and weather as well as mountain land contours that suit the needs of a safe paragliding flight. Unlike in Ternadi, Bukit Sikuping in Batang Regency is only used as a paragliding exercise site by the Batang Regency paragliding community. Location, state of the wind, weather, and nature are very supportive for paragliding activities. Bukit Sikuping which was developed in August 2017 is owned by PT. Perkebunan Nusantara 9, part of the land was used for paragliding training by paragliding activists in Batang Regency, including when the Batang Regency Regent, Wihaji took part in paragliding basic training, and flew solo paragliding on the hill. After a long process, in the end there was cooperation between several related parties, the results of the struggle have made Batang Regency able to hold championships on a national scale. Almost the same as Ternadi, the Mount Telomoyo area which is included in the area of Magelang Regency, has long been known as a mountain that is used for hang gliding and paragliding. Telomoyo is a paradise for non-engined flying aviators.

Infrastructure supporting tourism development includes access roads, parking lots, availability of clean water, toilets, and communication networks. At Ternadi and Telomoyo tourist sites, the infrastructure is currently quite complete, but in Sikuping, the infrastructure is still minimal, because the region has not yet opened for public tourism visits. The access road to the paragliding take-off location is still a rocky road, in contrast to Ternadi and Telomoyo which are paved to the take-off location. The advantage of Telomoyo is the only mountain in Indonesia that has asphalt road access to the summit, and here is being made access to paragliding take off that can be passed by motorbikes, because in Telomoyo the location of paragliding take off is at a distance of 150 meters from the asphalt road access to the summit . With infrastructure development in line with spatial planning policies, it is very possible for tourism managers to develop and integrate nearby tours to be packaged as complete tours. Where this tour package will be enjoyed by all people and all ages, in the form of the concept of "one stop recreation".

In addition to the clean, safe and comfortable tourist location, the presence and involvement of the community are attractive factors for tourists to visit. It will be much better when the features or features also develop, nature which has so far only been enjoyed with views and enshrined for further display in social media, can also be developed for new vehicles, such as paragliding, outbound circuits, flying fox, or other challenging vehicles, like a hiking track. As a special sport, paragliding just looks very interesting, especially trying to feel it by flying tandem. When these new vehicles develop in a tourist location, it is not impossible that local community empowerment will increase, along with the need for supporting aid workers, for example in paragliding flight activities, supporting assistance will be needed, such as paragliding tour guides, ojek to take off, and paraboy.

As a well-known tourist spot and visited by many tourists, Ternadi and Telomoyo are very ready to accept visitors to pamper them with natural beauty and cool air. In contrast to Ternadi and Telomoyo, Bukit sikuping is still in the process of heading towards development as a natural tourist destination, with natural views and the sea on the north side, this place should be processed as a natural tourism like in other regions. Visitors to tourist attractions today, not only looking for cheap places, visitors tend to look for those who are easy to achieve, have unique or certain characteristics, and interesting. Information about these things can be based on news or other information from various media, for now the interesting thing is news from social media, because the coverage is a friendship network that can be used as a reference with recommendations. Through social media whose news is quite up to date, tourists can understand many things before visiting it [3]. The rise of the use of social media with multimedia, it really helps the promotion of a tourist attraction. Flying activities carried out in Ternadi, Sikuping, and Telomoyo have been known by many people. Many questions were asked both to paragliding activists and to the surrounding community, ranging from their interest to join and interested in learning to fly paragliding or just want to feel flying guided by tandem masters. Kudus and the surrounding youths are the largest group asking questions and interested in paragliding flight activities, the average reason for visitors who are interested in paragliding is because they like the excitement, stimulate adrenaline, or try new things, but among many things, one reason is quite interesting is to be able to publish visitors on social media.

As a relatively new sport, paragliding development still needs support from many parties. The involvement of the government in developing paragliding has made paragliding develop in their respective regions. Of the 35 regencies and cities in Central Java, to date there have been 21 regions developed by the Management of the Paragliding Province of Central Java and have been active in their management and are under the auspices of the KONI of each region. Kudus paragliding activists are members of the Holy Paragliding Community (KOMPAS), the activities of the members are supported by FASI and KONI Kudus Regency. The development of this community in Kudus is felt to be very slow, there are no additional new members who continue to get a license, while the reason for the members is limited

funds. Something similar happened in Batang, in the Alas Roban Paragliding Club (ARPAC) community, membership development was felt to be slow, for almost the same reasons as in Kudus, the cost of making licenses that prevented members from continuing their paragliding flight activities. In Telomoyo there is no paragliding club, although this place is a paradise for aerospace sports lovers, most who fly here are pilots from outside the area. The village government as the manager of Telomoyo supports tourism by collaborating with the BUMDes which manages parking and stalls, the Tourism Awareness Group (Pokdarwis) and LMDH in collaboration and is an extension of Perhutani.

A very important element as a business actor or operator is the quality of its human resources. Paragliding pilots must have certain qualifications that are marked by having a paragliding flight license. Getting this license in addition to a lot of material that must be studied and tested, also requires quite expensive costs, this is what makes the paragliding image considered an expensive sport. The journey of the paragliding tourism scouting process is a longer process, when an area wants to develop a paragliding tandem tour, then there must be qualified tandem pilots.

#### IV. CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

Conclusions and suggestions in this study are: Cooperation with related parties is one way for the continuity of these activities. Need involvement from many related parties to solve the problem. This additional tour feature becomes a complement, so that efforts can be achieved into "one stop recreation".

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