

# The River Potential in the Sumber Marga Telang District as a Rowing Sport Center

Widya Handayani\*

PGRI University of Palembang, Indonesia

\*Corresponding Author: [widyahandayani@univpgri-palembang.ac.id](mailto:widyahandayani@univpgri-palembang.ac.id)

**Abstract.** This study aims to determine the potential of the river in Sumber Marga Telang District as a center for rowing sport and to determine the community's response to the rowing sport. This research was a type of qualitative research with data collection techniques using interviews, observation and documentation. From the results of the research, it was found that Sport officials and the village community were interested in rowing sport on the Sumber Marga Telang River which would increase the economic value, but were still constrained by the support of the Regional Government and the Central Government

**Key words:** rowing sport; sumber marga river; telang.

**How to Cite:** Handayani, W. (2021). The River Potential in the Sumber Marga Telang District as a Rowing Sport Center. *ISET: International Conference on Science, Education and Technology*, 7(1), 645-648.

## INTRODUCTION

The river itself has potential both in terms of tourism and can be used as a means of water sports in Indonesia itself has many famous rivers, the character of the river holds its own charm because of its proximity to nature can be used as a tourist attraction and water sports facilities.

The river in the Sumber Marga Telang sub-district itself can be said to be part of the Musi tributary, because the river in the Sumber Marga Telang sub-district is directly connected to the Musi River in Palembang City.

The rivers in Sumber Marga Telang sub-district have different types of rivers in certain months, for example, from November to February the rivers in Sumber Marga Telang Sub-district have a strong current type. Because in those months the rivers in Sumber Marga Telang District will overflow and sometimes floods even occur.

In Sumber Marga District, Telang, the river is used by the local community as part of their daily needs. Such as washing, catching fish, fishing, swimming or used as a medium for water transportation. With such activities, the river in Sumber Marga Telang Sub-district has more or less an influence on the physical activities carried out by residents, especially children, who in their growth period are stimulated by movement by doing river activities. The existence of the river in Sumber Marga Telang District brings blessings to some people who have water vehicles which can be used as water transportation. (Kurniawan, 2011, p. 67) Rowing is a sport that uses paddles and can be carried out over rivers, lakes and the

sea. Rowing is an endurance test completed at speeds of up to 10 meters per second. The rowing team crew covered a distance of 1000 meters with an average of 40 strokes per minute, in the first and last 500 meters, the pedaling speed increased to 47 strokes per minute. Rowing itself is a number that is contested in sports events, namely the Olympics. For the people in Sumber Marga Telang Sub-district, rowing itself is very familiar because every August, coinciding with Indonesia's independence day, there is often a rowing competition known as "Bidar" which attracts many villagers. With the potential to attract tourists from outside the area, the potential for rivers in Sumber Marga Telang District can be used as a natural tourist destination for the community. If you pay attention to the people who live on the edge of the river, many of them carry out activities using boats to reach villages across the river or using boats as a tool to sell on the banks of the river.

Rowing can be said to be a tourist sport for areas that have rivers that can be maximized as attracting tourists from outside the area or from the city who are interested in seeing or participating in competitions or interested in learning rowing sports. Thus, rowing can indirectly increase regional income in terms of tourism. With the explanation that has been written above, the research taken is related to the title: "The potential of the river in Sumber Marga Telang District as a Rowing Sports Center"

## **LITERATURE REVIEW**

### **Rowing**

(Wahyuningsih, Raharjo, 2015, p. 2232). Rowing, which is known and developed in Indonesia, is actually a combination of three sports, namely canoeing, rowing and traditional boat race. At the regional and international level, the three sports have their own parent organizations, namely ICF (International Canoe Federation) for canoeing, FISA (Federation International Des Societes De aviron or The international Rowing Federation) for Rowing, and IDBF (International Dragon Boat Federation). ) for traditional boat races. In Indonesia, the three branches are under one organization, namely PODSI (Indonesian Rowing Sports Association).

(Rahmat, Abdurrahman, Ifwandi, 2016, p. 258) Rowing is an activity that has become a routine for some people in coastal areas and water areas. In its development, rowing has become a competitive sport. Rowing has undergone significant changes both in terms of variety of forms and utilization. Along with the development of science and technology, some of the general activities of the rowing community have become a fairly prestigious sport in competing in the field of achievement, rowing is a sport that involves a combination of body movements and the tools used for rowing.

### **Sports Potential as a Tourism Destination**

(Suratmin, 2018, p. 71). Regional development is one part of national development that cannot be separated from the principle of regional autonomy. To support the implementation of regional autonomy, broad, real, and responsible authority is needed in each region with the issuance of Law Number 32 of 2004 concerning regional government which is a policy that was born in order to answer and meet the demands of reform and the spirit of reform regarding democratization. between central and regional relations as well as regional empowerment efforts.

(Sadi, 2018, p. 3). Optimization and equitable distribution of development in Indonesia is carried out with regional development fully handed over to regional governments by implementing broad, real, and responsible regional autonomy. Law Number 32 of 2004 concerning Regional Government states that decentralization is defined as the transfer of government authority by the central government

to autonomous regions to regulate and administer government affairs within the system of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. One of the tasks of the central government that is handed over to the regions is regarding the field of sports that requires fast handling, service and guidance to improve the performance of an area in terms of sports.

### **Comparison of Recreational Sports with Tourism**

(Suratmin, 2018, p. 33) said that recreational sports are those that lead to movement activities that are devoted to fun and excitement, while tourism sports are tourism travel with the aim of exercising or deliberately taking an active part in a sporting event somewhere.

### **Understanding Potential**

(Mardian, 2015, p. 81). In terms of terms, potential comes from English to potent which means hard or strong. In another understanding more or less meaning, the word potential means strength, ability and power, both before and after it is realized, but not yet optimal.

Meanwhile in the General Indonesian Dictionary, what is meant by potential is the abilities and qualities possessed by a person, but not yet possessed to the fullest.

Potential is a power possessed by humans. However, this power has not been utilized optimally, therefore, the next task for potential humans is how to utilize this potential to achieve achievements.

## **METHOD**

### **Types of research**

(Sugiyono, 2014, p. 12) Qualitative research methods are called new methods, because of their recent popularity, called postpositivistic methods because they are based on the philosophy of postpositivism. This method is also called the artistic method, because the research process is more artistic (less patterned), and is referred to as the interpretive method because the research data is more related to the interpretation of the data found in the field. This method is often referred to as a constructive method because, with a qualitative method, scattered data can be found, then constructed in a theme that is more meaningful and easy to understand.

### **Data and Data Sources**

(Wahid Pure, 2017, p. 8). Data sources refer to the origin of research data obtained and collected

by researchers. This data source determines the type of data obtained, whether it includes primary data or secondary data. It is said to be primary data, if the data is obtained from the original source, while secondary data if the data is not obtained from the first original source but is the result of presentation from other parties.

#### **Data collection technique**

(Sugiyono, 2010, p. 62). Data collection techniques are the most strategic steps in research, because the main purpose of research is to obtain data. Without knowing the data collection techniques, the researcher will not get data that meets the data standards set.

a. Interview

(Yusuf, 2014, p. 372). Interview is one technique that can be used to collect research data. In simple terms it can be said that the interview (interviewer) is an event or process of interaction between the interviewer and the source of information or the person being interviewed through direct communication.

b. Observation

(Mania, 2008, p. 221) Observation is a method or method of collecting information or data which is carried out by conducting systematic observations and recordings of the phenomena that are being targeted for observation.

c. Documentation

(Sudarsono, 2003, p. 8) In documentation research, documentation usually uses a

camera to capture events in the form of photos. From the results of the documentation obtained various information about the events that were immortalized.

#### **Data analysis technique**

(Sugiyono, 2014, p. 332). Data analysis is the process of systematically searching and compiling data obtained from interviews, field notes and other materials, so that they can be understood and the findings can be informed to others. The data analysis technique used in this study is qualitative analysis as stated by Miles and Humberman (Sugiyono, 2010: 91), namely data reduction, data presentation and finally drawing conclusions.

### **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

From the results of interviews conducted by researchers with sport officials, village officials and village communities, they are interested in developing rowing sports but the obstacles to developing this sport are river conditions that are difficult to predict the tides and sometimes a lot of garbage. However, if viewed from the responses of the informants, they have an interest in developing rowing sports, especially from the community who think that this rowing sport can help economic growth. However, to develop rowing sports in the regions it is necessary to have support from the local government as well as support from the central government.

route for the community.

Meanwhile, the tradition of *bidar* competitions in the village of Muara Telang is often held to coincide with Indonesian Independence Day, the competition itself is a place for the community to stay in touch with participants or people who come from outside the village of Muara Telang. With an event such as the *bidar* competition, it can become a tourist attraction for people who want to see the annual *bidar* tradition in the village of Muara Telang, if this competition is further developed it will become a tourism sport that can improve the economy of the village community. If you look at the sport of *bidar* or rowing itself, it is still a sport that is not too common for the community, especially for rural communities because the sports that are often found in a village are sports that are already common such as football, volleyball and badminton.

From various explanations regarding the potential of the river for rowing sports, it is

### **DISCUSSION**

(Suratmin, 2018, p. 177) Sustainability is a condition where living things exist in a harmonious, balanced and harmonious relationship as a single unit with their environment on an ongoing basis, while what is meant by environment is the unitary space in which the organization operates, including air, water, land, natural resources, flora, fauna, humans and the relationships between them (Sunu, 2001, p. 2).

In the village of Muara Telang itself rowing is an activity that is often carried out by the village community as a means of transportation to reach the destination to the destination or to cross to a neighboring village, apart from being a means of transportation, boats are also used by the community to sell either fish, shrimp, coconut and vegetables. With the many community activities carried out on the river, it can be said that the Sumber Telang River is an economic

necessary for the role of various parties to develop rowing sports which are still less common for local communities, therefore there is a need for the role of local governments and communities in developing rowing sports in their area, especially the role of rural communities needed to be able to open up opportunities for the development of rowing sports.

If the role of the local government and the community can run well, it is not impossible that rowing sports can become a priority sport both in terms of regional tourism and can be a place to find potential talents in the field of rowing sports. Therefore it is necessary to pay attention to the local government in seeing the potential that exists in this rowing sport.

## CONCLUSION

The potential for rowing sports in water areas is very large and rowing sports can also become an object of tourism in addition to being a sport intended for achievement, but in developing rowing sports the role of the local government is needed where their role is very important so that this water sport can be further recognized. Meanwhile, in the Sumber Telang sub-district, rowing has become a daily activity for the community around the river, especially as a means of transportation.

## REFERENCES

- Kurniawan. 2011. *Sports Short Book*. Jakarta: Laskar Aksara
- Mardian. 2015. *Potential of Rowing Sports on the Jambi Batanghari River*. Jambi: Jambi University.
- Rahmat, Abdurrahman, Ifwandi. 2016. *The Contribution of Togok Flexibility and Arm Muscle Power to Traditional Boat Rowing Speeds in Banda Aceh City Podsi in 2016*. Aceh : Syiah Kuala University.
- Suratmin. 2018. *Introduction to Recreational Sports and Tourism Sports*. Depok: Rajawali Press.
- Sugiyono. 2010. *Understanding Qualitative Research*. Bandung: Alfabeta.
- Sugiyono. 2014. *Quantitative, Qualitative, and Combination Research Methods*. Bandung: Alfabeta.
- Sadi. 2018. *The Role of the Government in the Development of Tourism Sports in Improving the Community Economy*. Banyuwangi: PGRI Banyuwangi University.
- Wahid Pure, 2017. *Explanation of Qualitative Research Methods*. Malang: UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.
- Joseph. 2014. *Research Methods*. Jakarta: Kencana.