



Identification Of Spot Diving As A Recreational Sport In Mandeh Area

Ricky Nanda Pratama, Anton Komaini, Andri Gemaini, Alimuddin
faculty of Sport Science, Padang State University, West Sumatra, Indonesia
rickyandapratama9@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

The problem in this research is that there is no related information regarding the identification and mapping of diving spots in the Mandeh area. This study aims to identify and map diving spots as a recreational sport in the Mandeh area.

This type of research is descriptive, which aims to describe and map the Diving Spot as a recreational sport in the Mandeh area. Data analysis techniques in this study are data collection, data reduction, data display / data presentation, and drawing conclusions and then verification. Data collection techniques in this study were observation, interview, and documentation.

The results revealed that based on the results obtained, it can be concluded that the Mandeh area has several beautiful diving spots and has historical value. This is evidenced by the results of research where researchers found five diving spots in the Mandeh area, namely Boelongan which is famous for its history, namely MV Boelongan Nederlan which sank in 1942, then Batu Buayo which is identified with its beautiful and unique coral reefs, the Montipora Aquituberculata type, namely coral which is thin and resembles a barrel or funnel, next is Marak Agate where there are turtles and sea anemones, then Marak Labuan which has coral type Coral Foliose, which is the type of growth such as leaves and fungi, then Pagang Der maga there is planting coral species Acropora Digitata with speda media and accompanied by a school of Scooling Fish, all of which are for recreational sports.

Keywords : Diving, Recreational Sports



This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License.

Introduction

Sport is a very important requirement for the human body, sport is considered important for these needs because humans are creatures that move. Humans in carrying out their activities cannot be separated from the process of motion, because there is no life without motion. And sport is an activity that is needed by humans because with good, orderly, measurable and targeted behavior or sports activities it will make the human body and soul better, especially in recreational

sports. 3 of 2005 on National Sports. System Article 17: "Recreational sports are organized as part of the process of restoring health and fitness which can be carried out by any sports person, educational unit, institution, association or organization. Recreational sports aim at: obtaining health, physical fitness, and joy, fostering social relations or preserving and enhancing regional and national cultural wealth. One type of recreational sport is diving or diving. Diving or also called diving is human physical activity

carried out on the surface of the water with or without using equipment to achieve certain goals.

In West Sumatra, especially in the Mandeh area, Koto XI Tarusan District, Pesisir Selatan Regency is nicknamed "The Paradise of the South" a paradise from the south, similar to Raja Ampat in Papua because it is surrounded by islands, Mandeh area has a myriad of destinations. good natural tourism to visit. In addition to beaches and clusters of islands and white sand, the Mandeh area also has the potential to have an interesting and famous diving spot with beautiful underwater scenery with calm sea waves for diving as a recreational sport, but unfortunately until now there is no information. related to the identification and mapping of diving spots in the Mandeh area so that tourists or visitors who want to do diving in the Mandeh area are confused about finding and finding diving spots. From the background described above, the researchers took the title identification of diving spots as a recreational sport in the Mandeh area.

Methods

This research is a descriptive type of research, which aims to describe and map the Diving Spot as a recreational sport in the Mandeh area. This is in accordance with Arikunto's opinion (2010: 3) which states that: "Descriptive research is research that does not include testing certain hypotheses, but only describes the existence of a variable, symptoms and circumstances". Based on the quotation of these thoughts, it can be concluded that descriptive research is a form of research used to see, know and reveal data or circumstances as they are according to the findings in the field.

Result and discussion

1. Description of the location of the diving spot in the Mandeh area
 - a. Boelongan (MV Boelongan Nederland)



Coordinate point :S 01.12'03.59"
E 100.25'30.01"

- b. Batu Buayo Island



Titik Koordinat:S 01.12'15.80"
E 100.24'01.04"

c. Marak Batu Akik Island



Titik Koordinat:S 01.11'24.10"
E 100.19'56.93"

d. Marak Labuan Island



Titik Koordinat:S 01.11'26.13"
E 100.20'18.82"

e. Pagang Dermaga Island



Titik Koordinat:S 01.09'31.38
E 100.21'06.23

Discuss

1. MV Boelongan Nederland

The Boelongan spot that the researchers got has a depth of 18-29 meters below sea level, this spot is included in the category of medium diving, medium diving is a dive with a depth of 10-30 meters, at this spot we will remember the history where the wreck of the MV Boelongan Nederland ship was a ship. Dutch cargo that sank in the waters of Mandeh Bay after being bombarded by Japanese troops in 1942. The ship was built in 1915 and weighs 1,052 tons, measures 72.6m long and 8m high, 11.63m wide hull in center, 10m bow, the stern is 13m and has dimensions of 100x11x3.7 meters, with a power of 750 bhp and a speed of up to 8.25knots.

2. Spot on Batu Buayo Island

The spot on Batu Buayo Island that the researchers found has a depth of 5-9 meters below sea level, this spot is

included in the category of shallow diving, shallow diving, namely diving with a maximum depth of 10 meters, those who want to do recreational diving in this spot do not have to have a certificate diving, but must master the basics of diving and must be accompanied by professional divers, visibility on this spot is above 20 meters and is in the good category, at this spot we find many types of fish and coral reefs, one of the icons in this spot of Batu Buayo Island is a unique coral reef like a barrel and inhabited by small animals in it.

3. . Spot on Marak Island, Agate

The spot on Marak Batu Akik Island that the researchers found has a depth of 8-10 meters below sea level, this spot is included in the category of shallow diving, shallow diving, namely diving with a maximum depth of 10 meters, for those who want to do recreational diving in this spot must master the technique basic diving and accompanied by professional divers, visibility in this spot is included in the medium category, which is 8-20 meters depending on the weather because this spot is at the end of the stagnant area and leads to the open ocean, at this spot the researchers only found several types fish, anemones and turtles, because many of the coral reefs in this spot are destroyed so that there is a lack of fish population in this spot, for divers who want to do diving activities in this spot researchers suggest the right time is morning to noon, because in the afternoon the currents and

waves in this spot are quite strong because they are directly facing the open sea.

4. Spot on Marak Island Labuan

The spot on Marak Labuan Island that the researchers found was at a depth of 11-13 meters below sea level, this spot is included in the category of medium diving, moderate diving, which is diving with a depth of 10-30 meters, for those who want to do recreational diving in this spot must master the technique basic diving and accompanied by professional divers, visibility or visibility in this spot is included in the medium category, namely 8-20 meters depending on the weather at the time of diving because this spot is at the end of the mandeh area which is directly facing the vast ocean, in this spot the researchers only found The variety of small fish and similar coral reefs is quite wide, the lack of types of coral reefs that live in this spot results in the variety of fish habitat that is not diverse, because many corals are dead, for divers who want to do diving activities in this spot researchers suggest the right time is morning to noon, because in the afternoon the currents and waves in this spot is quite strong because it is directly facing the open sea.

5. Spot on Pulau Pagang Dermaga

This spot on Pagang Dermaga Island is 9-10 meters deep below sea level, this spot is included in the category of shallow diving, shallow diving, namely diving with a maximum depth of 10 meters, for divers who want to do recreational diving in this

spot must master basic diving techniques. and accompanied by professional divers, visibility or visibility in this spot is in the medium category, namely 8-20 meters, at this spot the researchers found many variations of fish and coral reefs that have maintained their authenticity and added with planting new coral reef seeds with bicycle media and the many schools of Scoolling Fish, this unique thing will be a better impression for recreational diving in this spot, for divers who want to do recreational diving in this spot can dive in the morning afternoon and evening, because of the calm currents and good visibility makes this spot free to visit at any time.

Conclusion

Based on the results of interviews with key informants and supporting informants and supported by observations in the field, the following conclusions can be drawn:

- 1) Spot Diving in Boelongan we will get the sensation of diving where we will remember the history of the shipwreck, namely the MV Boelongan Nederland ship which sank in 1942 and encountered various types of marine life.
- 2) Diving spots on Batu Buayo Island have various types of corals and small fish as inhabitants, the uniqueness of this spot is the presence of Acropora Branching coral reefs, namely branching corals and unique corals of the Montipora Aquituberculata type, which are thin corals and resemble a barrel or funnel.
- 3) Diving spots on Marak Island Batu Akik there are only a few lives, including turtles and anemones, because many other corals are damaged and dead.
- 4) Diving spots on Marak Island, Labuan, there is only one type of coral reef type Coral Foliose, namely the type of growth such as leaves or fungi.
- 5) The Diving Spot on Pagang Dermaga Island is still relatively new because of the planting of Acropora Digitata coral seedlings on bicycles and accompanied by hordes of Scoolling Fish.
- 6) All the spots that the researchers found in the Mandeh area are for recreational sports.
- 7) From the research, the researcher found five diving spots, namely Boelongan, Batu Buayo, Marak Labuan, Marak Batu Akik and Pagang Dermaga, each spot has a coordinate point.
- 8) From the five spots, produce a map of diving spots in the Mandeh area.

Suggestion

- 1) Based on the results of interviews and observations that have been made, it is necessary for the author to make some suggestions as follows:
- 2) 1) For the local government to develop diving as a recreational sport in the Mandeh area.
- 3) 2) For divers who want to do diving in the Mandeh area, always bring professional divers.
- 4) 3) For campus organizations, especially UNPDC, to participate in socializing this diving sport in order to develop in the campus environment and generate interest from other students in doing this diving sport.
- 5) 4) For students throughout Indonesia, especially students from the Department of Health and Recreation, Faculty of Sport Sciences, State University of Padang, to keep achieving and be creative in the field of sports aims to advance sports in Indonesia.
- 6) 5) For lecturers and agencies related to sports, especially diving, so that they can socialize this diving sport so that this diving sport can be known to the public both from the local, national and international community.

References

- [1] Ariadno, Baroeno dkk.2003. *Buku Petunjuk 1 Star SCUBA DIVER CMAS Indonesia*. Jakarta: Dewan Instruktur Selam Indonesia.
- [2] Arikunto, Suharsimi. 2010. *Prosedur Penelitian*. Jakarta: PT Rineka Cipta
- [3] Dewan Instruktur Selam Indonesia. 2017. *Pendidikan Akademik Penyelaman Peselam Jenjang A1*. Jakarta.
- [4] Dewan Instruktur Selam Indonesia. 2006. *Pendidikan Akademik Penyelaman Peselam Jenjang A1*. Jakarta.
- [5] Komaini, Anton. 2018. *Pengembangan Pariwisata Olahraga (Sport Tourism) di Kawasan Wisata Bahari Mandeh*.(diakses tanggal 05 Maret 2020)

- [6] Nababan, Melfa. Dkk. 2018. Analisis Pola Pembinaan dan Pengembangan Olahraga Rekreasi di Federasi Olahraga Rekreasi Masyarakat Indonesia Sumatera Utara Tahun 2017. *Jurnal Pedagogik Olahraga* (Volume 04, Nomor 01, Januari-Juni 2018). Hlm. 39.
- [7] Ogi Kurniansyah, Riky Azharyandi Siswanto. 2018. Perancangan Identitas Visual Kawasan Mandeh Sebagai Objek Wisata Bahari di Provinsi Sumatera Barat. *e-Proceeding of Art & Design* (Volume 5, Nomor 1, Maret 2018) Page 189.
- [8] Rosmaneli. 2016. *Konsep Dasar Pendidikan Rekreasi*. Padang: FIK UNP.
- [9] Sandi, Dwi K, Kusumastuti, Salma F. 2019. Museum Bawah Air M.V. Boelongan: Sebuah Gagasan Pembaharuan Museum. *Jurnal Walennae* (Volume. 17, No. 1, Juni 2019) Hlm. 2.
- [10] Suratmin. 2018. *Pengantar Olahraga Rekreasi dan Olahraga Pariwisata*. Depok: Raja Wali Pers.
- [11] Sugiyono. 2012. *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan (Pendekatan Kuantitatif, Kualitatif dan R&D)*. Bandung: Alfabeta.
- [12] Undang-Undang Republik Indonesia Nomor 3 Tahun (2005). *Sistem Keolahragaan Nasional*. Jakarta.
- [13] Wirasantoso, Sugiarta, Pranowo, Widodo. 2015. *Karakteristik Sumberdaya Laut dan Pesisir*. (ISBN 978-602-9086-42-3/e ISBN 978-602-9086-43-0) Hlm. 17.