Determinants of community participation in the development of sports tourism in the area of Sipin Lake Jambi City

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ABSTRACT

Community involvement should be a major concern in the development of sports tourism because sustainability of tourism can be achieved through community participation. This study aims to analyze the level of community participation in the development of sports tourism and the factors that influence the level of community participation in the development of sports tourism in the Danau Sipin area of Jambi City. The populations in this study are the people who live around the Sipin Lake tourist area, Jambi City. The sample in this study is selected using the quota sampling method, which is a technique of selecting samples to determine samples from the population that have certain characteristics until the desired number (quota) is 100 people. Researchers used a questionnaire to collect research data. Data analysis in this study includes descriptive data analysis and multiple regression analysis. The results of this study indicates that the level of community participation in the development of sports tourism is high. The results of this study also show that the economic impact, environmental impact, knowledge of the world of tourism, and entrepreneurial skills have a significant effect on community participation in the development of sports tourism, while social impacts and government support do not significantly affect community participation in the development of sports tourism. Simultaneously, the economic impact, social impact, environmental impact, knowledge of the world of tourism, government support, and entrepreneurial skills have a significant effect on the development of sports tourism. The Jambi City Government should increase the level of participation and knowledge of the community through socialization regarding the development of sports tourism in the Sipin Lake area and providing entrepreneurship skills training for the community around the area.

Keywords: Community participation; sport tourism; Sipin Lake

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INTRODUCTION

Today sports tourism has a very important role in the development of tourist destinations (Briedenhann, 2011; Carneiro et al., 2016). According to Weed (2015) revealed that sports tourism is currently receiving great attention from the government, the private sector, the tourism industry, the sports industry, the

academia, and the wider community. A sport tourism event can be seen as a stimulus for the community in building the social capital of the people involved (Jamieson, 2014). Therefore, the development of sports tourism requires superior and reliable human resources in designing various kinds of sports activities so that they become tourist attractions that are worth selling because they have economic values and bring benefits to a country or region (Weed, 2015).

The community is an important capital in development in general and in tourism development in particular. The community is a tourism stakeholder, in addition to the government and business actors who participate in creating balance and harmony so that development can be carried out (Ridho et al., 2021). In line with the principles of stakeholder theory, recent arguments suggest that community participation is at the heart of sustainable development because community participation and benefit sharing in tourism development not only guarantees economic benefits but also ensures the support and maintenance of the population (Kebete & Wondirad, 2019; Wondirad & Ewnetu, 2019).

Community involvement should be a major concern in the development of sports tourism because tourism sustainability can be achieved through community participation (Dangi & Jamal, 2016; Purnomo & Rahmawati, 2021; Rahman et al., 2021; Sakata & Prideaux, 2013; Sasongko et al., 2019; Singgalen et al., 2019). Through community empowerment and participation as tourism actors, tourism development will be higher (Singgalen et al., 2019). According to Suarthana et al. (2015), community participation is needed in the form of a process so that they can improve their own quality of life and contribute to the development of the destination. A tourism development strategy involving community participation will be effective if the community is given a maximum role in its management (Mearns & Edwards, 2009; Putra et al., 2019). Through the development of community participation, it will provide regional economic growth and better competition in sustainable development (Putra et al., 2019). Community participation in tourism should meaningfully involve local residents resulting in the retention of economic benefits in the local economy and thereby raising people's standard of living (Saufi et al., 2014; Wondirad & Ewnetu, 2019).

Community participation is defined as the contribution of the community in an activity with the aim of achieving a change made by the community itself (Anjelia et al., 2020). Meanwhile, according to Bello et al. (2018), community participation describes the involvement of people or interest groups who are outside the formal government decision-making process with the aim of attracting stakeholders into the decision-making process. In relation to tourism development, local communities should be encouraged and expected to participate in planning, tourism development, and monitoring government support (Anggraheni et al., 2018).

Community participation in the development of sports tourism in this study is divided into: 1) planning stage, namely community involvement in the preparation of activity plans; 2) implementation stage, namely community involvement in the implementation of tourism development activities; and 3) the evaluation process, namely involvement in the evaluation and feedback of the tourism destination development program (Anjelia et al., 2020; Musadad, 2018). The participation of local communities in the tourism planning process is one way in which local communities can be involved in tourism development and increase their share of tourism benefits (Bello et al., 2018).

Lake Sipin is a tourist destination that is currently being developed with the concept of developing sports tourism in Jambi City (Nugraha et al., 2020). The lake is a naturally formed and unique lake that can be the main capital for the development of the area as a means of developing sports tourism. The uniqueness factor of Lake Sipin is also supported by the location of the lake which is in the middle of Jambi City, making it easier for people to access the area. This advantage is also supported by the seriousness of the government in this case the Jambi Provincial Government and Jambi City to develop the area as a water tourism destination in Jambi City. Research result of Nugraha et al. (2020) revealed that the Lake Sipin tourist area was developed into a sports tourism destination. This can be seen from the various sporting events held in the Lake Sipin area such as the Junior and U-15 national championships for rowing sports, traditional boat competitions, dragon boat competitions, and Lake Sipin folk parties. Several sports facilities were also built around the area, such as jogging tracks, rock climbing venues and skateboarding venues (Nugraha et al., 2020). In addition, the lack of natural tourist destinations and the enthusiasm of the people in Jambi

Province are opportunities that will encourage the development of sports tourism in the Lake Sipin area of Jambi City.

The phenomenon that occurs in the development of sports tourism in the Lake Sipin area shows that there is still a lack of community involvement in terms of planning, development, and evaluation. This is revealed in the results of research conducted by Nugraha et al. (2020) which states that in the management of sports tourism in the Lake Sipin area of Jambi City, it is necessary to increase the involvement of the community around the area. On the other hand, the development of sports tourism in the Lake Sipin area can have an impact on the lives of people around the area (Nugraha, et al., 2020).

Research of Boonsiritomachai and Phonthanukitithaworn (2019) revealed that perceptions of economic impacts, social impacts, and environmental impacts are factors that influence community participation in the development of sports tourism. Meanwhile in research of Suarthana et al. (2015) state that significantly the economic factor influence rural-tourism society participation, whereas the social, culture, and environment factors do not influence significantly towards society participation. Another research conducted by Masa'deh et al. (2017) show that the economic impact factor and the environmental impact have a significant effect on community support in tourism development, while the social impact factor does not have a significant influence on community support.

This study seeks to re-examine the influence of economic impacts, social impacts, and environmental impacts on community participation in the development of sports tourism. The variety of relevant previous research findings and the low level of community participation in the development of sports tourism in the Lake Sipin area of Jambi City based on research, are the reasons why researchers are interested in conducting research on what factors can significantly affect community participation. On the other hand, based on the research results of Nugraha et al. (2020) it was revealed that there were economic impacts, social impacts and environmental impacts in the development of sports tourism in the Lake Sipin area of Jambi City.

The difference between this study and the previous relevant studies is the addition of knowledge variables about the world of tourism, government support and entrepreneurial skills into the research model. There are still many people who do not know about tourism, the lack of government support for the community and the low entrepreneurial skills of the community around the Lake Sipin area are the reasons researchers add these three variables as factors that affect community participation. Another difference is the focus of research on community participation in the development of sports tourism, where the Lake Sipin area by the Jambi City Government is used as a sports tourism destination, especially water sports.

This study aims to analyze the level of community participation in the development of sports tourism in the Lake Sipin area of Jambi City. This study also aims to analyze the influence of economic impacts, social impacts, environmental impacts, knowledge of the world of tourism, government support, and skills on community participation in the development of sports tourism. The results of this study are expected to be considered for stakeholders in the development of sports tourism, especially in increasing the participation of local communities around tourist destinations. Through this research, it is hoped that it can also be known what factors influence the level of community participation in the development of sports tourism, especially in the Lake Sipin area of Jambi City.

METHOD

This study is a quantitative study because it analyzes sample data with inductive statistics and generalized descriptive statistics for population conclusions (Indriantoro & Supomo, 2013). This research is a quantitative research with causal explanatory relationship which aims to determine the pattern of causal relationship between the independent variable and the dependent variable. The use of the causal explanatory method is in accordance with the research objective, namely to test hypotheses that test the relationship and influence between the variables studied. The selection of this type of research is in accordance with the research objectives, namely to determine whether the economic impact, social impact, environmental impact, ignorance about the world of tourism, government support, and entrepreneurial skills affect community participation in the development of sports tourism.

The population in this study is the people who live around the Lake Sipin tourist area, Jambi City which consists of 3 (three) villages, namely Sungai Putri Village, Solok Sipin Village and Legok Village in Lake Sipin District, and 2 (two) villages namely Telanaipura Village and Buluran Kenali Village in Telanaipura District. The sampling method used in this study is quota sampling, which is a technique of selecting samples to determine samples from the population that have certain characteristics to the desired number (quota) (Sugiyono, 2013). Respondents who are selected as samples were heads of families or representatives who lived in five villages around the Lake Sipin area of Jambi City with a total number of 10,781 households. Determination of the number of samples taken using the Slovin formula (Umar, 2008):

$$n = \frac{N}{1+Ne^2}$$

Note :
n = sample size
N = population size that is amount
e = Percent allowance for inaccuracy due to tolerable or desirable sampling errors (10%).
From the formula above, the number of samples that will be obtained with a 10% allowance is:

$n = \frac{N}{1+Ne^2}$

$n = \frac{10.781}{1+10.781(0,1^2)}$

n = 99,08 rounded up be 100 people

Based on the number of samples, then in each sample unit (village), the sample quota set is as follows:

Table 1. Determination of Sample Quotas in Each Population Unit

No	Village	Number of Patriarch	Sample Quota
1	Sungai Putri Village	2.047	19
2	Legok Village	3.293	31
3	Solok Sipin Village	2.567	24
4	Buluran Kenali Village	1.679	16
5	Telanaipura Village	1.195	11
	Amount	10.781	100

The source of data used in this study is primary data, namely data obtained by field surveys using all original data collection methods (Kuncoro, 2013). According to Indriantoro and Supomo (2013) revealed that primary data is a source of research data obtained directly from the original source (not through intermediary media).

Researchers use questionnaires in collecting data in which there is a list of questions that have been prepared previously. Data were collected using a measuring instrument in the form of a questionnaire sheet with 5 alternative answers, the data obtained in the form of interval data are consisting of answers Always (SL), Often (SR), Sometimes (KK), Rarely (JR), and Never (TP).

This research data analysis using multiple regression analysis, multiple regression can be analyzed because it is based on a functional relationship or causal relationship (causal) independent variable (X) to the dependent variable (Y). This multiple regression analysis is processed using the SPSS for windows version 24.00 program. The multiple regression analysis conducted in this study is carried out by including six independent variables consisting of economic impacts, social impacts, environmental impacts, ignorance of the world of tourism, government policies and entrepreneurial skills, as well as one dependent variable, namely community participation in the development of sports tourism. In general, the formulation of a simple regression can be written as follows:

$Y = a + b_1X_1 + b_2X_2 + b_3X_3 + b_4X_4 + b_5X_5 + b_6X_6 + €$

Note:

Y = Community participation in the development of sports tourism
a = Value of intercept/constant
b = Regression coefficient of independent variable
X_1 = Economic impact
X_2 = Social impact
X_3 = Environmental impact
X_4 = Knowledge of the world of tourism
X_5 = Government support
X_6 = Entrepreneurship skills
$€$ = error

Hypothesis test

F Test (Simultaneous Test)

This test is conducted to determine whether there was a significant effect on all independent variables (economic impact, social impact, environmental impact, ignorance of the world of tourism, government policies and entrepreneurial skills) on the dependent variable (community participation in the development of sports tourism) as a whole. The F-test is carried out by comparing the Fcount obtained from the regression results with the Ftable.

a. If Fcount $\geq$ Ftable at the significance level (α = 0.05), then Ho is rejected and Ha is accepted, meaning that the independent variable has a significant effect on the dependent variable.

b. If Fcount < Ftable at the significance level (α = 0.05), then Ha is accepted, Ho is rejected, meaning that the independent variable has no significant effect on the dependent variable.

T test (Partial Test)

This test aims to determine the significant effect of each independent variable partially on the dependent variable. The criterion for testing the hypothesis is that if the value of tcount $\geq$ ttable at the significance level = 0.05, then Ho is rejected, so that the independent variable has a statistical effect on the dependent variable.

Coefficient of Determination

The value of R^2 is used to measure the level of the model's ability to illuminate the independent variables. However, since R^2 contains a fundamental weakness in that there is a bias towards the number of independent variables included in the model. Therefore, in this study, the adjusted R^2 ranged between zero and one. If the adjusted R^2 value is closer to one, the better model's ability to explain the dependent variable and vice versa.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION
Community Participation in Sports Tourism Development

Descriptive analysis is conducted to see an overview of the level of community participation in the development of sports tourism. An overview of community participation in the development of sports tourism is shown in the following table:

Table 2. Community Participation in Sports Tourism Development Around the Lake Sipin Area, Jambi City

No	Indicators	SS	S	N	TS	STS	Total score	Average Score	Criteria
1	Involvement in the identification of tourism potential	18	58	24	0	0	394	3,94	Good
2	Involvement in problem identification	22	50	27	1	0	393	3,93	Good

No	Indicators	SS	S	N	TS	STS	Total score	Average Score	Criteria
3	Involvement in alternative development plans (resources)	30	55	15	0	0	415	4,15	Good
4	Engagement in attraction management	33	49	18	0	0	415	4,15	Good
5	Involvement in programs or activities	45	39	16	0	0	429	4,29	Very good
6	Involvement in tourism service development and access	20	65	15	0	0	405	4,05	Good
7	Involvement in assessment and monitoring	33	57	10	0	0	423	4,23	Very good
	Amount	201	373	125	1	0	2874	4,11	Good

The table above shows that community participation in the development of sports tourism in the Lake Sipin tourist area, Jambi City is classified as good with an average score of 4.11. Of the seven statements submitted regarding community participation in the development of sports tourism, two indicators are classified as very good, namely community involvement in programs and activities and community involvement in supervision. The highest score is found in the indicator of community involvement in programs and activities with an average score of 4.29. Meanwhile, the lowest score is found in the indicator of community involvement in identifying sports tourism development problems in the Lake Sipin area with an average score of 3.93.

Multiple Regression Analysis

The effect of economic impacts, social impacts, environmental impacts, knowledge of the world of tourism, government support, and entrepreneurial skills on community participation in the development of sports tourism in the Lake Sipin area of Jambi City is analyzed using multiple regression analysis. The analysis is carried out using the SPSS for Windows 24.00 program. The results of the analysis of the influence of economic impacts, social impacts, environmental impacts, knowledge of the world of tourism, government support, and entrepreneurial skills on community participation in the development of sports tourism in the Lake Sipin area of Jambi City are described as follows:

1. Regression Coefficient

Regression coefficient (B) is a number that indicates an increase or decrease in the dependent variable based on the independent variable. From the value of the regression coefficient, a regression equation is then compiled that can be used to predict the effect of the dependent variable in determining the dependent variable. The regression coefficient value from the multiple regression analysis can be seen in the following table:

Table 3. Regression Coefficient

	Coeficcient		
Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients
	B	Std. Error	Beta
(Constant)	1,026	1,105	
X1	0,226	0,08	0,21
X2	0,059	0,08	0,051
X3	0,299	0,128	0,185
X4	0,568	0,155	0,323
X5	0,143	0,112	0,083
X6	0,392	0,145	0,183
a. Dependent Variable: Y			

Table 3 shows that the constant value is = 1.026, while the economic impact variable coefficient is 0.226, the social impact variable coefficient is 0.059, while the environmental impact variable coefficient is 0.299, the knowledge variable coefficient about the world of tourism is 0.568, the government support variable coefficient that is equal to 0.143, and the coefficient of entrepreneurial skills variable is equal to 0.392. From the regression coefficients above, the following regression equation is formed:

$$Y = 1,026 + 0,226X_1 + 0,059X_2 + 0,299X_3 + 0,568X_4 + 0,143X_5 + 0,392X_6$$

The regression equation above explains the following:
a. The coefficient of economic impact variable (X1) is 0.226, this shows that every 1% increase in economic impact will increase community participation in the development of sports tourism in the Lake Sipin area of Jambi City by 0.226%.
b. The coefficient of social impact variable (X2) is 0.059, this means that every 1% increase in social impact will increase community participation in the development of sports tourism in the Lake Sipin area of Jambi City by 0.059%.
c. The coefficient of environmental impact variable (X3) is 0.299, this means that every 1% increase in social impact will increase community participation in the development of sports tourism in the Lake Sipin area of Jambi City by 0.299%.
d. The knowledge variable coefficient about the world of tourism (X4) is 0.568, this means that every 1% increase in knowledge about the world of tourism will increase public participation in the development of sports tourism in the Lake Sipin area of Jambi City by 0.568%.
e. The coefficient of government support variable (X5) is 0.143, this means that every 1% increase in government support will increase community participation in the development of sports tourism in the Lake Sipin area of Jambi City by 0.143%.
f. The variable coefficient of entrepreneurial skills (X6) is 0.392, this means that every 1% increase in entrepreneurial skills will increase community participation in the development of sports tourism in the Lake Sipin area of Jambi City by 0.392%.

2. Coefficient of Determination

The magnitude of the influence of the economic impact, social impact, environmental impact, knowledge of the world of tourism, government support, and entrepreneurial skills together on community participation in the development of sports tourism in the Lake Sipin area of Jambi City can be seen in the value of the coefficient of determination (Adjusted R Square) in the following table:

Table 4. Coefficient of Determination

R	R Square	Adjusted R Square
0,938	0,881	0,873

The coefficient of determination (Adjusted R-square) measures the success rate of the regression model that we use in predicting the value of the dependent variable. Table 4 shows that the magnitude of the coefficient of determination (Adjusted R Square) is 0.873. This means that the economic impact, social impact, environmental impact, knowledge of the world of tourism, government support, and entrepreneurial skills have an influence of 0.873 x 100% = 87.3%, while the remaining 12.7% is influenced by other factors that are not included in the research.

Hypothesis Testing Results

Hypothesis testing was carried out to see the significance of the effects of economic impacts, social impacts, environmental impacts, knowledge of the world of tourism, government support, and entrepreneurial skills partially and simultaneously on community participation in the development of sports tourism in the Lake Sipin area of Jambi City. The results of hypothesis testing simultaneously and partially are as follows:

1. F Test Results

The results of the F test which are carried out to see the effect of economic impacts, social impacts, environmental impacts, knowledge about the world of tourism, government support, and entrepreneurial skills together on community participation in the development of sports tourism in the Lake Sipin area of Jambi City are described in the following table:

Table 4. F Test Results

dk_1	dk_2	F_{count}	F_{table}	Sig.
93	99	114.479	1,400	.000

Table 4 shows the Fcount value of 114.479, while Ftable at dk1 = n - k - 1 = 100 - 6 - 1 = 93, and dk2 = n - 1 = 100 - 1 = 99, at a significance level of 0.05, which is 1.400. Fcount > Ftable, then Ho is rejected and Ha is accepted. This shows that the proposed alternative hypothesis is accepted, all independent variables, namely economic impact, social impact, environmental impact, knowledge of the world of tourism, government support, and entrepreneurial skills together have a significant influence on community participation in the development of sports tourism in the region of Lake Sipin Jambi City.

2. T Test Results

The t-test is conducted to see the effect of the independent variable partially on the dependent variable. The results of the t-test can be seen in table 5 below:

Table 5. T Test Results

Independent Variable	T_{count}	Sig.
X1	2,838	0,006
X2	0,740	0,461
X3	2,324	0,022
X4	3,669	0,000
X5	1,276	0,205
X6	2,710	0,008

The decision criteria are seen from the t-count value of each independent variable compared to the t-table value at a significance level of 0.05.

a. The effect of the economic impact on community participation in the development of sports tourism in the Lake Sipin area, Jambi City

Testing the effect of the economic impact on community participation in the development of sports tourism in the Lake Sipin area of Jambi City shows that the t-count value is 2.838, while t-table is at the significance level (0.05) with dk = n - k = 100 - 6 = 94 which is equal to 1,986 t-count > t-table, this means that Ho is rejected and Ha is accepted. Thus, the economic impact has a significant influence on community participation in the development of sports tourism in the Lake Sipin area of Jambi City.

b. The influence of social impacts on community participation in the development of sports tourism in the Lake Sipin area, Jambi City

Testing the effect of social impact on community participation in the development of sports tourism in the Lake Sipin area of Jambi City shows that the t-count value is 0.740, while t-table is at the significance level (0.05) with dk = n - k = 100 - 6 = 94 which is equal to 1,986, t-count < t-table, this means that Ho is accepted and Ha is rejected. Thus, the social impact does not have a significant influence on community participation in the development of sports tourism in the Lake Sipin area of Jambi City.

c. The effect of environmental impacts on community participation in the development of sports tourism in the Lake Sipin area, Jambi City

Testing the effect of environmental impacts on community participation in the development of sports tourism in the Lake Sipin area of Jambi City shows that the value of tcount is 2,324, while t-table is at the significance level (0.05) with dk = n - k = 100 - 6 = 94 which is equal to 1,986, t-count > t-table, this means that Ho is rejected and Ha is accepted. Thus, the environmental impact has a significant influence on community participation in the development of sports tourism in the Lake Sipin area of Jambi City.

d. The influence of knowledge about the world of tourism on community participation in the development of sports tourism in the Lake Sipin area, Jambi City

Testing the effect of knowledge about the world of tourism on community participation in the development of sports tourism in the Lake Sipin area of Jambi City shows that t-count is 3.669, while t-table is at the significance level (0.05) with dk = n - k = 100 - 6 = 94, namely of 1,986, t-count > t-table, this means that Ho is rejected and Ha is accepted. Thus, knowledge about the world of tourism has a significant influence on community participation in the development of sports tourism in the Lake Sipin area of Jambi City.

e. The influence of government support on community participation in the development of sports tourism in the Lake Sipin area, Jambi City

Testing the effect of government support on community participation in the development of sports tourism in the Lake Sipin area of Jambi City shows that tcount is 1.276, while t-table is at the significance level (0.05) with dk = n - k = 100 - 6 = 94 which is 1.986, t-count < t-table, this means that Ho is accepted and Ha is rejected. Thus, government support does not have a significant influence on community participation in the development of sports tourism in the Lake Sipin area of Jambi City.

f. The influence of entrepreneurial skills on community participation in the development of sports tourism in the Lake Sipin area, Jambi City

Testing the influence of entrepreneurial skills on community participation in the development of sports tourism in the Lake Sipin area of Jambi City shows that t-count is 2,710, while t-table is at the significance level (0.05) with dk = n - k = 100 - 6 = 94, which is 1,986, t-count > t-table, this means that Ho is rejected and Ha is accepted. Thus, entrepreneurial skills have a significant influence on community participation in the development of sports tourism in the Lake Sipin area of Jambi City.

The results of this study indicate that the economic impact has a significant influence on community participation in the development of sports tourism in the Lake Sipin area of Jambi City. This means that the economic impact is a good predictor in determining community participation in the development of sports tourism in the Lake Sipin area of Jambi City. Based on the results of this study, it shows that the better the economic impact, the better the community participation in the development of sports tourism in the Lake Sipin area, Jambi City.

The effect of perceived economic impact on community participation in this study supports the results of previous research conducted by Masa'deh et al. (2017) which state that the economic impact is a factor affecting community participation in tourism development. People who are aware of a higher level of economic return or are dependent on the tourism industry tend to have a more positive attitude towards tourism than others (Boonsiritomachai & Phonthanukitithaworn, 2019). Meanwhile, according to Kim et al. (2015), Palma et al. (2018), and Carneiro et al. (2016) revealed that sports tourism encourages increased trade for local businesses, increased employment opportunities, increased investment in community development, improved economic conditions, and accelerated community growth.

The results of this study also show that environmental impacts affect community participation in the development of sports tourism in the Lake Sipin area of Jambi City. Thus the third hypothesis proposed in this study is accepted so that the higher the environmental impact will increase community participation in the development of sports tourism in the Lake Sipin area, Jambi City. The results of this study support the results of previous research conducted by Masa'deh et al. (2017) which state that environmental impact is a factor affecting community participation in tourism development. Carneiro et al. (2016) and Martin and

Assenov (2011) revealed that tourists always want to visit places they think are comfortable, cool, beautiful and original. This encourages the maintenance of the surrounding natural environment to meet the tastes of the tourists. In addition, in the end we must try to rebuild the natural environment that has been neglected and then used as a tourist object.

Boonsiritomachai and Phonthanukitithaworn (2019) revealed that organizing sporting events can help preserve the physical environment and local heritage. Such events can also be a catalyst for increasing environmental awareness among citizens. ILO (2012) revealed that reducing negative impacts on the environment is one of the main themes in tourism development and this applies to the Lake Sipin tourist destination area, Jambi City. But on the other hand, organizing sporting events can also cause environmental pollution, as well as increase the production of waste and garbage, increase noise levels and traffic congestion, and interfere with the use of public facilities and roads by local residents (Boonsiritomachai & Phonthanukitithaworn, 2019; Nugraha et al., 2020).

Testing the effect of knowledge about the world of tourism on community participation in the development of sports tourism shows that knowledge about the world of tourism has a significant effect on community participation in the development of sports tourism in the Lake Sipin area of Jambi City. Thus the fourth hypothesis proposed is accepted so that better knowledge about the world of tourism will increase community participation in the development of sports tourism in the Lake Sipin area of Jambi City. These results support research of Musadad (2018) testing the effect of knowledge about the world of tourism on community participation in the development of sports tourism shows that knowledge about the world of tourism has a significant effect on community participation in the development of sports tourism in the Lake Sipin area of Jambi City. Thus the fourth hypothesis proposed is accepted so that better knowledge about the world of tourism will increase community participation in the development of sports tourism in the Lake Sipin area of Jambi City. These results support research Chiutsi and Mudzengi (2012) which revealed that the low level of community participation was influenced by the limited technical knowledge of the community about the world of tourism.

The results of this study also indicate that entrepreneurial skills have a significant effect on community participation in the development of sports tourism in the Lake Sipin area of Jambi City. Thus the sixth hypothesis proposed is accepted so that better entrepreneurial skills will increase community participation in the development of sports tourism in the Lake Sipin area of Jambi City. These results support research Witchayakawin et.al (2020) who revealed that entrepreneurial skills are one of the factors that influence community participation in tourism development. These results also support the research findings Chiutsi and Mudzengi (2012) which revealed that the low community participation in tourism development was influenced by the lack of entrepreneurial skills. Entrepreneurial factor is a strategy in development that is a supporting element for community-based tourism development (Hidayat & Syahid, 2019; Komppula, 2014; Sharif & Lonik, 2017).

Simultaneous effect testing shows that the economic impact, social impact, environmental impact, knowledge of the world of tourism, government support, and entrepreneurial skills have a significant effect on community participation in the development of sports tourism in the Lake Sipin area of Jambi City. Thus, the fifth hypothesis proposed in this study is accepted so that an increase in economic impact, social impact, environmental impact, knowledge of the world of tourism, government support, and entrepreneurial skills can simultaneously increase community participation in the development of sports tourism. The magnitude of the simultaneous influence is 87.3%, which means that all independent variables are able to explain community participation in the development of sports tourism by 87.3%, while the remaining 12.7% is influenced by other factors not included in the research model. Other factors that are likely to influence community participation apart from the variables involved in the research model based on previous studies include: location proximity, perceptions of negative consequences, infrastructure development, satisfaction with the location, community collaboration (Setiyorini et al., 2019), poverty, management policies, and lack of English skills (Musadad, 2018).

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of data analysis and discussion of research results, it can be concluded that community participation in the development of sports tourism in the Lake Sipin tourist area, Jambi City is classified as good with an average score of 4.11. The highest score is found in the indicator of community involvement in programs and activities with an average score of 4.29. Meanwhile, the lowest score is found in the indicator of community involvement in identifying sports tourism development problems in the Lake Sipin area with an average score of 3.93.

The results of this study also show that partially the economic impact, environmental impact, knowledge of the world of tourism, and entrepreneurial skills have a significant effect on community participation in tourism development in the Lake Sipin area, Jambi City, while social impacts and government support have no significant effect on community participation. in the development of sports tourism in the Lake Sipin area of Jambi City. Simultaneously, the economic impact, social impact, environmental impact, knowledge of the world of tourism, and government support have a significant effect on community participation in the development of sports tourism in the Lake Sipin area of Jambi City.

The limitation of this study is that it only uses factors such as economic impact, social impact, environmental impact, knowledge of the world of tourism, government support, and entrepreneurial skills as factors that influence community participation in the development of sports tourism. Meanwhile, there are many other factors that also affect community participation, such as: proximity to location, perceptions of negative consequences, infrastructure development, satisfaction with the location, community collaboration, poverty, management policies, and lack of English language skills. Another limitation is the possibility of bias in the research data, because the study only used questionnaires in data collection.

Based on the results of the research, the researchers provide recommendations for the Jambi City Government to increase community participation through outreach programs about the impact of developing sports tourism and holding various workshops on entrepreneurial skills that support tourism development. Researchers also provide suggestions for further researchers to add variables other than economic impact, social impact, environmental impact, knowledge about the world of tourism, government support, and entrepreneurial skills as factors that influence community participation in the development of sports tourism. The researcher also gives suggestions to use other instruments in data collection to reduce the bias of research data such as: in-depth interviews and observation guidelines for the Jambi City Government.

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CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The authors declare no conflicts of interest associated with this manuscript. We know of no conflicts of interest associated with this publication, and there has been no significant financial support for this work that could have influenced its outcome. As corresponding author, I confirm that the manuscript has been read and approved for submission by all the named authors.

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