

POTENTIAL OF HALAL SPORT TOURISM ON JAVA ISLAND

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Abstract

Halal sports tourism is a sports tourism activity that is equipped with halal facilities. The concept of sport tourism and halal tourism has been widely developed in Indonesia. However, the idea of halal sports tourism still needs to be discovered. According to Databox, Java Island is the most popular island and a favorite tourist destination in Indonesia. Java Island has a variety of natural tourist destinations that are suitable as sports tourism destinations. Apart from that, the majority of the population of Java Island is Muslim. Therefore, this research aims to determine the potential for developing halal sport tourism on the island of Java. This research is qualitative research with descriptive methods. Data collection techniques were carried out through observation, interviews, documentation studies, and literature studies. This research shows that Java Island has great potential for developing halal sports tourism. Sports tourism destinations on the island of Java are divided into halal sports tourism destinations in West Java, Central Java, and East Java. Each province has a halal sports tourism destination consisting of natural, cultural, and artificial destinations. Apart from that, various sports tourism destinations on the island of Java have Muslim-friendly facilities. Thus, halal sports tourism can be developed on Java Island.

Keywords: Halal Tourism, Sport Tourism, Sport Halal Tourism, Pulau Jawa

Abstrak

Wisata olahraga halal merupakan kegiatan wisata olahraga yang dilengkapi dengan fasilitas halal. Konsep wisata olahraga dan wisata halal sudah banyak dikembangkan di Indonesia. Akan tetapi, ide wisata olahraga halal masih perlu digali lebih jauh. Menurut Databox, Pulau Jawa merupakan pulau yang paling diminati dan menjadi destinasi wisata favorit di Indonesia. Pulau Jawa memiliki beragam destinasi wisata alam yang cocok dijadikan destinasi wisata olahraga. Selain itu, mayoritas penduduk Pulau Jawa beragama Islam. Oleh karena itu, penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui potensi wisata olahraga halal di Pulau Jawa. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian kualitatif dengan metode deskriptif. Teknik pengumpulan data dilakukan melalui observasi, wawancara, studi dokumentasi, dan studi pustaka. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa Pulau Jawa memiliki potensi yang besar untuk

pengembangan wisata olahraga halal. Destinasi wisata olahraga di Pulau Jawa terbagi menjadi destinasi wisata olahraga halal di Jawa Barat, Jawa Tengah, dan Jawa Timur. Setiap provinsi memiliki destinasi wisata olahraga halal yang terdiri dari destinasi alam, budaya, dan buatan. Selain itu, berbagai destinasi wisata olahraga di Pulau Jawa memiliki fasilitas yang ramah muslim. Dengan demikian, pengembangan wisata olahraga halal dapat dikembangkan di Pulau Jawa.

Kata Kunci: Wisata Halal, Wisata Olahraga, Wisata Olahraga Halal, Pulau Jawa

Introduction

Halal sport tourism represents a subset of the broader halal tourism concept. This emerging framework introduces a novel approach to tourism. Halal tourism, which aligns with Islamic principles, is a growing industry in Indonesia (Akbar, 2023). While the concept of sports tourism is also present in Indonesia, its recognition has been largely limited to specific groups, such as athletes (Khoirudin et al., 2023). Nevertheless, sports hold significant potential for advancing Indonesia's tourism sector (Berliana et al., 2024). Furthermore, the country boasts numerous destinations conducive to the development and implementation of sports tourism (Daud et al., 2024).

Since the emergence of COVID-19, people have become more aware of health. On various social media, many influencers provide education on the importance of exercising to maintain health, even making it a lifestyle. Therefore, sports tourism can attract tourists who not only travel but can also exercise (Ridwanudin et al., 2018). So, when doing sports tourism, tourists not only get pleasure but can also maintain their health.

Sports tourism and halal sports tourism represent two distinct concepts. Halal sports tourism can be understood as an evolution of the existing idea of sports tourism, integrating the principles of halal tourism. Unlike conventional sports tourism, which is typically unrestricted, halal sports tourism provides tourists the opportunity to engage in physical activities while ensuring access to halal services. These services include the availability of prayer facilities at tourist sites, adherence to modest dress codes, consumption of halal-certified food, and the avoidance of prohibited behaviors.

Table 1. Differences between sport tourism and halal sport tourism

Component Tourists	Sport Tourism All Tourists	Halal Sport Tourism Muslim Tourist
Tourist Destination	1. Waters (Marine) 2. Snowy Area (Winter)	All Tourist Destinations

	3. Highland (Landscape Contour)	
	4. City Sport Tourism (Terrain)	
Tourism Activities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Running 2. Hiking 3. Trekking 4. Surfing 5. Rafting 6. Kayaking 7. Rock Climbing 8. Fishing 9. Jet Ski 10. Triathlon 11. Dsb. 	All tourism activities that do not contain polytheism and do not violate Islamic law
Amenities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sports Clothing 2. Sports Equipment 3. Hotel 4. Transportation 5. Food and Drink 	All amenities that have been certified or standardized halal, plus: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Prayer Equipment 2. Mosque/Musholla

Source: Author, 2025

Based on the 2024 Global Muslim Travel Index (GMTI) Report, Indonesia has successfully ranked first as the country with the best halal tourist destinations in the world based on four categories, namely Access, Communication, Environment, and Services (ACES) (Minardi et al., 2021). Indonesia has successfully beaten 140 other countries, including Malaysia and Saudi Arabia (Komite Nasional dan Keuangan Syariah, 2023). Meanwhile, Australia, Japan, and the United Kingdom are the countries with the most popular sports tourism.

Several reasons highlight the potential of certain countries for developing halal sports tourism. First, Australia, particularly the city of Melbourne, is renowned for hosting major international events such as the Australian Open, the Formula 1 Australian Grand Prix, and events at the Melbourne Cricket Ground. Second, Japan, especially Tokyo, which hosted the 2020 Summer Olympics, offers advanced infrastructure alongside traditional sports like sumo and a dedicated museum showcasing various types of traditional Japanese sports. Third, London, United Kingdom, is home to prominent football clubs and attractions such as Wembley Stadium, Wimbledon—the oldest tennis tournament in the world—and Lord's Cricket Ground. Despite these significant offerings, these countries have yet to adopt the concept of halal sports tourism.

Halal sports tourism has not been developed in any country, including Islamic nations in the Middle East. However, this concept holds significant potential for development in Indonesia. With its abundant natural beauty, every region in Indonesia offers the possibility of being both a tourist destination and a sports venue. Additionally, as the majority of Indonesia's population is Muslim, it is reasonable to assume that many tourists participating in sports tourism are also Muslim. Consequently, these tourists are entitled to access halal services and are expected to adhere to Sharia principles. At the same time, this approach does not exclude non-Muslim tourists, who have the flexibility to choose whether or not to utilize halal services.

Halal tourism is widely recognized as a tourism concept that incorporates additional halal services (Slamet et al., 2022), (Kurniawati & Fathoni, 2023). When the concept of halal sports tourism is implemented, it allows tourists to enjoy entertainment, enhance their physical health, and benefit from halal services. This concept holds significant potential for development in Indonesia as a strategic effort to strengthen the country's tourism sector.

As previously stated, Indonesia has been ranked first as the best halal tourism destination in the world for two consecutive years, namely 2023 and 2024. That indicates that the development of halal tourism in Indonesia is increasing from year to year (Alam et al., 2024), (Sutono et al., 2024). Previously, Indonesia could not beat Malaysia. However, currently, Indonesia and Malaysia are in the top positions compared to other Islamic countries.

Based on money data obtained from Mastercard-CrescentRating GMTI 2024, Indonesia has seen an increase in Muslim tourist accommodation, with the average destination score increasing by almost 10 percent. In addition, the average score of the top 20 destinations has increased by more than 20 percent. Thus, Indonesia's halal tourism market has experienced a significant increase in 2024. It has been proven that foreign tourists' visits to Indonesia for halal tourism have also increased over the past three years.

In 2024, the Ministry of Tourism and Creative Economy estimates that the growth of sport tourism in Indonesia will reach 18.79 trillion. Although domestic tourists still dominate sports tourism, it is hoped that halal sports tourism will increase the number of foreign tourists. Based on data from the Indonesian Central Statistics Agency, foreign tourists in Indonesia are dominated by tourists from Malaysia, Australia, and China. With halal sports tourism, it is hoped to attract more foreign tourists, especially from Middle Eastern countries.

The most popular tourist destination in Indonesia is the island of Bali. Bali has everything that tourists want and need, including sports tourism destinations.

It is no wonder that sports tourism has developed a lot on the island of Bali. However, Bali is not a Muslim area, so halal tourism cannot be fully implemented on the island of Bali. The Balinese people reject the implementation of halal tourism on the island. However, in terms of services, the island of Bali has provided many halal services, although Bali does not explicitly state that it is implementing halal tourism. Thus, halal sports tourism is challenging to develop on the island of Bali.

Due to its unique characteristics, Java Island was selected as the focus for research on the development of halal sports tourism. As Indonesia's most densely populated island, Java is predominantly inhabited by a Muslim population. The island also boasts a wide variety of natural destinations that are well-suited to support sports tourism. While sports tourism has already been widely implemented on Java Island, further research is required to explore the application and integration of halal sports tourism.

No research specifically addressing halal sports tourism has been identified. Only a limited number of studies related to sports tourism have been found. One such study, conducted by Baiq Nadia Nirwana et al., revealed that sports tourism events did not significantly influence participants' perceived value as tourists. However, the image of halal destinations was found to have a positive impact on participants' perceived value as tourists.

The following study is about the influence of sports events and the availability of halal facilities on the interest of Muslim tourists returning to Mandalika R Janitra Hendra Paditia. The results indicate that sports events affect tourists' interest in returning, but halal facilities do not have a significant effect. Both studies want to prove which variables influence Muslim tourists the most: sports tourism and halal facilities. Moreover, both studies get different results, even though the location of both studies is in Lombok, NTB.

A gap in the existing literature has been identified, as previous studies have primarily focused on the influence of sports events and halal facilities. However, no research has explored the integration of the halal sports tourism concept or its development. To address this gap, this study examines the potential of halal sports tourism in Java as part of the broader development of halal sports tourism in Indonesia. Java was selected as the research location due to its central role in the country, making it a representative example for other provinces. Additionally, Java's majority Muslim population and diverse, captivating destinations make it an ideal candidate for halal sports tourism development.

Methodology

This research employs a descriptive qualitative method to provide an in-depth and detailed understanding of the subject. The study focuses on exploring the potential of halal sports tourism on Java Island. The data utilized in this research is qualitative in nature, consisting of words, sentences, and images (Gani & Amalia, 2015). Data collection techniques included direct observation at the Central Java Province Tourism and Sports Office and Dolan Park, a natural tourist destination in East Java. Additionally, structured interviews were conducted with officials from the Central Java Province Tourism and Sports Office and the Dolan Park Tourism Manager. Discussions were also held with experts in West Java, including academics, media representatives, and members of the sports community. The selection of these three research locations reflects the study's aim to assess Java Island's potential as a halal sports tourism development area.

Java Island comprises the provinces of West Java, Central Java, and East Java. The Central Java Provincial Tourism and Sports Office was selected as a key research site and data source due to Central Java's advanced development of halal tourism. In East Java, Taman Dolan, a sports tourism destination in Malang, was chosen as a representative location. Taman Dolan not only offers sports tourism activities but also provides halal facilities, making it a suitable example of a halal sports tourism destination in the region. Additional discussions were conducted with academics, media representatives, and community members from West Java to gather insights and perspectives from the province.

The primary data for this research was obtained through observations and interviews, while secondary data was gathered from a literature review of publications and websites. Data validation was conducted using triangulation techniques. Among the various types of triangulation techniques described by experts, this research employed source triangulation. This approach involved two key steps: first, validating interview results using secondary data, and second, cross-validating interview findings with observation results (Walidin et al., 2015).

Results and Discussion

Halal Sport Tourism in West Java Province

West Java Province consists of 17 districts and 9 cities with 625 sub-districts and 5,877 villages. West Java is known as the land of the Sundanese because the Sundanese tribe dominates the population of West Java. West Javanese society is also known as a religious society with a rich cultural heritage and noble traditional values. It has social behavior that is based on the philosophy of *silih*

asih, silih asah, and silih asuh. This philosophy literally means loving each other, giving each other knowledge, and nurturing each other among members of the community.

Based on data from the Directorate General of Population and Civil Registration (Dukcapil) of the Ministry of Home Affairs, the population of West Java was recorded at 67.59 million people as of 2021. 97.29% of Pasundan's population, or 46.3 million people, are Muslim. The remaining Christian population is 859.37 thousand or 1.81%. Then as many as 98.78 thousand residents, or 0.21%, are Buddhists, 17.03 thousand residents, or 0.04%, are Hindus, 11.98 thousand residents, or 0.03%, are Confucians, and 3.32 thousand residents, or 0.03%, are Buddhists. 01% adhere to religious beliefs (Kusnandar, 2021b). Thus, West Java Province is dominated by the Muslim community.

West Java Province has a comparative advantage in the form of very large and diverse tourism and cultural potential (Pemerintah Provinsi Jawa Barat, 2022). Not only that, West Java province is famous for its natural beauty. Therefore, the highest type of tourist attraction in West Java is dominated by natural tourist attractions. The percentage of natural tourist attractions in West Java is 53.71%, cultural tourism is 21.90%, and artificial tourism is 19.45% (Jabar Open Data, 2023).

West Java are in the Bandung, Cianjur, Bogor, and Pangandaran areas. The area with the most potential in the Bandung area is West Bandung Regency. The tourism potential in West Bandung Regency is quite complete. The four basic assets that make West Bandung Regency potential in the field of natural tourism are: 1) strategic geographical position on the West Java and DKI Jakarta crossing route, 2) rich in natural resources, 3) adequate tourism resources, and 4) good community characteristics. Religious, harmonious, open, and easy-to-access information (Hasanah et al., 2017).

According to guidelines from the Indonesian Ministry of Tourism, sports tourism is categorized into three types: nature-based sports tourism, culture-based sports tourism, and artificial-based sports tourism. The potential for sports tourism in West Java can be analyzed through these categories, considering its natural, cultural, and artificial attractions.

The attraction of nature-based sports tourism is sports tourism, which utilizes the natural environment as a tourism resource. One of the nature-based sports tourism is First, Curug Layung Tourism, which is located in Kertawang Village, Cisarua District, West Bandung Regency. Curug Layung is at the foot of Mount Tangkuban Perahu and is at an altitude of 1,400 above sea level. Curug Layung can be used as a halal sports tourism destination because it has a prayer room, bathrooms, and halal places to eat (Sukmah, 2023).

Second, the Mount Ciremai National Park Tourism Area and the Linggarjati Nature Tourism Park. Recently, Mount Ciremai National Park has been widely used as a sports tourism destination, namely as a mountain bike track. There are a number of mountain bike tracks in the Ciremai area, ranging from Cross Country, AM, Down Hill, and Up Hill types (Prasetyo, 2015). Third, Mount Ciremai National Park and Linggarjati Nature Tourism Park are two areas that are used as trail running or cross-country sports routes with a challenging level of difficulty. This area is equipped with Muslim-friendly facilities, including a tourist management office, a resort officer's office, accommodation, water bikes, halal food stalls, a prayer room, outbound, glider bikes, natural swimming pools and toilets (kabarbisnis.com, 2018).

Fourth, Cirerek Forest, Cilawu District, Garut Regency. Cirerek is land owned by Perum Perhutani, which is at the foot of Mount Karcak (Perhutani, 2015). Cirerek forest is located on a plateau around 1221 above sea level and is very suitable for sports. Cirekek has become Lamping Cirerek Bike Land. Lamping Cirerek Garut has the slogan "Bike Sport Tourism Destination" because it once hosted the national championship event for bicycle racing, namely the ICF National Championship in 2021 (Sabumiku, 2022).

Fifth, Bogor Regency has the branding "The City Sport and Tourism". The reason is that Bogor Regency has eleven international standard golf courses, Pakansari Stadium, which has the 14th best architectural design in the world, Sentul International Circuit, International Standard Paragliding Tourism, Pongkor Geopark in 15 sub-districts, and most recently Hambalang. Several international standard golf courses in Bogor consist of Riverside Golf Club, Gunung Geulis Golf and Country Club, Rancamaya Golf and Country Club, Permata Sentul Golf & Country Club, Sentul Highlands Golf Club, Palm Hill Golf Resort, Bogor Raya Golf Club, and Rainbow Hills Golf Course.

The Sentul International Circuit is in Sentul Village, Babakan Madang District, Bogor Regency. This circuit has been used to host motorbike racing, the Asian F3 event, the A1 Grand Prix event, the Asian GP2 event, and has also hosted MotoGP. Facilities at the Sentul International Circuit include a Grand Prix Track, Motocross, Autocross, and Go-Kart Circuit, Three Star International Hotel, Bungalows, an International Golf Course, Restaurant, and Recreation Center. The Paragliding Tourism is in the Gunung Mas area, Puncak, Bogor. Puncak Paragliding Tourism is located on Jalan Raya Puncak KM 87, Paragliding Hill, Puncak, Cisarua, Bogor Regency. Paragliding activities start at 10 p.m. 08.00 until 12.00 p.m. 17.00 WIB. Paragliding tourism can be used as a halal sports tourism destination

because it has Muslim-friendly facilities, such as places of worship, toilets, and halal food places (Lapis Bogor, 2023).

The most important tourist destination in Bogor is the Pongkor National Geopark. This geopark has great tourism potential in Bogor Regency. One of 12 national geoparks in Indonesia covering 15 sub-districts, consisting of 10 sites, 43 geo/bio/cultural heritage sites, and 15 tourist attractions. Pongkor Geopark is an earth park that was formed naturally, not artificially. In the Pongkor Geopark, there are several waterfalls, such as Cibalay Waterfall, Lontar Waterfall, Piit Waterfall, Tiger Waterfall, Cikaung Waterfall, and Sawer Waterfall. These waterfalls can be used as sports tourism destinations, such as swimming. Apart from the waterfall, there is also Tasaring Malasari, Underground Park, Cikaret Wist Area, Nirmala Tea Garden, Mining Museum, Stone Park, and the Batutulis Jambu Sand Inscription. However, the Pongkor National Geopark is still in the development process, including halal facilities that are being developed (Alpin, 2019).

The attraction of culture-based sports tourism is that cultural sports tourism is intangible, namely in the form of traditional sports activities as part of local community culture, which is typically carried out in buildings/places that have cultural value. Sports Tourism Culture owned by West Java includes First, Water Sports Tourism by Kayak X on the Ciherang River, Kiangroke Village, Banjaran District, and Bandung Regency (Praisra et al., 2021). Second, there is the D'Bay Water Sports Center Jatiluhur Valley & Resort area, which focuses on three activities, namely stocking fish seeds / and restocking the Ir. H. Djuanda, culinary delights from caught fish, and cultural offerings. This tour is on the largest lake in West Java, Jatiluhur Reservoir. Jatiluhur Reservoir will be developed into a water tourism destination and paragliding sports venue (Sarasa, 2019).

Third, Folk Games and Traditional Sports Festival at Palangpang Ciemas Beach, Ciwaru Village, Ciemas District, Sukabumi Regency. This festival of folk games and traditional sports involves competitions in Enggrang, Long Tarompah, Chopsticks, Pinang Climbing, Kites, and Boles or Bola Leungeun Seuneu (fire hands), which are traditional sports native to Sukabumi (Humas Jabar, 2022). Fourth, Cisameng Village, which has a whitewater rafting tourist destination (Syafiqah et al., 2022). Muslim tourists who want to worship can do so at the local mosque. Toilets and halal food places are also available in Cisameng Village.

The attraction of sports tourism is based on artificial products, namely artificial sports tourism based on sports facilities, which were built to hold a major sporting event by motivating athletes to excel. Man-based sports tourism includes First, Cycling De Jabar, a bicycle racing event held annually by West Java

Province. Usually, the route taken in this event is the southern route, covering Sukabumi, Cianjur, Garut, Tasikmalaya, and Pangandaran (Humas Disparbud Jabar, 2023). Second, the Tour de Jayagina event on the South Coast, Cianjur. De Jayagina is a synonym of Jayanti and Lugina, namely the southern coastal area which stretches for 75 kilometers from Lugina Beach in Agrabinta District, Apra Beach in Sindangbarang District, to Jayanti Beach in Cidaun District (Bastiandy, 2022). Apart from sports, participants can enjoy beautiful natural views and various kinds of halal food typical of Cianjur (Dinas Pariwisata dan Kebudayaan Provinsi Jawa Barat, 2022).

Third, the Indonesian Community Recreational Sports Festival (FORNAS VII). FORNAS is a national festival and community promotion event and a form of implementing the mandate of Article 27 Paragraph 6 of Law Number 11 of 2022 concerning Sports. FORNAS 2023 will be held in the South Bandung area, namely Ciwidey, and Rancaupias (Humas Jabar, 2023). Fourth, West Java also regularly holds the West Java International Marathon (JIM) (Johanes, 2019). JIM is a routine event organized by West Java Province to support sports tourism through running sports. The running route has been specially prepared so runners can travel around iconic and exciting Pangandaran Beach spots.

Halal Sport Tourism in Central Java Province

Central Java Province is a province located in the middle of Java Island. Central Java Province has 29 districts and 6 cities, with Semarang as the capital. The majority of the population of Central Java Province is Javanese. Central Java Province is also the center of Javanese culture, where the cities of Surakarta and Yogyakarta are the centers of Javanese royal palaces which still stand today. Interestingly, in the Javanese tribe, there is a social structure consisting of the flag class, which is the royal family and the nobility; the priyayi, who are civil servants and educated people; and the little people, who are a group other than these two. However, this social structure has yet to be discovered as time progresses (Wibowo, 2022).

Based on data from the Directorate of Population and Civil Registration of the Ministry of Home Affairs, the population of Central Java will be 37.23 million people in 2021. Of this number, the Muslim population is 36.21 million or 97.26%. The Christian population is 595.96 thousand people or 1.6%. The Catholic population is 349.3 thousand people or 0.94%. The Buddhist population is 51.84 thousand people or 0.14%. The Hindu population is 14.67 thousand people or 0.04%. The Confucian population numbered 1.39 thousand or 0.00%, and the

remainder from other religions amounted to 6.35 thousand or 0.02% (Kusnandar, 2021a).

Almost the entire Central Java region has a variety of superior potential in the trade, investment and tourism sectors (Central Java Provincial Government, 2023b). In the tourism sector, Central Java Province has received the 2019 Gold Indonesia Attractiveness Award (IAA) in the Large Province Category in the Tourism Sector, from the Frontier Group & Tempo Media Group (Pemerintah Provinsi Jawa Tengah, 2023). Central Java Province has natural, maritime, historical, religious, cultural, and culinary tourism attractions. Central Java Province has made various efforts (Putri, 2019), most recently, Central Java Province is also developing sports tourism potential.

Sport tourism in Central Java is packaged in events that the Government of the Central Java Provincial Tourism Office regularly organizes. Moreover, Central Java has Borobudur as a venue for sport tourism events. At least three large and very well-known events are regularly held by the Central Java Tourism Office, namely the Tour de Borobudur, MesaStila 100, and Borobudur Marathon. These events attract many tourists from various regions. This event is a sports tourism activity because apart from carrying out sports activities, participants can also enjoy the beauty of tourism in Central Java. Apart from that, the Tourism Department and the local community have provided various halal facilities. Thus, Central Java province has the potential to develop halal sports tourism. The following further explains sports tourism destinations in Central Java based on nature, culture, and nature.

First is Klangon Cangkring Hill, a hill at the foot of Mount Merapi at an altitude of approximately 1100 meters above sea level. Klangon Cangkring Hill is one of the sports tourism destinations in Central Java because this hill has downhill cycling circuit facilities (Admin, 2020). Second, DeLoano Glamorous Glamping (D'Loano Glamping) is in the Borobudur Highland tourist area, precisely in the pine forest of the Menoreh Mountains. Apart from being used as a natural tourist destination, Glamping Deolano can also be used for sport tourism because it contains several activities to support sport tourism, such as Trekking, Offroad, and Downhill. Apart from that, Glamping Deolano also has Muslim-friendly facilities such as prayer rooms, toilets, and halal food places (Ma'arif, 2022).

Third, the Mangli Swimming Sports Center in Wonosobo Regency. Apart from being able to be used for tourism, the Mangli swimming arena also has standards for national swimming competitions and championships. Thus, the Mangli swimming arena can be a sports tourism destination because tourists can enjoy water tourism. The Mangli swimming arena is equipped with tribunes,

changing rooms, toilets, and halal food places—fourth, the Wadaslintang Reservoir is on the Kebumen and Wonosobo Regencies border. Sports tourism at Wadaslintang Reservoir is water sports tourism using rowing boats while enjoying stunning views and very cool air (Pemerintah Daerah Kabupaten Kebumen, 2012). Muslim-friendly facilities around the Wadaslintang Reservoir include prayer rooms, which can be found in the surrounding area, toilets, and halal food places. Fifth is Kekep Hill, located in Lengkong Village, Garung District, Wonosobo Regency. Bukit Kekep is a sports tourism destination because it has a paragliding arena, which is often used as a destination for paragliding championships at both national and international levels (Atmojo, 2023).

Culture-based Halal Sport Tourism in Central Java is the first, the Prambanan Temple area in Sleman. One of the sports tourism events held at Prambanan Temple is an international marathon that runners from Asia, Europe, the US, Australia, and Africa attend. Another sports tourism event is Bicycle Sport (Hadi & Yulianto, 2021) and bikes (Hadi & Yulianto, 2021).

Third, the Progo River Basin, which is still in the Minggir and Moyudan Districts, Sleman Regency. The Progo River is famous for water tourism. The Progo River has thrilling rapids, but the views along the river are stunning, such as large rocks, cliffs, and trees typical of the riverbanks. The Progo River is very suitable to be used as a sports tourism destination; it is also supported by halal facilities in the form of halal food stalls around the area and available toilets and places of worship. Fourth, the Opak River Basin, which is in Sleman Regency. This area is usually used for water sports tourism. One of the sports tourism that utilizes the Opak River is Pillow Lava Tourism. Lava Pillow is a tourist destination that presents historical relics as unique rocks. They were formed from lava that solidified millions of years ago along the Opak River.

First, the Borobudur Marathon is a running race held annually since 2013 by the Borobudur Marathon Foundation in collaboration with the Central Java Provincial Government. The Borobudur Marathon can also be a promotional event for healthy living and sports tourism in Central Java. Several types of running are contested at the Borobudur Marathon, starting from 10 kilometers, half marathon, and full marathon. Runners not only compete but can also enjoy the beautiful and beautiful views of the Borobudur area. Second, the Jepara International Triathlon is a sporting event packaged in sports tourism packaging to promote Jepara district tourism.

Third, the Tour de Borobudur is the benchmark for organizing sports tourism events in Central Java. Tour de Borobudur is a cycling sport while enjoying the views around Borobudur Temple. This event is held every year by Central Java

Province (Rukmorini, 2023). Fourth, one of the leading sports tourism in Central Java is the Telomoyo Gantole Cup (Madani, 2022). Fifth, the Dragon Boat Festival, also known as the Traditional Dragon Boat Rowing Competition, is usually held to celebrate Cilacap Regency's sixth, Mesastila 100. Mesastila 100 is a unique and extreme ultra trail running event in Java's heart. The Mesastila 100 event crosses and climbs five mountains in Central Java: Mount Andong, Merbabu, Merapi, Telomoyo, and Gilituri, and ends at Mesastila Resort and Spa.

Halal Sport Tourism in East Java Province

East Java has the most significant number of districts or cities in Indonesia, namely 29 districts and 9 cities. The capital of East Java is the city of Surabaya. The majority of East Java's population is Javanese. The Javanese tribe spreads throughout the mainland area of East Java. However, the population entity is heterogeneous. The people of East Java are known to commit to good values firmly. As the saying goes, "Jer Basuki Mawa Beya" means that achieving happiness requires sacrifice. Therefore, Javanese people are known to be very persistent and hard-working.

Based on data from the Directorate General of Population and Civil Registration Services (Dukcapil) of the Ministry of Home Affairs, the population of East Java Province in 2021 is 40.994 million. The Muslim population is 39.85 million people or 97.21. Christians population number 683.72 thousand people or 1.67%. Catholic population numbered 276.88 thousand people or 0.68%. Hindu population numbers 105.35 thousand people or 0.26%. Meanwhile, Buddhists numbered 2.14 thousand people or 0.01%, and Confucians numbered 2.32 thousand people or 0.01% (Kusnandar, 2021c).

East Java has a strategic position in the industrial sector because it is flanked by the two provinces of Central Java and Bali, so East Java is the center of industrial and trade growth. However, East Java Province has potential in agriculture, forestry, fisheries, animal husbandry, plantations, industry, mining, and tourism. In the tourism sector, East Java is a province that has a lot of tourism potential. Even in 2019-2024, the East Java Provincial Government made tourism one of its development priorities. The progress of the tourism sector in East Java Province proves this.

East Java Province has 747 tourist attractions, consisting of natural, cultural, and artificial attractions. East Java Province also has the Bromo-Tengger-Semeru National Park Area (TNBTS), which is one of the flagship destinations of the Ministry of Tourism. Other leading tourism sectors in East Java that are nature-based are Ijen Crater in Bondowoso Regency, Mount Kelud in Kediri Regency,

Madakaripura Waterfall in Probolinggo Regency, Baluran National Park in Situbondo Regency, Klayar Beach in Pacitan and Prigi Beach in Trenggalek Regency. Meanwhile, the district famous for its cultural tourism is Nganjuk Regency. There is Batu City, which has a variety of contemporary artificial tourist attractions (Setyaningrum, 2022).

Tourism in East Java Province has been equipped with Muslim-friendly facilities by providing prayer rooms and ablution places at several tourist points. Apart from that, many halal restaurants are available in East Java Province. That is also because most of the population of East Java Province is Muslim, so both the government and society can support the provision of halal facilities in various tourist destinations. Apart from halal facilities, nature-based tourist destinations in East Java Province can also be sports tourism destinations. The East Java Provincial Government also organizes many sport tourism events. Thus, East Java Province has the potential to develop halal sports tourism. The following explains halal sports tourism destinations based on nature, culture, and artificial in East Java Province.

Nature-Based Halal Sport Tourism in East Java is. First, Mount Wayang is in the Sumberwuluh Village District. Candipuro, Kab. Lumajang. Mount Wayang is a take-off place for paragliding sports (Hestiningdyah, 2022). Recently, Mount Wayang has also been used as a paragliding sports venue. Second, G-Raft Glenmore Adventure Banyuwangi. It is a rafting tourist spot in Tegalarum, Pegondangan Hamlet, Jolondro Village, District. Karangharjo, Glenmore, Banyuwangi. This tour offers white water rafting with beautiful and shady views and hills. Third, Mount Menyan. This mountain is in Kalibaru Wetan Village, Kalibaru District, Kab. Banyuwangi (Times Jatim, 2023). Currently, Mount Menyan is used as a place for paragliding (Suwito, 2023).

Fourth, Mount Bromo. This mountain is one of the volcanoes that is still active in Indonesia. Mount Bromo Tengger Semeru also has a sunrise spot via Bukit Cinta, Bukit Mentigen, and Penanjakan climbing routes. At night, tourists can camp while enjoying the beauty of the stars in the sky and watch the sunrise at Lake Ranu Kumolo, also called the Heaven of Mount Semeru. Fifth, Ijen Crater. Tourists who want to enjoy the beauty of the Ijen Crater must climb it. The beauty of the Ijen Crater consists of Blu Fire Ijen, Sunrise, and Views of Edelweiss Flowers and Pine Trees.

Sixth, Pagar Gunung District, Lahat Regency, is in Muara Dua Village. This area is very suitable as a sports tourism destination because it has beautiful areas and natural beauty. Several sports tourism in Muara Dua Village include white water rafting, tubing, waterfall hiking, and repliing (Elviani et al., 2023). Seventh,

Mount Wayang is very suitable for paragliding (Wicaksono, 2022). Apart from that, Mount Wayang is also usually a camping ground (Ramadhan, 2023). Gunung Wayang has Muslim-friendly facilities, such as prayer rooms and toilets (Amini, 2019). Eighth, Malili River Platform. This pavilion is also used as the location for Car Free Day every Sunday. Therefore, this platform is one of the sports tourism destinations in East Java.

Culture-based Halal Sport Tourism in East Java is the First Lumajang Regency to have a Youth Center in Banjarwaru Village. Youth Center activities in Banjarwaru Village include sports facilities such as football and white water rafting through Banjarwaru Village (Sunandes et al., 2022). Second, Bangsring Village in the Coastal District of Wongsorejo, Kab. Banyuwangi. Tourists can play banana boat water games and enjoy the beauty of nature in floating houses. Halal facilities in Bangsring Village consist of a halal restaurant, toilets, and a prayer room.

Halal Sport Tourism Berbasis Hasil Buatan Manusia di Jawa Timur adalah Halal Sport Tourism, Based on Man-Made Products in East Java, is the First Paolo Run Fest. Paolo Fest carries a Mediterranean Aesthetic theme with a festival concept that is very comfortable for gatherings after exercise. Therefore, Paolo Fest is very suitable as a sports tourism destination. Second, the Push Bike Fun Race is an exciting and educational children's bicycle racing championship. This event is an annual event held in the parking lot of Among Tani City Hall. Third, Pulau Merah Cycling, held in Banyuwangi, was a cycling competition event attended by participants from various regions (Dinas Pekerjaan Umum Pengairan, 2022). Fourth, the Batu International Tourism Paragliding Festival. This event was held to promote tourism through sport tourism. Fifth, World Surf League Championship Tour. WSL is held at Plengkung Beach (G-Land). G-Land is a dream destination for surfers in the world. The Omabk is in the category of one of the best in the world. Apart from that, the waves at G-Land can often form almost perfect tubes of water, where photos of the surfing action often go viral worldwide (Fanani, 2022).

Potential for Halal Sport Tourism on Java Island

Halal Components in Sport Tourism

There are two types of sports tourism, namely: a) Hard Sport Tourism, which is an official sports competition activity organized by the Government or Private Sector but on a large scale; b) Soft Sport Tourism, which is a sports tourism activity related to a lifestyle or trend that is currently developing. The components that need to be present in organizing sports tourism consist of Attractions,

Accessibility, Amenities, and Ancillary Services (Satriawan et al., 2024).

Table 2. Halal Components in Halal Sport Tourism

No.	Sports Tourism Components	Sport Tourism Component Indicators	Halal Components
1.	Attractions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Natural • Culture • History • Games • Entertainment 	Attractions must not conflict with Sharia principles
2.	Accessibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information • Directions • Adequate Road • Transportation 	Accessibility must provide convenience and benefits and eliminate harm.
3.	Amenities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accomodation • Restaurant • Toilet • Parking Area • Worship Place • Garbage Dump • Rest Area • Park • Emergency Services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restaurant must be halal certified; • Places of worship must be clean and suitable and equipped with standard prayer equipment; • there is a special place for ablution; • There are prayer reminders • There is a direction to the Qibla; • Toilets for men and women are separate and clean.
4.	Ancillary Service	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sport Tourism Implementation Regulations • Infrastructure • Marketing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The implementation of halal sports tourism must be included in the regulations;

- The Government and tourism organizers must pay attention to good infrastructure;
 - Marketing in halal sport tourism must follow sharia principles.
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Source: Author, 2025.

The Most Potential Province in Java Island

Among the three provinces on Java Island, Central Java Province demonstrates the greatest potential for developing halal sports tourism. This is supported by the local government's commitment to advancing halal tourism initiatives. Central Java offers a diverse range of tourist destinations, including natural, cultural, and historical sites, which are well-suited for sports tourism. Furthermore, the Central Java Provincial Government frequently organizes events focused on sports tourism, further enhancing its potential in this sector.

In 2024, the West Java Provincial Government officially launched the "Central Java Sport Tourism Event (Specta). Specta is a unique program that accommodates community sports events and increases economic growth and tourism in the province. Specta 2024 contains sports competencies that provide 14 sports at both national and international levels. The competition consists of volleyball, e-sports, off-road, tennis, table tennis, half marathon, Muaythai triathlon, yoga, Zumba, MTB, soccer, walking, Borobudur marathon, and hang gliding (Pemerintah Provinsi Jawa Tengah, 2024).

Challenges and Solutions of Halal Sport Tourism in Java Island

The challenge of developing halal sport tourism in Java Island is the lack of literacy related to the addition of halal services to sports tourism events. The same is true for the challenge of developing halal tourism, namely that many people still think that halal tourism is tourism based on Islamic law, so it will significantly

narrow the scope of tourism itself. In fact, halal tourism and, sharia tourism, even religious tourism are different. Halal tourism is a general tourism activity that adds halal services. Halal services only cover hotels, restaurants, worship facilities, and entertainment that do not violate Sharia principles.

The addition of halal services to sport tourism events is still widely debated. Unlike what most people imagine, halal sports tourism means having to wear a game when doing sports. People who do sports tourism are given the freedom to wear sports clothes according to the type of sport. However, specifically for women, they are not allowed to show their intimate parts, so they must wear closed sports clothes, which are now widely available on the market. In addition, in additional facilities, tour organizers must provide halal food, as well as a place of worship for Muslims.

The implementation of halal sports tourism is not only intended for Muslims, but all tourists are allowed to carry out halal sports tourism. That means that halal sports tourism is not that strict. Through halal sports tourism, tourists can carry out sport tourism activities as usual, but organizers can provide additional facilities in the form of special halal services for Muslim tourists. In addition, in halal sports tourism, the most important halal service is the availability of halal food and drinks.

A proposed solution to enhance the implementation of halal sports tourism is to increase literacy and awareness about halal services in tourism activities, particularly in the context of organizing sports tourism. This can be achieved through marketing initiatives for halal sports tourism, utilizing both online and offline platforms. Additionally, local governments can organize discussion events or seminars focused on the implementation of halal sports tourism. These events can involve participants from various sectors, including government representatives, community members, tourism organizers, media professionals, academics, and sports communities.

Conclusion

The potential for Halal Sport Tourism on the island of Java is divided into three provinces, each of which has the potential for Halal Sport Tourism. First, West Java Province has a majority Muslim population of 97.29%. West Java Province has a comparative advantage in the form of vast and diverse tourism and cultural potential. Not only that, West Java province is famous for its natural beauty. Therefore, the highest type of tourist attraction in West Java is dominated by natural tourist attractions. The percentage of natural tourist attractions in West Java is 53.71%, cultural tourism is 21.90%, and artificial tourism is 19.45%. The

most reliable natural tourist destinations in West Java are in the Bandung, Cianjur, Bogor, and Pangandaran areas. The area with the most potential in the Bandung area is West Bandung Regency. Second, Central Java Province is located in the middle of Java Island. The population of Central Java is 37.23 million people in 2021. Of this number, the Muslim population is 36.21 million or 97.26%. Sport tourism in Central Java is packaged in events that the Government of the Central Java Provincial Tourism Office regularly organizes. Moreover, Central Java has Borobudur as a venue for sport tourism events. At least three large and very well-known events are regularly held by the Central Java Tourism Office, namely the Tour de Borobudur, MesaStila 100, and Borobudur Marathon. These events attract tourists from various regions—third, East Java Province. The population of East Java Province in 2021 is 40.994 million people. The Muslim population is 39.85 million people or 97.21. East Java Province has 747 tourist attractions, consisting of natural, cultural, and artificial attractions. East Java Province also has the Bromo-Tengger-Semeru National Park Area (TNBTS), which is one of the flagship destinations of the Ministry of Tourism.

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