

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

This chapter explains Tourism Definition, Types of Tourism, Tourism Attraction, Kampung Kapitan.

2.1 Tourism Definition

According to Hunziker and Krapf (1981), tourism is the sum of the phenomena and relationship arising from the travel and stay of non-residents, in so far they do not lead to permanent residence and are not connected with any earning activity (as cited in Kodhyat 1996, p.3).

2.2 Types of Tourism

According to Yoeti (1996:120-124) in terms of the economy, giving the classification of the type of tourism that is considered important, because in that way we will be able to determine how much foreign exchange income received from a kind of tourism that is developed in a place. Kinds of tourism that known such as:

2.2.1 Based on location, there are :

a. Local Tourism

Local tourism is a place which has small space and is limited only in certain places.

b. Regional tourism

Regional tourism is activities of tourism business which is developed in a place area and has a bigger space than local tourism.

c. National Tourism

National tourism has a meaning which is the activities of tourism which is developed in a region of country. This meaning has synonym

with “Domestic Tourism”, where the people do a journey in their country.

d. Regional-International Tourism

Regional-International Tourism is the activities of tourism which is developed in a limited international region, but passed by more than two countries in then region.

e. International Tourism

International Tourism is similar to with World Tourism Business. It means that tourism business which is developed in whole country in the world. It includes “Regional-International Tourism” and “National Tourism”.

2.2.2 Based on the payment, there are two kinds of tourism :

a. In Going Tourism

In Going Tourism is the activity of tourism business which is marked by the arrival of the foreign tourist to one state. It can take foreign exchange for state visited by tourist. It is supporting the position of balance of the state.

b. Out-Going Tourism

Out-Going Tourism is the activity of tourism which is marked by the influence of out-going foreign tourist to another country.

2.2.3 Based on reason or purpose of the tour, there are :

a. Business Tourism

Business Tourism is one kind of tourism in which the tourist comes to work, trade, convention, seminar and others.

b. Vocational Tourism

Vocational Tourism is a kind of tourism where people do the journey for vacation, recreation, or holiday.

c. Educational Tourism

Educational tourism is a kind of tourism where the people do or visitors do the journey for the purpose of study or learn something in field of education.

2.2.4 Based on the visit time :

a. Seasonal Tourism

Seasonal tourism is one kind of tourism which depends on the season, such as Summer or Winter.

b. Occasional Tourism

Occasional Tourism is one kind of tourism in which the tourist do journey connected with occasion or events.

2.2.5 Based on the object :

a. Cultural Tourism

It is a kind of tourism in which the motivation of people to do the journey is caused by the fascination of cultural art in that area.

b. Commercial Tourism

It is also called trade tourism because this journey is related to the national or international commercial activities like Expo, Fair, Exhibition, and the others.

c. Recuperational Tourism

It is called Health Tourism. The purpose of this journey is to cure a disease.

d. Sport Tourism

It is a journey where people aim at seeing or witnessing the sport fair in an area, such as Olympiad.

e. Political Tourism

It is a journey in which the aims of people who do this journey are to see or to witness an event or occurrence which is connected with the activity of a state.

f. Social Tourism

It is a kind of journey, representing one kind of tourism which do not emphasize to get advantage, like study tour.

g. Religion Tourism

It is a kind of tourism where the purpose of thus journey is to witness the religious activities.

2.3 Tourism Attraction

According to Yoeti (1987:164) said that “tourism attraction is something that is prepared before, in order to be able to seen. In tourism, tourism attractions must have some supporting elements like these sights. According to Spillane (1994:63-72), supporting elements like tourist attractions are as follows:

1. Attractions

Spillane (1994) said that there are characteristic that make tourist interest such as natural beauty, climate, culture, history, ethnicity, accessibility.

2. Facilities

Attractions can also constitute a facility. The number and type of facilities depending on the needs of tourism. Such facilities should match the quality and price of lodging, food, and drinks are also matched with the ability to pay of tourists visiting the place.

3. Infrastructure

Spillane (1994) said that attractions and facilities cannot be achieved easily if there is no basic infrastructure. Infrastructure includes all of the construction under and above the ground, and also in a certain territory or region. Something that said as the important infrastructures in tourism are Irrigation systems, Sources of electricity and energy, Communication Networks, The system of sewerage / drainage, health services, highway. Irrigation systems could be seen of the quality of water is very essential or indispensable. Such as lodging require 350 to 400 gallons of water per room per day. Electricity and energy sources visible from an important consideration are power energy available bidders at the highest usage hours or peak hours (peak hours). This is necessary in order to offer continuous service. Network communication needed by the tourists to communicate outside the region as telegram available. Sewerage systems disposal requires approximately 90 % of the demand for water. Channel network should be designed based on peak demand or maximum demand. Health services available will depend on the number of guests expected, in general, the type of activities undertaken or local geographical factors. Highway can be of interest to tourists like good view.

4. Transportation

Transportation is needed by tourist to make them easy to visit a tourism destination. There are several proposals on the transport and facilities which may be some sort of guidelines such as detailed information about the facilities, security system must be provided at the terminal, traffic

signs, the data on the transport of other information services, information and the latest being in force, the labor to help the travel of tourist, information about the location, and city map.

5. Hospitality

Hospitality is also one of the essential elements that needed as one of the element of a tourist attraction visited by tourists, because hospitality is one media that can make the relationship between the visitors and the local residents.

Inline with Medlik and Meddleton (1973), the success of a tourist spot until the achievement of the tourism industry is highly dependent on the three A (3A) in Yoeti (as cited in Yoeti 1996, p.165):

1. Attraction

Everything that is contained in a tourist destination that is an attraction for people visiting a tourist destination such as natural objects like environment and man-made supply like cultural.

2. Accessibility (easily reachable)

Tourism activity depends a lot on transport and communication for distance and time factors that greatly affect a person's desire to do a tour. The most important element is the accessibility of transport. Besides transport that related to the accessibility infrastructure includes roads, bridges, terminals, stations and airports. Good infrastructure conditions will make optimal transport rate.

3. Amenities (facilities)

Facilities are needed for qualify a tourist destination such as lodging and restaurants at the center for tourists. Tourist facilities it is something that used to support tourist convenience to be able to visit a tourist destination. All of the important media that related to the development of tourism are:

hotel, restaurant, water supply, communication, entertainment, and security.

Whereas, according to Maryani (1991:11) a tourism destination that interest and can be visited by tourists must meet terms such as:

1. What to see

In the tourism destination is must have attraction and tourist attractions which are different to those of other regions. In other words, the area must have a special attraction and the attraction that can be used as "entertainment" for tourists. What to see include landscapes, art activities, and tourist attractions.

2. What to do

In the tourism destination, recreational facilities should be provided to make tourist willing to stay longer in that place.

3. What to buy

In the tourism destination, it must have available facility for shopping as souvenirs to be brought home.

4. What to arrive

What to arrive means accessibility, how to make can visit that tourism destination. What kind of transportation and how long the tourist can arrive to that tourist destination.

5. What to stay

In the tourism destination, must have place to stay, is needed inn like hotel for tourist staying in that tourism destination as long as they enjoy their visiting.

2.4 Kampung Kapitan

According to Alexey (2005), in Palembang, the Chinese immigrants establish trade unions, and put Palembang as a commercial city and a large trade base. Hanafi (n.d) said that one of the heads of China's famous trade office at the time was Liang Taow Ming. Liang was able to bind the strong unity among the Chinese people so that they became a strong community for Dutch colonial government. When the colonial powers become stronger over the Palembang Darussalam Sultanate Dutch began to lift the 'centurion' of China to set up 7 Ulu and the surrounding area. 'Centurion' was originally in charge of organizing just for Chinese community, but, because there was growing strength of the Netherlands, 'officer' China also began to take control over the indigenous people.

Palembang Sultanate period corresponded with discretionary allotment of land for the newcomers which meant it was not a native of Palembang, then this immigrants (Chinese) stayed in the outskirts of the Musi River, by established a raft houses. The rafts were located along the Musi River which was located facing towards the palace or the opposites, the rafts were generally made of wood or bamboo with awning and roof shingles.

Alexey (2005) also said that since the era of Sriwijaya, Musi River has been the lifeblood of growth of Palembang in South Sumatra and surrounding areas. All the buildings of several civilizations grew and lost in either side of this river, but if we explore again, we will still find many beautiful buildings that save thousands of fragments of history Palembang, such as Kampung Kapitan (as cited in Inayah, 2014, p.1).

According to humanists and historians Palembang, Hanafi (n.d) the emergence of Kampung Kapitan related to the collapse of the kingdom of Sriwijaya in the eleventh century and the rise of the Ming Dynasty in China in the fourteenth century (as cited in Rizacky, 2013, p.1)

PNPM Mandiri Pariwisata (2014) said that it was in 11th Century, when Sriwijaya Kingdom fell out and the dynasty of Ming in China arose in 16th Century. At that time, China then formed commercial institution and one of

institution was in Palembang. Before, there were some buildings and houses, an ex-warehouse, a path to the quay and the wall surrounding this area left and those two houses left were *Rumah Panggung* (traditional house in Palembang in colonial style).

Ermanrum (2013), a lecturer in State Polytechnic of Sriwijaya says that One of China's existing town in Palembang form a village called Kampung Kapitan. Kampung Kapitan is one of the heritage buildings of China, however, is not an inherent characteristic of the Chinese there, but rather a blend of cultures Palembang, China, and the Netherlands which was thick coloring area located on the banks of Musi. The buildings in Kampung Kapitan are 15 Chinese-style houses on stilts which is located in the Village 7 Ulu Seberang Ulu Subdistrict 1. This village was originally the residence of an officer of Chinese descent rank of lieutenant (captain) who worked for the colonial government at the time of the Dutch East Indies. Interestingly, the house adopts the shape of the pyramid (the traditional home of Palembang) reserved for the nobles of Palembang. However, the shape of the house also adopted house typology Chinese community with courtyard (open space) in the middle, which is useful for air and the entry of light. Buildings in Kampung Kapitan core consists of three houses, the largest building is facing the Musi River. The house which in the middle of the most frequently functioned to organize a party and meeting place, while the second house is on the east side and the west to the home stay.

Ermanrum (2013) says that the name "Kapitan" which become the name of the village in Palembang, the "captain" who was given the rank by the time Captain Dutch ethnic Chinese (Tjoa) first worked with the Dutch in Palembang as an intermediary between the Dutch and native people in Palembang. Tjoa Tjie Kuan was given the rank of "major" by the Dutch government for his services when was always willing to work for the Dutch.

Home of Kapitan has original size 22x25 meters. Kapitan descent, who became heir of the house, make an additional building at the rear so that the size of the length to 50 meters. In the main room, there is a prayer table, which placed

some incense (incense place), and statues of the Toa Pe Kong. Toa Pe Kong Sie which is the ancestral family Tjoa (as cited in Rizacky, 2013, p.1).

There are three houses left here now. Two of them are used as the Captain and his family resident and the nuclear house is between them where every party and meeting is used to be held.

Today, these buildings, aged around 400 years old, unfortunately are not in a good condition and ownerless especially for the interior inside and outside the houses. The only house equipment that we can find here is the ashes table, the prayer altar and some photos of the Captain.