

## **CHAPTER II**

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

#### **2.1 Tourism**

According to Suwanto (2002, p.3), tourism is the process of the trip to one place for a while. The trip is caused by importance of economics, socialism, politics, religion, health, etc. Meanwhile, Yoeti (1983, p.109) defines tourism is a trip that is done for a while from one place to another place; the trip is not for business or looking the basic necessities of life in the place that is visited, but for enjoying the trip to recreation or filling kinds of necessity. Musanef (1995, p.8) states that tourism is derived from Sansekerta that consists of two syllables "*pari*" and "*wisata*". *Pari* is repeated. Then, *wisata* is the trip. In other word, tourism is the trip that is done repeatedly. The person who does the trip is called a traveler, whereas person who does the trip for tour is called a tourist.

Based on the explanation above, the writer concluded that tourism is the trip that is done by person to visit some places for enjoying the trip

#### **2.2 Tourism Attraction**

Based on the Law of the Republic of Indonesia No.10 in 2009, tourism attractions described as everything that has a unique, convenience, and value in the form of natural resources, culture, and the results were subjected to man-made or tourist visits. A. Yoeti (1985) states that tourism attraction is everything that became an attraction for people to visit a particular area. Nyoman S. Pendit in his book "Tourism Science" (1994) defined that a tourism attraction as everything interesting and worth to be visited and seen.

From some of the explanation above, it can be concluded that the tourism attraction is everything that has attractiveness, uniqueness and high value, which is a tourists destination come into a particular area.

### **2.3 Tourism Object**

According to Riduwan(2012, p5) argues Attraction understanding is everything that pick the uniqueness, beauty and value in the form of rich natural diversity, culture, and the results were subjected to man-made or destination of tourists visit.

Based on the definition of attractions above, it can be said that attraction is the place to visit with a variety of beauty is found, a place for tourism activities, a place to have fun-Nice with quite a long time to get satisfaction, good service, and wonderful memories of travel place.

### **2.4 Purposes of Tourism**

According to law number 10 of 2009 which are a tourism destination:

- a. To boost economic growth
- b. Improving people's welfare
- c. Remove poverty
- d. Tackle unemployment
- e. Preserving nature, environment, and resources
- f. Advancing culture
- g. Raise the image of the nation
- h. Foster a sense of patriotism
- i. So strengthen themselves and the nation
- j. Strengthening the friendship between nations

## 2.5 Participation

Participation is derived from the English language *participate* which meaning participate included took part (Wijaya, 2004, p.208). Simple definition of participation proposed by Djalal and Supriadi (2001, p. 201- 202), where participation may also mean that the decision maker to recommend the group or community were involved in the form of delivery of advices and opinions, goods, skills, materials and services. Participation is also means that the groups know their own problems, reviewing their options, make decisions, and solve problems.

Tilaar (2009, p. 287) reveals that participation is a manifestation of desire to develop democracy through the decentralization process which sought, among others, the need for planning from the bottom (button-up) by involving the community in the process of planning and community development.

According to Soegarda (1981, p.251) participation are: a symptom of democracy in which people participate in the planning and implementation of everything that is centered on the interests and also share responsibility in accordance with the level of maturity and duty.

Based on the some definitions above, the concept of participation has broad and diverse meanings. It can be deduced that participation is a form of community participation in activities such as planning and implementation to achieve the development goals of society. A form of participation may be advices, services, or in the form of materials either directly or indirectly in a democratic atmosphere.

## 2.6 Kind of Participation

Sundariningrum (2010, p.38) classifies participation into two by way of its involvement, namely:

**a. Direct participation**

Participation which occurs when an individual displays certain activities in the process of participation. This participation occurs if anyone can submit his view, discusses the main issues, filed an objection against the wishes of others or against his words.

**b. Indirect participation**

Participation that occurs when individuals delegate rights participation in others. Participation can be divided in various forms. Participation according to Effendi (2011, p.58) consisting of a vertical and horizontal participation.

**c. Vertical participation**

Vertical participation is form of certain conditions of society which involved or take part in a program other parties, in relationships where people are as a subordinate status, followers or clients.

**d. Horizontal participation**

Horizontal participation is when the public has the initiative in which each member or community groups participated horizontally to one another. Such participation is a sign of the beginning of the growth of the community which is able to develop independently.

## **2.7 The Scoops of Participation**

According to Cocoon(cited in Widiastuti, 2008, p.13), the scoopsof forms participation consists of several things:

**A. Participate and contribute financially.**

Financial participation is participation to provide assistance in the form of money that can be used for renovation expedite development efforts for the achievement of the needs of society who need help. for example donations.

**B. Participate and Contribute to physical strength.**

Participation force participation is given in the form of personnel for implementation efforts to the success of a program such as:

- cooperate
- Health
- Security Participate and contribute material.

**C. Participation in decision-making**

This participation especially with regard to the determination of the alternative society with regard to the notion or idea of mutual concern.

In this participation requires people to participate in determining the direction and development orientation. Examples of this participation, among others, such as meeting attendance, discussion, contribute ideas, feedback or rejection of the programs offered.

**D. Participation of skill**

Complete a job effectively and efficiently as well as quality is largely determined by the level of expertise (skills) that are owned by the workers. The expertise should also be supported with a motive and mental condition of the workers at the time they work. This is important considering the proposed participation is

engagement on the basis of willingness that will realize the results as expected

## 2.8 Benefits of Participation

According to Westra (cited in Astuti, 2008, p.14) the benefits of participation are:

- a. More argued obtained the right decision;
- b. Can be used creative thinking abilities of its members;
- c. Can control the values of human dignity, motivation and build mutual interests;
- d. More encourage people to be responsible;
- e. More likely to follow changes.

According to Angell in Wikipedia Encyclopedia with the titled *participation* (2011) said that growing participation in society is influenced by many factors. Factors that affect the tendency of a person to participate, namely :

### a. Age

The age factor is a factor that affects a person's attitude the activities of existing community. They are from upper middle age group with moral attachment to the values and community norms are more stable, are more prone to participate than those of other age groups

### b. Sex

The value of long dominant in the culture of various nations said that basically a woman's place is "in the kitchen" which means that in

many societies women's role is primarily taking care of the household, but the longer value the role of women has been shifted by the movement of women's emancipation and education are getting better.

**c. Education**

Education is said to be one of the absolute requirement for participate. Education is considered to affect a person's attitude towards the environment, an attitude that is necessary for the improvement of the welfare of the whole community.

**d. Employment and Income**

It can not be separated from each other because of work, someone will determine how much income will be earned. Job and a good income and sufficient for everyday can encourage someone to participate in the activities of society. Understanding that in order to participate in an activity, must be supported by well-established atmosphere economy.

**e. Length of Stay**

The length of a person living in a certain environment and his experience will interact with the environment effect on a person's participation. The longer they lived in a certain environment, then the ownership of the environment tends to be more visible in the large participation in any activity at that environment.