

## **CHAPTER II**

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

#### **2.1 Perception Definition**

Chheang (2011) examines tourist perceptions and experiences and they argues that tourist perception is positive and their experiences are beyond expectations based on cultural enrichment and local people friendliness plus local hospitality facilities. Furthermore, Robins (2010, p.23) says that perception is a process by which individuals organize and interpret their impressions in order to give meaning to their environment. Perception is not only creates our experiences of the world around us; it allows us to act within our environment. The writer concludes that perception is the way to create the people thinking about something or experience, and it is the feeling of the people

#### **2.2 Tourism Definition**

According to Richardson and Fluker (2004, p.77) tourism is comprises the activities or persons, travelling to and staying in place outside their usual environment for not more than one consecutive year for leisure, business, and other purpose.

While, Mathieson and Wall (1982, p.67) says tourism as the temporary movement of people to destinations outside their normal places of work and residence, the activities undertaken during their stay in those destinations, and the facilities created to cater to their needs.

Based on the explanation above the writer concludes that tourism means the temporary short-term movement of people to destinations outside the places where they normally live and work, as well as their activities during their stay at these destinations.

### 2.2.1 Kinds of Tourism

Marpaung (2002, p.80) says that there are three kinds of tourism

- Natural Tourism

Natural Tourism is a kind of tourism where the visitors come for having the natural resource attraction both in its natural state and the cultivation efforts from people. For example, flora and fauna, waterfalls, lakes, hot springs, and others.

- Socio-Cultural Tourism

Socio-cultural tourism can be utilized and developed in Indonesia as a tourist destination includes, museums, historical sites, traditional ceremonies, art performances, and crafts.

- Special Interest Tourism

This tourism is a kind of tourism of tourism newly developed in Indonesia. This tourism is especially for tourist who have special motivation. Thus, tourist usually should be able to have expertise such as, hunting, rafting, ecotourism, and others.

In this case, writer concludes that tourism destinations has the same goal to attract people to come, both from domestic and foreign visitors. Bukit Siguntang as the historical sites belongs to socio – cultural tourism based on Marpaung on his book in *Introduction to Tourism*.

### 2.2.2 Supporting Factors of Tourism

According to Spillane (1987, p.8) there are five factors to support tourism they are :

#### 1. Attractions

Attraction can be classified to site attraction and event attraction. Site attractions is a permanent physical attraction by fixed location that exist in tourist destinations such as zoo, palaces, and museums. While event attraction is a temporary and the location can be changed or moved easily like festival , exhibitions , or performances of local arts

#### 2. Facilities

Facilities is oriented in tourism destination location because the facilities must be located close to the market. During the trip tourist need to sleep, eat and drink. Therefore, lodging is needed for tourist. In addition it also need to support industries like souvenir shop, laundry, guide, local festivals, and recreational facilities.

#### 3. Infrastructures

Attraction and facilities can not be achieved easily if there is no basic infrastructure. The infrastructure in tourism destination includes all the construction. There are :

- Irrigation system
- Network communication
- Health facilities
- Electricity and energy sources
- Sewage systems / water
- Streets / highways

#### 4. Transportation

In tourism, transportation is needed for tourist because it determines the distance and time in a trip. Those transportations includes on the land air and sea.

#### 5. Hospitality

Tourists who are in the environment that they do not know the certainly requirements. The foreign tourist wants to enjoy their vacation when they are in tourist destination without a crime action in that place. Therefore, basic needs for security and protection must be provided to make tourist will feel comfortable and safe in every tourism destinations.

### **2.3 Public Facilities**

According to Suwanto (1997, p. 55) public facilities are natural resources and human resources that absolutely needed for the tourist. Bukit Siguntang also provided certainly public facilities, they are :

- Musholla
- Parking Area
- 3 Toilets
- Security Post
- Pendopo
- Relief
- Viewing Tower
- Brochures booth
- Pra-wedding booth
- Site Map & Signboard History of Bukit Siguntang

## 2.4 Historical Sites

According to Sprinkle and Knoerl (1993, p.2) historical sites can be further into two distinct site types : archeological and non-archeological. Historical archaeological sites are the remains of sites no longer in use of maintained, and must have clearly defined archaeological potential. Besides, historical non-archeological sites consist of property types such as building, sites, structures, objects, and districts that in general are still used or maintained.

While, *The National Trust for Historic Preservation* defines historical sites as travelling to experience to the places, artifacts and activities that authentically represent the stories and people of the past and present.

In this case Bukit Siguntang served historical non-archaeological sites That place has face the history from the past, so we can know anything from this sites. Then, every country has a different history, it will make the different cultures and traditions to learn from historical sites.

## 2.5 History of Bukit Siguntang

Bukit Siguntang is historical sites in Palembang which has 12,5 hectare area. This located in the western part of the city on Jln Sultan M Mansyur, Bukit Lama. According to Malayan people on Guide book for visitors (1996, p.50) in the era of Sriwijaya kingdom, Bukit Siguntang means floating, because they said Bukit Siguntang could be seen from island of Bangka and it was float from there.

Based on Guide book for visitors (1996, p.61) in 1920 there was found the Amarawati Buddha Statue near the Bukit Siguntang. It was not only buddha statue discovered in Bukit Siguntang, there was also ceramics and stones found in the plain around Bukit Siguntang,. The ceramics were from the Yueh dynasty before 10<sup>th</sup> century. A brick foundation was also found in north of Bukit Siguntang.

In 1928 another statues was found in Bukit Siguntang, the Sakyamuni Buddha Statue. Overall this statue has 277 cm high, 100 cm wide, and 48 cm heavy. Sakyamuni buddha statue made of granite and it was not found in Palembang, it comes from north India. Furthermore, the head of Bodhissattwa statue was found in Bukit Siguntang area. According to Schnitger it was the part of the body statue which found in Bukit Siguntang.

In 1825, the trip to Bukit Siguntang through the Musi rsiver was so amazing, There are seven graves in the place namely : Sigentar Alam, Putri Rambut Selako, Putri Kembang Dadar, Panglima Jago Lawang, Panglima Batu Rajo Api, Panglima Bagus Kuning, and Panglima Tuan Junjungan.