

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Tourism

According to World Tourism Organization (1991), Tourism comprises the activities of persons traveling to and staying in places outside their usual environment for not more than one consecutive year for leisure, business or other purposes. The statement above has a similarity with the statement of Mathieson and Wall (1982): the study of tourism is the study of people away from their usual habitat, of the establishments which respond to the requirements of travellers, and of the impact that they have on the economic, physical and social well-being of their hosts.

According to Bull (1991 in Holden, 2016), tourism is a human activity which encompasses human behaviour, use of resources, and interaction of other people, economies and environment. In line with Bull, Ismayanti (2010) says tourism is a dynamic activity that involves and can raise some business. Economically, they are also seen as industries.

From the explanation above, the writer can conclude that tourism is human activity outside their usual environment and behaviour for many purposes such as leisure or business.

2.2 Tourist Attraction

Swarbrooke (1999 in Botha et al, 2003) defines an attraction as 'designated, permanent' resource that is controlled and managed for enjoyment, amusement or entertainment of the visiting public. According to Pearce (1991 in Page, 2006) tourist attraction is a named site with a specific human or natural feature which is the focus of visitor and management attraction.

According to UK National Tourism Organization (2004) that attraction should be a permanent established excursion destination, a primary purpose of which

is to allow access for entertainment, interest or education; rather than being primarily a retail outlet or venue for sporting, theatrical or film performances. It must be open to the public, without prior booking, for published periods each year, and should be capable of attracting day visitors or tourist as well as local residents. From the explanation above, the writer conclude that tourist attraction is permanent established excursion destination or activity for entertaint and attract the tourists.

2.3 Kinds of Tourism

Spilane (1987) says that there are six kinds of tourism based on the purposes of tour:

1. Tourism to enjoy the trip (Pleasure Tourism)

This type of tourism is conducted by people who leave their homes for a vacation, get some fresh air, relax, see something new and enjoy the beauty of nature. The example is going vacation to other country to enjoy something new.

2. Tourism for recreation (Recreation Tourism)

This is done for the utilization of tourism holidays for a rest, recover physical health and spiritual, and fresh from exhaustion, it can be done in a place that ensures recreational purposes such necessary offers the pleasure beach, mountain, resort centers and health centers. Scuba diving is one of the example of recreation tourism.

3. Tourism for culture (Cultural Tourism)

There are motivation, such as desire to learn at centers of teaching and research, the customs learning, institutions, and ways of the life of different society, historical monuments visit, relies, art centers and religious, art festivals of music, theater, dance and etc. Going to museum or visit the native tribe in some region are the examples of culture tourism.

4. Tourism for sport (Sport Tourism)

- a. Big sport events, namely the major sporting events like the Olympic Games, The sky world championship, world championship boxing, and others that would attract the audience, such as Musi Triboatan, a boat race that invite some country to Palembang city and the media for tourism promotion.
 - b. Practioner of the sporting tourism, sports tourism is for them who want practice themselves as mountain climbing, horse riding sports, hunting, fishing, and others. The example of this kind of tourism are angler fishing or go hiking.
5. Tourism business to business trading (Business Tourism)
- According to the theorists, this is a form of tourism travel because it is related with the jobs or positions that do not give it to someone to choose the destination and time of travel. Attending to business seminar in other region is the example of business tourism.
6. Tourism for convention (Convention Tourism)
- The tourism is demanded of the countries because when held a convention or meeting it will be many participants to stay within a certain period at the country which held convention, such as Tokyo International Anime Fair, a convention that held for anime lover and entertainment production around the world.

According to Pendit (1994) that there are eight kinds of tourism:

1. Cultural tours, namely the travel is done on the basis of the desire to expand one's view of life with the road made a visit to another place or to a foreign country, learn about the State of the people, their customs and habits, their way of life, their culture and the arts. Visiting the museum is the example of cultural tours.
2. Health Tourism, namely travel destination travelers with someone to change the circumstances and the environment in everyday places where

he lived for the benefit of resting him in the sense of physical and spiritual. For example, going to another country in order to get an advance medication.

3. Sports tours, namely the tourists who travel with the aim of exercising or was deliberately intended to take an active part in the sports party in a place or country. For example, some national athletes participate in SEA Games to win some competition and also take a vacation too.
4. Commercial tourism, i.e. including trips to visit exhibitions and fair commercial in nature, such as industrial exhibitions, trade shows and so on.
5. Industry Tourism, that is a trip made by a student or group of students, or people, to a complex or industrial area, with the intention and purpose to conduct the review or research. For example, some of university had a regulation for their collegean to take a trip to some industrial area in oredr to study and see directly the industry activity.
6. Maritime or Marine tours, namely the many associated with water sports, such as beach Lake or sea. Snorkeling to shalow beach is one of the example of marine tours.
7. Tours of the nature reserve, namely the type of tourism that is usually much organized by agent or travel agency specializing the efforts with the road or arrange tours to the area a nature reserve protected parks, forests, mountainous terrain and so forth are preserved is protected by law.
8. Honey Moon tours, namely an organizing travel for couples, the newlyweds, who was honeymooning with special amenities and individually for the sake of the enjoyment of the trip.

2.4 Element of tourism

Element of tourism is something which can be seen and felt by the tourist during the tourism activities. Elements of tourism are important factors in doing the activities of tourism, because they are related to each other.

According to Subroto (1997), elements of tourism to be developed in the effort of the development of tourism are:

1. Attraction and activities, represent something that can be seen and conducted by visitors.
2. Hospitality facilities are places where tourist can stay during their trip.
3. Transport facilities are facilities which are used to reach (give access) the tourism objects and also to conduct the travelling.
4. Basic community infrastructure for example clean water, electrics, exile of garbage and telecommunications.
5. Travel arrangement, travel agents and guidance for tourist.
6. Promotion and tourist information service give information which can be seen and conducted by tourists in tourism activities.

According to Spillane (1994), Tourist attraction or destination must include five essential elements in order to make travelers enjoy the journey, namely:

1. Attractions

Attractions are able to attract tourists who want to visit the area. The tourists are motivated to visit a tourist destination to meet or satisfy some needs of requests. They are usually interested in a location because of certain characteristics, natural beauty, climate and wheater, cultural, history, ethnicity-tribal nature and accessibility-ability or case of walking or spesific to the place.

2. Facilities

Facilities of tourism object should be close to the market. The number and types of facilities depends on the needs of travelers. Such facilities should

match the quality and price of lodging, food, drinks and the ability of tourist to pay the visited place.

3. Infrastructure

Attractions and facilities cannot be achieved easily if there is no basic infrastructure. Infrastructure includes all construction under and above ground and territory of region.

4. Transportation

There are some advice on the transportations and facilities which may be some sort of guidelines including:

- a) Detailed information about the facilities, the location of the terminal, and local freight service at the destination should be available for all passengers prior to departure from the area of origin.
- b) The security system must be provided t the terminal to prevent crime.
- c) A standard or uniform system for traffic signs nd symbols must be developed and installed in all airports.
- d) The information system should provide data on the transport services of other information that can be contacted in the terminal, including schedules and fares.
- e) Updated and valid informations, either departure or arrival schedules should be available on the notice board, verbal or telephone.

5. Hospitality

Hospitality is very important to support tourism activities especially for the tourists to serve them during their journey like hotel, restaurant and tour guide.

2.5 Pencak Silat

Pencak Silat is a martial arts from South East Asia. Pencak Silat has been known by a large part of the community of Malay in various names. In Malaysia and Singapore peninsula, known as Silat style i.e. Gayong and Kurung Cekak. In

Thailand Bersilat, and in the southern Philippines, known as Pasilat. From its name, it can be noted that the term "Silat" most widely spread wide, so it is thought that this martial art spread from Sumatra to various areas in the region of Southeast Asia. Sheikh Shamsuddin (2005) argues that there is the influence of martial science from China and India in Silat. This is because since the beginning of the Malay culture has got influences from the culture brought by traders as well as nomads from India, China, and other foreign countries.

The development of Silat is historically recorded when the deployment began much influenced by the proselytizers on the 14th century in the archipelago. At that pencak Silat taught together with religious studies at Surau or boarding school. Silat became part of spiritual practice. In the culture of some ethnic groups in Indonesia, pencak silat is an indispensable part in the ceremony of the custom. For example the dance arts Randai is movement silek Minangkabau are often featured in various event and custom event Minangkabau. In the indigenous Betawi wedding procession there is tradition "Palang Pintu", the Betawi silat demonstration which packed in a small play.

There are definition of Pencak Silat based from the expert, According to Mr.Wongsonegoro (2001) Pencak is bela attacking movement, in the form of a run and rhythmic with certain rules of customary courtesy, commonly performed in public. Silat is the core essence of pencak, i.e. the finesse to fight or defend himself desperately that cannot be shown in public.

According Alwi.H et al (2008) Pencak is a game (expertise) to defend themselves with cleverness, dodge, deflect, etc. Silat is the sport (game) based on the agility to attack and defend themselves, with or without a weapon. It was concluded that the Pencak silat was furious, fighting, martial arts of Indonesia with typical dexterity defensively and attack for championship or fights.

Iskandar.A (1992) said that Pencak silat is the result of human culture of Indonesia to defend/maintain the existence of the independence and integrity (manunggalnya) against the environment/natural surroundings to achieve harmony of life in order to increase faith and taqwa to God Almighty with the characteristics as follows:

- Pencak Silat using full-body contact on its implementation
- Pencak Silat using bare hand or with weapon on its implementation
- Pencak Silat should be implemented with steady and relax
- Pencak Silat should used the flexibility, speed, precision, and right time to attack and defense.

From the explanation above it can concluded that Pencak Silat is arts of movement to defend with cleverness, dodge, deflect, or attack with or without weapon that adapted from human culture to maintain it's existence against any threat or menace.