

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 FISHING

Fishing is an activity to try to catch fish. Fish is usually caught from the wild (Darwin Arya, 2011).

While according to the broadest sense is a fishing activity. Fishing activities can be work and hobbies. Fishing can be done on the edge in the middle of the lake, sea, river, waters with the target of fishing (Anne Haira, 2014).

According to Tri Budi (2016) fishing can be divided into two categories: fishing from the dot (Inshore) and fishing in the middle of the sea (Offshore):

Fishing from ordinary (Inshore): There are several types of fishing from the mainland, among others:

1. SURFISHING (Fishing from the beach): Usually done on the sandy beach, and SPINNING devices are commonly used here. Can also use other types of tools, depending on the type of fish you want. Small crabs, sea worms, shrimp, fish sliced, live fish and also artificial baits can be used as bait. At potential locations, you may be able to fish quite large.
2. PIERFISHING (Fishing from the dock): Fishing from the harbor, wooden dock or wave retaining. Most anglers from the dock do it for recreation, as well as taking their families with them. But you also can try it, because it is not impossible to get big fish like shark, stingray, white snapper, etc. Commonly used tool is type SPINNING, because it is easy to use. The feed is the same as SURFISHING.
3. ROCKFISHING (Fish from the rocks): From the name is very clear that the fishing activities are done from a rocky location. I've watched a movie about rock fishing, and as a target fishing rod is Marlin. Marlin is not a common target in ROCKFISHING, and I have never

seen before and it was very exciting and exciting. Usually in ROCKFISHING can get bigger fish when compared with SURFISHING and PIERFISHING. Both the tool and the feed used are still the same as SURFISHING and PIERFISHING, but the fishing activities are done from the steep rocky beach and also somewhat difficult to achieve in some locations.

Fishing in the middle of the sea (Offshore): Fishing from the middle of the sea there are also several kinds of techniques that can be done:

1. **BOTTOM FISHING** (Fishing basis / jebluk): Fishing from the top of the boat in the anchor above the potential locations such as clusters of coral, tubiran, etc .. Using ballast (generally made of tin) to drown the bait all the way to the seafloor. Commonly used baits include shrimp, live fish, fish meat slices, sea worms, etc. You can use the type of device you want. In locations with large potential fish, we recommend using conventional type. You will have a long enough fishing line and middle class kenur with conventional type. As for the smaller fish will be more fun if using type spinning or baitcasting.
2. **JERKING** (Fishing hentak / ngotrek): Similar to the basic fishing, the difference lies in the feed used. Fishing corkscrew using artificial baits given ballast to sink to the bottom of the sea. And the bait usually resembles small fish, worms, shrimp, etc. Throw the bait and then stretch out the bait until the bait gets to the bottom of the sea, then curl up while moving the rod to create a movement to the bait to make it look alive. After the feed to the surface sink the feed back, then roll again. So again and again until there are fish that grabbed the bait page. Commonly used tools are spinning, baitcasting and conventional.
3. **KITE FISHING** (Fishing using a kite): Fishing from a boat by using a kite to keep the bait at a certain distance. And also to keep the bait

to stay on the surface of the water, because this technique is usually done to catch the fish surface (palagis). Some anglers even use snares to catch fish. Devices that are usually used is a type of spinning, and in addition to using a kite can also wear a balloon.

4. DRIFTING: Can be interpreted to wash away bait or boat, both of which will have the same effect. The best-used feed is live bait using a spinning, baitcasting or conventional type device. There are also anglers who do this to find clusters of corals that are surrounded by fishing rods. Once someone grabs the bait, the anchor usually is thrown at that location.
5. TROLLING: Using live or fresh baits as well as artificial feeds is common in this technique. Usually the bait in hela behind the boat is moving forward at a certain speed. It is advisable to use conventional devices, because the target fish are usually large fish.

Muhammad Miracle (2012) said that in fishing in need equipment to support fishing activities such as:

1. ROD / STICK. The rod is a device used as a primary holder in fishing. This tool serves as a reel holder, bertumpunya kenur / strings and to direct the attraction of fish. Many types of rods, ranging from materials manufacture, nature and model.



Figure. 1 Fishing Rod

2. REEL. Reel serves as a place to store Kenur / Senar used to connect the bait (from the hook) on us as anglers. Nowadays there are so many choices and models from the reel. If the first use of this keur roll is only made of paralon pipes, then now many developments.



Figure. 2 Fishing Reel

3. KENUR/SENAR. Kenur is the main tool in fishing to connect all fishing equipment from the base of Tin, hook, buoy, to the reel which will help us in winning the fish that has been Hook Up on our hook. In today's very many models - models of kenur that have certain characteristics and materials - materials. Some ingredients / Types of kenur are Monofilament, Kenur Fluorocarbon and Kenur Multifilament.



Figure. 3 Kenur Fishing

4. FISHING HOOK. Hook there are tools in fishing that digunakan to get fish through the way of fish that eat bait that we have installed on the existing hook. Or there is also a hook function not only get the fish by eating it, but with the way in wear / debited on the body of the fish, fishing with this kind of way known as sengget, rawe, baronang, dls depending on the language of each region :). Terapdat various sizes and materials on the hook, each has its own advantages and disadvantages and of course depending on the needs.



5. Buoy. **Figure. 4 Various shape and size of hook** The existence of a buoy aims to help us in giving a sign if there are fish that approach or eat our bait. The signs are the movement (up and down, shake, move place) buoy from the water surface. For Beginner this fishing technique is highly recommended because it helps us to know the position of the bait is being approached by the fish or not.



Figure. 5 Buoy Fishing

6. **ARTIFICIAL FEED.** This artificial feed is very much variant, and also the type, quality and color. This bait is usually used by angler fish in the sea that utilize this artificial bait movement to outwit the target fish to pursue and eat this artificial bait targeted fish targets he can eat.



Figure. 6 Artificial feed

About fishing pond, according to Irwan (2014) divided into 5 types,

1. **DAILY POND.** Daily pond is a special place provided for fishing. In this pond usually anglers pay the price of stall (rent stall following fish) and then fishing. Daily fishing can be done every day and there is even a 24 hour fishing.
2. **KILOGRAM POND.** Named kilogram ponds because the system used when fishing in this pond that is by weighing the catch obtained, then anglers pay the price based on acquisition.
3. **WHOLESALE POND.** Anglers or groups of anglers hire a pond that fishing time, the amount of fish that is filled in the pond based on the agreement of both parties. Or it could be a group of anglers bid the contents of the pond owned by aquaculture farmers, then fishing it after a price agreement.
4. **RACE POND.** This is where the anglers try toughness by applying knowledge and experience to other anglers without reducing the intimacy of each other. In the race usually the organizer has filled a number of fish in advance and provide a number of prizes for the winner. The winning criteria are determined based on the heaviest acquisition of the recipients

that the participant of the fishing contest. The competition is usually held from morning to evening on Sundays or other holidays.

5. GALATAMA POND. Fishing on the fishpond galatama system is those who really want to hone his fishing skills, because the fish is not brought home as in the fishing system mentioned above. Fish stocked in this pond is very much in number, the implementation can be every day and is a race because there are prizes that are very tempting. For a prize usually in the form of money, the amount depends on the number of participants after the money collected is reduced by the part that is the right of the committee. Criteria of winners according to mutual agreement, usually like the heaviest fish champion, red fish champion, the total weight winner of the fish and the total winner of the number of fish units. In each day the race is divided into several rounds or rounds, which are between 2 ~ 2.5 hours in length. In each round obtained the result of determining the champion. The fish obtained is released again immediately after weighing. Some of the rules of galatama are somewhat different from the contest as the participants are not allowed to use a series of buoys, using live baits such as worms and kroto and some other different rules on each of the ponds that organize the Galatama fishing

In short, fishing is a catching fish activity that can be hobby by using bait. It can be done in rivers, ponds and sea.

2.2 TOURISM

According to the etymology of the word "tourism" is identified with the word "travel" in English which means as a trip that is made many times from one place to another. On the basis of that also by looking at the current situation and condition of tourism can be interpreted as a planned journey conducted individually or group from one place to another in order to get satisfaction and pleasure (Sinaga, 2010: 12).

Tourism according to Law no. 9 Year 1990 is all things related to the tourism including the exploitation, attraction and tourist attractions as well as

efforts related to the implementation of tourism. This understanding includes: all activities related to travel, before and during the journey and return to the place of origin, the exploitation of attraction or tourist attraction (landscape, recreation park, historical relic, art and cultural performances). Business and tourism facilities in the form of: business services, travel agencies, tourist guides, business facilities, accommodation and other businesses related to tourism.

From those explanations, there is an equation of opinion that the tourism is a travel activity performed for a certain time from one place to another to get satisfactions and pleasure.

Some experts put forward the notion of tourism, among others: Oka A. Yoeti (Irawan, 2010: 11), explains that the word tourism is derived from Sanskrit, is "... pari which means many, many times, circling, traveling, and tourism which means traveling or traveling". Irawan, (2010: 11), formulates the definition of tourism by providing the following restrictions: "... Tourism in the modern sense is a contemporary phenomenon based on the need for health and air change, conscious judgment and growing love for the beauty of nature and In particular due to the increasing association of various peoples and classes of people as a result of the development of commerce, industry, and the perfection of the means of transportation".

From those explanation, it can be concluded that tourism is a journey done by individual or group for a while, from one place to another with the main purpose to enjoy leisure activities. A tourism destination should have something interesting to enjoy leisurely.

Fishing is included in the tourism activities because many people deliberately taking their time to travel fishing to a place to channel their hobbies. Not only in the rivers and seas, now a lot of fishing ponds are built specifically for people in the areas that are reluctant to go to the river and sea but want to fishing.

2.3 TOURISM PROSPECT

Tourism potential is something that is owned by a tourist attraction for tourists and owned by every tourist attractions. The potential of tourism is everything that is in the tourist destination and is an attraction for people to come to visit the place (Yoeti, 1996: 172). Sujali (in Amdani, 2008) mentions the tourism potential as ability in an area that may be utilized for development, covering nature and human as well as the work of man himself. From this understanding can be concluded that the tourism potential is something that is owned by tourist attractions which is an attraction for tourists to travel and used to develop the tourism industry in the area.

The potential of national tourism which is utilized to become tourism object and attraction can be in the form of natural condition, flora, fauna, national culture and local culture either in the form of ideas, social life or in the form of objects of human works which need to be preserved in order to strengthen national identity in order the realization of Wawasan Nusantara (1996)

Tourism is a potential tourism that has a charm that can attract public interest to visit the sights. The attraction can be a natural state around the tourist attractions and facilities existing infrastructure that can provide comfort to the visitors so feel at home linger in the sights.

Maintenance, development, and preservation of national assets that become tourist attraction and potential assets that have not been dug is the responsibility of the government. Every tourist is also required to maintain and preserve the attraction of tourist attractions and help create a safe, orderly, clean, behave courteous, and maintain the environmental sustainability of tourist destinations so that sustainability of the sights can be maintained and remain known until the next generation.

Attractions have different attractions. Attraction has an appeal based on resources that can be fun, beautiful, comfortable and clean. The existence of aksesibilitas for easy to visit, the existence of different specifications with others,

there are facilities and infrastructure supporting to serve the tourists who attend. In natural objects, usually a natural tourist attraction made primadona visit because exotic stimulate to create additional activities, recreational and reflective, therapist and field, historical factors and attractive.

In short, tourism prospect is everything that can be developed into tourism attraction that have something interesting to attract tourists.

2.4 TYPE OF TOURISM

Yoeti (1990:111) classifies types of tourism as follow:

1. Based on the location, there are five kinds of tourism:
 - a. Local Tourism
 - b. Regional Tourism
 - c. National Tourism
 - d. Regional International Tourism
 - e. International Tourism
2. Based on the reason or purpose of tour, there are three kinds of tourism:
 - a. Business tourism
 - b. Vocational tourism
 - c. Educational tourism
3. Based on the object, tourism consists of twelve kinds of tourism:
 - a. Cultural Tourism

Cultural tourism is a journey undertaken on the basis of a desire to expand view of life to got to another place or to another country, learn the state of the people, their habits customs, their way of life, their culture and the arts.

- b. Commercial Tourism

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

c. Recupertion Tourism

Recupertion tourism is called Health tourism. The purpose on this journey is to cure a disease.

d. Sport Tourism

Sport tourism is aimed at seeing or witnessing the sport fair an area, such as footbaall, olympiad, and etc.

e. Political Tourism

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

f. Social Tourism

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

g. Regional Tourism

Regional tourism is a kind of tourism which the purpose on this journey is to witness the religious activities.

h. Recreational Tourism

Recreational tourims is almost where done by most of people in our society they use their leisure tie to have new situation in fleshing themselves after working. The locations where they go to others places, are namely the beaches, the forest, the mountains and intertainment.

i. Maritime Tourism is tourism where the sea and the river will be the destination for the tourist to have the picnic. There are some activities we can like namely sailing by boast surfing, fishing, diving and other activity.

j. Business Tourism

Business tourism is a tourism where the tourist can go to other country for doing the business activity which can improve the economy and increasing the own money of people and society.

Viewed from the type of tourims, based on the location, fishing activities included into regional tourism because fishing can be categorized into tourism activities that can be developed in a particular region, can be regional or national and international scope. Based on the reason or purpose of tour, fishing included into vacational tourism because fishing is tourism where people who travel made up of people who are on vacation, leave and others. Based on the object, fishing include into maritime tourism because fishing is tourism where the sea and the river will be the destination for the tourist to have the picnic.

2.5 TOURISM ELEMENTS

The elements involved in the tourism industry include the following (Pendit, 1994):

1. Accommodation, a person's place to stay temporarily.
2. Catering and Restaurants, a service industry in the field of operation of food and beverages that are managed commercially.
3. Transportation and Transportation Services, business services industry engaged in land, sea and air transport.
4. Tourism Attractions, tourist activities Which can attract the attention of tourists or visitors. Souvenirs (souvenirs), objects used as a keepsake to be brought by tourists when returning to the place of origin.
5. Travel Bureau, business entity service all the process of the journey from leaving to return.

Fishing tourism contained in BK 9 Belitang has had the above five elements such as accomodation that is a place to stay like a guesthouse and lodging with affordable prices for tourist from outside the area, some restaurants around the place of fishing, transportation such as cars and motorcycles that can be used to go to fishing venues, tourism attractions such as fishing competitions that are often held by the manager of fishing venues and fishing tour packages inside and outside the city.

2.6 POTENTIALS OF TOURISM OBJECT

In general, potency is ability, strength, either has not realized or has not yet seen or utilized optimally. The definition of potential which is related to the tourism world stated by Pendit (1999). He says various resources which is located in a certain place and can be developed into tourism attraction and used to economic needs by concerning another aspect such as attraction, hospitality, transportation and etc. The potential of tourism is everything that is owned by a tourist destination, and merupakan attraction that people want to come to visit the place (Mariotti in Yoeti 1996: 160-162). While understanding the potential of tourism according to Sukardi (1998: 67), tourism potential is everything that is owned by an area for tourist attraction and useful for developing the tourism industry in the area.

Meanwhile, Sujali (in Amdani, 2008) mentions that tourism potential as a capability in a region that may be utilized for development, such as nature, humans and the work of man himself.

Middleton (2001) which is cited by the Directorate General Tourism Republic of Indonesia (2009) mentions that there are 3 factors to develop products tourism as follow :

1. Attractions (attractiveness):
 - a. Site Attractions (place - historic sites, nice climate, the beautiful scenery)
 - b. Event Attractions (events, congress, exhibitions, or other events)

Amanities (facilities) facilities that are available (lodgings, restaurants, local transport) which allows travelers to travel.
2. Accessibility is a place not too far away, available transportation to location, cheap, safe and comfortable.
3. Tourist organization to prepare a development framework tourism, arrange and promote the local tourism industry so that familiar to many people.

2.6.1 VARIOUS POTENTIAL TOURISM

Ady Kenzie (2016) said that tourism potential is divided into three kinds, namely as follows:

1. The Potential of Nature Tourism

What is meant by the potential of nature tourism is the state, type of flora and fauna of an area, landscapes such as beaches, forests, mountains and others (the physical state of an area).

2. Cultural Tourism Potential

What is meant by the potential of cultural tourism is all the results of creativity, taste and human initiative both in the form of customs, handicrafts, art, historical relics in the form of buildings (Examples of monuments).

3. The Potential of Man Made Tourism

The potential of human tourism as well as a tourist attraction in the form of, staging dance, performances or cultural performances of an area.

2.7 BENDUNGAN KOMERING (BK)

Belitang is a sub-district located in East Ogan Komerling Ulu Regency, South Sumatera Province. Belitang is about 185 km from the capital city of the province, the city of Palembang. The district of Ogan Komerling Ulu Timur formed under Law No. 37 of 2003 is an expansion area of Ogan Komerling Ulu Regency, with the capital of Martapura. The total area of East Ogan Komerling Ulu Regency is 3370 Km² consisting of 16 sub-districts with a population of 575,410 people with an average density of 107 people / km², most of whom are transmigrants of approximately 60% who have been placed since colonization in Belitang In 1936 consisting of 137 UPT with the number of transmigrants as many as 45,067 families (175,530 inhabitants).

Belitang is passed by an artificial irrigation channel that is divided into several dams. By residents of Belitang, the dam is named Bendungan Komerling (BK). BK consist of BK 0 – BK 30. The term then used is also to name the areas divided by the dam. BK 09 is located on the border between the villages of Mojosari, Sukosari and Jelabat. BK 09 has many fish ponds and several fishing ponds. Therefore the author decided to observe and examine the potential of local tourism with the fishing tour in BK 09.