

## CHAPTER II

### LITERATURE REVIEW

#### 2.1 Pedestrian

This part presents the definition of pedestrian, definition of pedestrian's track, function of pedestrian's track, and requirements of pedestrian's track.

##### 2.1.1 Definition of Pedestrian

There are many definitions of Pedestrian. Indraswara (2007) cited in Prijadi, Sangkertadi and Tarore (2014, p.44), state that pedestrian comes from the word *pedos* (Greek), it means feet or people who is walking. The word "pedestrian" also comes from *pedester-pedestris* (Latin) and it means "walking" or "person on foot". Furthermore, World Health Organization (2013, p.3) explains that a pedestrian is any person who is travelling by walking for at least part of his or her journey. In addition to the ordinary form of walking, a pedestrian may be using various modifications and aids to walk such as wheelchairs, motorized scooters, canes, skateboards and roller blades. The person might carry items of varying quantities, held in hands, strapped on the back, placed on the head, balanced on shoulders, or pushed or pulled along. Moreover, pedestrian is not only a person who walks but also does other activities on the roadway. A person is also considered as a pedestrian when running, jogging, hiking, or when sitting or lying down on the roadway. Based on the definitions above, it can be concluded that pedestrian is everyone who is walking, running, jogging, hiking, sitting or lying down on the roadway. A person is also considered as a pedestrian when using wheelchairs, motorized scooters, canes, skateboards, and roller blades on the roadway.

### **2.1.2 Definition of Pedestrian's Track**

There are various definitions of pedestrian's track. It is also known as sidewalk, footpath, or pavement. As *Departemen Pekerjaan Umum* (1999, p.1) cited in Saraswati and Priyatno (2016) "*jalur pejalan kaki adalah lintasan yang diperuntukkan untuk berjalan kaki, berupa trotoar.*" or it can be paraphrased as the tracks that physically available and used by humans to walk called pedestrian's track. Then, pedestrian's track is one of public facilities for pedestrian. Sidjabat (2016, p.250) says that pavement is a special space for pedestrians that serves as a means of achievement that can protect pedestrians from the dangers that come from motor vehicles. All in all, it can be concluded that pedestrian's track, sidewalk, footpath or pavement is one of public facilities that is used as means to ensure pedestrian safety.

### **2.1.3 Function of Pedestrian's Track**

Nooriman (2014, p.6) says that pedestrian's track or sidewalk is not only as a place for human's movement or some activities of humans circulation to fulfill their needs, but also as the space where they do their activities such as buying, selling and communicating. The sidewalk has a function as the characteristic of a particular area. Moreover, Nooriman (2014, p.6) states that there are 5 functions of pedestrian's track especially in the cities of developed countries. First, pedestrian's track can foster a healthy activity, thereby reducing the vulnerability of crime. Second, pedestrian can present a specific, unique and dynamic environment atmosphere in the city. Next, pedestrian's track is an interesting area for various social activities, such as recall with nostalgia, impromptu gathering, recreation, greeting, etc. Then, pedestrian's track becomes a mean in decreasing the air pollution levels and noise pollution. The last one pedestrian's track can develop into an attractive business area, as well as a

place of promotional activities, exhibitions, advertising, campaigns, and so on.

In the end, it can be said that pedestrian's track or sidewalk has many functions, not only be the circulation and transportation spaces, but it also becomes a space of interaction among people, transportation and all the activities on the pedestrian's track.

#### **2.1.4 Requirements of Pedestrian's Track**

In order to give the safety and comfortable of pedestrians, there are several requirements of good pedestrian's track that must be fulfilled. Waldock (2016, p.76) explains there are three requirements of pedestrian's track. First, path widths of pedestrian's track. The minimum pedestrian through route width is 1.2m over short distance (allows 1 wheelchair); 1.8m desirable to allow two wheelchairs to pass (1.5m minimum); 2m near schools and small shops; and atleast 2.4m in commercial or shopping environments. Second is the appropriate placement and color of street furniture. The placement of street furniture (such as seats, tables, bins, drinking fountains and telephones) must not encroach on pedestrian path of travel. The last, a good pedestrian's track should has the street trees and vegetation, drainage, bus stop shelter and signs, and grates or covers.

## **2.2 Tourism Destination**

This part provides the definition of tourism destination, and the characteristic of tourism destination.

### **2.2.1 Definition of Tourism Destination**

Pitana and Diarta (2009) state that destination is a place that is visited by the person significantly and the other places that are passed

(transit region) during the travelling. A destination can also be said as a significant place visited on a trip, with some form of actual or perceived boundary. Then a destination according to the New Shorter Oxford Dictionary cited in Vengesai (2003), destination is defined as the place to which a person or thing is going, the intended end of journey. Based on those explanations, it can be concluded that tourism destination is the aim place for the tourists that has to consist of something to see, something to buy and something to do.

### **2.2.2 The Characteristic of Tourism Destination**

The characteristic of a tourism destination is very needed to know. The function is important in developing a new tourism destination. Pitana (2012) as cited in Khoiron (2015) says that “*Sebelum sebuah destinasi diperkenalkan dan dijual, terlebih dahulu harus mengkaji 4 aspek utama (4A) yang harus dimiliki, yaitu attraction, accessibility, amenity dan ancillary.*” This statement can be paraphrased as: A destination must examine the most major characteristics, such as the attraction that related to what to do, what to see, and what to buy; accessibility that related to transportation to access a destination; amenities that related to accommodation, restaurant, and others facilities; and ancillary that related to the organization who handle a tourism destination. Furthermore, Spillane (1994, p.63) claims that a tourism attraction or destination should include five essential elements in order to make the tourists or visitors feel satisfied in enjoying the journey, they are attractions, facilities, infrastructure, transportation, and hospitality.

The first essential element is the attractions. It means that a destination should be able to attract tourists who want to visit it. In other words, a destination should be fulfilled the needs, requests and satisfactions of the visitors. There are some certain characteristics that attract tourists to come: natural beauty, climate and weather, culture,

history, and ethnicity. The second one is the facilities. Facilities must be close to the market. Then, facilities tend to more support rather than encourage the growth of a place. Moreover, facilities must be match with the quality and price of accommodation, food and beverages. It must also be match with the ability of tourists to pay the visited place. The third one is the infrastructure. Attractions and facilities cannot be achieved easily if there is no basic infrastructure. The examples of infrastructure in tourism are irrigation system or water, electricity and energy sources, communication network, sewerage or drainage system, health services, and roads or highways. The next one is the transportation. Transportation is not only about the motor vehicle, but also about its facilities such as the detailed information on facilities, terminal locations, route, map and local transport services at the destination; security systems at the terminals; traffic signs and symbols at the airports; the availability of updated and validated departures or arrivals schedule and the costs on bulletin boards, oral or telephone; and the employees or the staffs to help the passengers. The last one is the hospitality. It means the attitude that focused on the relationship between the guests and the hosts which can make the tourists feel comfortable when they visit and enjoy a destination.

In addition, Buhalis (2000) cited in Buhalis and Amaranggana (2013, p.557) defines that successful destinations can be structured as the “6 As” of tourism destinations such as the attractions which can be natural such as mountain, artificial such as amusement parks or cultural such as music festival. The second one is accessibility that refers to the entire transportation system within destination that comprise of available routes, existing terminals and adequate public transportations. The other “6A” is amenities that characterize all services facilitating a convenient stay, namely accommodation, gastronomy and leisure activities. Then, available package is also being the one of 6 categories of the requirement of successful destinations. Available packages refer to the availability of

service bundles by intermediaries to direct tourists' attention to certain unique features of a respective destination. The fifth "A" is the activities that refer to all available activities at the destination which mainly trigger tourists to visit the destination. The last "6A" is ancillary services are those daily use services which are not primarily aim for tourist such as bank, postal service and hospital.

Based on those three experts, it can be known that the characteristic of a tourism destination is very important in order to develop a new tourism destination in an area. The characteristics that usually needed are attraction, accessibility or transportation, amenities or facilities, ancillary, and hospitality.