

## CHAPTER II

### LITERATURE REVIEW

In this chapter, the writer presents about the definitions that correlate to the research title.

#### **2.1 Tourism**

Yoeti (1996,p.112) stated that the etymology, tourism derived from Sanskrits word. The word *pariwisata* is composed of two syllables of *pari* and *wisata*. *Pari* means many times of repeatedly, and *wisata* means trip. So, tourism is a journey that undertake repeatedly from one place to another place. Another definition of tourism, according to Law No.10 year 2009 tourism is a wide range of tourist activities are supported by a wide range of facilities and services provided by the public, employers, government and local government.

According to Kodyat (1983,p.4) tourism is travel from one place to another, temporary, done individually or in groups , as a attempt to find a balance or harmony and happiness to the environment in the social, cultural, and natural sciences. Marpaung (2000,pp.46-47) said that tourism is a journey that people do for a while, which was held from one places to another place, with a plan and not to try or make a living in the places visited, but simply to enjoy leisure activities to meet the diverse desires. Soetomo (1994,p.25) based on the provisions of WATA (World Association of Travel Agencies) is a tourist traveling around for more than three days, which is organized by a travel agency in the city and show, among others, various places or cities both at home and abroad.

Wahab (1975,p.55) suggest the definition of tourism, namely tourism industry is one of the new types capable of accelerating economic growth and job creation, increasing in income, living standards and stimulating other productive sectors. Furthermore as a complex sector, tourism industry, lodging and transportation.

Therefore, based on the definition above. The writer concludes that tourism is an activity done by individually or in group of individuals, which lead

to a motion from a place to another, from country to another in short time for performing a specific task, or it is a visit to a place or several places in the purpose of entertaining which lead to an awareness of other civilizations and cultures.

## **2.2 Kinds of Tourism**

According to Spillane (1987,pp.29-31) tourism is divided into several types based on the motif of travel destinations. The types are:

### **1. Recreation Tourism**

This tourism is done to use the days off to rest, recover physical fitness and spiritual, and refresh yourself from fatigue and exhaustion. Can be done in place ensure that these goals offer recreational enjoyment needed, such as the seaside, mountains, resort centers and health centers.

### **2. Cultural Tourism**

This tourism is characterized by a series of motivations, such as the desire to study in the centers of teaching and research, studying the cultural, institutional, a different way of life, visiting historical monuments, relics of the past, art centers and religious, musical arts festival, theater, folk dance and others.

### **3. Pleasure Tourism**

This tourism is done by people who leave their homes for vacation, fresh air, fulfilling the will of curiosity, relax nervous tension, see something new, enjoy the beauty of nature, know the local folk tale, get peace.

### **4. Sport Tourism**

This tourism is divided into two categories:

- Big sports events, namely the major sporting events like the Olympic Games, the ski world championship, world championship boxing, and others of interest to the audience or the fans.

- Sporting tourism of the Practitioners, namely sports tourism for those who want to practice and the practice itself as mountain climbing, horse riding sports, hunting, fishing and others.

## **5. Business Tourism**

This tourism is professional form of travel or trip because something to do with the job or position, which does not give it to someone to choose the destination and time of travel.

## **6. Convention Tourism**

This tourism is much in demand by countries because when held a convention or meeting will be many participants to stay within a certain period in the country that organizes the convention. Countries often hold this convention will establish structures that support the holding of the convention tourism.

The explanation of the various tourism above is according to Spillane (1987,pp.29-31), while these are the types of tourism according to Pendif (1999,pp.42-48), namely:

### **1. Health Tourism**

Tourists do this tourism with the aim to measure the state and the neighborhood. So they can treat fatigue physically and spiritually with visit a resting place like bathing in hot springs for healing in a climate of healthy air or places that provide other health facilities.

### **2. Sport Tourism**

Tourists do this tourism with the goal of exercise or to take an active part in the Games in place or country, such as the Asian Games, Olympic Games, Thomas Cup, Uber Cup and others.

### **3. Commercial Tourism**

This tourism is a trip to visit the exhibition such as the commercial exhibition industry, trade shows, and so on. Exhibition is celebrated with a variety of attraction and performing arts.

### **4. Tourism Industry**

The tour that undertaken by a group of students or the general tourist to industrial area as the factories or large workshops, with the aim to conduct a review or investigation.

### **5. Political Tourism**

Tourists visit or take an active part in the political activities of tourism, for example the celebration of Indonesia anniversary in Jakarta, August 17, Coronation of the Queen of England in London, and other. Usually the accommodation facilities, and diverse attraction that held royally for tourists at home and abroad.

### **6. Social Tourism**

A cheap tour and easy trip to provide an opportunity for community groups to travel the weak economy, for example labor, peasant, or a student.

### **7. Honeymoon tour**

The trip is organized by the travel agency and performed by newlyweds with special facilities or special just for honeymooners with its own special facilities and enhance the enjoyment of the trip, such as special hotel rooms and providing special equipment that is versatile.

## **8. Adventure Travel**

The activities of this tourism such as enter the wilderness that had not yet been explored, climbing steep cliffs, plunging into a steep river, rafting down the cave and beach fringe.

### **2.3 Supporting Factors of Tourism**

There are five factors to support tourism based on Spillane (1957,p.8), those are:

#### **1. Attractions**

Attraction can be classified to site attraction and event attraction, site attraction is a permanent physical attraction by fixed location, the places in tourism destination such as zoo, keratin, museum, Sport city center, etc. Meanwhile event attractions are held temporary and the location can be changed and moved easily such as festivals, theatre, and traditional art show.

#### **2. Facilities**

Facilities is toward on attraction in a location because facilities must be closed to the market. For living in tourism destinations, tourists need sleeping, food and beverage, etc. therefore in tourism destination is needed lodging. Besides that, it also need to support industries. Such as souvenir shop, laundry, guide, festival place, and recreation place.

#### **3. Infrastructure**

Attraction and facilities can not be reached easily if has no basic infrastructure. Actually, the development of infrastructure in a region can be enjoyed by tourists and residents that live there. The fixation of Infrastructure is a way to create a good situation for development of tourist.

#### **4. Transportations**

In tourism, transportation is very important because it decides distance and time in trip. This transportation includes on the land, air and sea. It is one of the important element in tourism development.

#### **5. Hospitality**

Tourists who are in the environment that they do not know the certainly requirements, foreign tourists want to enjoy their vacation when they are in object without a crime action in that place. Therefore, basic needs for security and protection must be provided and also tenacity and conviviality during a tour.

### **2.4 Potencial Tourism Object**

According to Damardjati (2001,p.128) Tourism potential is everything and the state of the real and tangible, and intangible, which is considered to be, regulated, and is provided such that it can be beneficial / utilized or realized as ability, factors and elements necessary / decisive for business and tourism development, whether it be the atmosphere, incident or service objects merits.

Yoeti (1983) agues the potential tourism is everything that contained in tourist destinations and an attraction for people who want to visit the object. The development of alternative tourism area is expected to encourage both economic potential and conversation efforts. Development of tourism areas performed with various potential restructure and nature resources.

According to Amin (2004,p.7) there are three important factors which support an area to be tourism destination, as follows:

#### **1. Attraction**

It's about the places, for examples: the climate is good, the beautiful panorama and the historical places. The attractions are applied event, like the congress activity, the exhibition or the sport event, the festival and the other activities.

## **2. Accessibility**

That place is easy to be reaches. Right now is providing the transportation go to that place regularly, it's often there, the prices are comfort and safe.

## **3. Amenities**

There is also providing of some facilities like entertainment places, the transportation which possibility to go picnic to other tourism places and also there are so many available as the communication tools.

### **2.5 Sport Tourism**

Gibson, Attle, Yiannakis (1997) stated that sports tourism is a kind of journey to participate in sports activities, whether for recreation, competition, as well as traveling to sites such as sports stadiums.

According to Spillane (1987,pp.29-31) sport tourism is divided into two types, Big sports events, namely the major sporting events like the Olympic Games, the ski world championship, world championship boxing, and others of interest to the audience or the fans. Second, Sporting tourism of the Practitioners, namely sports tourism for those who want to practice and the practice itself as mountain climbing, horse riding sports, hunting, fishing and others.

Pendit (1999,p.42) stated that sport tourism is Tourists do this tourism with the goal of exercise or to take an active part in the Games in place or country, such as the Asian Games, Olympic Games, Thomas Cup, Uber Cup and others.

Pitts (1997) classifies sports tourism in two categories, namely sport participation travel (traveling to participate in a sports event, either the race or simply maintain health) and sport travel (trips to watch sports events, like the World Cup, Sea Games and others).

Therefore, it can be conclude that sport tourism is a type of travel that has the goal to watch the sport event or participates in the sport activity.

### **2.5.1 Gradation of Sport Tourism/ Sport Travel**

Schwark (2007) define there are four kinds of sport tourism that can be gradation of sport tourism/sport travel such as sporting, sport accentuated, sport oriented, sport cultural.

#### 1. Sporting

Sporting is daily routine motor activity can only be marginally exceeded, combination of animation-active recreation and appropriation of space an environment. Ideal typical example cycle-tour operators with cultural emphasis and small distances, predominantly without inclines.

#### 2. Sport Accentuated

Sport accentuated is participation in sport is an integral part of the tourist offer/the holiday, alongside other cultural practices. Ideal typical example: club holiday with sports opportunities, the participation in which occurs spontaneously or coincidentally.

#### 3. Sport Oriented

Sport oriented is the main purpose of the tourist holiday package consists predominantly in the goal-oriented participation in sports. Ideal typical example: overseas training centre for a sports association.

#### 4. Sport Cultural

Sport cultural is the main purpose of the tourist holiday package consists in getting to know and/or participating in globally practiced sports with regional specification and/or regionally specific movement culture. Ideal typical example: group tours of dance instructors to Argentina in order to exchange opinions with the native dance instructors about the interpretation of the Tango.

### **2.5.2 Concept of Sport Tourism**

Schwark (2007) in his *journal Sport Tourism: Introduction and Overview* there are several things that specifics about sport tourism such as cultural relationship, social relationship and nature relationship.



**Table 1. Concept of Sport Tourism**

	A	B	C
	Sport tourism in narrow sense	Sport tourism in broad sense	Beyond the scope of definition of sport tourism
1 Cultural Relationship	Comprehension and appropriation of regionally specific sport and movement cultures	“Pure” practicing in the sense of Copying	Purely spatial transformation of own sport culture as implanted parallel culture
2 Social Relationship	Inter-action cooperation with locally resident communities	Provision of Service relationship with locals	Compartmentalization (quasi culturalization)
3 Nature Relationship	Appropriation/ internationalization of the natural spacious conditions inclusive of the anthropologically formed cultural landscape	Functional usage, surmount, Conquer	Stage function of the natural and cultural landscape/syntheticization of nature.

## 2.6 Sport City and Sport Centre

### Sport City

Ghafri (2013) stated that sport city is a group of sports facilities, that consists of several parts of buildings.

## **Sport Centre**

In Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English Sport Centre is a building where people can go to play many different types of indoor sport.

In Cambridge Dictionary Online Sport Centre is a building where people can play different sport.

## **2.7 Tourism Attraction**

Gunn (1988) stated that tourist attraction are (short – stay) touring circuit attractions and longer – stay (focused) attractions, based on two types of tourism those that satisfy touring markets for travelers on tours involving many separate location stops and those at or near longer-stay destination . According to Colmant (1989) Tourist attractions can be described as an area with different natural attributes or features that appeal to non –local visitors, that is, tourists. These attributes or features can vary as much as types of tourists vary.

According to Medlik (1993) tourist attraction is elements of the tourist product which attract visitors and determine the choice to visit one place rather than another. Attractions are the main motivators for tourist trips and are the core of tourism product. Without attractions there would be no need for other tourism services. Indeed tourism as such would not exist if it were not for attractions Swarbrooke (1996).

Everything that has a certain characteristic which can attract people as the visitors / tourists to visit, witnessed, performed or enjoyed in a tourist destination such as a place / area, tourist facilities, tourist activities or characteristics / specific phenomenon. Middleton (1994) said that tourist attraction is a designated permanent resource which is controlled and managed for the enjoyment, amusement, entertainment and education of the visiting public.

Form the explanation above, the writer can conclude that tourism attraction is permanent resources designated or selected that has certain characteristics, attract and motivate visitors to travel and come to the place.

## **2.8 Kinds of Tourism Attraction**

According to Lew in Edward Inskip (1991,p.77), there are three kinds of classification tourist attraction, as follows:

1. Natural attraction

The categories of natural attractions are climate, scenic beauty, beaches and marine areas, flora and fauna, special environmental features, parks and conservations areas, and health tourism.

2. Cultural attraction.

The types of cultural attractions are archeological, historical, cultural sites, distinctive cultural patterns, arts and handicrafts, interesting economic activities, interesting urban areas, museums and other cultural facilities, cultural festivals, and friendliness of residents.

3. Special types of attractions that are artificially created.

The special types of attractions not particularly related to either natural or cultural features but are artificially created. The categories of special type of attractions are theme parks, amusement parks, and circuses, shopping, meeting, conference and conventions, special events, gambling casinos, entertainment, recreation and sports.