

Chapter II

An Analysis Of The Potentials Of City Park In Bandung As A Tourist Attraction

2.1 Definition of Tourism

“Tourism is defined as the interrelated system that includes tourists and the associated services that are provide and utilized (facilities, attractions, transportation, and accommodation) to aid in their movement” (Fennel, 1994:4)

Interrelated system means that tourism always related to many sectors such as facilities, attraction, transportation, and accommodation. The four sectors are inseparable to each other. Facilities are things such as rest room, restaurants, and many more, whereas attractions mean distinctive things that can attract tourists to come to a place. Transportation is another important thing in tourism. It connected between one tourist attractions to another. The last is accommodation such as hotel, villa, apartment, and many more.

2.2 Definition of Garden

According to Laurie (1986:9) on *Pengantar Kepada Arsitektur Pertamanan*

Kata “taman” sendiri yang dalam bahasa Inggris adalah garden, yang apabila ditelusuri akar katanya berasal dari bahasa Ibrani “gan” (melindungi/ mempertahankan, secara tidak langsung juga berarti lahan yang berpagar), dan “oden” atau “eden” (kesenangan atau kegembiraan). Sehingga taman memiliki arti gabungan kedua kata

tersebut: sebidang lahan berpagar yang digunakan untuk kesenangan dan kegembiraan.

(The word “garden” itself in English is garden, that if trace the basic word comes from Ibrani language “gan” (protect / maintain, it is also mean land that fenced), and “oden” or “eden” (pleasure or happiness). So garden has meaning from the consolidation of two words: a land that fenced used for pleasant and happiness.)

It means that park is a place that can be used for pleasant and happiness.

Laurie does not mention whether park is a place that has lots of tree, flower, plants, and etc. but she more emphasis on the atmosphere and the use of park itself.

2.3 The Rules and Regulation of Park

According to Mulyani (2006:88), stated that

Peraturan taman kota terdiri dari: lokasi, tempat, tumbuh-tumbuhan, fasilitas, dan skala. Lokasi atau letak dari taman kota tidak lebih dari 300 meter dari perumahan; orientasi pengunjung: landmark, monumen, gazebo, air mancur, penguat identitas.

(The rules and regulation of city parks consist of: location, site, vegetation, facility, and scale. The location of city parks is no more than 300 meters from housing; visitor orientation: landmark, monument, gazebo, fountain, strengthen identity.)

This theory means that not all of open spaces can call park. There are some rules or characteristics of park itself. A park must have plants, such as flower and tree which means an open space that not have plants, could not called as a park. Strengthen identity means that the park must have identity or feature that can memorized by the visitors.

2.4 Definition of City park

According to Regulation of Minister of Public Works Number 05 / PRT / M / 2008 on Guidelines for the Provision of Green Open Space in Urban Area

taman kota adalah lahan terbuka yang berfungsi sosial dan estetik sebagai sarana kegiatan rekreasi, edukasi, atau kegiatan lain pada tingkat kota.

(City park is an open space that has social and esthetic function as medium of recreation activity, education, or another activities on city level)

It means that city parks can be used for many positive activities and get lots of benefits from it. Social function means that park is a place for people to more communicate with the other even people who just met each other. Whereas the aesthetic function means park makes a city become more beautiful, comfortable, and show the balance between open spaces and close spaces.

2.5 The Significances of Open Spaces

According to Regulation of Minister of Public Works Number 05 / PRT / M / 2008 on Guidelines for the Provision of Green Open Space in Urban Area, the significances of Open Spaces are:

- a. *Menjaga ketersediaan lahan sebagai kawasan resapan air;*

(To keep the availability of land as region of water absorption;)

b. *Menciptakan aspek planologis perkotaan melalui keseimbangan antara lingkungan alam dan lingkungan binaan yang berguna untuk kepentingan masyarakat;*

(To create the city planning's aspect of urban city through the balance between nature and founding environment that useful for the importance of society;)

c. *Meningkatkan keserasian lingkungan perkotaan sebagai sarana pengaman lingkungan perkotaan yang aman, nyaman, segar, indah, dan bersih.*

(To increasing the harmony of urban city environment as the medium of the safe-guard of urban city which is safe, comfortable, fresh, beautiful, and clean).

The significances above are all about environment which direct or indirect affects the human's life itself. It also means that city parks have lots of significance which all of them addressed for the survival of living beings.

2.6 The Function of Open Spaces

According to Regulation of Minister of Public Works Number 05 / PRT / M / 2008 on Guidelines for the Provision of Green Open Space in Urban Area the functions of open spaces are as follow:

a. Main function (intrinsic) is ecology function:

- *Memberi jaminan pengadaan RTH menjadi bagian dari system sirkulasi udara (paru-paru kota);*
(To give guarantee of provisioning green open space become a part from air circulation system (heart of city));
- *Pengatur iklim mikro agar system sirkulasi udara dan air secara alami dapat berlangsung lancar;*
(As the controller of micro climate in order that the air and water circulation system can work fast;)
- *Sebagai peneduh;*
(As the shelter;)
- *Produsen oksigen;*
(Oxygen producer;)
- *Penyerap air hujan;*
(Rain water absorbent;)
- *Penyedia habitat satwa;*
(Provider of place of fauna;)
- *Penyerap polutan media udara, air dan tanah, serta;*
(Air, water, and soil pollutant absorbent, and;)
- *Penahan angin.*
(Wind restraint.)

b. Additional function (extrinsic):

Social and culture function:

- *Menggambarkan ekspresi budaya lokal;*
(Describe the expression of local culture;)
- *Merupakan media komunikasi warga kota;*
(As a medium of communication of citizen;)
- *Tempat rekreasi;*
(Place of recreation;)
- *Wadah dan objek pendidikan, penelitian, dan pelatihan dalam mempelajari alam.*
(An umbrella and education object, research, and training on learning nature.)

Economy function:

- *Sumber produk yang bisa dijual, seperti tanaman bunga, buah, daun, sayur mayur;*
(As the source of product that can be sell, such as flower, fruit, leave, and vegetables;)
- *Bisa menjadi bagian dari usaha pertanian, perkebunan, kehutanan, dan lain-lain.*
(Become a part of agriculture operations, plantation, forestry service, and many more.)

Aesthetic function:

- *Meningkatkan kenyamanan, memperindah lingkungan kota baik dari skala mikro: halaman rumah, lingkungan permukiman, maupun makro: lansekap kota secara keseluruhan;*

(To increase the pleasure, beautify the city environment both micro scale: yard of house, settlement environment, and macro: the whole city landscape.)

- *Menstimulasi kreativitas dan produktivitas warga kota;*

(To stimulate the creativity and productivity of citizen;)

- *Pembentuk faktor keindahan arsitektural;*

(The shaper of factor of architectural beauty;)

- *Menciptakan suasana serasi dan seimbang antara area terbangun dan tidak terbangun.*

(To create the harmonious and match atmosphere between constructed and not constructed area)

2.7 The Utilization of Open Spaces (City Parks)

Regulation of Minister of Public Works Number 05 / PRT / M / 2008 on Guidelines for the Provision of Green Open Space in Urban Area are as follows:

RTH Taman kota dapat dimanfaatkan penduduk untuk melakukan berbagai kegiatan sosial pada satu kota atau bagian wilayah kota. Taman ini dapat berbentuk sebagai RTH (lapangan hijau), yang dilengkapi dengan fasilitas rekreasi, taman bermain (anak/balita), taman bunga,

taman khusus (untuk lansia), fasilitas olah raga terbatas, dan kompleks olah raga dengan minimal RTH 30%. Semua fasilitas tersebut terbuka untuk umum.

(Open spaces or city parks can be used by inhabitant to do some social activities in one city or region of city. This park form as open spaces (green field), which equipped with facilities of recreation, playground (kids/toddler), flower garden, special garden (for the elder), facility of limited sports, and complex of sports with minimal open spaces is 30%. All those facilities are open for public.)

2.8 The Benefit of Open Spaces

Regulation of Minister of Public Works Number 05 / PRT / M / 2008 on Guidelines for the Provision of Green Open Space in Urban Area stated that the benefit of open spaces based on its function divided into:

- a. *Manfaat langsung (dalam pengertian cepat dan bersifat tangible), yaitu membentuk keindahan dan kenyamanan (teduh, segar, sejuk) dan mendapatkan bahan-bahan untuk dijual.*

(Direct benefit (within the meaning of fast and tangible), is form the beauty and comfortable (shady, fresh, cold) and get materials for sale;)

- b. *Manfaat tidak langsung (berjangka panjang dan bersifat intangible), yaitu pembersih udara yang sangat efektif, pemeliharaan akan kelangsungan persediaan air tanah, pelestarian fungsi lingkungan beserta segala isi flora dan fauna yang ada (konservasi hayati atau keanekaragaman hayati).*

(Indirect benefit (long term and intangible), is a very effective air purifiers, maintenance of survival supplies of groundwater, preservation of environment function along with all flora and fauna (biological conservation or biodiversity))

2.9 Definition of Tourist

Based on Leiper (1995:11) stated that

“tourist can be defined in behavioral terms as persons who travel away from their normal residential region for a temporary period of at least one night, to the extent that their behavior involves as search for leisure experiences from interactions with features or characteristics of places they choose to visit”.

It means that tourist is someone that out from their daily routine activities in order to get new experience, learn new things in leisure time.

2.10 Types of Tourist

Smith (1977:2) categorizing tourist into seven types as follows:

1. Explorer, means a tourist who seeks new travel and has an intensive interaction with the local community, willing to accept meager facilities, and respects local norms and values.
2. Elite, means a tourist who visits unknown tourist destination place, but with prior arrangement, and travels in a small number.
3. Off-beat, means a tourist who looks for their own attractions, not going to places often visited. This type of tourist will gladly accept scant facilities available in the locality.
4. Unusual, means a tourist who sometimes takes an additional activity during their trip, like visiting a new place or doing a rather risky activity.
5. Incipient mass, means a tourist who does the travel individually or in small groups, and looks for tourist destination area having standard facilities and proffering authenticity.
6. Mass, means a tourist who travels to tourist destination area which has similar facilities to those of their residential place, or goes to tourist destination area having similar environmental bubble. Interaction with

the local community is little, except with those directly related to tourism business.

7. Charter, means a tourist who travels to tourist destination area which has a similar environment with their original place, and it is usually done for relaxation or fun. They go in big groups and demand international standards.

2.11 Definition of Tourist Attraction

Leiper (1990:381) stated that a tourist destination is a systematic arrangement of three elements: a person with touristic needs, a nucleus (any feature or characteristic of a place they might visit) and at least one marker (information about nucleus). Then, tourist destination need to maintain these three elements in case of a place can be called a tourist destination with a good systematic arrangement.