**Chapter II**

**Theoretical Foundation**

This chapter contains the theoretical foundation which describes the basis theory of this research. This theoretical foundation consists of several sub chapters as follows. :

**2.1Tourism**

According to the etymology of the word "tourism" is identified with the word "travel" in English, which is defined as trips taken repeatedly from one place to another. On the basis of that by looking at the current situation and the condition of tourism can be defined as an unplanned journey done individually or in groups from one place to another with the purpose to get satisfaction and pleasure (Sinaga, 2010:12).

 Tourism according to Law number 9, 2010. was everything that is associated with attractions including enterprise, attraction and tourist attractions as well as businesses related to tourism operation.

 The definition includes: all activities related to travel, before and during the trip and returned to the place of origin, cultivation attraction or tourist attractions (natural scenery, recreation parks, historical heritage, cultural arts performances). Businesses and tourist facilities such as: business services, travel agencies, tour guides, business facilities, accommodation and other businesses related to tourism.

Some experts suggested the notion of tourism, among others:

According to, Oka A . Yoeti dalam Irawan. (2010:11), explained*, bahwa kata pariwisata berasal dari bahasa Sansekerta, yatu “…pari yang berarti banyak, berkali–kali, berputar–putar, keliling, dan wisata yang berarti perjalanan atau bepergian”.*

 According to, E. Guyer Freuler dalam Irawan (2010:11), formulate the notion of tourism, are as follows:

Tourism in the modern sense is a phenomenon of today are based on the need for health and air, valuation-conscious and foster a love for the beauty of nature and in particular due to the increasing association of nations and human class as a result of the development of commercial, industrial, and improvement of transportation means.

According to, Hunziker and Krapf, (1941), defined tourism as "the sum of the phenomena and relationships arising from the travel and stay of non-residents, insofar as they do not lead to permanent residence and are not connected with any earning activity."

According to, Richard Sihite dalam Marpaung dan Bahar (2000:46-47) explained the definition of tourism, are as follows:

*Pariwisata adalah suatu perjalanan yang dilakukan orang untuk sementara waktu, yang diselenggarakan dari suatu tempat ke tempat lain meninggalkan tempatnya semula, dengan suatu perencanaan dan dengan maksud bukan untuk berusaha atau mencari nafkah di tempat yang dikunjungi, tetapi semata-mata untuk menikmati kegiatan pertamasyaan dan rekreasi atau untuk memenuhi keinginan yang beraneka ragam*.

**2.1.1. Tourist**

Tourist is an integral part of world tourism. Tourists are very diverse, young and old, poor-rich, foreign country, all have desires and expectations are also different.

If the terms of the meaning of the word “wisatawan” are derived from the word "*wisata"* it is not really appropriate as a substitute for the word "tourist" in English. The word is derived from Sanskrit "*wisata*" which means "*perjalanan*" of the same or can be equated with the word "travel" in English. So people travel in this sense, then the tourists is synonymous with the word "traveler" because in Indonesian has been a custom to wear the suffix "*wan*" to represent the profession, his expertise, his circumstances and position of a person (Irawan, 2010:12).

The meaning of tourist, are as follows:

According to, Smith (*dalam* Kusumaningrum, 2009:16) explained tourist is a person who is not working, or are on vacation and have volunteered to visit other areas to get something else.

According to, Kusumaningrum, (2009:17) tourist split into three parts, namely:

1. The visitor is any person related to a country where he has another residence, by reason of doing the job given by the state his visited.
2. Tourist is any person who resides in a State without regardless of nationality, a visit to a place in the same country for more than 24 hours that the purpose of the journey can be classified as follows:
3. Enjoy free time for recreation, leisure, health, education, religion and sport.
4. Business or visit his family.
5. Excursionist or “*Darmawisatawan”* is temporary visitors staying less than 24 hours in the country visited, including the people who drive around with the cruise ship.
6. According to the Commission of the League of Nations in 1937 (in Irawan, 2010:12), "….the tourist is a person for 24 hours or more to travel in a country that is not the usual residence."
7. UN Conference on Interest Travel and Tourism in Rome in 1963 (in Irawan, 2010:12), using the term (visitors) for each person who comes to a country that is not a usual place of residence for any purposes, but to travel on the payroll. Visitors who intended to include two categories:
8. Tourists are: visitors who come to a country he visited and stayed for 24 hours with the aim to have fun, holiday, health, study, religion and sport purposes, business, family, meeting and delegates.
9. Excursionist, namely: visitors who only stay a day in the countries he visits without overnight.
10. UN definition. Convention Concerning Costums Fasilities for Touring in Irawan, (2010:12), "... every man who comes into a country for legitimate reasons, in addition to immigrate and who lived for at least 24 hours and at the outside 6 months in the same year"
11. In the Presidential Instruction of Republic Indonesia No. 9, 1969, bab 1 pasal 1 (dalam Irawan, 2010:13) explained *“…wisatawan ialah setiap orang yang bepergian dari tempat tinggal untuk berkunjung ke tempat lain dengan menikmati perjalanan dan kunjungan itu”.*

According to, Kusumaningrum, (2009: 17). Are as follows:

*Wisatawan yang berkunjung ke suatu daerah biasanya benar-benar ingin menghabiskan waktunya untuk bersantai, menyegarkan fikiran dan benar-benar ingin melepaskan diri dari rutinitas kehidupan sehari-hari. Jadi bisa juga dikatakan wisatawan adalah seseorang yang melakukan perjalanan dari suatu tempat lain yang yang jauh dari rumahnya bukan dengan alasan rumah atau kantor.*

According to, Kusumaningrum (2009:18) Tourist by nature:

1. *Wisatawan modern Idealis, wisatawan yang sangat menaruh minat pada budaya multinasional serta eksplorasi alam secara individual.*
2. *Wisatawan modern Materialis, wisatawan dengan golongan Hedonisme (mencari keuntungan) secara berkelompok.*
3. *Wisatawan tradisional Idealis, wisatawan yang menaruh minat pada kehidupan sosial budaya yang bersifat tradisional dan sangat menghargai sentuhan alam yang tidak terlalu tercampur oleh arus modernisasi.*
4. *Wisatawan tradisional Materialis, wistawan yang berpandangan konvensional, mempertimbangkan keterjangkauan, murah dan keamanan.*

**2.2. Definition of Recreation**

Recreation is derived from the Latin is "creature" which means to create, then given the prefix "re" which thus means "recovery of inventiveness or creativity refreshment". Recreational activities are usually carried spare time (leasuretime). Leasure is derived from the word "licere" (Latin) which means allowed to enjoy moments that are free from routine to restore or refresh.

1. Recreation can be defined as activities to revitalize the body and mind; something that gladdens the heart and refreshing as entertainment; picnic.
2. Recreation is an activity that is performed to refresh physically and mentally from everyday life, so as to enhance human creativity in achieving the balance of work and rest.
3. Recreation is an activity carried someone to get pleasure and satisfaction.
4. Recreation is an activity that is carried out periodically, as an activity that is a change of routine and liabilities as in working activities,
5. Recreation is a process of utilizing activity during leisure time with a set of behaviors that allow an increase in leisure time.
6. Recreation is a refresher for strength and vigor after working hard.
7. Recreation is an activity in leisure time or casual.

The following is the definition of leisure and according to experts :

* According to Kraus

Recreation is an activity or experience obtained or do in a spare time and are usually carried in a spare time.

* According Mary Helen, Recreation motion events but not the emotions and forget the events in his spare time activity that makes people happy to restore both physical and mental energy.
* According to Kaplan, Recreation is an activity undertaken lightly in my spare time voluntarily as a result of the recovery of the heavy work is done.
* According to De Grasia, Recreation is an activity that a person rest of the work and give him a recovery as well as changes in the current working again.

From the above it can be concluded that the definition of recreation is "the activity undertaken in leisure time which aims to establish, improve back the freshness of physical, mental, mind and recreation power (either individually or as a group) were lost due to routine activities of daily the road looking for fun, entertainment and different activities and can provide satisfaction and excitement that is intended for human satisfaction and unseen ".

**2.3. Factors Affecting Recreation**

According Bovy and Lawson (1997) there are some things that the factors that affect recreation, among others:

1. Socioeconomic factors

In communities with a particular social group (elite) will be different from the recreational community in general because of the differences owned facilities.

1. Factors as gender, age and family

Recreational activities young women may be different with different young and adult recreational activities.

1. The availability of spare time
2. Leisure time housewife recreation administration will vary with female workers.
3. factors institution

Associated with achievement, large funds owned, changing attitudes toward recreation.

1. Factors technological change

Associated with the emergence of new types of leisure and ease of attainment with recreation facilities with high technology.

**2.4. Recreational Benefits**

Wing Haryono in the book "Tourism Recreation and Entertainment" said the benefits of recreation are:

a) For health, the health of both body and mind

b) To be able to establish or build character

c) As a deterrent to crime

d) As a means of moral education

e) For things that relate to the economy.

**2.5. Recreational Purposes**

As for recreational purposes, are:

1. Creating and fostering human relationships
2. Maintaining the preservation of nature
3. Maintaining cultural values
4. Pleasure and satisfaction because it can satisfy curiosity / adventure
5. Restore physical and mental health

**2.6. Types of Recreation**

According to Patricia Farrell in The Process of Recreation Progamming and Ivor Selly in Outdoor Recreation and the Urban Environment that the types of recreation, namely:

1. Based on the type of recreational distinguished by:
2. Function
* Entertainment, to get pleasure
* Education, provide entertainment and educational functions
1. Nature of activities
* To Play; sports
1. Definition

Games is one form of a fun social activity performed solely for the activity itself, not because they want to get something that is generated from these activities.

According to Hetherington and parke, there are 3 main functions of the game (Desmitha, 2005), namely:

1. Cognitive function, through the games, one can explore the environment, learn the surrounding objects, and solve the problems encountered.
2. Social function. Especially in the fantasy game plays a role.
3. Emotional function that allows a person to learn to overcome anxiety and inner conflict, releasing excess energy and liberate pent-up feelings.
4. The types of games

Mildred parten reviewing these kinds of games from the point of social behavior, and found 6 categories (dermitha, 2005), namely:

1. Unoccupied game, by seeing something interesting and perform free movements
2. Solitary game, a group playing with an assortment of tools the game so there is no contact between the one and the other.
3. Onloocker game, someone not involved in the activity of the game, just pay attention to any.
4. Parallel game, someone playing the same game with the tool, but not in contact with other.
5. Associative game, someone playing together, do not lead to a goal, there is no division of roles and plaything.
6. Cooperative game, played in an organized group with constructive activities and make things real, and has its own role.
7. Object
	* Recreation culture; is a recreation of the sights in the form of objects or things that have values of art, culture and history are high.
	* Artificial recreation; is a recreation of the sights is manmade.
	* Recreation agro; are available that utilize the potential of agriculture as an object
	* Outdoor recreation; ie recreational exploit the potential of the beautiful nature as its main object.
8. Participation of subject
	* Active recreation activities → where actors go straight or contribute directly to commit acts of recreation for him. For example: sports and so on.
	* passive recreation → in this case need not be much activity offender conduct, just enjoy recreational objects and more silent. For example: watching, reading and so on.
9. Age level
	* Children; 5-13 years

Children acquire premises excitement activates the body, for example premises run, play with the appliance, for example, play with dolls, balls and so on.

* + Adolescents; 14-24 years

Group of teenagers choose the type of recreation where they found the dynamics to develop creativity, interest in physical activities such as sports, arts and social.

* + Grown Up; 25-45 years

Adults tend to be inactive, entertainment derived from a television program, to movies, read books and so on.

* + Elderly; 55 out to the top

Older age usually recreation primarily to matters that are relaxed, go for walk, sit in the garden and so on.

1. Level of service
	* City level; serve local areas of the city, can provide general service facilities.
	* Regional / area; serve one or more that have certain characteristics.
	* The home environment; utilize the space in the house
	* Surrounding environment;

→ recreational serve a residential neighborhood

→ recreational serve some neighborhood or community.

1. Income level
	* Low income levels

This group spent more time to meet their basic needs and necessities of life. Recreation is not one side of life, but tends to occur as a coincidence or there, but not at great cost.

* + Middle income level

In this class, basic needs are met, so start thinking about other needs, recreation or hobby that is tailored to the level of income.

* + High income level

The level of demand for recreation in this group is evident, where social status is expected to increase its prestige, so the recreation generally conducted exclusive and expensive are not affordable by the general public.

1. Depth Age

Usually for children, adolescents, and adults.

1. Operation time

Morning, noon, and night

1. Place

Outdoor activities (outdoor) or indoors (indoor).

1. In terms of facilities, recreation areas have 2 categories:
* Special facilities (which is specific)

Special facilities exist only in that place and rarely found elsewhere. The specific facilities that encourage people to come to visit.

* The main facilities (which must exist)
1. Classification of recreational sports facilities
2. Based on the nature of space:
* outdoor; recreational vessel conducted outdoors, unprotected by a roof and walls, so depending on the weather.
* indoor; Recreational containers carried in the shielded room, so were not bothered by the weather. And governed in accordance with the conditions of space activities
* Semi Indoor and Outdoor; recreational use only container roof cover only.
1. Based on user age group:
* For children: children's play area
* For adults: a gymnasium, sports field
1. Based on Activity
* Big muscle activities: sports that require strength or physical.
* Social activities: recreational social objectives, such as: conversation, walks together, involve social interaction as a primary activity.
* Environment-related recreation: recreation that harness the potential of nature in its activities, such as rafting.
* Rhythms and music: recreation caused by rhythm and music that gives pleasure, friendship, such as singing and dancing.
* Nature learning: outdoor recreation (hiking and mountain biking)
* Shopping activities: some people buy into a recreational activity that is a pleasure. Among others: the opportunity to obtain service, pleasure into the bargain, wash the eyes with a look.
* Relaxation: recreation that aims to break away from the stress and mental and physical fatigue to achieve pleasure and freshness, for example; enjoy the natural scenery, sitting in the garden, and others.

**2.7. City Park**

Park (Garden) translated from Hebrew, *Gan* means protecting or maintaining existing land in an environment fenced, *Oden* means fun, excitement, and comfort in complete can be interpreted fenced garden is a parcel of land that used to obtain pleasure, joy, and comfort (Laurie, 1986: 9). Understanding of the limits can be taken as follows:

* Park is the face and character of the material or footprint, meaning that enjoy the park includes two things, namely the visual appearance, in meaning that can be seen and the appearance of the character in the sense of what is implied from the park. Perhaps of story, picture applied, the values ​​contained from the park.
* Park includes all the elements are there, both natural elements (natural), elements of man-made (artificial), even living beings therein, especially humans.

In general sense has finally taken a differentiator between the park as a landscape and garden as a garden, that garden (landscape) garden elements more dominated by natural elements, while the (garden) element is dominated by artificial elements human (artificial) and in a more limited area of ​​(Suharto, 1994: 5).

According to Arifin&Nurhayati, 1996:1. City Park is a parcel of land that is laid out in such a way so as to have the beauty, comfort and safety for the owner or user. Cities in developed countries more priority to the city park for recreational purposes as well as to refresh your body and mind after working long and occur saturation. City park is a facility that contributes important in improving the quality of neighborhoods, and appears to be an important element for recreational activities

**2.7.1 City Park By design**

By design City park is divided into:

1. Natural Park (Natural).

Natural park is a park that is designed to gives an impression of nature or one with nature. Natural parks preconceived, but in the setting adjusted the conditions of urban land, such as urban forests, parks directional path, Natural Park in the city grew, and so on.

1. Artificial Park

Synthetic or artificial Park is a Park that the elementsare dominated by man-made elements (Suharto, 1994: 9). (Taman buatanatau artificial merupakansebuahtaman yang elemen-elemennyalebihbanyakdidominasidenganelemenbuatanmanusia)

Artificial Park conditions designed to balance the city and city ​​, among other things helpful to control temperature, heat rays sun, wind controllers, improve air quality, to the means play, recreation, providing fun, excitement, comfort,as a physical barrier, view controllers, and so forth.

**2.7.2 City Park based activities**

There are three kinds of city parks by activity:

1. Parks for active recreation.

Parks for active recreation park which is built inside an activity park users, so that users of the park is actively using the facilities therein, as well as gaining pleasure, freshness, and fitness, for example, sports park, aerobics, fitness, camping ground, children's playground, a garden scout, garden paths street, zoo, lake, fishing, city parks and forth.

1. Parks for passive recreation

Park for passive recreation park was established in order to enjoyed its beauty and shade, without holding activity and any activities, such as dams, artificial forests, reforestation edge times, the green line, airfield, and others.

1. Parks for active and passive recreation.

Parks for active and passive recreation park which is able to enjoyed the beauty at the same time there are other functions and can be used to conduct activities, such as Community park. Community park is a park created and is part of a settlement, in addition to houses of worship, markets, schools, and others (Suharto, 1999: 12-13)

**2.8. Function of City Park**

In the review of the physical condition, the city park also called with open space that is used by many people to activity at all times. Understanding this is the city park parks located in an urban environment on a large scale and can anticipate the impacts caused by development of the city. This city park can be enjoyed by all people without must pay.
The function of the park cities are as follows :

1. Social Function

The Social Function of City Park are :

* As a joint activity
* As place
* for social communication
* as a place of transition and waiting
* as a place to play and exercise
* between the means of connecting one to the other place
* means of research and education as well as counseling for community to establish environmental awareness
* means for creating hygiene, health, harmony, and the beauty of the environment.
1. Ecological Function

The ecological function of City Park are :

* air refresher, influence and improve the climate
* absorbing rainwater
* flood control and water regulation
* softenerforbuilding architecture.

City parks with natural color and texture and a variety of regular planning will reveal beauty. These advantages make the plant as one of the elements which can support the beauty of the environment.The Park can be a medium for natural science education, the means research, education, and establish environmental awareness (RustamHakim, 2003: 52).

City Park has a considerable influence in people's lives, As a recreation area residents. Besides, City Park can developed with productive plants, so it can help increase revenue and increase the standard of living (Suharto, 1994: 2).