

Social Values for Determination of Social Carrying Capacity

M Rusli¹, R Avenzora², T Sunarminto³, E Malihah⁴

^{1,2,3}Department of Forest Resources Conservation and Ecotourism, Institut Pertanian Bogor, Indonesia

⁴Department of Sociology Education, Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia, Indonesia

meizar_r@apps.ipb.ac.id, meizarrusli@gmail.com

Abstract

Tourism planning and development, if not suitable with sustainability direction become useless from all points of view. Sustainability in meant not only emphasizing to availability healthy natural environment. Community social acceptance become one of the keys, where the sustainability of The Triple Bottom Line keeps emphasizing people to push the sustainability of profit and planet. Society of this level not only a few who have the ability but whole society who have a will and potential must be pushed to get involved. The purpose of research is to give recommendations of assessment indicators related to tourism social carrying capacity optimization model by the principles of sustainable. The selected research method is the combination of qualitative research. Source data is obtained by data observation directly in the field using interview data collection techniques. That primer data is reinforced by secondary data related to the research title. The approach is carried out through the basic values of life as a forming factor for social interaction. Several indicators presented by key informants agreed that the relationship created by communication and action became the basis for understanding the social value system itself. The interesting thing about understanding interactions is that the relationships that are formed are not only in a tourism destination, but are made possible through networks. In addition, some understandings do not only form positive things, in some cases negative situations occur.

Keywords

social; value; tourism activities



I. Introduction

Tourism development basically needs strategy and set of directions that prepare stakeholders in ensuring the sustainability of resources. Population growth, good economic situation, bigger mobility, and leisure improvement have caused the increasing demand for tourism (O'Rourke 1973; Mercer 1977; Pigram 1983; Sowman 1987). International market activity around the world grows four percent in 2019 or reach 1,5 billion of tourist arrivals based on data reported by destinations around the world (UNWTO 2020). Development is a systematic and continuous effort made to realize something that is aspired. Development is a change towards improvement. Changes towards improvement require the mobilization of all human resources and reason to realize what is aspired. In addition, development is also very dependent on the availability of natural resource wealth. The availability of natural resources is one of the keys to economic growth in an area. (Shah, M. et al. 2020)

Tourism development is a dynamic system influenced by the ability of environment, social, culture, and economy in the tourism destination area. One of the ways to make sure the sustainability through the concept and practice of social carrying capacity is important for tourism management (Eagles & Hallo 2013). Tourism social carrying capacity is the maximum level of acceptance tolerances related to activities that can be absorbed by an

area without decreasing the quality of the visitor experience and the social quality of the community that has a negative impact on the area (Saveriades 2000; Del Monte-Luna et al 2004; Brandolini dan Mosetti 2005; Joshi dan Dahal 2019).

Understanding of social carrying capacity is not separated from understanding the various social interactions between tourists and local communities. According to Rathnayake and Gunawardena (2013) social carrying capacity is formed on the phenomenon of complex social interaction, which is not only influenced by the level of users, but also by user conflicts, unwanted visitor behavior, and resource conditions. While Eusébio et al (2016) affirms the information about the formation of social interactions, both negative and positive, can be the basis for tourism planning and management. While social basic values as the framer social interaction are the level of closeness of value with the owner of value and level of value benefit to others. Social value can motivate someone to realize expectations match their role in social interaction. Furthermore, according to Nasution (2006) basic value as a set of attitudes that are used as the basis for considerations, standards, or principles as a measure for personal and social behavior. According to Notonegoro (2001), value can be divided on three kinds as follows: First, material value is physical elements that are beneficial to the human body. Second, vital value is everything that beneficial to support people's activity as a person or group. Third, spiritual value is everything that beneficial to human spiritual.

Social interaction in tourism activity generally refers Doxey (1975), where four people's respond becomes the base of understanding, namely euphoria, apathy, disturbed, and antagonism. That model defined by the level of suitability of social interaction between the community and tourists. The interesting thing from Model Doxey is the extent to which the response is formed under abnormal conditions with variations in the characteristics of tourists and local communities.

Through good tourism management, equal tourism benefits will be obtained, without the need for extraction and exploitation of natural and social resources. The sustainability of tourism depends on the ability to anticipate the needs of tourists and society in the future (Coathup 1999). This research becomes important to be done to maximize the quality of tourist arrivals coming, not just to optimize the visit level.

II. Research Method

This research uses qualitative approach which focuses on holistic decomposition and conclusion with the existing data set in the field (based on secondary data through related scientific articles, other information via internet site) in accordance with the focus of the research problem. The technique of collecting data that used in this research consist of: Focus Group Discussion (FGD). FGD used to conclude intersubjective meanings that are difficult to give meaning to themselves by researchers because they are hindered by the motivation of the researcher's subjectivity ((Moeliono 2018).

The data will be analyzed qualitatively, the following steps are analyzed (Hamidi 2008): (1) data collection, this step is done by focusing on the studied problem, by categorizing important data and less important data, also eliminating data that tend to opinion or personal impression. Then, the result of categorization and abstraction are transformed by interpreting so it has meaning. (2) data interpretation is purposed to organize data into one form which rich in meaning, so it's easy to conclude. Data shown is arranged in the script, and arranged systematically, so it's easy to conclude related to the focus of the problem under study, and (3) concluding. The data that has been shown is then drawn into a conclusion that answers the research problem.

III. Result and Discussion

Understanding of the definition of carrying capacity which is defined by researchers and interested parties basically have a higher similarity in providing a meaning. The most powerful equation, seen on the concept of the quality of space requirements becomes important in the discussion of carrying capacity (Daneshvar et al 2017). Besides, the same purpose related to maintaining and improving the quality of satisfaction both as producers and consumers. Some differences seen on understanding that defined carrying capacity focused on the need for physical/space, while some explain more thoroughly both social and physical.

From several existing concept studies, There are three development of social capacity model (Faturachman,1992) that are: (1) Need model, the first mode that is the inspiration model of the emergence of the concept of social capacity that developed from the concept of regional carrying capacity. Need in this case, people's need who directly or indirectly affected by tourism space and activities. (2) The interaction model, emphasizes that every person has the ability to live with other people, that ability can develop when there is an urge to interact with the environment or parties outside the individual. (3) Input-process- output-impact model, needs with an output of social capacity are not directly related. This model is very dependent on available processes, various existing dynamics processes can form output and impact, both positive and negative.

The Depth Of Information Indicators of Social Values on Acceptance of Tourism Activities (Stakeholder Statement):

"The interaction between tourists and community is an interesting topic to discuss. Not only the interaction between tourists and people that directly affected, interactions and responses occur in indirectly affected community. The important thing to study is the changes in interaction values that lead to efforts to imitate tourist behavior by the community. As for the proposed aspects that require a deepening of the study on the Aspects of Religion, Economics and Rights and Obligations. Several dynamic conditions that occur in society need to be considered, both from conducive social conditions and in conflict situations." (Stakeholder 1).

"Basically, tourists and the community get benefit with tourism activities. But, this can be carried out according to a positive scenario if both parties can accept adaptive behavior in the activity. In many interaction cases, tourists with expectations brought from the country or region of origin feel disadvantaged for what is received in the country or destination visited. Even though this is formed by the inability of tourists to recognize the situation that occurs in a destination. On the other hand, people who have high hopes for tourist visits feel that the behavior shown by tourists in some situations is not in accordance with what they know about existing social values. For some regions that are already used to this situation, it is certainly easier to neutralize the situation. However, efforts are needed in an in-depth study, both in the situation of tourist destinations that have grown and developed and tourist destinations that are in the pilot stage. At the level of the needs model, it is necessary to look at the negative social dynamics that occur, such as the dominance of certain parties, discriminatory behavior, and intimidation, whether that occurs in the interaction of the community with tourists or the community with the community. (Stakeholder 2).

"The process of social interaction as a dynamic relationship is a reciprocal relationship between individuals with individuals, groups with groups, and individuals with groups in this case the social interaction of tourism. The interaction process has a close relationship with the social carrying capacity of tourism activities that occur. Productive

social support begins with a positive process, such as understanding equality of rights, mutual support, fairness, and putting aside social status. Like some previous studies related to carrying capacity, of course, this research must be about public acceptance of tourism. Some previous studies tend to understand social carrying capacity based on the perspective of tourists. Generally, the discussion is on tourist satisfaction, the need for space for tourism activities and other market-oriented things. This point of view, if observed, will be able to maximize our efforts towards the development of quality-based tourism, without leaving the satisfaction of the community and tourists. Recommendation aspects of the study can be started from communication-related to the delivery and receipt of information for all actors involved and not involved. Rights and Obligations, speaking on the conditions of acceptance and responsibility for the roles formed. Economics, related to social behavior in producing resources to meet needs. Aspects that are seen in the dynamics of social conditions must of course lead to outputs and impacts in meeting basic needs and a sense of security to appreciation and self-actualization". (Stakeholder 3).

"The growth of tourism development and the level of tourist visits are important to be studied in this era "Quality Tourism". Maximizing the quality of social carrying capacity as an alternative solution for managing tourism activities. Not only chase the quantity or amount but also how stakeholder must capable to know the condition of resources, physical and social community. Different perceptions, preferences, and motivations between tourists and the community are a special consideration for the study of interactions in supporting the quality of the social carrying capacity of tourism, including the benefits received by the main actors of this tourism activity. In another view of the interaction of tourism actors, we recognize the terms willingness to accept tourism activities for the community and willingness to pay for tourists. Some important aspects to look at, namely the Religious Aspects that are attached to the social life of the community, especially in Indonesia. Economic Aspects, aspects that are considered to be able to provide better opportunities for life and encourage other aspects to be fulfilled. The aspect of communication, where positive things can be bad if conveyed through poor delivery. It is important to study related to the formation of positive and negative values. Another thing that must be understood in this research is of course the situations that may occur and the goals to be achieved by the community". (Stakeholder 4).

"The development of sustainable tourism is currently considered to be a mandatory guide for tourism development in the long term. Some of the expected efforts, of course, are not just environmental sustainability and economic benefits. More than that, the sustainability of the social characteristics of the community is as important as the two previous ones. The goals of basic needs, security, affection, mutual acceptance, mutual respect and self-actualization can be achieved in the social dynamics of tourism. However, this will be difficult to achieve if bad social situations such as monopoly, injustice, and bad competition cannot be overcome in difficult or conducive situations". (Stakeholder 5).

IV. Conclusion

Several aspects recorded can be concluded through Table.1, which is divided into columns of needs, processes, outputs, and impacts.

Table 1. Indicators of Social Values on Acceptance of Tourism Activities

Need for Aspect Study	Social Dynamics	Output	Impact
1. Religion aspect	Based on the values that can lead to war, conflict, and dissociative are:	Based on the values that can lead to conducive, associative, cooperative, and productive collaboration are:	1. So that it harms the lives of many people related
2. Economic aspect			2. So that it is beneficial for the lives of many people related
3. Technology aspect	1. Monopoly	1.Equal Rights	
4. Science aspect	2.Discrimination	2.Impartiality	
5. Rights and Obligation Aspect	3.Intimidation	3.Support	
6. Art aspect	4.Injustice	4.Justice	
7. Communication aspect	5.Violation	5.Put aside social status	
	6.Contest	6.Positive Contest	
	7.Competition	7.Perfect competition	

Several indicators presented by key informants agreed that the relationship created by communication and action became the basis for understanding the social value system itself. The interesting thing about understanding interactions is that the relationships that are formed are not only in a tourism destination, but are made possible through networks. In addition, some understandings do not only form positive things, in some cases negative situations occur. This condition occurs because the characteristics and situations are always changing under normal or abnormal conditions. This research related to indicators of social values on the acceptance of tourism activities is still far from perfect. In addition, further research related to findings in the field is very much needed, to make this writing more meaningful.

References

- Brandolini, S. Marzetti Dall'Aste and Mosetti, R. (2005). Social Carrying Capacity of Mass Tourist Sites: Theoretical and Practical Issues about its Measurement. Natural Resources Management Working Papers (Milan: Fondazione Eni Enrico Mattei)
- Coathup D C. (1999). Dominant Actors in International Tourism.J. International Journal of Contemporary Hospitality Management 11 pp 69–72
- Daneshvar R.M Mansouri, Khatami Fatimeh dan Zahed Farzin. (2017). Ecological carrying capacity of public green spaces as a sustainability index of urban population: a case study of Mashhad city in Iran. J. Modeling Earth Systems and Environment (MESE) 3 p1161
- Del Monte-Luna P, Brook B W, Zetina-Rejon, M. J., and Cruz-Escalona, V. H. (2004).

- The carrying capacity of ecosystems. *J. Global Helogy and Biogeography*, 13(6) pp 485–495.
- Doxey V George. (1975). *Proc.Int. Conf. The Impact of Tourism - A Causation Theory of Visitor-Resident Irritants: Methodology and Research Inferences* (San Diego) vol 6 (Salt Lake: The Travel Research Association)
- Eagles P F J and Hallo J. (2013). *Parks and protected areas in Canada and the United States* ed Galye Kassing Ed *Introduction to recreation and leisure*. (Champaign: Human Kinetics)
- Eusébio C, Carneiro M J. and Caldeira Ana. (2016). A Structural Equation Model of Tourism Activities, Social Interaction and The Impact of Tourism on Youth Tourists' QOL.*J. International Journal of Tourism Policy* 6(2) pp 85-102
- Faturochman and Widaningrum Ambar. (1993). *Konsep Dan Indikator Daya Tampung Sosial*.*J. Populasi* 4 (2) pp 71-84
- Hamidi. (2008). *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif*. (Malang: UMM Press)
- Joshi, Subash and Dahal, Rajiv. (2019). Relationship between Social Carrying Capacity and Tourism Carrying Capacity: A Case of Annapurna Conservation Area, Nepal.*J. Tourism & Hospitality Education* 9 pp 9-29
- Mercer D C. (1997). *Leisure and Recreation in Australia*. *J. of Leisure Research* 10(3) p 256
- Moeliono L. (2018). *Focus Group Discussion* (Jakarta: Universitas Atma Jaya Press)
- Nasution. (2006). *Kurikulum dan Pengajaran* (Jakarta: Bumi Aksara)
- Notonegoro. (2009). *Sosiologi, Studi dan Pengajaran* (Solo: Usaha Makmur)
- O'Rourke B. (1973). *Sym on The Impact of Human Activities on Coastal Zones* (Sidney) vol 1 (Canberra: Australian Government Publishing Service) pp 28-47
- Pigram John J. (1993). *Outdoor Recreation and Resource Management* (New York: St. Martin's Press.)
- Rathnayake R M W and Gunawardena U A D P. (2013). Social carrying capacity of the Horton plains national park, Sri Lanka. *J. Social Sciences*. 35 pp 1-2
- Saveriades Alexis. (2020). Establishing the social tourism carrying capacity for the tourist resorts of the east coast of the Republic of Cyprus. *J. Tourism Management* 21 pp 147-156
- Shah, M. et al. (2020). The Development Impact of PT. Medco E & P Malaka on Economic Aspects in East Aceh Regency. *Budapest International Research and Critics Institute-Journal (BIRCI-Journal)*. P. 276-286.
- Sowman M R. (1987). A Procedure for Assessing Recreational Carrying Capacity of Coastal Resort Areas. *J. Landscape and Urban Planning* 14 pp 331-344.
- United Nations World Tourism Organization. (2021). *Statistics of Tourist Destinations: Report of the Secretary General World Tourism Organization 2020* (Madrid: UNWTO).