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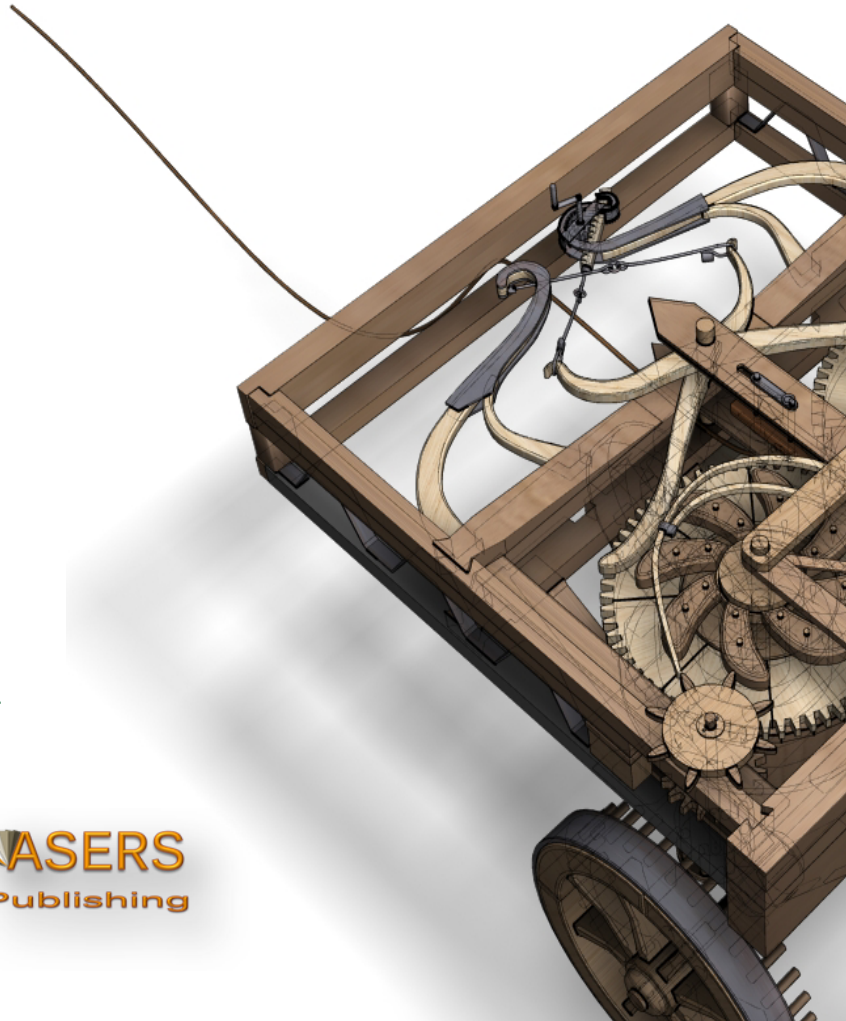
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Call for Papers

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Journal of Environmental Management and Tourism

Journal of Environmental Management and Tourism is an open access, peer-reviewed interdisciplinary research journal, aimed to publish articles and original research papers that contribute to the development of both experimental and theoretical nature in the field of Environmental Management and Tourism Sciences. The Journal publishes original research and seeks to cover a wide range of topics regarding environmental management and engineering, environmental management and health, environmental chemistry, environmental protection technologies (water, air, soil), pollution reduction at source and waste minimization, energy and environment, modelling, simulation and optimization for environmental protection; environmental biotechnology, environmental education and sustainable development, environmental strategies and policies.

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Measuring Tourism Social Carrying Capacity: An Exploratory Study of Social Dynamics in Ecotourism Development of Cirebon

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Abstract: The carrying capacity of tourism activities is a crucial thing that needs attention, considering that it is closely related to sustainable development to maximize the future of human rights to resources. The study and concept of tourism carrying capacity can be assessed through a comprehensive research methodology based on existing social interaction analysis space. Areas of tourist and non-tourist attractions in the activity centre of Cirebon City are the empirical application of this study. Some of the findings from the analysis show that negative social interactions exist in spaces that are directly or indirectly affected. Therefore, the procedures and results of this study can be of particular concern to managers, planners, developers and marketers in the tourism sector.

Keywords: tourism activities; social carrying capacity.

JEL Classification: L13; L83.

Introduction

Sustainable tourism is a leading concept in tourism development. One of the keys to the success of sustainable ecotourism development is through carrying capacity. The better the carrying capacity of tourism space, the more optimistic sustainability can occur. The World Tourism Organization (1981) defines having the ability as the maximum limit of space acceptance for tourism activities, especially the level of tourist visits that will provide various physical and social pathways. Tourism activity is a field with multiple disciplines and sectors. Understanding the tourism business does not only meet the needs of tourists so that they are satisfied and willing to pay for these activities. The location's ability to accept tourism activities cannot be separated from its various interests, so it is necessary to understand the overall carrying capacity. Since the government has made tourism a leading sector, methods are needed to increase the carrying capacity and reduce pressure from the growth of the tourism sector.

According to K. Wen et al. (2015), sustainable development goals will work well if the ability to estimate carrying capacity through the "decompression and increasing capacity" method is more easily achieved by integrating potential, absolute and relative carrying capacity. An understanding of social carrying capacity has been formulated by several sources from researchers, the government, the community and the private sector. Apart from understanding social carrying capacity, several sources have conducted studies, implementation and

evaluation, as stated by Tokarchuk et al. (2020), directing and forming a U-shaped pattern of prosperity with various factors, including tourism activities through existing dynamics. Saveriades (2000) provides an in-depth understanding of space availability to meet the needs of tourists and the community without eliminating efforts to maintain and minimize negative impacts. Furthermore, Saveriades focuses on two things: tourist satisfaction, which must be obtained, both physical and non-physical, and local community acceptance of tourist activities in their personal space. Rebollo and Castiñeira (2010) believe that approval of applying this limited perspective encourages various research for tourism management that upholds sustainability to continue. This paper seeks to sharpen the experts in assessing social carrying capacity. Multiple studies on maintaining the quality of social carrying capacity in sustainable tourism have recently been noted in academic studies (Brandolini and Mosetti 2005; Stankey and McCool 1984; Zhang and Chung 2015; Joshi and Dahal 2019; Greffe 1987; Del Monte-Luna et al. 2004; McCool 2013; Rusli et al 2018). Many efforts have been made to build sustainable tourism. One of these efforts is establishing physical and social harmony and balance through the values offered. This effort, in principle, leads to a movement to improve human welfare as visitors and hosts, as whole individuals and as social groups. This research answers how the importance of formed social values encourages things with a negative or positive tendency. Therefore, the research results in this paper are beneficial and can be utilized in managing better tourism from a social standpoint. The novelty of this research is the formulation of a social carrying capacity optimization model by taking into account seven social situations of war, conflict, dissociative, conducive, associative, cooperative and productive collaborative in the seven areas of religion, economics, technology, science, rights & obligations, arts and communication. Theoretically, the novelty in this research is the development of social carrying capacity theory, which has focused on psychological approaches and is static.

4. Methodology

The research was carried out from March 2021 to February 2022 in tourism and non-tourism areas in Cirebon City and Regency, divided into the Palace Area, West Java Border Area and Central Java. Various attractions are spread across these three areas with distinctive social and cultural characteristics. Three characteristics are unique to each research area. First, the Palace Area was the centre of the Kingdom of Sultanate of Cirebon, which grew and developed in the 15th century AD. This area is heavily influenced by a touch of Islam with a unique cultural mix. This palace area is a centre of activity that connects various regions of Indonesia. Both Cirebon areas border West Java. These areas have firm Sundanese characteristics, although they differ from Sunda Tanah Parahiyanan. This difference was formed due to the Sundanese and Central Javanese mixture, creating a new, distinctive colour. The three areas of Cirebon bordering Central Java have strong Central Javanese characteristics, although they do not leave the uniqueness of the Cirebon people intact.

The research *Measuring Tourism Social Carrying Capacity: An Exploratory Study of Social Dynamics in Ecotourism Development of Cirebon* was carried out to evaluate the quality of social carrying capacity for interactions in tourism spaces. The consideration for choosing Cirebon as a research location is because Cirebon has a unique cultural diversity, strategic location, and strong history in the context of interactions between immigrants and hosts. This research will focus on assessment through polarization of perceptions of seven stakeholders regarding social support capacity. Perception is expressed as experience about objects, events or relationships obtained by inferring information and interpreting messages. Perception functions as a means of giving meaning to interaction stimulation. Factors that influence perception are functional factors that determine perception originating from needs, past experiences and other things, including personal factors. The higher the degree of similarity of perception between individuals, the easier and more frequent they are to communicate, and consequently, the more likely they are to form cultural groups or identity groups. Perception includes sensory sensations through the sense organs, attention and interpretation. Phenomenon refers to messages sent to the brain through sight, hearing, touch, smell and taste. Perception consists of three activities, namely selection, organization and interpretation. A person will perceive because the individual can perceive something through his senses and will perceive something if he has a frame of reference that allows him to interpret, understand and give meaning to that something (Mercer 1997).

This approach uses a phenomenological approach to study human phenomena and social behaviour and as an alternative approach that emphasizes a holistic understanding of a phenomenon. A phenomenological approach is applied to assess the conditions of stakeholder responses in measuring the social support capacity of their own spaces, especially tourism spaces. Another phenomenon explored in this research is related to tourism development by paying attention to sustainability aspects. It was obtaining data using descriptive research. Descriptive research is a type of research that provides a picture or description of a situation as clearly as

possible without any treatment of the object being studied. In general, this research analyses the magnitude, level and direction of polarization of the orientation formed.

Determining the sample to represent the data population was carried out using the purposive sampling method. Purposive sampling includes non-probability sampling, a sampling technique that does not provide equal opportunities for each element or member of the population to be selected as a sample (Sugiyono 2022). Purposive sampling is a technique for sampling data sources with specific considerations. Apart from that, this technique can be used by considering the sample as people who are deemed suitable and appropriate because they have knowledge and experience in the study to be researched (Usman and Okafor 2019). Sample selection using the purposive sampling technique is based on the sample's suitability to answer the objectives of the research to be studied. The sample criteria used as respondents in this research are government employees, the general public, indigenous people, academics, religious figures, NGOs and business actors who live in Cirebon and have knowledge of the positive and negative conditions that occur in Cirebon.

In general, this research looks at the direction, magnitude and harmony of the stakeholder orientation of the Cirebon community. Exposure can be understood as a way, point of view, or complete perception that shapes individuals' and groups' logic, feelings and attention. The orientation on the crucial dynamics of tourism's social carrying capacity refers to economics, arts, science, communication, technology, rights and obligations, and religion. The seven aspects are assessed based on positive conditions of productive collaboration, cooperative, associative, conducive and adverse conditions of dissociative, conflict and war. The seven elements of the assessment space refer to seven positive assessment indicators: equal opportunities, impartiality, freedom, dynamics of justice, upholding rules, positive contestation and positive competition, and all people are entitled to benefits according to their performance.

Table 2. Variables and Research Methods

Aspects/Elements Goals	Variables and Research Methods		
Measuring Tourism Social Carrying Capacity: An Exploratory Study of Social Dynamics in Ecotourism Development of Cirebon	1. Productive collaboration 2. Cooperative 3. Associative situations 4. Conditions are conducive 5. Disassociative situation conditions 6. Conditions of conflict situations 7. War situation conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equal opportunities • Impartiality • Freedom • Dynamics of justice • Upholding rules • Positive contestation and positive competition • All people are entitled to benefits according to their performance. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quantitative descriptive • Polarization analysis (comparison test) • 420 respondents representing seven characteristics: government employees, the general public, indigenous people, academics, religious figures, NGOs and business actors

The findings of the orientation towards the social carrying capacity of tourism through a survey process with a closed questionnaire research tool provide flexibility and convenience for respondents to answer. The total sample is 420 respondents with seven representative characteristics, including academics, religious leaders, NGOs, government, business actors, indigenous peoples and the general public using a purposive sampling approach. The question indicators in the closed questionnaire were designed based on the One Score One Indicator Scoring System method (Avenzora, 2008). A range of 1 to 7 is used as a rating limit to approve existing conditions. The orientation patterns formed were analyzed using the One Way Anova statistical test with comparison results between respondents (Untari et al., 2019). The results of different stakeholders indicate this result through the p-value or significance value while testing. The validity is assessed by the $r > r$ table weight and reliable through Cronbach's Alpha > 0.6 .

5. Results and Discussion

The research results show that the people involved have various characteristics. These results can provide a broad representation of the population. Some of the dominating features in Table 10 are that men, reaching 60.5 per cent, dominate this sex. Characteristics of age over 26 and under 55 years went 76.6 per cent. The educational background was dominated by high school graduates, reaching 43.7 per cent, and bachelor

degrees, reaching 20.8 per cent. Characteristics based on experience are more diverse, with the highest level of involvement of State Civil Apparatus at 19.3 per cent, Private Employees at 19.2 per cent and Traders at 15.6 per cent.

Characteristics	Quantity	%	Total
Number of Respondents			100%
a. Man	420	100%	
b. Woman			
Age			
Gender			
a. Man	254	60.5%	100 %
b. Woman	166	39.5%	
Age			
a. ≤ 25	42	10.1 %	
b. 26 – 35	118	28.1 %	
c. 36 – 45	115	27.3 %	100 %
d. 46 – 55	89	21.2 %	
e. > 55	56	13.3 %	
Marital status			
a. Marry	347	82.6 %	
b. Bachelor	37	8.9 %	100%
c. Widower widow	36	8.5 %	
Educational background			
a. No School	9	2.2 %	
b. Elementary school	26	6.1 %	
c. Junior High School	76	18.0 %	
d. Senior High School	184	43.7 %	100 %
e. Diploma	31	7.4 %	
f. Bachelor	87	20.8 %	
h. Postgraduate	7	1.8 %	

Table 2 shows that the results of the validity and reliability tests of the research instruments used to obtain data are valid and reliable. Based on this, the distribution of research tools in getting polarization of stakeholder orientation towards social dynamics can be further analyzed.

Aspect/Variable	Validity Test		Reliability Test	
	Sig.	Information	Cronbach's Alpha	Information
War	0.000	Valid	0.971	Reliable
Conflict	0.000	Valid	0.969	Reliable
Dissociation	0.000	Valid	0.970	Reliable
Conducive	0.000	Valid	0.951	Reliable
Association	0.000	Valid	0.959	Reliable
Cooperative	0.000	Valid	0.958	Reliable
Productive Collaboration	0.,000	Valid	0.961	Reliable

Valid if Sig < 0.05; reliable if Cronbach's Alpha value > 0.6

The geographical location of the city of Cirebon, which is on the coast of the island of Java, makes the culture of the town of Cirebon diverse. The culture in Cirebon City that has developed to date is not a reflection of the work, intention and taste (thoughts/reason) of the people of Cirebon City itself but rather a refraction of cultures from outside. So, strong culture is mixed with other cultures such as Chinese culture, Indian culture, Arab culture, Dutch culture, and others. The city of Cirebon is very rich in cultural history, which is shaped by this cultural diversity. The city of Cirebon is very open to widespread and deep cultural interaction. Culturally, the ethnic groups mentioned above mingle and complement each other. In plain view, we can see and listen to the influences of Hindu-Buddhist (India), Chinese, Islamic and Western (Europe) cultures. In addition, an ancestral

(indigenous) culture still unites and forms a distinctive civilization structure. Starting from there, the cultural construction of Cirebon City was built. The genetic touches of diverse primordial cultures, demographically, play a significant role in forming characteristics and giving birth to cultures that tend to be hybrid. This hybrid identity is then applied to various forms of material culture, ranging from cloth (batik), culinary arts, performing arts, buildings to places of worship and even fundamental everyday life, such as the people's belief system.

Furthermore, it is undeniable that tourists who come to Cirebon bring the behaviour where they come from into the local community, which influences the community's social life. In line with what Aswita et al. (2021) described, the current identity conflicts in various aspects have threatened the preservation of regional natural and cultural resources in different regions in Indonesia, including in ecotourism development. This issue is essential and related to the social response to the presence of tourism. The results of the validity test and the reliability test of the research instruments used to obtain data are valid (all values reach Sig <0.05) and reliable (reliable with Cronbach's Alpha value > 0.6). Based on this, the distribution of research tools in obtaining polarization of stakeholder orientation towards social dynamics can be further analyzed. The accuracy of a model begins by using the Confirmatory Factor Analysis (CFA) approach. This process examines how a measurable variable or indicator that is good at describing or representing some factors in research on the carrying capacity of social tourism in Cirebon is displayed in a model. In this study, the model built looks at the relationship between aspects and social carrying capacity criteria offered as a concept assessed by seven characteristics of the respondents. Seven aspects tested include religion, economy, science, technology, rights and obligations, communication and parts of the arts. The following results are obtained based on Confirmatory Factor Analysis (CFA).

Aspect	Test parameters					information
	Probability ≥0.01	RMSEA ≤0.08	GFI ≥0.90	NFI ≥0.90	CFI ≥0.90	
Religion	0.021	0.030	0.994	0.986	0.998	Fit
Economy	0.330	0.000	0.993	0.993	1.000	Fit
Science	0.530	0.000	0.972	0.997	1.000	Fit
Technology	0.223	0.016	0.992	0.996	1.000	Fit
Rights and obligation	0.523	0.000	0.994	0.998	1.000	Fit
Communication	0.264	0.015	0.994	0.998	1.000	Fit
Art	0.227	0.036	0.987	0.996	0.999	Fit

The goodness of fit index (GFI) values for aspects of religion, economy, science, technology, rights and obligations, communication, and artistic elements illustrate that the characteristics of the model are appropriate or fit. These results are seen from statistical probability tests, Root mean square error of approximation (RMSEA), Goodness of fit statistics (GFI), Normed-fit index (NFI), and Comparative Fit Index (CFI) with outputs in the suitable criteria. These results explain that the requirements and aspects are included in the appropriate accuracy and can be developed to become an essential reference in assessing social carrying capacity.

Potential social reaction: War. War is the worst condition that occurs in social space. According to the Big Indonesian Dictionary, war means hostility between two countries, nations, religions, tribes, and so on; war is an armed battle between two armies. According to Lindemann (2010), four things motivate war, 1) Prestige (pride), 2) Antipathy (antipathy), which is a very striking difference in identity. 3) Universal dignity (universal dignity/honour), namely war caused by violating universal standards of state sovereignty. 4) Particular dignity (confident self-esteem).

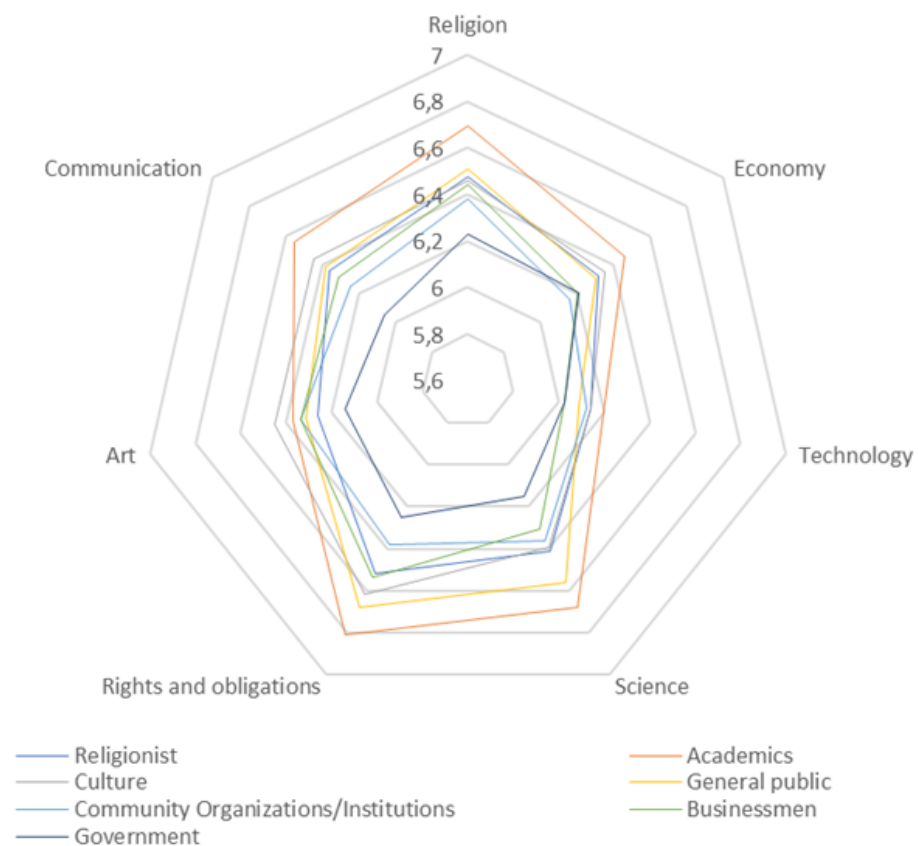
Cirebon is one of the areas located on the coast of Java Island with favourable geographical conditions. Cirebon is located on the north coastline, directly adjacent to the areas now known as Central Java and West Java. This makes the interaction between the two cultures in the two regions, namely Javanese and Sundanese, so a unique and distinctive culture is born. On the other hand, Cirebon was also an area directly passed by inter-island and even international trade routes in the 15th and 16th centuries, marked by a port as a place for ships to dock for trade or shipping. Besides the coastal area, Cirebon has fertile inland areas for agricultural activities whose results will be traded in international exchange (Deviani, 2016).

Furthermore, Deviani (2016) describes the establishment of Cirebon as not being separated from the role played by Prince Cakrabuana. Prince Cakrabuana continued to carry out developments in Caruban (before it was called Cirebon) until the status of this area, which was initially Pakuwon, changed to Nagari (kingdom). This is reflected in the recognition from King Siliwangi of the establishment of Nagari Caruban, which his son, Prince

Cakrabuana, founded. At that time, King Siliwangi sent his envoy, Tumenggung Jagabaya, to give his son the sign of kingship and receive the symbol of power (Anarimakna Kacakrawartyan) for royal autonomy. As a result, Prince Cakrabuana was also given the official royal title Sri Mangana (Iskandar, 2000).

Stakeholder orientation analysis of the values that become the platform of social life in the population of the Keraton tourism area under conditions of war. In general, the polarization of stakeholder perceptions of the seven aspects of social space is in a positive direction (score > 4). The guidance and magnitude of polarization in each element indicate a difference in scores for each group of respondents. This positive polarisation direction can be interpreted as the stakeholders agreeing on the social dynamics that cause war. The figure shows that the highest average score of social dynamics that causes war is the fulfilment of rights and obligations, namely 6.54, while the lowest is the economy, with a score of 6.29.

Figure 1. Social Values Conditions of War in the Keraton Tourism Area



A brief review of the literature reveals the following glossary of 'wars' terms: limited and total (or all-out) war, cold war and hot war, local and world wars, controlled and uncontrolled wars, accidental and planned wars, wars conventional and nuclear wars, declared and undeclared wars, aggressive or offensive wars and defensive wars, general wars and proxy wars, international wars and civil wars, tribal and civilized wars, preventive or preventive wars, protracted wars, total wars, liberation wars, wars of conquest, trade wars, wars of pillage, revolutionary wars, political wars, economic wars, colonial wars, imperialist wars, guerrilla wars, psychological wars, strategic wars, counter-insurgency wars, dynasty wars, monarchy wars, ritual wars, agonistic wars, holy war, instrumental war, genocidal war.

The Keraton people understand that various reasons can cause war. As in research conducted by Sarsito (2009), two types of reasons explain the emergence of war: direct and general. Primary reasons refer to specific events that prompt one party to start a war against another party for reasons it feels are legitimate and just. However, this immediate reason would not appear without the general reasons that preceded it. There are various kinds of fundamental reasons behind the war, such as psychological reasons, cultural and ideological reasons, economic reasons, and political reasons.

The polarization scale on seven aspects of social values under conditions of war in the Keraton tourism area illustrates differences based on the significance value (p -value ≤ 0.05) in the scores of each group of respondents. The difference in value for each aspect of the Table is more due to the variation in the interests of each stakeholder involved.

Values	Test Parameters	
	Average	Sig.
Religion	6.46	0.000
Economy	6.29	0.000
Technology	6.10	0.003
Science	6.41	0.000
Rights and obligations	6.54	0.000
Art	6.31	0.000
Communication	6.34	0.000

Description: There is a significant difference in value if Sig ≤ 0.05

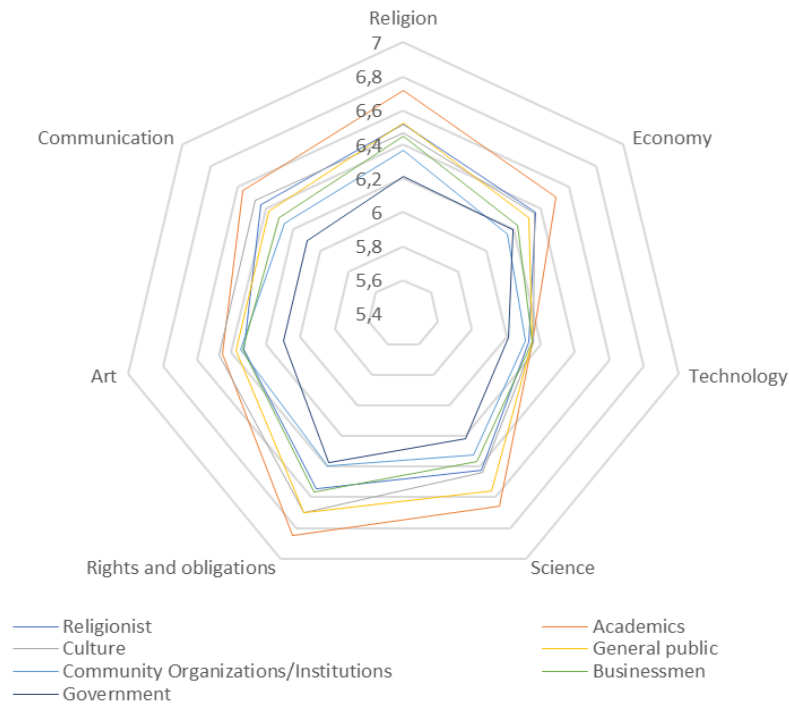
Potential social reaction: conflict. Conflict is the second adverse condition after the worst disease of war. According to the Big Indonesian Dictionary (KBBI), conflict is strife, disagreement, and conflict. Social conflict is a conflict between members of society that is comprehensive in life. Conflict is a dissociative process, but conflict is a form of social revolution with positive and negative functions. If conflict can be managed and resolved well by every element of society, it will positively impact progress and change in the community. However, on the other hand, if the conflict that occurs in society cannot be managed and appropriately resolved, the conflict will have negative impacts, resulting in various types of damage, both physical and non-physical, insecurity, disharmony, and creating instability, even resulting in loss of life.

Based on conflict theory, society is constantly changing, marked by continuous conflict between societal elements. Conflict theory sees that each component contributes to social disintegration. Apart from that, conflict theory assumes that the order in society is only caused by pressure or coercion of power from those in power. Conflict has become a part of human life. When people fight over an area, they not only fight over a piece of land but also natural resources such as water, gold, minerals, forests and various natural resources. In every social group, there are always seeds of conflict between individual and individual, group and group, individual or group and government. This conflict usually takes a non-physical form. But it can develop into physical clashes, violence and non-violence.

Conflicts at the community and palace levels coloured Cirebon's social journey. The internal conflict began when Prince Martawijaya, as the eldest son, demanded that the Cirebon royal throne fall to him because he thought he was the legitimate heir. Prince Kartawijaya rejected Prince Martawijaya's wish because he and his brother were crowned Cirebon sultans. Then, Prince Kartawijaya asked for protection from the Sultan of Banten. Meanwhile, Prince Wangsakerta also demanded to rule in Cirebon because when his father and two older brothers were held captive in Mataram, he was the one who ran the government of the Cirebon Kingdom (1650-1677). The internal conflict allowed outsiders, namely the VOC, to intervene. Under the pretext of protecting Cirebon from all threats, a friendship agreement was signed between the VOC and the Sultans of Cirebon on January 7, 1681 (Masduqi, 2011). If seen from the contents of the January 7, 1681 Agreement, it has implications that since then, Cirebon was no longer a sovereign country because it was no longer politically and economically independent. Politically, the Cirebon sultans still had the title of sultan, but in running their government, they had first to get VOC approval. The VOC also determined prices for export commodities sourced from Cirebon's natural resources to maximise the profits they could get from the economic sector. Of course, this situation was followed by conflicts between people who supported the VOC and those who did not, including those who helped each sultanate's leadership.

Analysis of stakeholder orientation on the values that become the platform of social life in the population of the Keraton tourism area in conditions of conflict. In general, the polarization of stakeholder perceptions of the seven aspects of social space is in a positive direction (score > 4). The advice and magnitude of polarization in each part indicate a difference in scores for each group of respondents. This positive polarization direction can be interpreted as the stakeholders agreeing on the social dynamics that cause conflict conditions. The figure shows that the average score of social dynamics that yields the highest conflict conditions is the fulfilment of rights and obligations, namely 6.59. At the same time, the lowest is the use of technology, with a score of 6.12.

Figure 2. Social Values Conditions of Conflict in the Keraton Tourism Area



Conflict, in essence, arises from abstract factors; however, the impact can include actual physical clashes between individuals involved in the conflict. Conflict in human life can be seen at various levels, from very small to very large. Differences in perceptions, differences of opinion, and disagreements in terms of interests trigger conflicts. Solutions to conflicts can include comprehensive, partial resolutions, or even no solutions are found so that the conflict continues without a clear way out. Conflict management involves recognizing and handling conflict wisely, reasonably and efficiently using three methods: triggering, reducing/mitigating, and resolving conflict.

The skills required in managing conflict include effective communication, problem-solving, and functions that contribute to increased productivity when conflict is handled correctly. However, conflict is often seen as something dysfunctional (dysfunctional) that can damage and reduce productivity (Wahyudi, 2019). The Keraton community in the tourism area understands that conflict cannot be separated from social interaction. In line with research conducted by Wijono (1993), various emotional conditions are experienced and considered normal and not disorders that affect individuals.

Values	Test Parameters	
	Average	Sig.
Religion	6.43	0.000
Economy	6.30	0.000
Technology	6.12	0.000
Science	6.43	0.000
Rights and obligations	6.59	0.000
Art	6.34	0.000
Communication	6.36	0.000

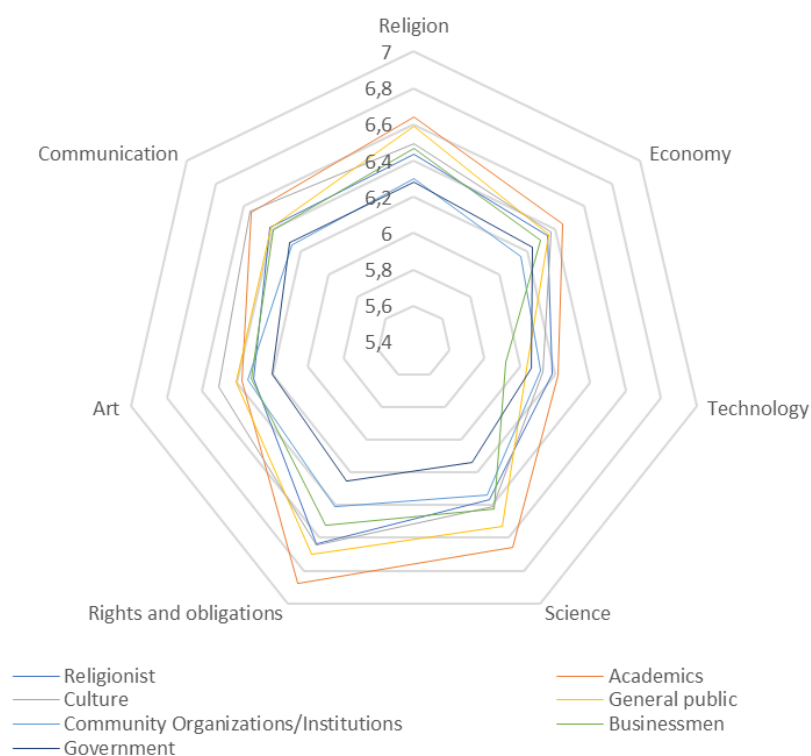
Description: There is a significant difference in value if Sig ≤ 0.05.

Next, there is a phase of change from what is perceived secretly without disturbing the individual, group or organization. This includes the emergence of different goals and values and differences in the roles played. The polarization scale on seven aspects of social values in conflict conditions in the Keraton tourism area illustrates differences based on the significance value (p-value ≤ 0.05) in the scores of each group of respondents. The difference in value for each aspect of the Table is more due to the variation in the interests of each stakeholder involved.

Potential social reactions: dissociative. Social interaction can be interpreted as dynamic social in Cirebon. According to Soekanto (2015), dissociation has positive and negative impacts. In this condition, there is a tendency to readjust to the norms of social relations within the ethnic-cultural group. Especially when individuals are at the quality of high-frequency interactions, the possibility of negative friction is very open because of a tolerant attitude that does not develop taste sensitivity. Dissociative processes are often referred to as oppositional processes, the same as cooperation, which can be found in every society. However, the culture and social system of the organisation concerned determine the form and direction. Opposition can be interpreted as fighting against a person or group to achieve specific goals. These resistance patterns are also a struggle to survive (struggle for existence). It should be explained that the notion of struggle for existence is also used to refer to a situation in which one human being depends on the life of another human being, which creates cooperation to stay alive.

Stakeholder orientation analysis of the values that become the platform of social life in the population of the Keraton tourism area is dissociative. The polarization of stakeholder perceptions of the seven aspects of social space is in a positive direction (score > 4). The advice and magnitude of polarization in each element indicate a difference in scores for each group of respondents. This positive polarisation direction can be interpreted as stakeholders agreeing on the social dynamics that cause dissociative conditions. The figure shows that the highest average score of social dynamics that causes dissociative states is the fulfilment of rights and obligations, namely 6.58. At the same time, the lowest is the use of technology, with a score of 6.10.

Figure 3. Social Values Conditions of Dissociative in the Keraton Tourism Area



Various reasons can be a trigger that leads to a dissociative condition in the Keraton Tourism Area. Unlike the reasons for conflict and war, the dissociative disorders of the Keraton Tourism Area are due to varying individual needs, pressures related to position or personality differences, conflicting interests between groups and competition that leads to only one party benefits. The polarization scale on seven aspects of social values and dissociative conditions in the Keraton tourism area illustrates differences based on the significance value (p -value ≤ 0.05). The difference in value for each aspect of the Table is more due to the variation in the interests of each stakeholder involved.

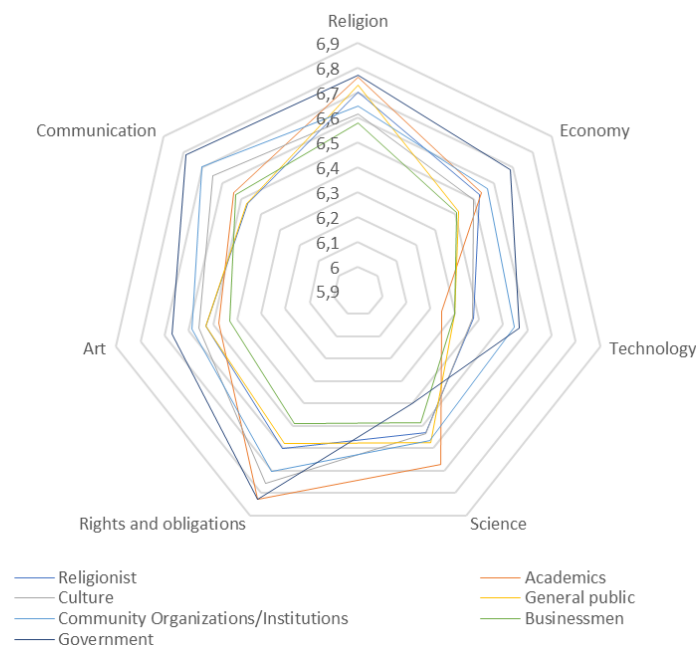
Values	Test Parameters	
	Average	Sig.
Religion	6.45	0.000
Economy	6.31	0.000
Technology	6.10	0.000
Science	6.41	0.000
Rights and obligations	6.58	0.000
Art	6.35	0.000
Communication	6.42	0.000

Description: There is a significant difference in value if Sig ≤ 0.05

Social reaction potential: conducive. Conducive in this study can be interpreted as the middle value of the existing social dynamics. The negative side leads to dissociative, conflict and war, while the positive leads to associative, cooperative and productive collaboration. Conducive can be said to be a situation where the Cirebon area is said to be running according to the rules that should be. According to KBBI, conducive is a calm and not chaotic condition that supports certain activities or goals. Conducive conditions can be achieved if the interaction pattern occurs in a balance in the fulfilment of each individual. Interaction patterns are created or formed with various motives. Ultimately, this motivation drives dissociative, conducive and associative tourism spaces in Cirebon.

Analysis of stakeholder orientation on the values that become the platform of social life in the population of the Keraton tourism area with conducive conditions. The polarization perceptions of the seven aspects of social space are positive (score > 4). The law and magnitude of polarization in each part indicate a difference in scores for each group of respondents. This positive polarization direction can be interpreted as the stakeholders agreeing on the social dynamics that cause conducive conditions. The figure shows that the average score of social dynamics that yields the highest conducive conditions is religion, namely 6.69. At the same time, the lowest is the use of technology, with a score of 6.39.

Figure 4. Social Values Conditions of Conducive in the Keraton Tourism Area



The polarization scale on seven aspects of social values conducive conditions in the Keraton tourism area illustrates differences based on the significance value (p-value ≤ 0.05) in the scores of each group of respondents. The difference in value for each aspect of the Table is more due to the variation in the interests of each stakeholder involved.

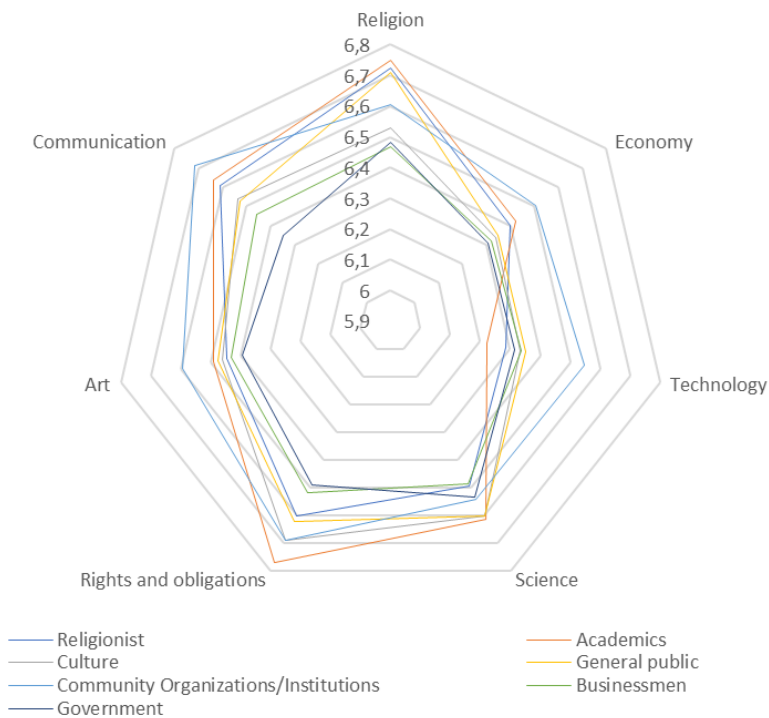
Values	Test Parameters	
	Average	Sig.
Religion	6.69	0.000
Economy	6.52	0.000
Technology	6.39	0.000
Science	6.54	0.000
Rights and obligations	6.68	0.000
Art	6.54	0.000
Communication	6.59	0.000

Description: There is a significant difference in value if Sig ≤ 0.05.

Potential social reactions: Associative. Some sociologists consider that associative is the main form of social interaction. Other sociologists believe that associative is a primary process. This last group understands associativity to describe most forms of social interaction because all forms of interaction can be returned to associativity. Associative here is a joint effort between individuals or groups to achieve one or several common goals. The connection can change, influence, and improve between one individual and another individual (Mahmudah, 2011). In addition, in social interaction, there is reciprocal or interstimulus contact and response between individuals and groups (Taneko, 1993). Social interaction can be said to be associative if the process of social interaction leads to a positive direction. Associative social interaction at least leads to activities: 1) Cooperation, 2) Accommodation, and 3) Assimilation. Factors that facilitate assimilation include tolerance, respect for foreigners and their culture, equality in culture, mixed marriages and the presence of expected enemies (Setiadi and Usman, 2011).

Analysis of stakeholder orientation on the values that become the platform of social life in the population of the Keraton tourism area in associative conditions. The polarization of stakeholder perceptions of the seven aspects of social space is in a positive direction (score > 4). The advice and magnitude of polarization in each element indicate a difference in scores for each group of respondents. This positive polarisation direction can be interpreted as stakeholders agreeing on the social dynamics that cause associative conditions. The figure shows that the average score of social dynamics that yields the highest associative conditions is the fulfilment of rights and obligations, namely 6.63. At the same time, the lowest is the use of technology, with a score of 6.34.

Figure 5. Social Values Conditions of Associative in the Keraton Tourism Area



The polarization scale on seven aspects of social values associative conditions in the Keraton tourism area illustrates differences ($p\text{-value} \leq 0.05$) in the respondents' scores. The difference in value for each aspect of the Table is more due to the variation in the interests of each stakeholder involved.

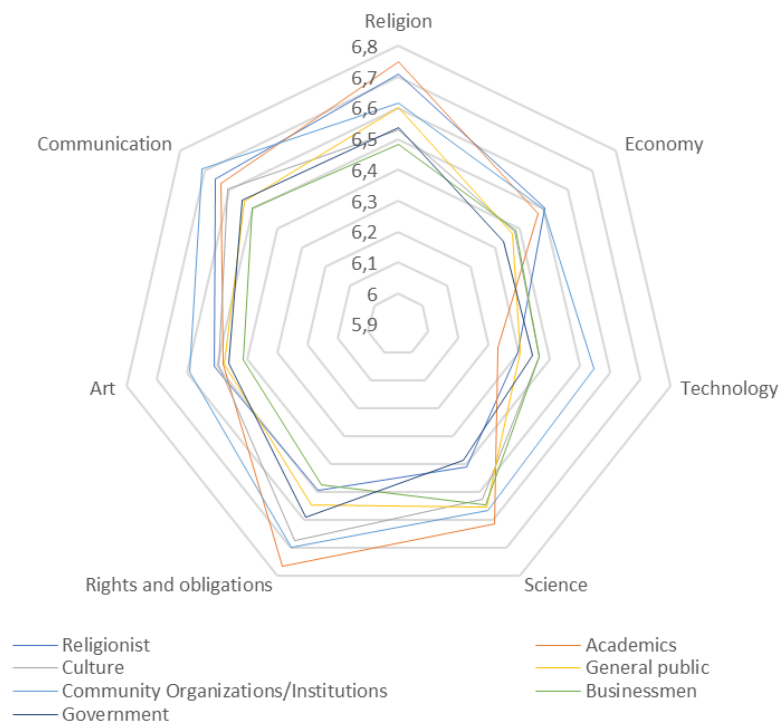
Values	Test Parameters	
	Average	Sig.
Religion	6.61	0.000
Economy	6.38	0.000
Technology	6.34	0.000
Science	6.56	0.000
Rights and obligations	6.63	0.000
Art	6.47	0.000
Communication	6.55	0.000

Description: There is a significant difference in value if $\text{Sig} \leq 0.05$.

Social reaction potential: cooperative. Social contact is seen from its form of positive and negative social connections. Social contact can be said to be positive if the structure of the relationship is more directed towards cooperative or cooperative patterns. Cooperation can be in the form of spontaneous cooperation, direct cooperation, contractual cooperation, as well as traditional cooperation. Unexpected collaboration is cooperation that occurs immediately, while direct cooperation is the result of orders from superiors or authorities, contractual cooperation is cooperation that occurs on an individual basis, and traditional cooperation is cooperation as part of the elements of the social system (Soekanto, 2015).

Analysis of stakeholder orientation on the values that become the platform of social life in the population of the Keraton tourism area in cooperative conditions. The polarization of stakeholder perceptions of the seven aspects of social space is in a positive direction (score > 4). The guidance and magnitude of polarization in each element indicate a difference in scores for each group of respondents. This positive polarisation direction can be interpreted as the stakeholders agreeing on the social dynamics that cause cooperative conditions. The figure shows that the average score of social dynamics that yields the highest cooperative situation is the fulfilment of rights and obligations, namely 6.61. At the same time, the lowest is the use of technology, with a score of 6.35.

Figure 6. Social Values Conditions of Cooperative in the Keraton Tourism Area



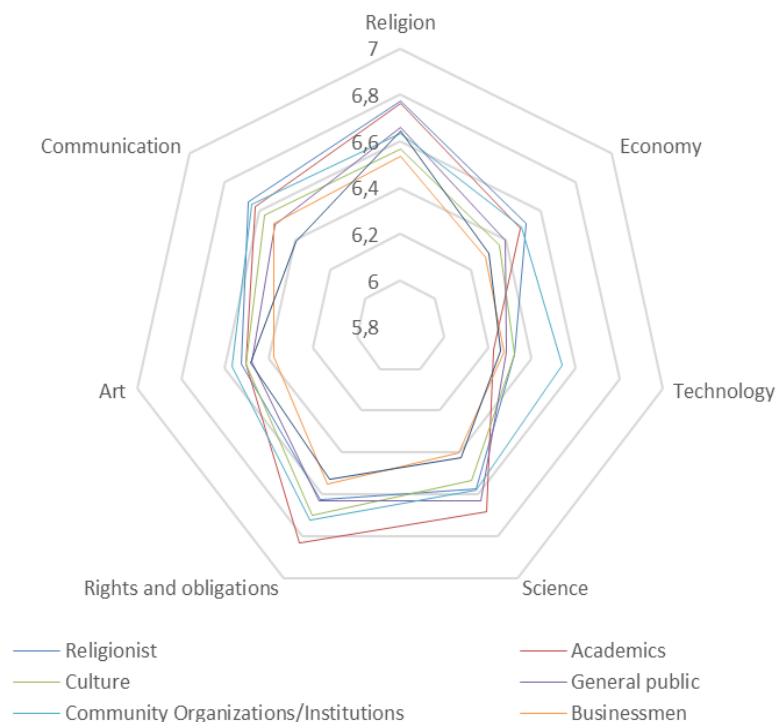
The polarization scale on seven aspects of social values of the Keraton tourism area's cooperative condition illustrates differences based on $p\text{-value} \leq 0.05$ in the respondents' scores. The difference in value for each aspect of the Table is more due to the variation in the interests of each stakeholder involved.

Values	Test Parameters	
	Average	Sig.
Religion	6.60	0.000
Economy	6.42	0.000
Technology	6.35	0.000
Science	6.52	0.000
Rights and obligations	6.61	0.000
Art	6.49	0.000
Communication	6.59	0.000

The potential for a social reaction: productive collaboration. Social structural factors influence the collaboration process. In the social structure, stakeholder relationships are encouraged in the collaboration process. This social structure relates to the planning structure, task structure and stakeholder functions so that Each stakeholder knows their duties and tasks in the collaborative process of managing green open spaces. This will increase stakeholder awareness of their duties. Building an attitude of being aware of their responsibilities improves performance in the collaboration process, not only carrying out tasks but also paying attention to maximum results in their work. (Abdulsyani, 1994). Productive collaboration can occur in every social space, religion, economy, (3) technology, science, fulfilment of rights and obligations, arts and communication.

Analysis of stakeholder orientation on the values that become the platform of social life in the population of the Keraton tourism area in conditions of productive collaboration. The polarization of stakeholder perceptions of the seven aspects of social space is in a positive direction (score > 4). The guidance and magnitude of polarization in each element indicate a difference in scores for each group of respondents. This positive direction of polarization can be interpreted as stakeholders agreeing on the social dynamics that lead to conditions of productive collaboration. The figure shows that the average score of social dynamics that causes the highest requirements of productive collaboration is the fulfilment of rights and obligations, namely 6.66. At the same time, the lowest is the use of technology, with a score of 6.32.

Figure 7. Social Values Conditions of Productive Collaboration in the Keraton Tourism Area



The polarization scale on seven aspects of social values in the condition of productive collaboration in the Keraton tourism area illustrates differences based on the $p\text{-value} \leq 0.05$ in the scores of each group of respondents. The difference in value for each aspect of the Table is more due to the variation in the interests of each stakeholder involved.

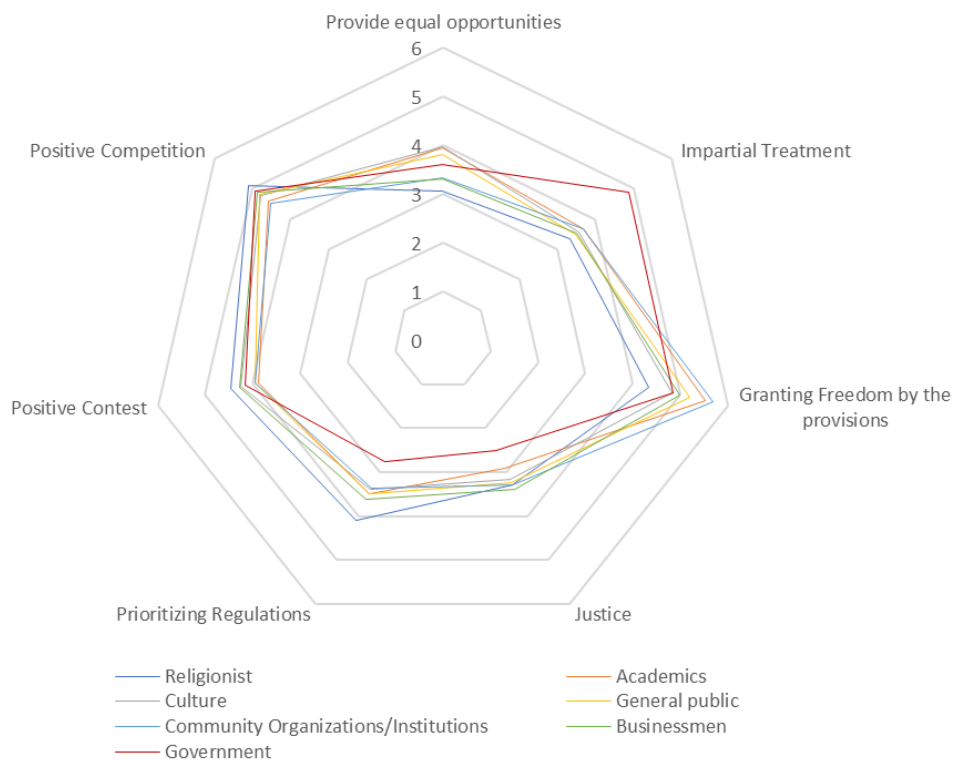
Stakeholder orientation analysis on crucial favourable conditions of social life in the population of the palace tourism area. In general, the direction of polarization of stakeholder perceptions is evenly distributed across the seven indicators on the positive aspect of social space. The advice and magnitude of polarization in each element indicate a difference in scores for each group of respondents. The direction of negative polarisation (score < 4) can be interpreted as the stakeholders agreeing on crucial things that form a favourable situation conducive to productive collaboration on the four assessment indicators.

Values	Test Parameters	
	Average	Sig.
Religion	6.65	0.000
Economy	6.41	0.000
Technology	6.32	0.000
Science	6.55	0.000
Rights and obligations	6.66	0.000
Art	6.49	0.000
Communication	6.56	0.000

Description: $\text{Sig} \leq 0.05$, then there is a significant difference in the average value.

The figure shows the average score of social dynamics that causes favourable conditions, in order of crucial things to improve favourable conditions, namely: (1) Justice with an average score of 3.11, (2) Prioritizing regulations with an average score of 3.46, (3) Providing equal opportunities/tolerance with an average score of 3.58, (4) Impartial treatment with an average score of 3.73 (5) Positive contention with an average score of 4.13, (6) Positive competition with an average score of 4.80 (7) Granting freedom according to the provisions with an average score of 5.06.

Figure 8. Positive Crucial Conditions in the Keraton Tourism Area



Justice indicators are crucial in building positive conditions in the Keraton Tourism Area. These results align with Astri research (2011) that when a society can create harmony through social justice among its members, order, peace, and comfort will become natural and can be felt in a social environment. As social entities, individuals cannot avoid dependence and interaction with others, which contributes to the development of harmony in society. It focuses on helping each other and aims to build a solid social community that can work together to achieve the goals, including the Keraton Community. This community consists of individuals with diverse backgrounds, such as religion, occupation, education, economy, age, and different perspectives. The beauty of the social community lies in its ability to reconcile these differences, creating opportunities for mutual understanding and strengthening social relationships. Forming social harmony within the palace environment is a process that requires quite a long time and extra effort.

This process involves various parties, including academics, government, indigenous peoples, and the general public. Reviewing multiple phenomena of life, harmony is a need and hope for every individual. The potential for fairness and compliance with regulations is a must that must be introduced early on. In addition to understanding existing social interactions, land use and area intensity must be considered. The conduciveness of place as a forum for interacting forms a healthy exchange. This is because of one of the land uses of the Kasepuhan Palace. There are eight land uses in the Kasepuhan Palace Area: cultural heritage, health, vacant land, trade and services, worship, settlements, education, and open space. The use of cultural heritage land in the Kasepuhan Palace Area is identified as the Kasepuhan Palace itself and the gate of the mace sanga outside the palace complex, namely to the south of the palace complex near the Kriyan River. The Lawang Sanga Door is still part of the cultural heritage of the Kasepuhan Palace because the Lawang Sanga Door has a function closely related to the palace, namely as the southern entrance of the Kriyan River in ancient times. The use of health land in the Kasepuhan Palace Area was identified as the Mother and Child Hospital (RSIA) Panti Abdi Dharma. This hospital is located on Jl. Pulasaren no. 7. This hospital has been around for over 20 years.

The intensity or density of an area is one of the physical characteristics a cultural heritage area possesses. According to Viciani G. & Hanan (2017), regional power can explain the form of the site from the cultural heritage area itself. Building density is the number of buildings in a one-hectare area. The classification of building density in the Kasepuhan Palace area is divided into three types, namely medium, high, and very high. In general, the Kasepuhan Palace area is in the category of high building density. The same thing was conveyed by Laskara (2015), that the settlements around the Kasepuhan Palace are increasing in intensity. Residential land uses dominate the built environment around the Kasepuhan Palace. At first, the territories around the Kasepuhan Palace were explicitly for the residence of palace courtiers, so they were called magersari areas, but over time, other settlements also grew. One of the causes is the attitude of the people who lease land given by the sultan to other people for personal gain. Based on this, the indicator prioritizes regulation as a crucial thing that forms a positive situation that must be carried out, including how to use the existing land.

Conclusion

The direction of polarization of stakeholders towards the social values of the Cirebon people in the tourism space is positive. The seven aspects of the confirmed assessment aspect can form positive and negative situations. Each aspect's polarization scale indicates a different orientation for each stakeholder group towards social values. This illustrates the existence of an orientational gap that should be minimized to strengthen the policy direction in managing the social support capacity of Cirebon tourism. Based on the crucial conditions, it is considered that efforts are needed to maintain the quality of justice and prioritize regulations in social interaction.

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Credit Authorship Contribution Statement:

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Ricky Avenzora: Conceptualization, Investigation, Methodology, Software, Formal analysis, Writing – original draft, Supervision, Data curation, Validation, Writing – review and editing, Visualization, Funding acquisition;

Tutut Sunarminto: Methodology, Supervision, Data curation, Validation, Writing – review and editing, Visualization, Funding acquisition;

Elly Malihah: Methodology, Supervision, Data curation, Validation, Writing – review and editing, Visualization, Funding acquisition.

Declaration of Competing Interest:

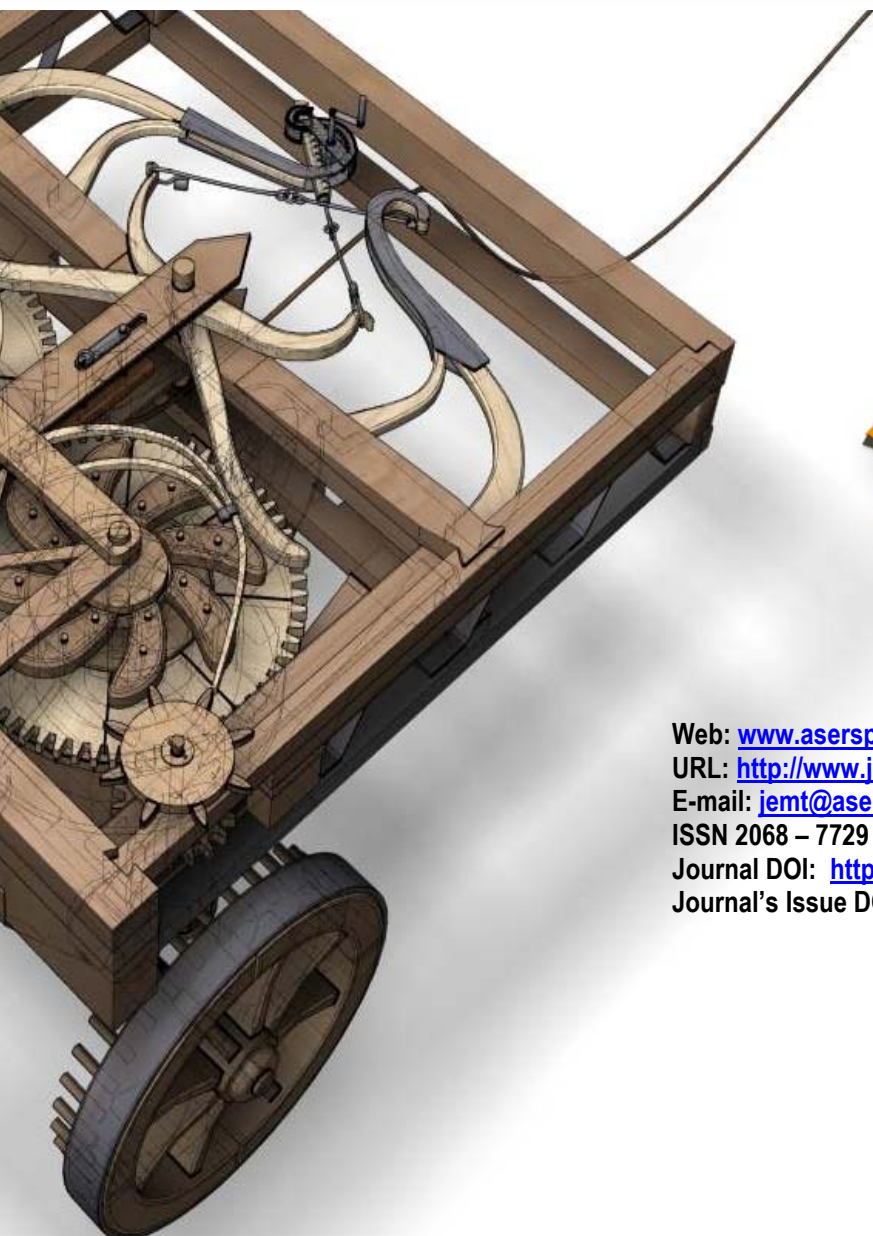
The authors declare that they have no known competing financial interests or personal relationships that could have appeared to influence the work reported in this paper.

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