

## Stakeholder Analysis on PAL 16 Tourism Development in Cikole Village

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### Abstract

Tourism is a sector that is well-developed in Greater Bandung. One of the places that has potential for tourism is PAL 16 in Cikole Village, this research article presents a stakeholder analysis conducted to assess the development of tourism in Cikole Village, while also examining the impacts of tourism on the village itself. The study adopts a qualitative research method, utilizing stakeholder analysis and descriptive analysis as the primary research techniques. This research uses in-depth interview as data collection method for primary data. The research stages are data collection, data analysis, and conclusion drawing. The research findings highlight the key stakeholders involved in the tourism development process, which include the village government, community, academics, and tourists. The analysis underscores the importance of collaboration among these stakeholders to effectively develop tourism in Cikole Village. Furthermore, the study reveals that tourism in PAL 16 has had positive impacts on the economic, social, and environmental aspects of the village. Economically, tourism has created new business opportunities, stimulated the local economy, and generated income for the local community. Socially, it has fostered cultural exchange, promoted community engagement, and enhanced local pride. Environmentally, tourism development has encouraged conservation efforts, raised awareness about natural resources, and supported sustainable practices. This research contributes to the understanding of stakeholder dynamics in tourism development and emphasizes the need for coordinated efforts among stakeholders to maximize the benefits and minimize the negative impacts. The findings provide valuable insights for policymakers, local communities, academics, and other stakeholders involved in the sustainable development of tourism destinations.

**Keywords:** Stakeholder, Village, Nature, Tourism.

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### A. INTRODUCTION

Disaster-prone regions possess considerable potential in terms of natural resources that can serve as enticing tourist attractions (Aji et al., 2021). Despite commonly being associated with fear and devastation, these areas actually exhibit remarkable beauty. For instance, volcanoes that have experienced eruptions present challenging hiking opportunities and offer awe-inspiring panoramic views (Platania et al., 2022). Rivers that frequently flood can be leveraged as venues for water sports, such as rafting, imparting a distinct sense of thrill and excitement (Nascimento et al., 2023). Additionally, forests susceptible to fires can serve as alluring destinations for trekking and the study of distinctive flora and fauna (Luo et al., 2022). By implementing effective management strategies and adopting a sustainable approach, disaster-prone areas have the capacity to transform into appealing tourist destinations, thereby yielding economic advantages for local communities.

Indonesia stands as a prime example of a nation that capitalizes on its natural resources to serve as prominent tourist attractions (Tranter et al., 2022). This archipelagic country boasts an abundance of natural wealth, characterized by picturesque beaches adorned with white sand and crystal-clear waters, captivating islands boasting mesmerizing underwater ecosystems, and majestic mountains that provide breath-taking vistas. Furthermore, Indonesia showcases a rich tapestry of cultural diversity, exemplified through historical temples, unique traditions, and vibrant festivals (Elfiondri et al., 2021). Prominent

tourist destinations like Bali, Yogyakarta, Raja Ampat, and Lake Toba have achieved global recognition, drawing in a substantial number of visitors annually (Atmodjo et al., 2017; Pickel-Chevalier & Yanthy, 2023; Vitasurya, 2016). By prioritizing the preservation of its natural resources and promoting sustainable tourism practices, Indonesia can consistently harness its remarkable potential as an alluring tourist destination, thereby making a positive and multifaceted impact on its economy and society as a whole.

The concept of community empowerment holds significant importance for all stakeholders involved in the tourism industry (Mushawemhuka et al., 2022). By actively involving local communities in the management of tourist destinations, numerous benefits can be realized, ranging from direct economic gains to the long-term sustainability and preservation of natural resources and local culture. Through comprehensive training and educational initiatives, communities can acquire the necessary skills and knowledge to actively engage in various aspects of tourist attraction management, such as operating homestays, serving as local tour guides, practicing traditional crafts, or engaging in organic farming practices (Fahimi et al., 2018). Moreover, fostering active community participation cultivates a heightened appreciation and awareness of the significance of environmental and cultural preservation. This, in turn, leads to the formation of stronger connections between tourists and local communities. By prioritizing community empowerment, Indonesian tourism not only becomes a source of pride for the entire community but also contributes to sustainable development, ultimately yielding positive long-term impacts.

Community empowerment should be a core consideration for tourism managers and stakeholders (Eluwole et al., 2022). By involving local communities in tourism management, economic benefits are directly derived, while concurrently ensuring the conservation of natural resources and the preservation of local culture. This approach, facilitated through training and education, not only allows communities to actively partake in managing tourist attractions but also fosters an enhanced understanding of the importance of environmental and cultural preservation. The resulting strengthened bond between tourists and local communities contributes to sustainable development and generates a sense of collective pride within the community. Effective management of tourist destinations necessitates the establishment of a formal and registered legal entity for the respective managers (Geerts & Masset, 2022). The presence of a clear and officially recognized legal entity offers numerous advantages, enabling managers to conduct operations in an organized, transparent, and accountable manner. Notably, legal entities provide a robust framework for managers to navigate potential challenges that may arise, including disputes with other parties or the enforcement of regulations.

Furthermore, the establishment of a legal entity affords managers essential legal protection in their day-to-day activities (Freund & Hernandez-Maskivker, 2021). This protection serves as a safeguard, ensuring that managers can address any legal issues or conflicts that may emerge throughout their operations. Moreover, a legal entity facilitates collaboration with various relevant stakeholders, such as government authorities, local communities, and potential investors. Through this collaborative framework, managers can establish mutually beneficial relationships, streamlining processes and fostering productive partnerships.

By operating within the framework of a strong legal entity, tourism area managers are better equipped to conduct their activities in a professional manner (Litwin et al., 2019). This professionalism instills confidence in tourists, bolstering their trust and satisfaction with the destination. Furthermore, a well-established legal entity contributes to the overall growth and sustainability of tourism, as it facilitates adherence to sustainable practices and fosters long-term development. The existence of a formal and officially registered legal entity is crucial for the effective management of tourist destinations. This legal framework ensures organized and transparent operations, offers legal protection to managers, facilitates collaboration with various stakeholders, and supports professional conduct. Ultimately, a robust legal

entity instils confidence in tourists, bolsters sustainable tourism growth, and contributes to the overall success of the managed tourist area.

The promotion of tourism has been a focal point in various regions across Indonesia, including Cikole Village in the Lembang District of West Bandung Regency. Notably, Cikole Village has harnessed its natural resources, particularly its forest area known as PAL 16, to serve as a significant tourist attraction. PAL (Program Akselerasi Lapangan) 16 is an initiative implemented in Cikole Village, Lembang District, West Bandung Regency, with the objective of accelerating development in various sectors, particularly tourism. Positioned in a strategic location and endowed with natural beauty, Cikole Village possesses significant potential to emerge as a prominent tourist destination (Rachmawati & Hariyanto, 2022). The PAL 16 program serves as a collaborative effort between the local government and stakeholders to enhance infrastructure, promote sustainable tourism practices, and augment the overall appeal of the village (Deizi & Fatchiya, 2020). This initiative assumes a vital role in empowering the local community, stimulating economic growth, and conserving the distinctive cultural and environmental heritage of Cikole Village (Marini et al., 2022). The utilization of natural resources as a tourism asset has contributed to the empowerment of the local community in Cikole Village. This study aims to analyze the development of tourism in Cikole Village while also examining the impacts of tourism on the village itself.

The investigation will encompass an assessment of the progress and initiatives undertaken to develop tourism in Cikole Village. This includes an examination of the policies, strategies, and infrastructural improvements implemented by local authorities and stakeholders to facilitate and promote tourism activities. Furthermore, the study will explore the involvement and participation of the local community in the management and operations of tourism-related ventures. Additionally, the research will explore the effects and consequences of tourism on Cikole Village. This entails an analysis of the economic, social, cultural, and environmental impacts resulting from the influx of tourists. The study will assess how tourism has influenced the livelihoods and economic opportunities of the local community, as well as the preservation and promotion of the village's cultural heritage. Moreover, the investigation will explore any ecological changes or challenges brought about by tourism activities, such as environmental degradation or resource depletion. By comprehensively examining the development of tourism in Cikole Village and evaluating its impacts, this study aims to provide insights into the multifaceted nature of tourism as a catalyst for community empowerment and the potential consequences it may have on the village itself.

## **B. RESEARCH METHOD**

Qualitative research methods, when coupled with a deductive approach, encompass a data collection process that strives to attain an intricate comprehension of the phenomenon being investigated (Porter et al., 2022). By adopting a deductive approach in qualitative research, investigators commence their inquiry by employing an established conceptual framework or pre-existing theory. Subsequently, qualitative data is gathered to assess or validate this framework. The researcher conducts a comprehensive analysis of the amassed data, aiming to identify patterns, themes, and significance within it, thus facilitating a deeper comprehension of the research subject (Hagman, 2023). The deductive approach enables researchers to scrutinize and corroborate existing theories, enabling them to ascertain the relevance of the theory or consider revisions based on empirical findings. In qualitative research utilizing a deductive approach, the researcher assumes the role of the principal instrument actively engaged in the process of data collection, analysis, and interpretation.

The utilization of interviews as a data collection method represents a commonly employed approach within the realm of qualitative research (Roiha & Iikkanen, 2022). Through interviews,

researchers engage directly with participants in order to elicit comprehensive and nuanced insights pertaining to their perspectives, experiences, and viewpoints concerning the subject of inquiry. Interviews can be conducted in several forms, including structured interviews that follow predetermined questions, semi-structured interviews that offer a more flexible framework for questioning, or unstructured interviews that provide participants with the freedom to expound upon their experiences more openly (Bilsland & Siebert, 2023). This method enables researchers to delve into intricate details and contextual nuances that may elude alternative data collection techniques, while simultaneously facilitating a meaningful dialogue between researchers and respondents to further elucidate or deepen the understanding of the phenomenon being studied.

The establishment of a strong rapport and fostering of trust between the researcher and participant is of paramount importance when conducting interviews (Thelwall & Nevill, 2021). Researchers must adhere to research ethics, respecting the principles of confidentiality and privacy to safeguard the well-being and rights of the respondent (Connaway et al., 2022). In the present study, interviews were conducted with individuals identified as IDS, who held the position of acting head of Cikole Village; NN, a member of the Cikole Village tourism management community; NP, an academic researcher studying Cikole Village tourism; and AJ, a tourist visiting Cikole Village. Through the utilization of interviews as a data collection method, the study sought to gather rich and nuanced insights from these interviewees, capitalizing on their diverse perspectives and experiences to deepen the understanding of the research subject. By adhering to ethical principles and establishing a conducive environment for open dialogue, the interviews served as a valuable tool for extracting in-depth information unattainable through other means.

Stakeholder analysis is a widely utilized method of data analysis in research (Gunnarsdóttir et al., 2023). This approach entails the identification, collection, and examination of stakeholder-related data pertinent to the subject of study. Within stakeholder analysis, researchers identify and analyze groups or individuals who possess a vested interest, exert influence, or exhibit involvement in the phenomenon under investigation. Data gathered from interviews, observations, or documentation are meticulously analyzed to comprehend stakeholder interests, perceptions, and the intricate dynamics within their relationship to the research subject. Stakeholder analysis serves as a valuable tool for researchers to apprehend the intricacies and complexities inherent in the social or organizational environment under scrutiny (Kaginalkar et al., 2023). The findings derived from stakeholder analysis can inform decision-making processes, policy formulation, and the development of strategies pertaining to the research subject. Furthermore, this analysis aids in fostering improved relationships among the stakeholders involved. In the present study, stakeholders examined the Cikole Village government, the Cikole Village tourism management community, academics, and tourists. The insights derived from the stakeholder analysis will contribute to an enhanced understanding of the multifaceted aspects and dynamics inherent in the research subject, facilitating informed decision-making processes and facilitating constructive stakeholder engagement.

Qualitative research often employs the data analysis method known as descriptive analysis. Qualitative descriptive analysis entails a systematic and comprehensive examination of the collected qualitative data to gain a profound understanding of the phenomenon being studied (Marques et al., 2022). In this type of analysis, the researcher organizes, categorizes, and structures the emerging findings from the data to provide a detailed description of the research subject. Through descriptive qualitative analysis, researchers strive to identify patterns, themes, or categories that emerge within the data, and highlight crucial aspects or characteristics that influence the phenomenon under investigation. Additionally, qualitative descriptive analysis may involve the interpretation and exploration of the data's meaning to attain a deeper comprehension of the context and significance of the gathered information. Employing this method allows researchers to present a comprehensive and in-depth depiction of the research subject,

leading to valuable insights that enrich understanding and contribute to the advancement of knowledge within the studied field.

### **C. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS**

#### **Stakeholders' Role on Developing PAL 16 as Tourist Attraction in Cikole Village**

PAL 16, located in Cikole Village, Lembang District, West Bandung Regency, represents a noteworthy tourist attraction. To harness the untapped potential of the area's tourism industry, the Cikole Village government has entered into a collaborative partnership with PAL 16. This alliance entails the provision of 2% of PAL 16's generated income to the village government, which is allocated directly to the village treasury with the aim of facilitating infrastructure advancements and fostering local community empowerment. By virtue of this collaborative endeavor, it is anticipated that Cikole Village will experience continuous growth in its tourism sector, ultimately leading to favorable outcomes such as enhanced economic expansion and improved well-being within the surrounding community.

The establishment of a cooperative relationship between the Cikole Village Government and the management of PAL 16, a prominent tourist attraction, holds paramount importance, particularly with regards to economic, social, and environmental aspects. A primary objective of the Cikole Village government is to augment the local community's economic well-being, with the anticipation of fostering positive outcomes such as increased employment opportunities, higher income levels, and enhanced welfare. Furthermore, the government also seeks to promote positive social transformations, including heightened public awareness concerning the significance of upholding cleanliness standards and ensuring environmental sustainability in the vicinity of tourist attractions. The negotiations pertaining to this collaboration grant the Cikole Village government a substantial bargaining position, owing to the location of the PAL 16 tourism site within the boundaries of the village. Consequently, the government is empowered to fortify its regulatory and managerial role in overseeing tourism activities, thereby promoting sustainable practices and preserving a harmonious equilibrium.

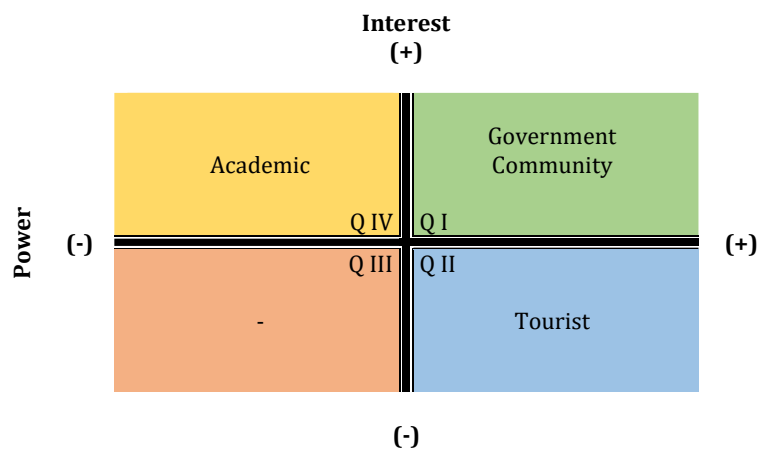
The administration of the PAL 16 tourist attraction is entrusted to residents of Cikole Village who form an exclusive collective termed the *Kelompok Usaha Perhutani Sosial (KUPS)*, serving as the managing entity responsible for various facets of tourism operations encompassing upkeep, advancement, and visitor services. Functioning under the guidance of the *Lembaga Masyarakat Desa Hutan (LMDH)*, which holds the status of a legally recognized organization, KUPS operates in collaboration with the Cikole Village government to uphold the quality and sustainability of the PAL 16 tourist attraction, while actively contributing to the social and economic progress of the local community.

The community's vested interest in PAL 16 encompasses multifaceted dimensions, namely economic, social, and environmental considerations. With the residents of Cikole Village assuming the mantle of management, their intimate familiarity with the PAL 16 locale, coupled with their unrivaled expertise and proficiency, endows them with an unparalleled capacity to efficiently oversee its operations. The engagement of Cikole Village residents as the principal human capital in PAL 16's management renders substantial advantages, as it enables them to optimize the area's economic potential through adept administration. Moreover, the presence of a community intimately acquainted with the PAL 16 region begets positive social repercussions, manifesting in the cultivation of cordial relations with visitors, the inculcation of environmental consciousness, and the preservation of the natural surroundings surrounding this tourist destination. By leveraging local knowledge and actively incorporating community involvement, the management of PAL 16 stands poised to realize triumph in attaining their envisioned objectives encompassing economic prosperity, social harmony, and environmental sustainability.

The proximity of the PAL 16 tourist attraction to the city of Bandung, renowned for its multitude of tertiary institutions, has positioned the villages of Cikole and PAL 16 as sought-after destinations for

scholarly pursuits. Academics flock to these locales to conduct research and investigations aimed at unraveling the potential and ramifications of managing these attractions. The scholarly outputs generated from these endeavors serve as invaluable reference materials for PAL 16 stakeholders in their quest to enhance the development of these tourist sites. Nevertheless, it is worth noting that the decision-making authority or influence wielded by academics regarding the progression of PAL 16 may be limited. This suggests that despite the significant value intrinsic to academic research, there exists the possibility that the outcomes of such studies could be disregarded by PAL 16 stakeholders when determining the ultimate trajectory for the advancement of this tourist destination.

The typical motivations of tourists visiting PAL 16 rarely extend to concerns encompassing tourism development within the site and its surrounding community. Economic, social, and environmental considerations are generally absent from tourists' interests pertaining to PAL 16. Nonetheless, tourists possess the ability to furnish feedback to the attraction's management and wield considerable influence through their reviews on social media platforms. Such feedback from tourists carries the potential to significantly impact the reputation and allure of PAL 16, ultimately shaping the interest of prospective visitors. Consequently, it befits PAL 16 managers to diligently attend to and appropriately respond to the input and reviews provided by tourists, thereby fostering improvements in the quality and experiential facets of the offered tours.



**Figure 1. Stakeholder Analysis Diagram**

Source: Processed by the Researchers

The qualitative descriptive analysis of interests and power in the tourism development of PAL 16 Cikole Village can be characterized as follows. In Quadrant I, both the Village Government and the Community exhibit high levels of interest and power. The Village Government's motivation stems from its aspiration to generate revenue from the tourism sector, enhance tourism infrastructure and facilities, and improve the local community's welfare. Simultaneously, the community demonstrates a strong interest in capitalizing on the economic opportunities offered by tourism, as well as safeguarding and conserving their cultural and natural heritage. Quadrant II reveals that tourists possess high power but low interest. Although they may desire to appreciate the natural and cultural allure of Cikole Village, their interests tend to be temporary and self-oriented, focusing primarily on personal satisfaction. Quadrant IV depicts Academics as holding high significance but limited power. While they may possess a profound interest in conducting research and development related to tourism in Cikole Village, their involvement and influence in decision-making processes may be restricted. In conclusion, the advancement of tourism in PAL 16 Cikole Village necessitates attention to the interests and powers held by the Village Government,

Communities, Tourists, and Academics. Effective collaboration among all stakeholders will foster sustainable and mutually advantageous tourism development for all parties involved.

### **Tourism Development of PAL 16 as Tourist Attraction in Cikole Village**

The PAL 16 tourism development endeavors in Cikole Village concentrate specifically on nature-based tourism, with the natural splendor of the surrounding environs serving as the primary allure. Situated in close proximity to Bandung, Cikole Village boasts a wealth of natural potential, encompassing captivating vistas of mountains and forests. The concerted efforts to develop PAL 16 as a nature-centric tourist destination aspire to augment visitor footfall, drawn by the inherent beauty of the locale. This developmental initiative entails collaborative endeavors between the Cikole Village government, the managing community, and other pertinent stakeholders, aimed at upholding environmental sustainability and the prudent stewardship of natural resources within the purview of PAL 16. Moreover, through the implementation of appropriate infrastructure and facilities, coupled with meticulous arrangements for seamless accessibility, it is anticipated that PAL 16's tourism endeavors will engender a constructive contribution to the local economy and the overall well-being of the surrounding community.

An examination of the natural resource attractions of the PAL 16 pine forest situated in Cikole Village, Lembang District, West Bandung Regency reveals substantial prospects for augmenting the tourism sector within the vicinity. Nestled amidst mountainous terrain, the PAL 16 pine forest boasts incredible natural vistas replete with verdant pine trees and refreshing, invigorating air. This idyllic setting, teeming with natural allure, entices both local and international tourists seeking respite from urban tumult (Perera et al., 2023). Moreover, the provision of commendable amenities and infrastructure, including well-constructed hiking trails and rest areas, further enhances visitor comfort. Hence, the development of the tourism potential inherent in the PAL 16 pine forest manifests an exceptional opportunity to amplify tourist footfall, propel local economic growth, and safeguard the integrity of the extant ecosystems and their inherent splendor.

Through an analysis of amenities, it becomes evident that the PAL 16 pine forest located in Cikole Village, Lembang District, West Bandung Regency provides an array of facilities that facilitate an enjoyable tourism encounter. Visitors are afforded the opportunity to partake in diverse activities, ranging from picnics and camping to cycling, all within the designated area (Matarrita-Cascante & Suess, 2020). Furthermore, the presence of a dedicated play area for children and captivating photography spots caters to the interests of enthusiasts in search of captivating visuals. To ensure a seamless visit, the provision of food stalls and souvenir shops conveniently fulfills the needs of tourists.

An analysis of accessibility reveals that the PAL 16 pine forest offers ease of reach for tourists, owing to its strategic positioning on the outskirts of Bandung. The location grants convenient access via multiple transportation routes. Visitors have the option of utilizing private vehicles, such as cars or motorcycles, by leveraging the direct connection provided by the nearby highway. Furthermore, public transportation options, including city transportation and taxis, facilitate direct transport to the site (Xu et al., 2023). The provision of ample parking facilities further bolsters the accessibility of the PAL 16 pine forest, accommodating visitors who opt to travel by private vehicles.

The PAL 16 tourist attraction in Cikole Village is marred by a number of deficiencies that warrant attention, most notably the inadequacy of accessibility facilities. Despite the mesmerizing natural allure of this pine forest area, a conspicuous shortcoming within the PAL 16 Cikole Village tourist attraction lies in the ineffective management of visitor traffic. As the popularity of this pine forest burgeons, instances of traffic congestion and jams intermittently impede the tourist experience. Insufficiently structured parking arrangements further exacerbate congestion issues in the vicinity of the pine forest. Additionally, the

absence of a queue management system or visitor capacity restrictions during peak periods can culminate in overcrowding and undermine visitor comfort.

To address these deficiencies, a viable solution entails enhancing traffic and parking management. The management of the PAL 16 tourist attraction in Cikole Village can collaborate with relevant authorities to institute more effective traffic flow management measures. This may involve upgrading road infrastructure, deploying traffic control officers, and establishing an organized and regulated parking system (Gillovic & McIntosh, 2020). Moreover, implementing a visitor capacity control system during peak periods can assist in mitigating overcrowding and preserving visitor comfort. By adeptly managing traffic and parking, the PAL 16 Cikole Village tourist attraction can offer visitors a seamless and gratifying experience.

### **Tourism Impact of PAL 16 to Economy, Social, and Environment of Cikole Village**

PAL 16 pine forest tourism in Cikole Village yields substantial positive implications in the realm of economics. The presence of this tourist attraction has generated noteworthy economic prospects for the adjacent community. Tourism-related enterprises encompassing accommodations, dining establishments, souvenir vendors, and transportation services have bestowed livelihoods upon the local populace. Furthermore, the expansion of the tourism sector has engendered employment opportunities, both directly and indirectly, by engaging local residents in diverse tourism-oriented roles, including tour guides and restaurant personnel (Liu et al., 2022). Consequently, the PAL 16 pine forest tourism in Cikole Village has exhibited a constructive influence on regional economic advancement.

PAL 16 pine forest tourism in Cikole Village also exerts a significant positive influence in the social sphere. Serving as a meeting point for individuals hailing from diverse backgrounds, encompassing both local residents and visitors from external locales, this tourist attraction fosters cultural exchange and understanding, thus nurturing a tapestry of social diversity. Furthermore, the development of this tourism venture precipitates a heightened societal consciousness regarding the pivotal importance of upholding cleanliness, safety, and hospitality as hosts to visitors (Kowalczyk-Anioł, 2023). Consequently, the ensuing social interactions within the context of PAL 16 pine forest tourism in Cikole Village foster a sense of harmony between the local community and visitors, augmenting social cohesion within the local community.

PAL 16 pine forest tourism in Cikole Village has yielded beneficial outcomes in terms of nature conservation and environmental consciousness. The rise in tourist influx has engendered a heightened sense of concern among the local community and government authorities regarding the preservation of nature and its associated conservation endeavors (Matias et al., 2022). Consequently, the safeguarding of the pine forests and the adjacent flora and fauna has emerged as a pivotal priority within tourism management initiatives. Furthermore, by means of educational initiatives and imparting information to visitors, PAL 16 pine forest tourism in Cikole Village assumes a critical role in fostering awareness pertaining to the imperative of safeguarding the natural environment. Consequently, this form of tourism has elicited a positive impact on environmental preservation and the cultivation of consciousness regarding the significance of preserving nature for forthcoming generations.

### **D. CONCLUSION**

The tourism development in PAL 16 Cikole Village requires careful consideration of the interests and powers held by various stakeholders, including the Village Government, Community, Tourists, and Academics. The Village Government and Community demonstrate high levels of interest and power, driven by economic opportunities and the preservation of cultural and natural heritage. Tourists possess high power but low interest, focusing primarily on personal satisfaction. Academics hold high significance



but limited power in research and development related to tourism. Effective collaboration among these stakeholders is crucial for sustainable and mutually beneficial tourism development. The PAL 16 pine forest tourism in Cikole Village has had a positive impact on the economy, social cohesion, and environmental preservation, creating job opportunities, promoting cultural exchange, and enhancing nature conservation efforts. However, challenges such as traffic congestion and parking management need to be addressed for a better visitor experience and operational efficiency. Overall, PAL 16 pine forest tourism has been a successful venture, benefiting the local community, visitors, and the environment.

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