

## TITLE

(maximum 15 words)

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## Abstract

An abstract is a summary of the essential elements of the text, written in one paragraph of no more than 250 words and Times New Roman 10 pt. The Abstracts must be able to define **concisely and briefly the purpose of writing, methods, results, and conclusions**. Avoid abbreviations and references in the abstract. It should emphasize new and important aspects of the study, note important limitation, and not overinterpret results. Make sure that all the information given in the abstract also appears in the main body of the article

**Keywords:** *keyword1, keyword2, keyword3, keyword4, keyword5.*



## INTRODUCTION (LEVEL 1 - Uppercase, Bold, 11 pt)

The article uses Microsoft Word, Times New Roman font 11 points and 1.15 spaces in maximum 20 pages with A4 paper size (210 x 297 mm). The introduction is in the form of several paragraphs with a length of 15-20% of the article containing the **background of the research/study, literature review, and statement of research/study objectives**. Articles submitted are the results of **research/original studies** or the results of **reviews/previews/conceptual** concerning tourism or **tourism policies**. Introduction section should include establishing the territory (establish importance of the topic, reviewing previous work), identifying a niche (indicating a gap in knowledge), and occupying the niche (listing purpose of new research, listing questions, stating the value of the work, indicating the structure of the writing). This should start from more general issues and gradually focus on your research questions, if possible, formulate the hypothesis tested. The introduction section typically has the following subsection:

1. Background and objectives (phenomena/issue, gaps/needs, study objectives, hypothesis/research questions). May include case examples, personal narratives, vignettes, or other illustrative materials
2. Literature review (previous study, research novelty)

Figures' captions are numbered and positioned below the image/graphic, quoted sequentially, typed in capital letters, and followed by a period. Figures' caption must be in Times New Roman font 9 points, 1.15 spaces with no space before and after the paragraph, consist of more than two lines. Captions of single line must be centered whereas multi-line captions must be justified. Numbers must be set to have a good contrast quality. The following is an example of writing images, tables, and graphs:



**Figure 1.** Various Kinds of Semedo Manise Products  
Source: semedomanise.com, 2024

**Figure 2.** Indonesian Tourism Contribution, 2010-2019 (%)  
Source: *Tourism Satellite Account* Indonesia 2016—2019, 2021



The use of figure and graphic instruments **must be in a high resolution**. Graphic must not a screenshot and should be editable. Table captions are numbered and must be placed immediately before the table, quoted sequentially, typed in capital letters, and followed by a period. Source citation must be placed immediately after the table. **Table instrument must be editable**. Each figure, graphic and table must be mentioned in the paragraph (e.g., Figure 1 shows...).

**Table 1.** Classification of MSME by Capital and Revenue

Company Size	Max. Capital*	Max. Revenue
Micro	Max. Rp 1 billion	Rp 2 billion
Small	Rp 1 billion – Rp 5 billion	Rp 2 billion – Rp 15 billion
Medium	Rp 5 billion – Rp 10 billion	Rp 15 billion – Rp 50 billion

Source: PP No. 7, 2021 about Ease, Protection and Empowerment of Cooperatives and MSMEs

## METHODOLOGY

This section may **contain research/study design or research/study design, research/study goals and targets (population and sample), participant/subject/sample, data collection techniques, research/study models, and analysis techniques**. The methodology section contains a rational, empirical, and systematic explanation of the research/study approach used. In addition, the presentation of the method or model will require a literature reference if it has been published before. The explanation includes at least the types and sources of data as well as the analytical methods used (includes analytical tools).

The types and data sources are explained in detail so that readers can know the research/study type well and all the research/study data used. The methodology section also **presents a procedure description or approach**, including parameters or variables determination, data collection methods, and data processing and analysis methods. The description can also include definite mathematical formulas so the numerical results can be validated. For standardized formulas and ingredients, there is no need to re-explain. It is enough to enter the reference source unless modified. The explanation of the method is presented in detail and clearly so that the used research/study method can be repeated by other researchers and reproduce the results. The methodology section typically has the following sub-sections:

1. Setting (research design and size, locations, date/period, target population and sampling, participants/sample/subjects)
2. Instrument/measures (variables, methods)
3. Data collection and analysis (equipment/protocol, data analysis, software used for quantitative analytics or supplemental checks for qualitative analytics)

## FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Results and discussion are described at 60-70% length of the article. The result is the central part of the scientific article that contains **data analysis and hypothesis testing results**; and is supplemented with tables or graphs to clarify the results verbally. Results and discussion are significant parts of the overall content of scientific articles. It consists



of at least four pages. The discussion purpose is to **answer research/study problems, interpret results, integrate results into existing knowledge collections, build new theories and modify existing ones**. The result and discussion section typically has the following sub sections:

1. Result (description of participants, descriptive data, outcome data, main results, other analysis)
2. Discussion (key results, limitation, interpretation, generalizability)

### **The Subheading of Result and Discussions (Level 2 – Bold, 11 pt)**

No more than five levels of headings should be used. A level 2 headings must be in bold with 11pt font. Every word in a heading must be capitalized.

*I hope that the people of Desa Kemiren can gain and apply knowledge and skills related to the field of tour guiding competencies well to develop their village to become a tourist village with its current status as developed to self-efficient. (personal communication, May 30, 2022)*

If a quotation contains 40 words or more, treat it as a block quotation. Start a block quotation on a new line and indent the whole block 0.5 inch from left and right margin, add extra space before and after it. Use a times new roman font, italic, 10 pt and do not use quotation marks to enclose a block quotation.

### ***The Sub-Subheading of Result and Discussions (Level 3 – Italic Bold, 11 pt)***

A level 3 headings must be in italic bold with 11pt font. Every word in a heading must be capitalized.

### **The Subheading of Level 3 (Level 4 - Indented, Bold, 11 pt)**

A level 4 headings must be indented in bold with 11pt font. Every word in a heading must be capitalized.

### ***The Sub-subheading of Level 3 (level 5 – Indented, Italic Bold, 11 pt)***

A level 5 headings must be indented, in italic bold with 11pt font. Every word in a heading must be capitalized.

## **CONCLUSION**

Conclusion is a general description that answers the problems and objectives of the research/study (not a summary of the article). **This section requires suggestions in the form of policy recommendations, actual follow-ups, policy implications of the conclusions obtained, and implications for tourism policy in general.** As well as conclusions, the section on suggestions in the form of recommendations must be presented clearly and concisely. Conclusions must be supported by sufficient data. The conclusion section typically has the following subsection:

1. Suggestion (practical implementation, policy recommendations, implications)
2. Limitation of study (limit of study, future research)



## REFERENCES

Generally, the use of literature sources in this journal is **at least 15 literature sources** with a percentage of minimum 80 percent primary references such as journals (national journals minimum SINTA 3 and/or reputable international journal), proceeding, dissertation, thesis, research books and papers. The references used are quite good (**up-to-date (last 10 years)**). The bibliography writing format used by JKI uses the **American Psychological Association (APA) 7<sup>th</sup> edition format**. Meanwhile, quotations from their writings from scientific papers are limited to a 30 percent maximum of the bibliography. For references or quotations in the body of the article; the name of the author or author of a book or journal, or other publication with more than two authors, it is sufficient to write et al. For non-English publications, give the original title, wherever possible followed by its translation into English in square brackets. Writing a bibliography is required to use software such as **Mendeley, Zotero, EndNote, etc.** so that the writing is standard and consistent.

### References Example:

- Aidi, N. (2022, August 17). Tourism and the Metaverse: Towards a Widespread Use of Virtual Travel? *The Conversation*.  
<https://theconversation.com/tourism-and-the-metaverse-towards-a-widespread-use-of-virtual-travel-188858> (*Website*)
- Alonso, P. (n.d.). *Metaverse & Travel Industry: Implications, Pros, Cons, & Examples*. Hotelmize.  
<https://www.hotelimize.com/blog/metaverse-travel-industry-implications-pros-cons-examples/> (*Website no date*)
- Bayram, G. E. (2020). Impact of Information Technology on Tourism. In A. Hassan & A. Sharma (Eds.), *The Emerald Handbook of ICT in Tourism and Hospitality* (pp. 243–257). Emerald Publishing Limited. <https://doi.org/10.1108/978-1-83982-688-720201015> (*Book Section*)
- Beier, R., & Kramer, J. (2018). A Portrait of the Azores: From Natural Forces to Cultural Identity. In U. Kueppers & C. Beier (Eds.), *Volcanoes of the Azores: Revealing the Geological Secrets of the Central Northern Atlantic Islands* (1st ed., pp. 3–26). Springer Berlin. [https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-642-32226-6\\_2](https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-642-32226-6_2) (*Book*)
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- Cooper, C. P. (1993). *Tourism: Principles and Practice*. Longman. (*Book*)
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- Dwivedi, Y. K., Hughes, L., Baabdullah, A. M., Ribeiro-Navarrete, S., Giannakis, M., Al-Debei, M. M., Dennehy, D., Metri, B., Buhalis, D., Cheung, C. M. K., Conboy, K., Doyle, R., Dubey, R., Dutot, V., Felix, R., Goyal, D. P., Gustafsson, A., Hinsch, C., Jebabli, I., ...



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- Erfurt-Cooper, P., Sigurdsson, H., & Lopes, R. M. C. (2015). Volcanoes and Tourism. In H. Sigurdsson, B. Houghton, S. McNutt, H. Rymer, & J. Stix (Eds.), *The Encyclopedia of Volcanoes* (2nd ed., pp. 1295–1311). Academic Press. <https://doi.org/10.1016/B978-0-12-385938-9.00075-4> (*Encyclopedia*)
- Indiarti, W., & Munir, A. (2016). The Implementation of Community-based Ecotourism Concept in Osing Tourism Village Development Strategy of Banyuwangi Regency, Indonesia. In A. M. Morrison, A. G. Abdullah, & S. Leo (Eds.), *Proceedings of the Asia Tourism Forum 2016 - the 12th Biennial Conference of Hospitality and Tourism Industry in Asia* (pp. 72–77). Atlantis Press. <https://doi.org/10.2991/ATF-16.2016.10> (*Conference Proceeding*)
- Kenawy, E. (2015). *Collaborative Approach for Developing a More Effective Regional Planning Framework in Egypt: Ecotourism Development as Case Study*. [Doctoral Dissertation, University of Liverpool]. <https://livrepository.liverpool.ac.uk/id/eprint/2011007> (*Thesis/Dissertation*)
- Law of the Republic of Indonesia No. 11 of 2020 on Job Creation, Pub. L. No. 11, State Gazette of 2020 No. 245 (2020). (*Law*)
- Sayer, J., Margules, C., Boedhihartono, A. K., Dale, A., Sunderland, T., Supriatna, J., & Saryanthi, R. (2015). Landscape Approaches: What are the Pre-Conditions for Success? *Sustainability Science*, 10(2), 345–355. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11625-014-0281-5> (*Journal 3-20 Authors*)
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