

Evaluasi Tata Kelola Destinasi di Kota Parepare (Times New Roman, Font 12, Bold, Space one, Maximum Title 14 words, Center)

Evaluation of Destination Management at Parepare City, South Sulawesi (Times New Roman, English, italic, Font 11, Bold, Space one, Title Maximum 14 words, Center)

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(Times New Roman, 10, Bold, center)

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Abstrak

Abstrak menggambarkan isi utama artikel secara jelas dan ringkas, sehingga dapat digunakan sebagai panduan bagi pembaca untuk dengan cepat menentukan tingkat relevansinya dengan kebutuhan mereka. Abstrak harus informatif dan memberikan pernyataan yang jelas tentang permasalahan, pendekatan atau metode yang digunakan, dan hasil yang menunjukkan solusi untuk permasalahan tersebut. Panjang abstrak harus antara 150 dan 200 kata. Abstrak ditulis dalam bentuk lampau dan menggunakan nomenklatur standar. Tidak diharapkan menggunakan kutipan dan singkatan. Kata kunci menggambarkan bidang studi yang terkait dengan penelitian. Abstrak ditulis dalam bentuk lampau dan menggunakan nomenklatur standar. Tidak diharapkan menggunakan kutipan dan singkatan. Kata kunci menggambarkan bidang studi yang terkait dengan penelitian. Abstrak ditulis dalam bentuk lampau dan menggunakan nomenklatur standar. Tidak diharapkan menggunakan kutipan dan singkatan. Abstrak ditulis dalam bentuk lampau dan menggunakan nomenklatur standar. Tidak diharapkan menggunakan kutipan dan singkatan. Kata kunci menggambarkan bidang studi yang terkait dengan penelitian. (Justify, Times New Roman, 10, spasi satu).

Kata kunci: pariwisata; pengabdian; (Justify, Times New Roman, 10)

Abstract

Abstracts describe the main content of the article clearly and concisely, so that it can be used as a guide for readers to quickly determine the level of relevance to their needs. The abstract should be informative and provide a clear statement of what the problem is, the approach or method used, and the results that show the solution to the problem. The length of the abstract should be between 150 and 200 words. Abstracts are written in the past tense and use standard nomenclature. It is not expected to use quotations and abbreviations. Keywords describe areas of study related to research. Abstracts are written in the past tense and use standard nomenclature. It is not expected to use quotations and abbreviations. Keywords describe areas of study related to research. Abstracts are written in the past tense and use standard nomenclature. It is not expected to use quotations and abbreviations. Abstracts are written in the past tense and use standard nomenclature. It is not expected to use quotations and abbreviations. Keywords describe areas of study related to research. (Justify, Times New Roman, 10, space one).

Keywords: devotion; tourism; (Justify, Times New Roman, 10)



1. INTRODUCTION <<< Times New Roman, bold, 12 pt)

The following are instructions for writing in the Indonesian Journal of Marine Tourism. The author is fully responsible for the content of the manuscript written. The content of the manuscript is the author's original work that has never been published in print or *other online media* . [Times New Roman, 11].

The manuscript is written in A4 paper size with a page count of between 6-14 pages, including tables and pictures, and by referring to the writing procedure as arranged in this paper.

The spaces between lines for the script are *single*. Numbering *of headings* with an Arabic system with *sub-headings* of up to 3 levels.

The format of the content of the manuscript is divided (more or less) into four parts. The parts consist of:

1. INTRODUCTION: contains background to the issue (and a literature review if needed).
2. LITERATURE REVIEW: contains a literature review and relevant concepts and theories
3. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY: contains the methods used in the research.
4. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION: discussion of data and analysis related to the methods used.
5. CONCLUSION: contains the conclusion of the research results.

Equations or formulas are written by including the number of equations in sequence using Arabic numerals in parentheses. The equation number is tabbed to make the equation number right-aligned as in the following example:

Table 1: Table Titles (Times New Roman, font 11, Source Writing Begins and Ends in Brackets)

No.	Respondent Name	Questionnaire Answers				
		a	b	c	d	abstain
1.						
2.						
3.						
Sum						



Figure 1. Image Title (Times New Roman, font 11, Source Writing Begins and Ends with Elbow Brackets)

[Source:.....]

2. LITERATURE REVIEW <<< Times New Roman, bold, 12 pt

It contains methods of carrying out activities, methods of data collection, processing, and data analysis. It contains methods of carrying out activities, methods of data collection, processing, and data analysis.



2.1. If There Is a Sub One<<< Times New Roman, bold, 11 pt

It contains methods of carrying out activities, methods of data collection, processing, and data analysis. It contains methods of carrying out activities, methods of data collection, processing, and data analysis.

2.2. If There Is Sub Two <<< Times New Roman, bold, 11 pt

It contains methods of carrying out activities, methods of data collection, processing, and data analysis. It contains methods of carrying out activities, methods of data collection, processing, and data analysis.

3. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY<<< Times New Roman, bold, 12 pt

It contains methods of carrying out activities, methods of data collection, processing, and data analysis. It contains methods of carrying out activities, methods of data collection, processing, and data analysis.

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION <<< Times New Roman, bold, 12 pt

Contains the results of research and discussion. The results of the research can be presented in the form of text, tables and/or images. The tables in this article should match the attached table examples. If an article features an image, the resolution of the image should be good when printed and published.

4.1. If There Is a Sub One<<< Times New Roman, bold, 11 pt

Contains the results of research and discussion. The results of the research can be presented in the form of text, tables and/or images. The tables in this article should match the attached table examples. If an article features an image, the resolution of the image should be good when printed and published.

4.2. If There Are Sub Two <<< Times New Roman, bold, 11 pt

Contains the results of research and discussion. The results of the research can be presented in the form of text, tables and/or images. The tables in this article should match the attached table examples. If an article features an image, the resolution of the image should be good when printed and published.

5. CONCLUSION <<< Times New Roman, bold, 12 pt

The conclusion should clearly indicate the results obtained, their advantages and disadvantages, and the possibility of further development. The conclusion should be in the form of a paragraph, not in the form of points.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT STATEMENT

This section, if necessary, the author can express gratitude or appreciation to the resource person or research funder and/or other parties who play an important role in writing this article.

BIBLIOGRAPHY (REFERENCES)

(without numbers and capitalized, Times New Roman 12, *bold*)

Writing the library uses "APA Style". Bibliography references are written in order and everything listed in the bibliography must be referenced in writing or paper.

Some things to note about the bibliography used, including:

- 1) The references used are at least 10 with a primary reference source of 80%, and 20% secondary reference source.



- 2) Reference writing is mandatory using reference management software, one of which is MENDELEY.
- 3) Bibliography writing standards are based on the writing method "APA Publication Manual (6th edition)" with the order of articles/libraries from the first to appear (quoted) in this article to the last with the following description:

Journal Articles

- Cretu, A. E., & Brodie, R. J. (2007). The influence of brand image and company reputation where manufacturers market to small firms: A customer value perspective. *Industrial Marketing Management*, 36(2), 230–240. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.indmarman.2005.08.013>
- Nicely, A., & Sydnor, S. (2015). Rural tourism development: Tackling a culture of local nonparticipation in a postslavery society. *Journal of Travel Research*, 54(6), 717–729. doi: 10.1177/0047287514535846
- Somasiri, S., Murray, N., & Dresler, E. (2022). Solo female travellers: Solitude as a solo travel need and intrusive experiences in Asia. *Asia Pacific Journal of Tourism Research*, 27(11), 1127–1143. doi:10.1080/10941665.2023.2166417
- Yang, R., & Tung, V. (2017). How does family influence the travel constraints of solo travelers? Construct specification and scale development. *Journal of Travel & Tourism Marketing*, 35, 1–10. doi:10.1080/10548408.2017.1363685

Books (located in one place with other libraries alphabetically)

- Swarbrooke, J., Beard, C., Leckie, S., & Pomfret, G. (2003). *Adventure tourism: The new frontier*. Burlington: Butterworth-Heinemann.

Edited book

- Roberts, L., Mitchell, M., & Hall, D. (2016). New directions in rural tourism: Local impacts and global trends. In D. Hall, L. Roberts, & M. Mitchell (Eds.), *New directions in rural tourism* (pp. 225–234). New York: Routledge

Articles from the Internet (located in one place with the other libraries alphabetically)

- Nugrahanto, A. D. (2015). *Blusukan in History: From Everyday Life to Jokowi*. Compassion. Retrieved from https://www.kompasiana.com/anton_djakarta/552a6008f17e61f003d623a6/blusukan-dalam-histori-dari-sambernyawa-sampai-jokowi

