

# **TITLE OF PAPER**

**(Uppercase, Bold, 14 pt)**

(maximum 15 words)

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<sup>1</sup>Study Program/Faculty, Affiliation, Country, ORCID ID

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## **ABSTRACT**

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Indonesia's tourism industry continues to show rapid growth, yet it also faces various challenges, particularly regarding safety and security. Threats such as natural disasters, disease outbreaks, and social conflicts pose risks that must be anticipated. One particularly vulnerable destination is Lau Kawar, a natural lake located at the foot of Mount Sinabung in North Sumatra. Lau Kawar possesses stunning natural beauty and high tourism potential, yet the area lies under the shadow of the threat of volcanic eruption. This study by Permatasari, Mustika, Dilla Pratiyudha, and M. Taslim, M.Pd. (2020), "The Role of Social Media in Developing Homestays in Terong Village, Belitung Regency," *Journal of Tourism Academy Medan* 8(2) examines the nature of cooperation between the local government and residents in addressing crisis situations in Lau Kawar. The study employs a qualitative descriptive approach, utilizing data collection techniques such as field observations, in-depth interviews, and documentation. The study's findings indicate that the unity between the government and the community in carrying out mitigation efforts, preparedness, crisis management, and post-disaster recovery significantly influences the resilience of the destination.

**Keywords:** Keywords, Keywords, Keywords, Keywords, Keywords.

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

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)

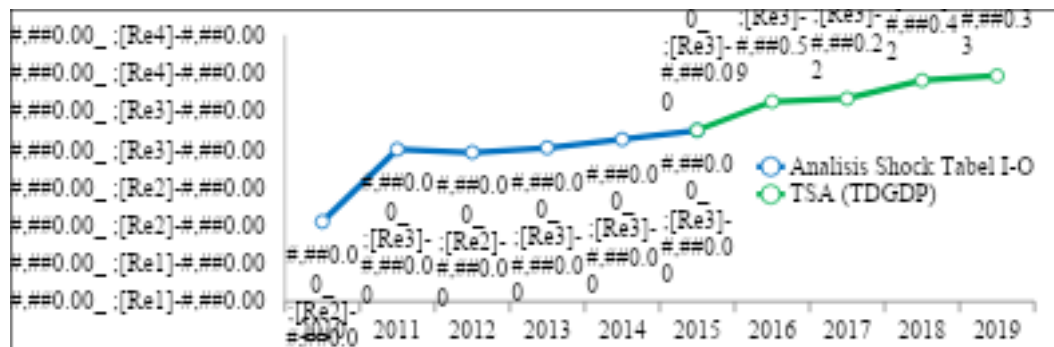
Mathematical equations separately use Microsoft equations, removed from the sentence and equipped with the equation number on the right side. Be sure that the symbols in your equation have been defined before or immediately following the equation. Equation (1) is...etc.

$$\bar{Y}_i = \frac{\sum Y_i}{n} \quad \dots(I)$$

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.** The Energy of The POPARNAS 2023 at Palembang Tourism of Polytechnic



**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.** Ratio Between Number of Tourist Visits (International and Domestic Tourist) in General in East Java and Visitors to Sites, Temples, Museums Under the Coordination of BPCB East Java in 2011–2013

Year	Number of Tourist Visits			Visitors to Cultural Heritage and Museums		
	East Java		Total	East Java		Total
	International Tourist	Domestic Tourist		International Tourist	Domestic Tourist	
2011	185,815	27,297,828	27,483,643	21,779	8,381,146	8,402,925
2012	197,776	33,224,659	33,422,435	19,118	9,887,430	9,906,548
2013	225,041	39,663,005	39,888,046	19,463	10,971,344	10,990,807

Source: BPS East Java Province in Figures 2013, Mojokerto Regency in Figures 2009–2014, and East Java BPCB Visitor Data 2009–2013 (reprocessed), 2014. **(LEVEL 1 - Uppercase, Bold, 11 pt)**

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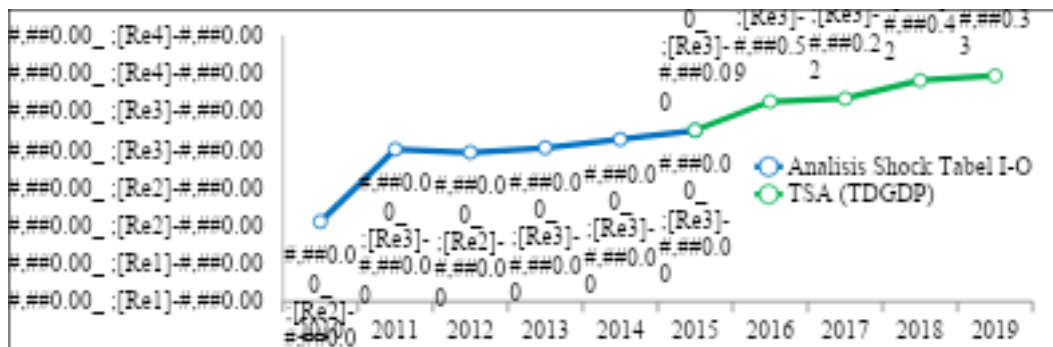
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Source: www.poparnas, 2022



**Figure 2.** Indonesian Tourism Contribution, 2010-2019 (%).  
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## 2. 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:

Setting (research design and size, locations, date/period, target population and sampling, participants/sample/subjects)

Instrument/measures (variables, methods)

Data collection and analysis (equipment/protocol, data analysis, software used for quantitative analytics or supplemental checks for qualitative analytics).

### 3. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This section contains the **results of data analysis/policy analysis, hypothesis testing, answering research/study questions, results, and interpreting results**. The results are a presentation of data relevant to the central theme of the study in the form of descriptions, narratives, figures, pictures/tables, and a tool. For quantitative study, try to avoid lengthy descriptive-narrative presentations and replace them with illustrations in the form of figures, graphs, photos, diagrams, maps, etc., but with easy-to-understand explanations and legends. For qualitative study, (if possible) use a figure to illustrate the emergent framework, model or theory. A good figure includes a visual representation of all the key concepts as well as all the key relationships among these concepts. Another way is using a one type of in-line quote of informant's word or phrase placed, within the paragraph or as a block quote. The discussion is analysis, correlation, and data synthesis results or theoretical proof. Discussion should emphasize your major conclusions and the practical significance of your study.

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.

## **4. 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)

## **5. ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

This section should be a single short paragraph. Its purpose is to thank individuals who have made contributions to the research but did not qualify for authorship and acknowledge anyone who provided intellectual assistance, technical help, data analysis, or special equipment or material access. This section should also be used to provide information about funding by providing specific grant numbers and titles that are relevant and contributed to the research. List the names of the funding organizations in full, and identify which author received funding for what. Ensure that authors obtain written permission from all individuals that they plan to acknowledge, stating that they are aware of and consent to being mentioned in the paper.

## **6. REFERENCES**

Generally, the use of literature sources in this journal is **at least 25 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:

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<https://theconversation.com/tourism-and-the-metaverse-towards-a-widespread-use-of-virtual-travel-188858> (*Website*)
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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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Watermeyer, B., Hunt, X., Swartz, L., & Rohleder, P. (in press). Navigating the relational psychic economy of disability: The case of M. *Psychoanalytic Dialogues*. *(Journal in-press)*

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## **AUTHOR PROFILE**

**Full name of Author with his/her title.**

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