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**Title of articles in English should describe the main content of manuscripts, be informative, concise, and not too wordy (12-15 words only), and does not contain formulas. Use Capital Each Word**

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**Full name without academic degrees and titles, written in capital letters. Manuscript written by groups needs to be supplemented by complete contact details.**

*The author name should be accompanied by complete affiliation address, country*

*\*Correspondence to: postal code number, telephone number and email address.*

**Abstract:** An abstract is a summary of the essential elements of the text, written in one paragraph of no more than 250 words use Times New Roman font 10 pt. The Abstracts must be able to define concisely and briefly the purpose of writing, methods, results and conclusions, contribution/value/novelty/. Avoid abbreviations and references in the abstract. Make sure that all the information given in the abstract also appears in the main body of the article

**Keywords:** Written in English 3-5 words or groups of words, written alphabetically, use lowercase and ; as

**Article info:** Submitted | Revised | Accepted

**Recommended citation:** APA Style

## INTRODUCTION

The article uses Microsoft Word, Book Antiqua font 11 points and 1 space in maximum 20 pages with A4 paper size (210 x 297 mm). The introduction is in the form of several paragraphs 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.

$$\frac{Y}{n} = \frac{\sum Y_i}{n} \quad \dots(1)$$

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.** Illustrates of....

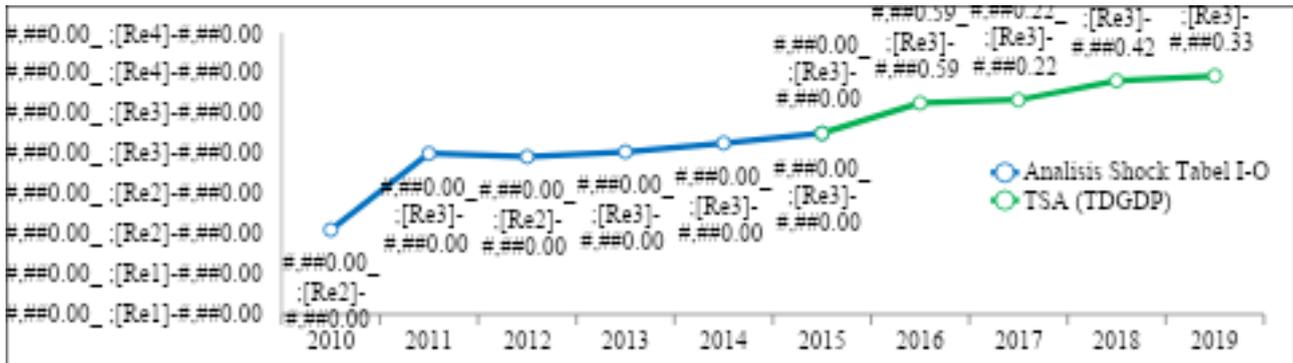


Figure 2. Graphics of TSA  
Source: ..., (year)

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. Respondents’ Demographic Characteristics

Variable	Category	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Gender	Male	45	45.0
	Female	55	55.0
Age	20-25	40	40.0
	26-30	60	60.0

Source: Data Proceed, 2026

## METHODS

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)

## RESULT 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. sult (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.

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

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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**

Manuscripts are written by using standard citation application (Mendeley/Endnote/Zotero). APA (American Psychological Association) reference style is required.