**(Jurnal Ilmiah Pariwisata)**

**Times New Roman 14 pt**

**Amrullah, Times New Roman 12 pt**

**Sekolah Tinggi Pariwisata Trisakti**

**Times New Roman 11 pt**

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**ABSTRACT**

This is a new author guidelines and article template of JIP (Jurnal Ilmiah Pariwisata ). Article should be started by Title of Article followed by Authors Name and Affiliation Address and abstract. This abstract section should be typed in *Times new roman* and *font size of 11 pt* and number of words around of 150-200. The single spacing should be used between lines in this article. If article is written in Indonesian, the abstract should be typed in English and Indonesian. Meanwhile, if article is written in English, the abstract should be typed in English only. The abstract should be typed as concise as possible and should be composed of: problem statement, method, scientific finding results, and short conclusion. The abstract should only be typed in one paragraph and one-column format.

**Keywords:** author guidelines; social; Islamic culture

**Abstrak**

Petunjuk ini merupakan format baru sekaligus template manuskrip/artikel yang digunakan pada artikel yang diterbitkan di JIP: jurnal Ilmiah Pariwisata. Artikel diawali dengan Judul Artikel, Nama Penulis, Alamat Afiliasi Penulis, email, diikuti dengan abstrak yang ditulis sepanjang 150-200 kata. Khusus untuk Abstrak, teks ditulis dengan jenis huruf *Times New Roman*  serta jarak antar baris satu spasi. Jika artikel berbahasa Indonesia, maka abstrak harus ditulis dalam bahasa Indonesia dan bahasa Inggris yang baik dan benar. Jika artikel berbahasa Inggris, maka abstrak harus ditulis dalam bahasa Inggris saja. Bagian Abstrak harus memuat inti permasalahan yang akan dikemukakan, metode pemecahannya, dan hasil-hasil temuan yang diperoleh serta simpulan. Abstrak untuk masing-masing bahasa hanya boleh dituliskan dalam satu paragraf saja dengan format satu kolom.

**Kata Kunci:** petunjuk penulisan; Pariwisata

**INTRODUCTION (Times New Roman 12 pt)**

This section should be the shortest part of the abstract and should very briefly outline the following information: What is already known about the subject, related to the paper in question? What is not known about the subject and hence what the study intended to examine (or what the paper seeks to present).[[1]](#footnote-1) In most cases, the background can be framed in just 2–3 sentences, with each sentence describing a different aspect of the information referred to above. The purpose of the background, as the word itself indicates, is to provide the reader with a background to the study, and hence to smoothly lead into a description of the methods employed in the investigation.

The Introduction is the statement of the problem that you investigated. It should give readers enough information to appreciate your specific objectives within a larger theoretical framework. After placing your work in a broader context, you should state the specific question(s) to be answered. This section may also include background information about the problem such as a summary of any research that has been done on the problem in the past and how the present experiment will help to clarify or expand the knowledge in this general area. All background information gathered from other sources must, of course, be appropriately cited.

**LITERATURE REVIEW**

Provide an adequate review of literature. The section headings are arranged by Alphabet, bold and 12 pt Times New Roman, single spacing. Paragraphs shall be single-spaced with no indent. Provide an adequate review of literature. The section headings are arranged by Alphabet, bold and 12 pt Times New Roman , single spacing. Paragraphs shall be single-spaced with no indent.

**Figures and Tables**

Upon submission of an article, authors are supposed to include all figures and tables in the Word file of the manuscript. Figures and tables should be placed in suitable spaces. All figures should be cited in the paper in a consecutive order. Figures should be supplied in either vector art formats (Illustrator, EPS, WMF, FreeHand, CorelDraw, PowerPoint, Excel, etc.) or bitmap formats (Photoshop, TIFF, GIF, JPEG, etc.). Bitmap images should be of 300 dpi resolution at least unless the resolution is intentionally set to a lower level for scientific reasons. If a bitmap image has labels, the image and labels should be embedded in separate layers.

Tables should be cited consecutively in the text. Every table must have a descriptive title and if numerical measurements are given, the units should be included in the column heading. Vertical rules should not be used. These should clarify or supplement the manuscript text, not duplicate the text. They should be sized as this page as illustrated as follows.



Gambar 1. Times New Roman 11 pt

Tabel 1. **Times New Roman 11 pt**

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**METHODS**

The methods section is usually the second-longest section in the abstract. It should contain enough information to enable the reader to understand what was done, and important questions to which the methods section should provide brief answers.

**RESULTS/ DISCUSSION**

The results section is the most important part of the abstract and nothing should compromise its range and quality. The results section should therefore be the longest part of the abstract and should contain as much detail about the findings as the journal word count permits.

Here the researcher presents summarized  data for inspection using narrative text and, where appropriate, tables and figures to display summarized data. Only the results are presented. No interpretation of the data or conclusions about what the data might mean are given in this section.

Data assembled in tables or figures should supplement the text and present the data in an easily understandable form.  Do not present raw data. If tables or figures are used, they must be accompanied by narrative text. Do not repeat extensively in the text the data you have presented in tables and figures. But, do not restrict yourself to passing comments either. (For example, only stating that "Results are shown in Table 1." is not appropriate.)

The text describes the data presented in the tables and figures and calls attention to the important data that the researcher will discuss in the Discussion section and will use to support Conclusions. (Rules to follow when constructing and presenting figures and tables are presented in a later section of this guide.)

**CONCLUSION**

This section gives the final conclusion of research done by author and its contribution to the concerned area of social science and Islamic Culture. Authors are advised not to replicate conclusion by abstract. Conclusion is between 300 to 1000 words. This section simply states what the researcher thinks the data mean, and, as such, should relate directly back to the problem/question stated in the introduction. This section should not offer any reasons for those particular conclusions--these should have been presented in the Discussion section. By looking at only the Introduction and Conclusions sections, a reader should have a good idea of what the researcher has investigated and discovered even though the specific details of how the work was done would not be known.

**REFERENCES**

Authors are responsible for ensuring that the information in each reference is complete and accurate. All references should be cited within the text; otherwise, these references will be automatically removed. Writing bibliography should use reference management applications such as [*Mendeley*](#https://www.mendeley.com/download-mendeley-desktop/)or [*Zotero*](#https://www.zotero.org/download/)*.* Writing style of JIP: Jurnal Ilmiah Pariwisata use format APA.

Hidayat, C., & Hainim, F. (2019). Analysis of The Effect of Work Motivation on Performance of Employees in Media Café, Kedoya West Jakarta. *TRJ Tourism Research Journal, 3*(2), 100 - 115. doi:10.30647/trj.v3i2.55

Pramanik, P. (2019). The Impact of Tourism on Village Society. *TRJ Tourism Research Journal, 3*(2), 178 - 187. doi:10.30647/trj.v3i2.59

Agung, A., Suprina, R., & Pusparini, M. (2019). The Paradigm of Cosmovision – Based Conservation. *TRJ Tourism Research Journal, 3*(2), 167 - 177. doi:10.30647/trj.v3i2.63

1. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)