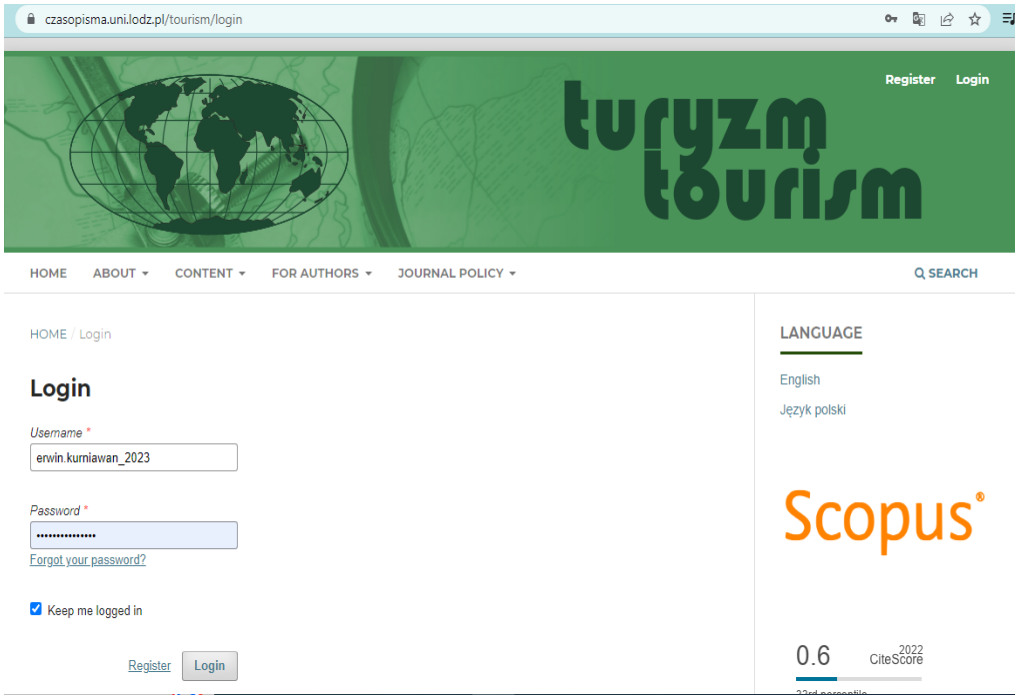
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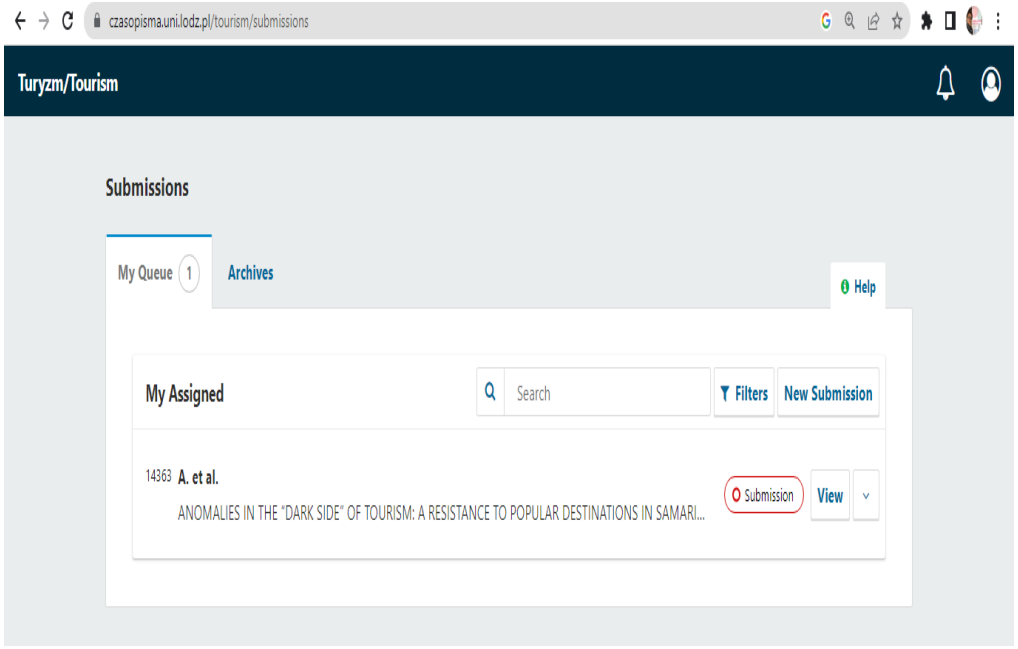
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ANOMALIES IN THE "DARK SIDE" OF TOURISM: A RESISTANCE TO POPULAR DESTINATIONS IN SAMARI...
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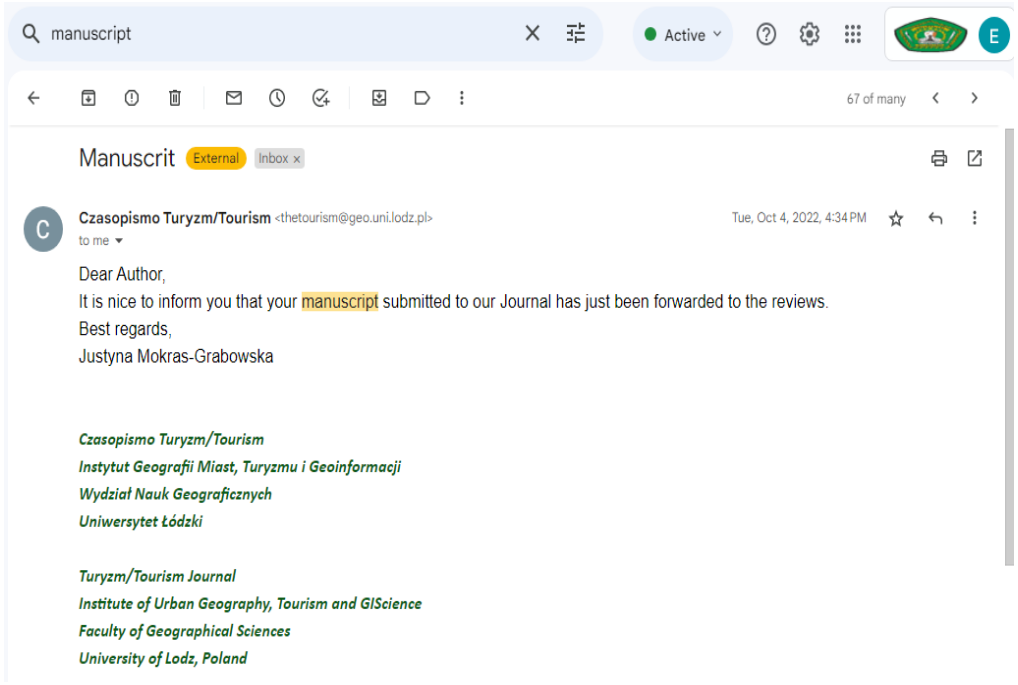
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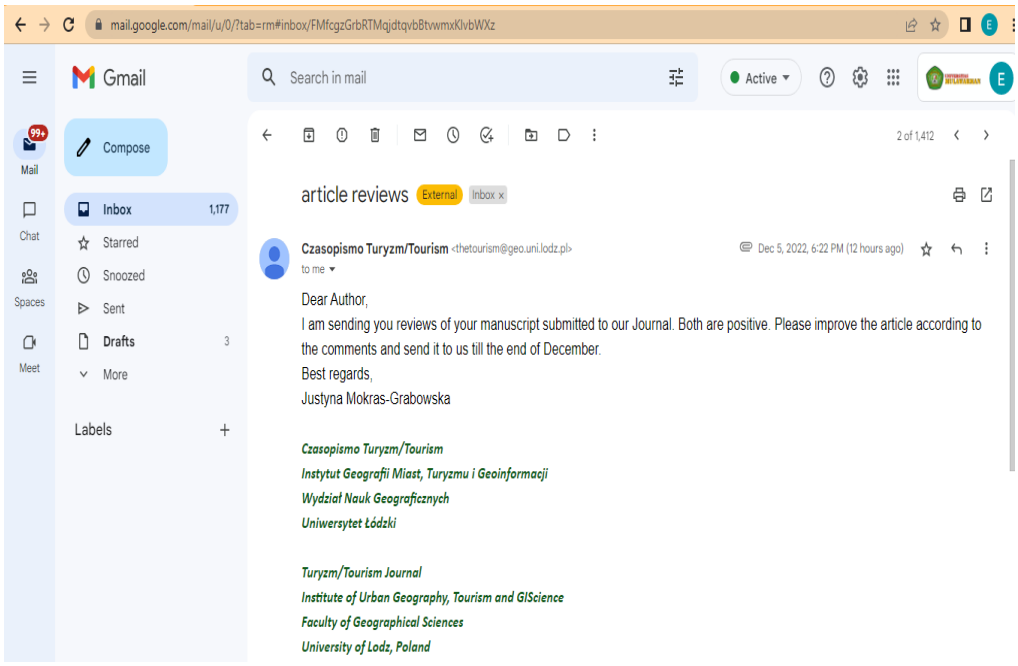
Czasopismo Turyzm/Tourism <thetourism@geo.uni.lodz.pl>
to me
Tue, Oct 4, 2022, 4:34 PM
Dear Author,
It is nice to inform you that your manuscript submitted to our Journal has just been forwarded to the reviews.
Best regards,
Justyna Mokras-Grabowska
Czasopismo Turyzm/Tourism
Instytut Geografii Miast, Turyzmu i Geoinformacji
Wydział Nauk Geograficznych
Uniwersytet Łódzki
Turyzm/Tourism Journal
Institute of Urban Geography, Tourism and GIScience
Faculty of Geographical Sciences
University of Lodz, Poland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Drafts 3
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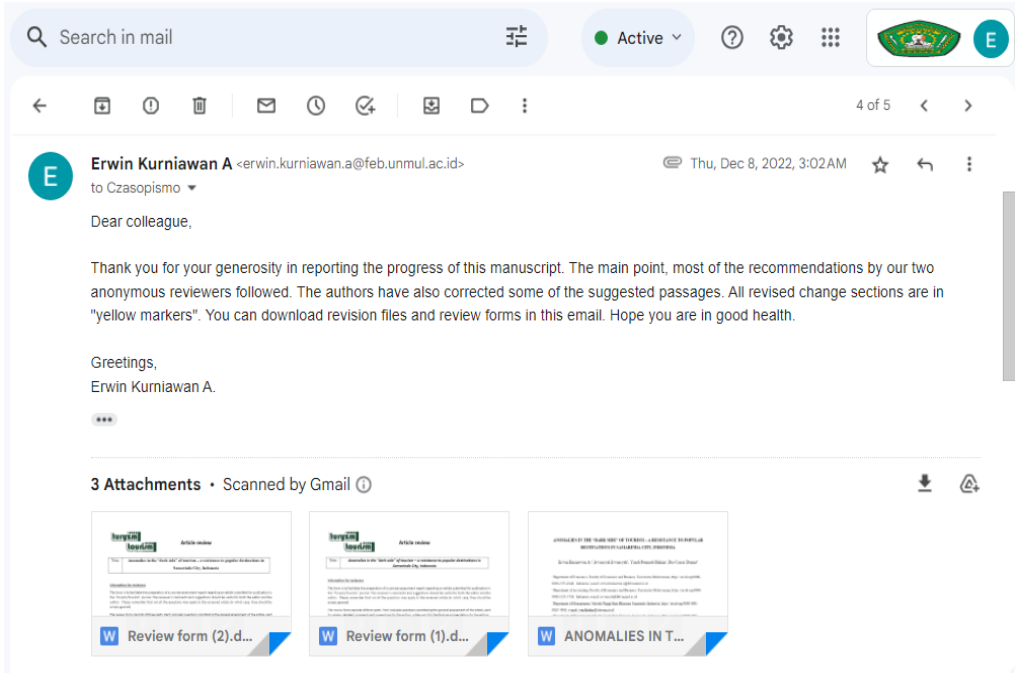
Meet
2 of 1,412
article reviews
External
Inbox ×
Czasopismo Turyzm/Tourism <thetourism@geo.uni.lodz.pl>
to me
Dec 5, 2022, 6:22 PM (12 hours ago)
Dear Author,
I am sending you reviews of your manuscript submitted to our Journal. Both are positive. Please improve the article according to the comments and send it to us till the end of December.
Best regards,
Justyna Mokras-Grabowska
Czasopismo Turyzm/Tourism
Instytut Geografii Miast, Turyzmu i Geoinformacji
Wydział Nauk Geograficznych
Uniwersytet Łódzki
Turyzm/Tourism Journal
Institute of Urban Geography, Tourism and GIScience
Faculty of Geographical Sciences
University of Lodz, Poland


Search in mail
Active
4 of 5
Erwin Kurniawan A <erwin.kurniawan.a@feb.unmul.ac.id>
to Czasopismo
Thu, Dec 8, 2022, 3:02 AM
Dear colleague,
Thank you for your generosity in reporting the progress of this manuscript. The main point, most of the recommendations by our two anonymous reviewers followed. The authors have also corrected some of the suggested passages. All revised change sections are in "yellow markers". You can download revision files and review forms in this email. Hope you are in good health.
Greetings,
Erwin Kurniawan A.
3 Attachments • Scanned by Gmail
Review form (2).d...
Review form (1).d...
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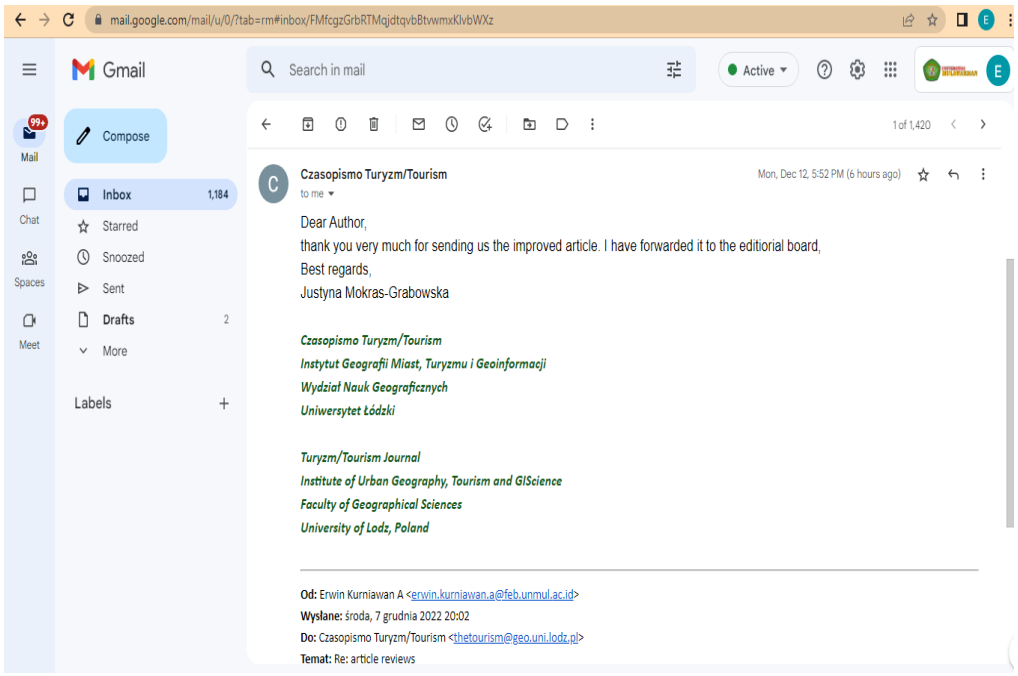
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Labels
Mail
Chat
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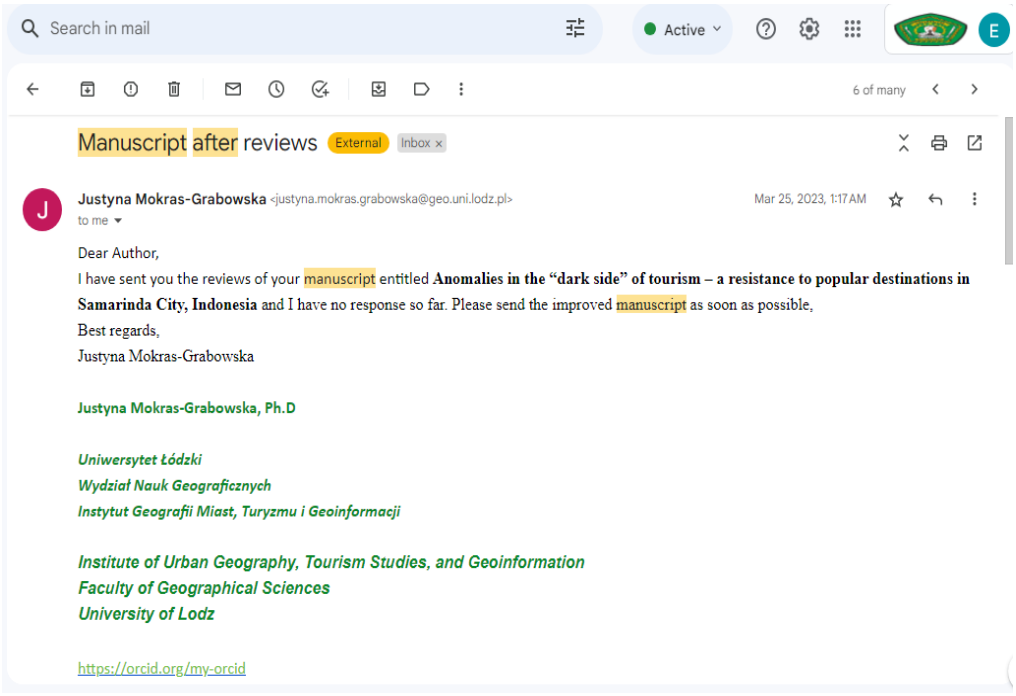
Meet
1 of 1,420
Czasopismo Turyzm/Tourism
to me
Mon, Dec 12, 5:52 PM (6 hours ago)
Dear Author,
thank you very much for sending us the improved article. I have forwarded it to the editorial board,
Best regards,
Justyna Mokras-Grabowska
Czasopismo Turyzm/Tourism
Instytut Geografii Miast, Turyzmu i Geoinformacji
Wydział Nauk Geograficznych
Uniwersytet Łódzki
Turyzm/Tourism Journal
Institute of Urban Geography, Tourism and GIScience
Faculty of Geographical Sciences
University of Lodz, Poland
Od: Erwin Kurniawan A <erwin.kurniawan.a@feb.unmul.ac.id>
Wysłane: środa, 7 grudnia 2022 20:02
Do: Czasopismo Turyzm/Tourism <thetourism@geo.uni.lodz.pl>
Temat: Re: article reviews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6 of many
Manuscript after reviews
External
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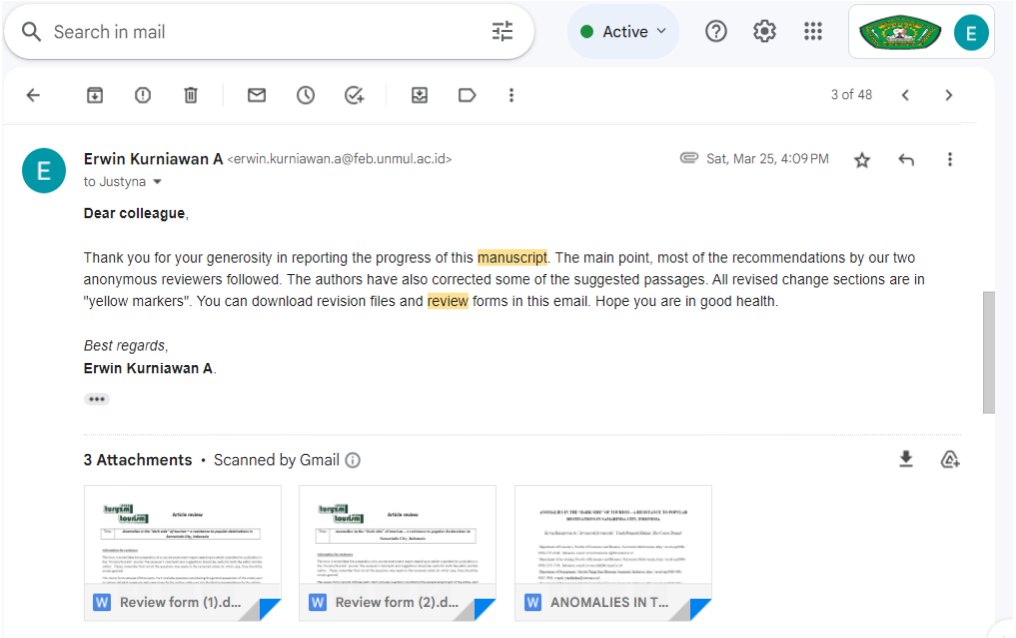
J
Justyna Mokras-Grabowska <justyna.mokras.grabowska@geo.uni.lodz.pl>
Mar 25, 2023, 1:17 AM
to me
Dear Author,
I have sent you the reviews of your manuscript entitled Anomalies in the "dark side" of tourism – a resistance to popular destinations in Samarinda City, Indonesia and I have no response so far. Please send the improved manuscript as soon as possible,
Best regards,
Justyna Mokras-Grabowska
Justyna Mokras-Grabowska, Ph.D
Uniwersytet Łódzki
Wydział Nauk Geograficznych
Instytut Geografii Miast, Turyzmu i Geoinformacji
Institute of Urban Geography, Tourism Studies, and Geoinformation
Faculty of Geographical Sciences
University of Lodz
https://orcid.org/my-orcid


Search in mail
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3 of 48
E
Erwin Kurniawan A <erwin.kurniawan.a@feb.unmul.ac.id>
Sat, Mar 25, 4:09 PM
to Justyna
Dear colleague,
Thank you for your generosity in reporting the progress of this manuscript. The main point, most of the recommendations by our two anonymous reviewers followed. The authors have also corrected some of the suggested passages. All revised change sections are in "yellow markers". You can download revision files and review forms in this email. Hope you are in good health.
Best regards,
Erwin Kurniawan A.
3 Attachments • Scanned by Gmail
Review form (1).d...
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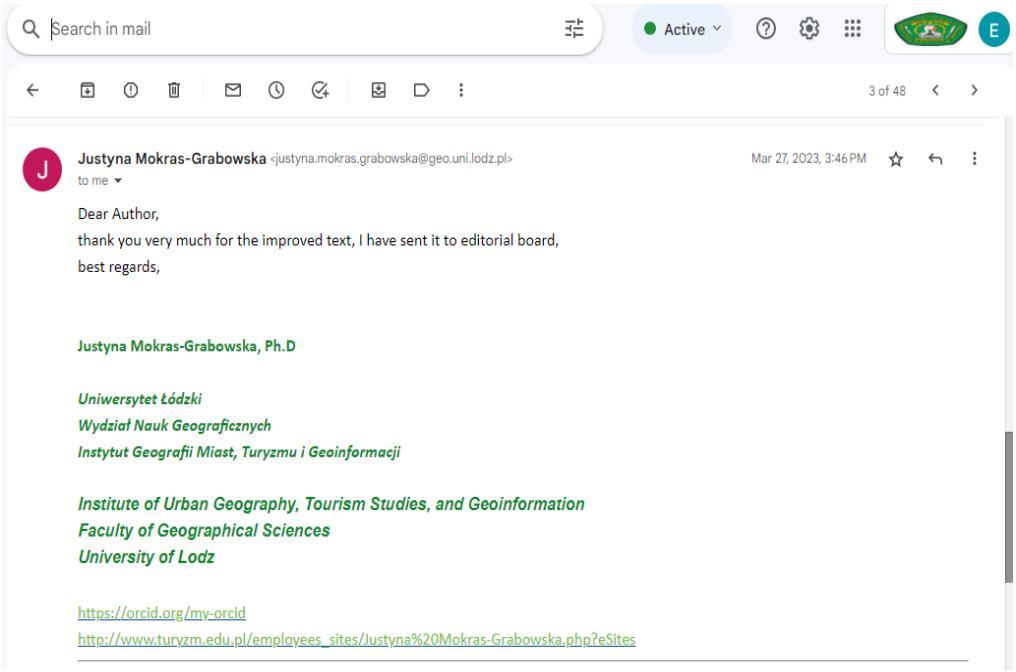
ANOMALIES IN T...



Search in mail

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3 of 48

Justyna Mokras-Grabowska <justyna.mokras.grabowska@geo.uni.lodz.pl>
to me

Mar 27, 2023, 3:46 PM

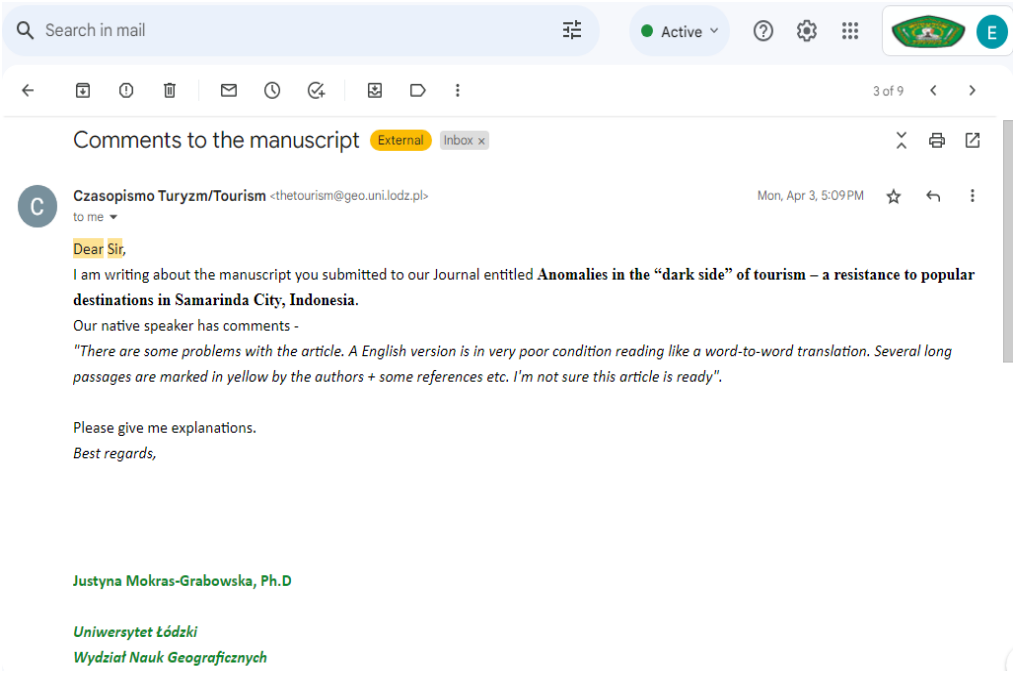
Dear Author,
thank you very much for the improved text, I have sent it to editorial board,
best regards,

Justyna Mokras-Grabowska, Ph.D

Uniwersytet Łódzki
Wydział Nauk Geograficznych
Instytut Geografii Miast, Turyzmu i Geoinformacji

Institute of Urban Geography, Tourism Studies, and Geoinformation
Faculty of Geographical Sciences
University of Lodz

https://orcid.org/my-orcid
http://www.turyzm.edu.pl/employees_sites/Justyna%20Mokras-Grabowska.php?eSites



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3 of 9

Comments to the manuscript External Inbox ×

Czasopismo Turyzm/Tourism <thetourism@geo.uni.lodz.pl>
to me

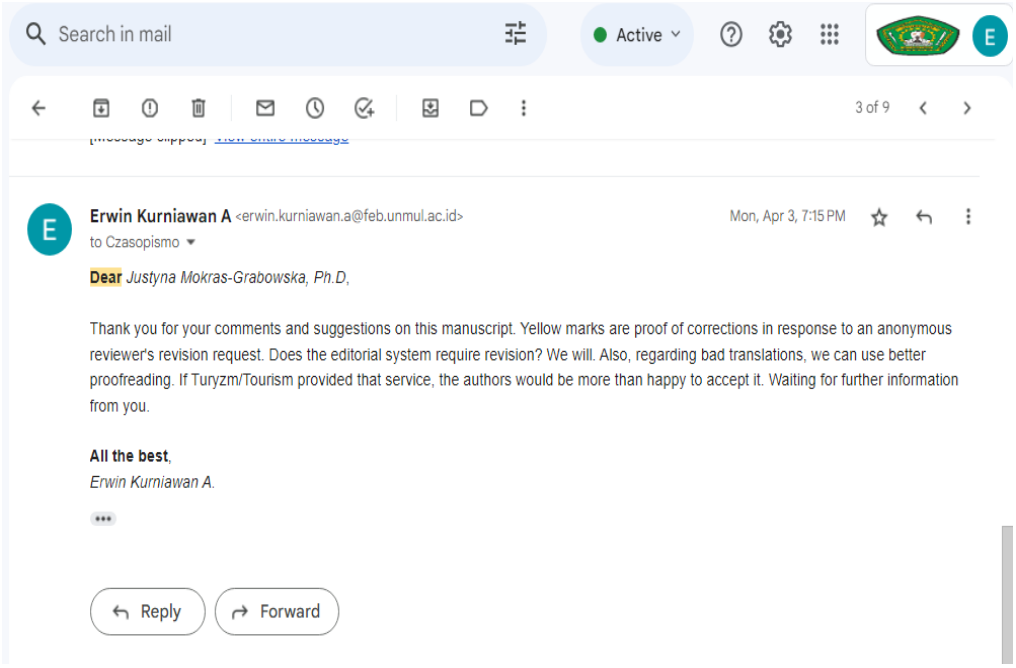
Mon, Apr 3, 5:09 PM

Dear Sir,
I am writing about the manuscript you submitted to our Journal entitled **Anomalies in the "dark side" of tourism – a resistance to popular destinations in Samarinda City, Indonesia**.
Our native speaker has comments -
"There are some problems with the article. A English version is in very poor condition reading like a word-to-word translation. Several long passages are marked in yellow by the authors + some references etc. I'm not sure this article is ready".

Please give me explanations.
Best regards,

Justyna Mokras-Grabowska, Ph.D

Uniwersytet Łódzki
Wydział Nauk Geograficznych


Search in mail
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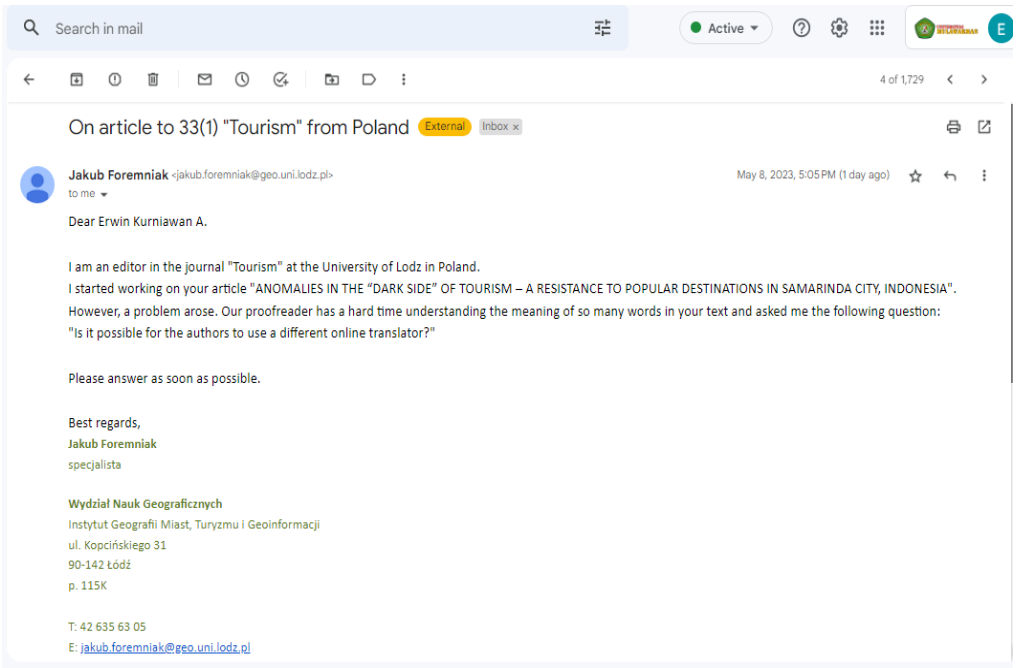
3 of 9
Erwin Kurniawan A <erwin.kurniawan.a@feb.unmul.ac.id>
Mon, Apr 3, 7:15 PM
to Czasopismo
Dear Justyna Mokras-Grabowska, Ph.D,
Thank you for your comments and suggestions on this manuscript. Yellow marks are proof of corrections in response to an anonymous reviewer's revision request. Does the editorial system require revision? We will. Also, regarding bad translations, we can use better proofreading. If Turyzm/Tourism provided that service, the authors would be more than happy to accept it. Waiting for further information from you.
All the best,
Erwin Kurniawan A.
Reply
Forward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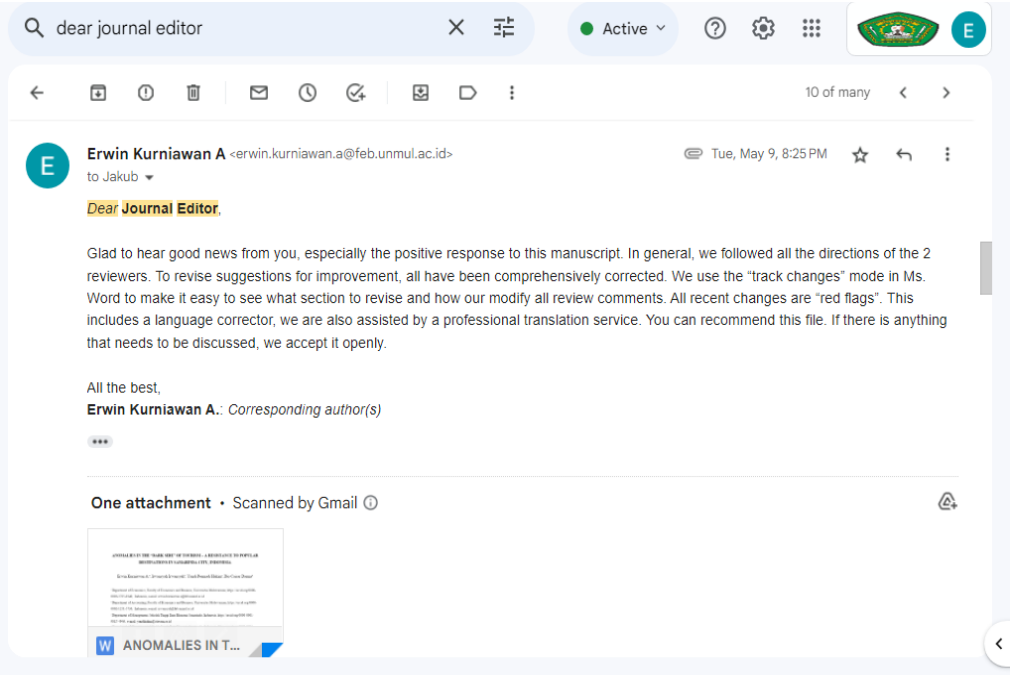
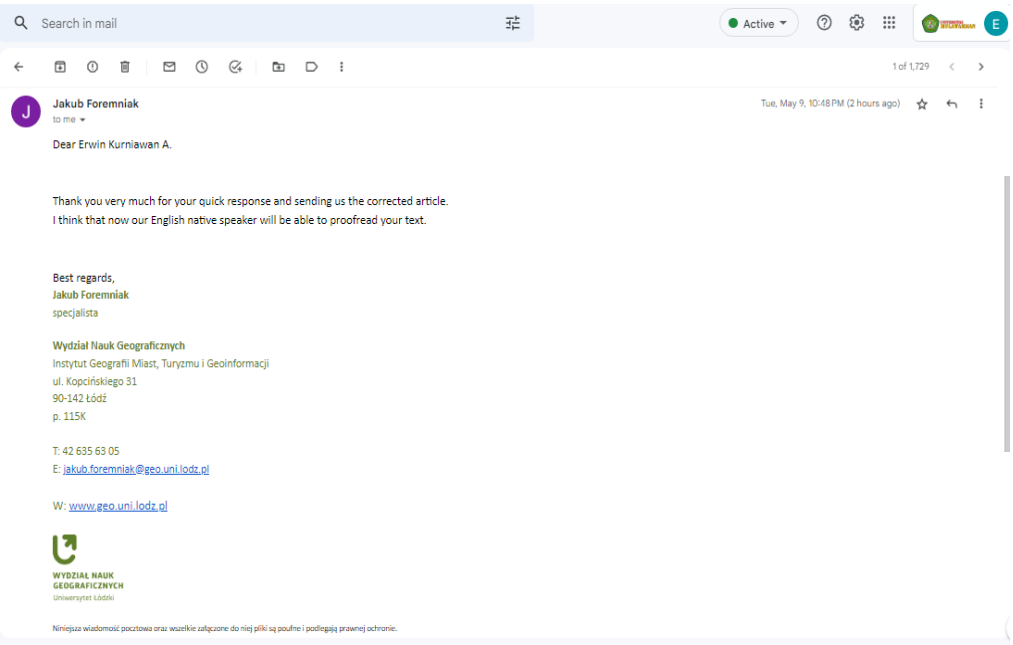
On article to 33(1) "Tourism" from Poland
External
Inbox
Jakub Foremniak <jakub.foremniak@geo.uni.lodz.pl>
May 8, 2023, 5:05 PM (1 day ago)
to me
Dear Erwin Kurniawan A.
I am an editor in the journal "Tourism" at the University of Lodz in Poland.
I started working on your article "ANOMALIES IN THE “DARK SIDE” OF TOURISM – A RESISTANCE TO POPULAR DESTINATIONS IN SAMARINDA CITY, INDONESIA".
However, a problem arose. Our proofreader has a hard time understanding the meaning of so many words in your text and asked me the following question:
"Is it possible for the authors to use a different online translator?"
Please answer as soon as possible.
Best regards,
Jakub Foremniak
specjalista
Wydział Nauk Geograficznych
Instytut Geografii Miast, Turyzmu i Geoinformacji
ul. Kopcińskiego 31
90-142 Łódź
p. 115K
T: 42 635 63 05
E: jakub.foremniak@geo.uni.lodz.pl


dear journal editor
Active
10 of many
Erwin Kurniawan A <erwin.kurniawan.a@feb.unmul.ac.id>
to Jakub
Tue, May 9, 8:25 PM
Dear Journal Editor,
Glad to hear good news from you, especially the positive response to this manuscript. In general, we followed all the directions of the 2 reviewers. To revise suggestions for improvement, all have been comprehensively corrected. We use the "track changes" mode in Ms. Word to make it easy to see what section to revise and how our modify all review comments. All recent changes are "red flags". This includes a language corrector, we are also assisted by a professional translation service. You can recommend this file. If there is anything that needs to be discussed, we accept it openly.
All the best,
Erwin Kurniawan A.: Corresponding author(s)
One attachment • Scanned by Gmail
ANOMALIES IN T...


Search in mail
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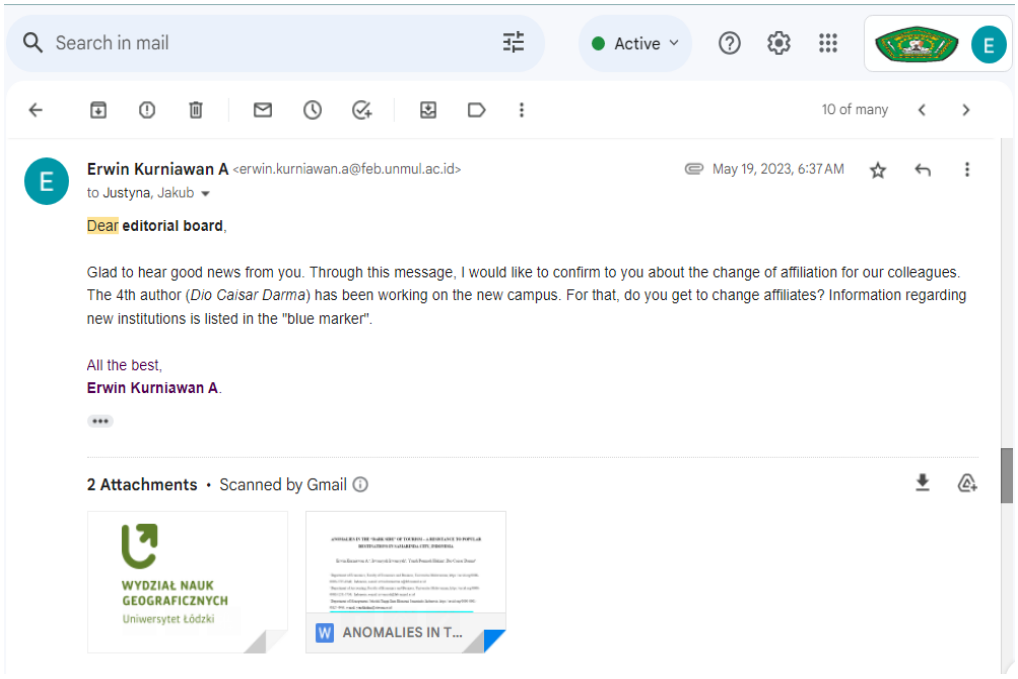
Jakub Foremniak
to me
Tue, May 9, 10:48 PM (2 hours ago)
Dear Erwin Kurniawan A.
Thank you very much for your quick response and sending us the corrected article.
I think that now our English native speaker will be able to proofread your text.
Best regards,
Jakub Foremniak
specjalista
Wydział Nauk Geograficznych
Instytut Geografii Miast, Turyzmu i Geoinformacji
ul. Kopcińskiego 31
90-142 Łódź
p. 115K
T: 42 635 63 05
E: jakub.foremniak@geo.uni.lodz.pl
W: www.geo.uni.lodz.pl
WYDZIAŁ NAUK GEOGRAFICZNYCH
Uniwersytet Łódzki
Niniejsza wiadomość pocztowa oraz wszelkie załączone do niej pliki są poufne i podlegają prawnej ochronie.


Search in mail
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10 of many
Erwin Kurniawan A <erwin.kurniawan.a@feb.unmul.ac.id>
May 19, 2023, 6:37 AM
to Justyna, Jakub
Dear editorial board,
Glad to hear good news from you. Through this message, I would like to confirm to you about the change of affiliation for our colleagues. The 4th author (Dio Caisar Darma) has been working on the new campus. For that, do you get to change affiliates? Information regarding new institutions is listed in the "blue marker".
All the best,
Erwin Kurniawan A.
2 Attachments • Scanned by Gmail
WYDZIAŁ NAUK GEOGRAFICZNYCH
Uniwersytet Łódzki
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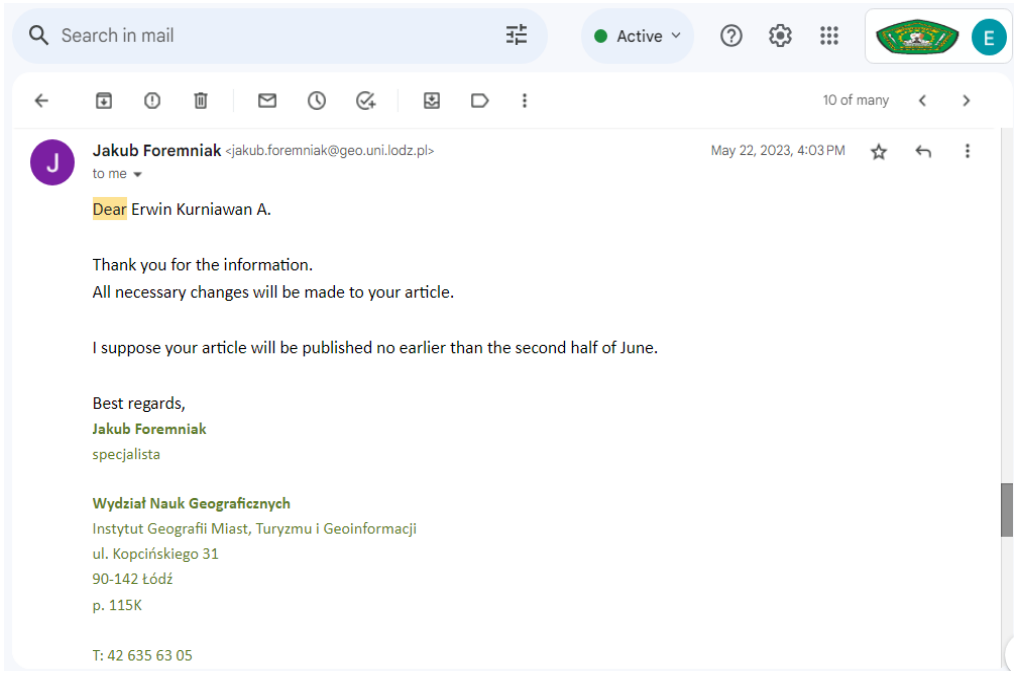
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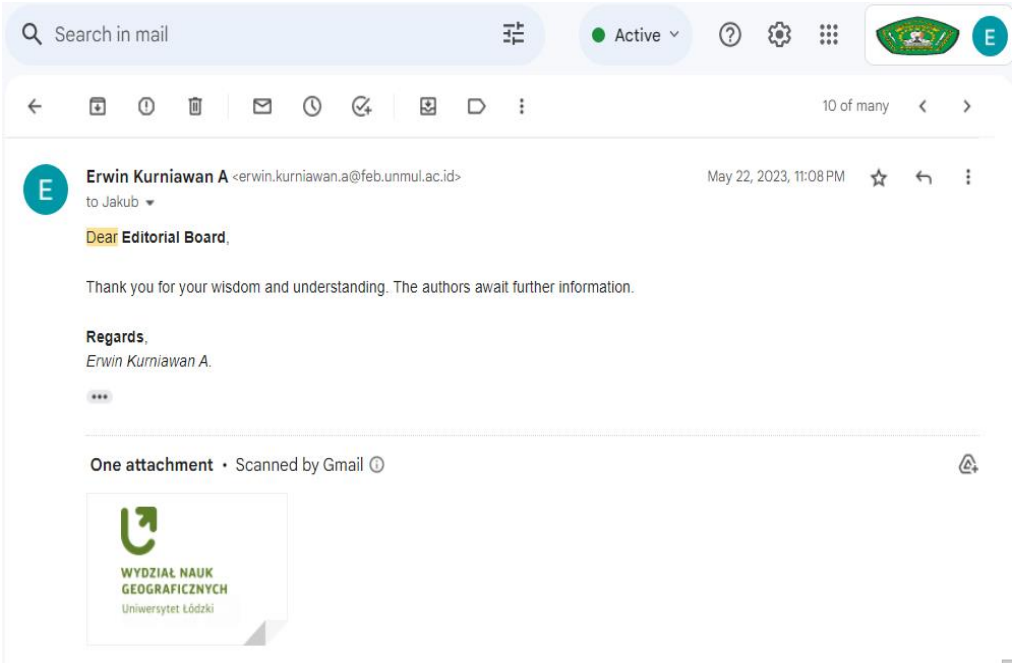
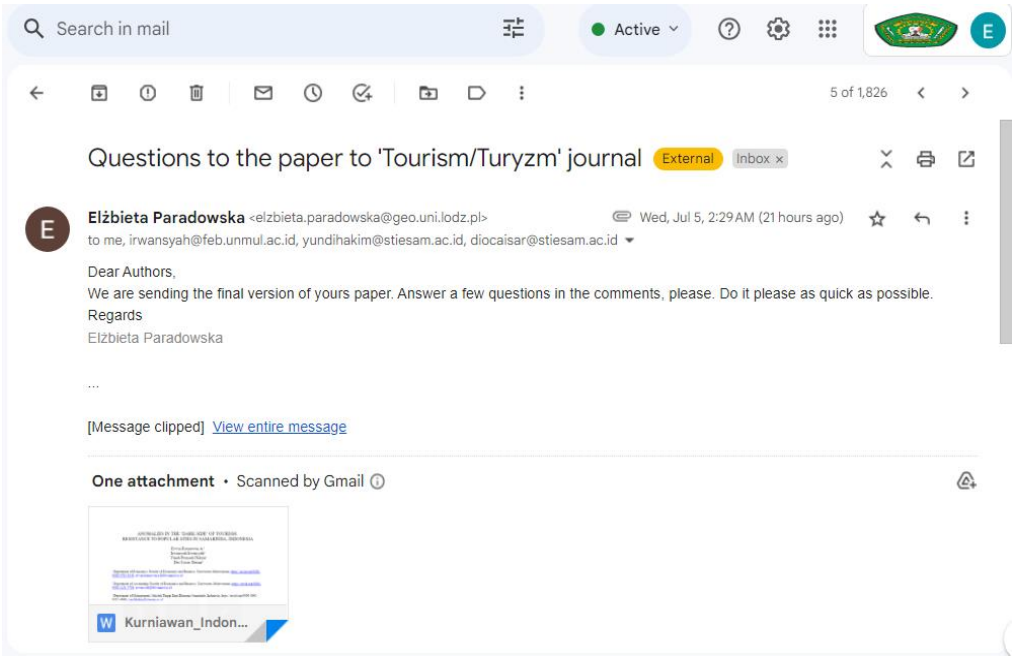
10 of many
Jakub Foremniak <jakub.foremniak@geo.uni.lodz.pl>
May 22, 2023, 4:03 PM
to me
Dear Erwin Kurniawan A.
Thank you for the information.
All necessary changes will be made to your article.
I suppose your article will be published no earlier than the second half of June.
Best regards,
Jakub Foremniak
specjalista
Wydział Nauk Geograficznych
Instytut Geografii Miast, Turyzmu i Geoinformacji
ul. Kopcińskiego 31
90-142 Łódź
p. 115K
T: 42 635 63 05


Search in mail
Active
10 of many
Erwin Kurniawan A <erwin.kurniawan.a@feb.unmul.ac.id>
May 22, 2023, 11:08 PM
to Jakub
Dear Editorial Board,
Thank you for your wisdom and understanding. The authors await further information.
Regards,
Erwin Kurniawan A.
One attachment • Scanned by Gmail
WYDZIAŁ NAUK GEOGRAFICZNYCH
Uniwersytet Łódzki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Questions to the paper to 'Tourism/Turyzm' journal
External
Inbox ×
Elżbieta Paradowska <elzbieta.paradowska@geo.uni.lodz.pl>
Wed, Jul 5, 2:29 AM (21 hours ago)
to me, irwansyah@feb.unmul.ac.id, yundihakim@stiesam.ac.id, diocaisar@stiesam.ac.id
Dear Authors,
We are sending the final version of yours paper. Answer a few questions in the comments, please. Do it please as quick as possible.
Regards
Elżbieta Paradowska
...
[Message clipped] View entire message
One attachment • Scanned by Gmail
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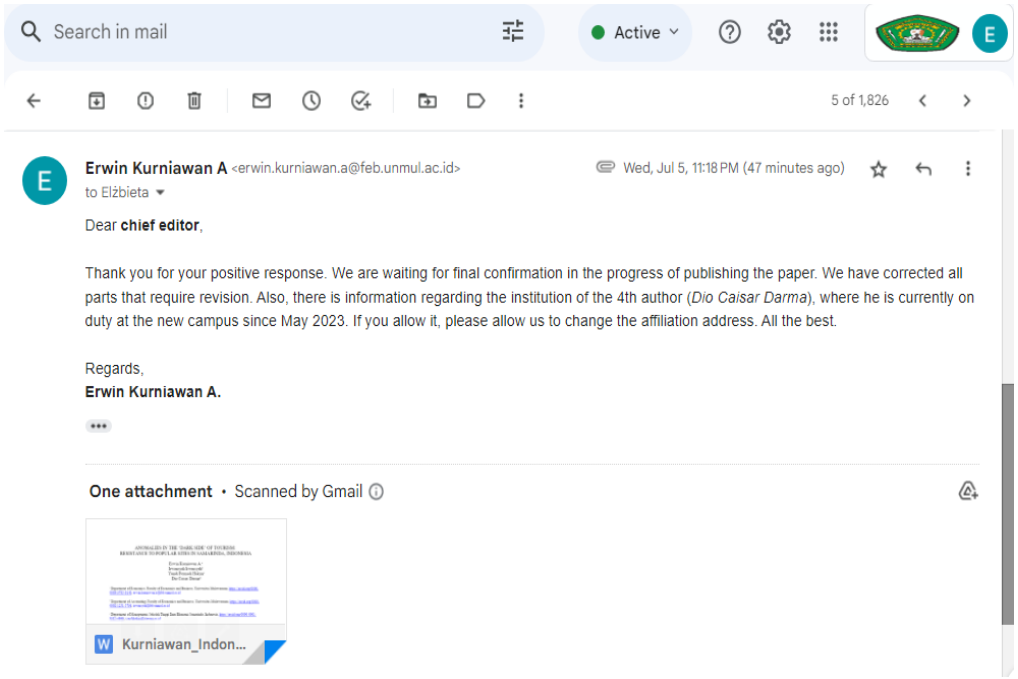
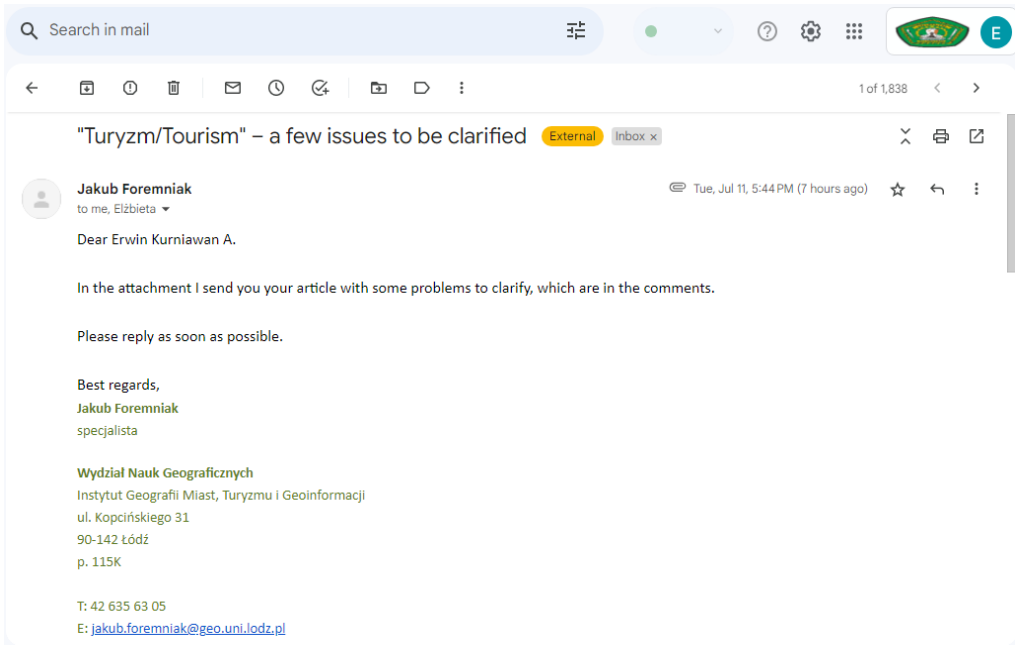
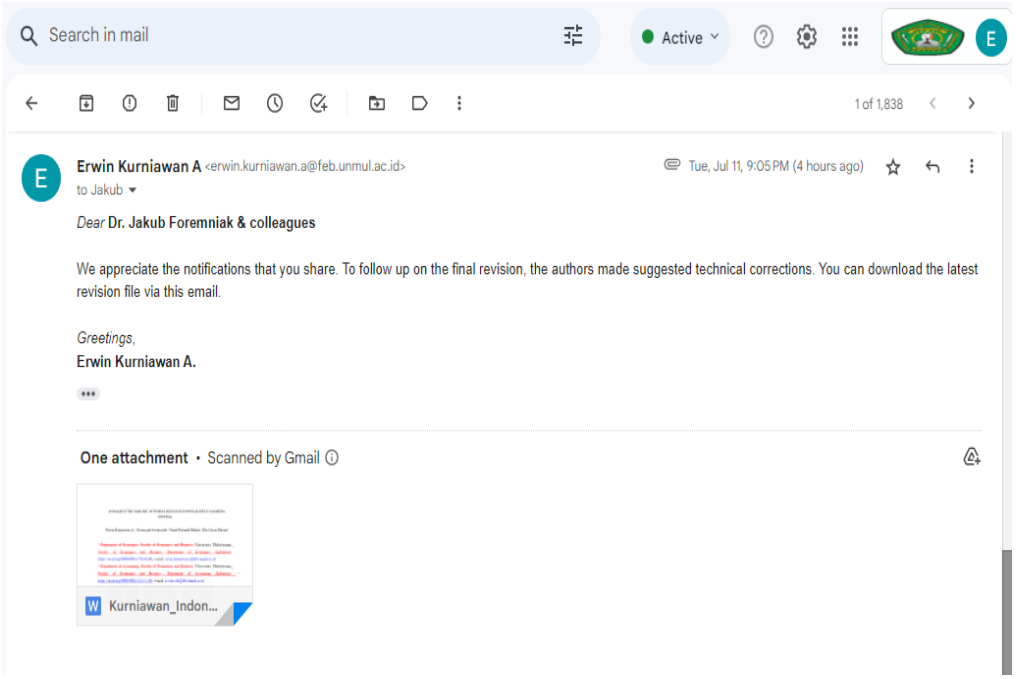
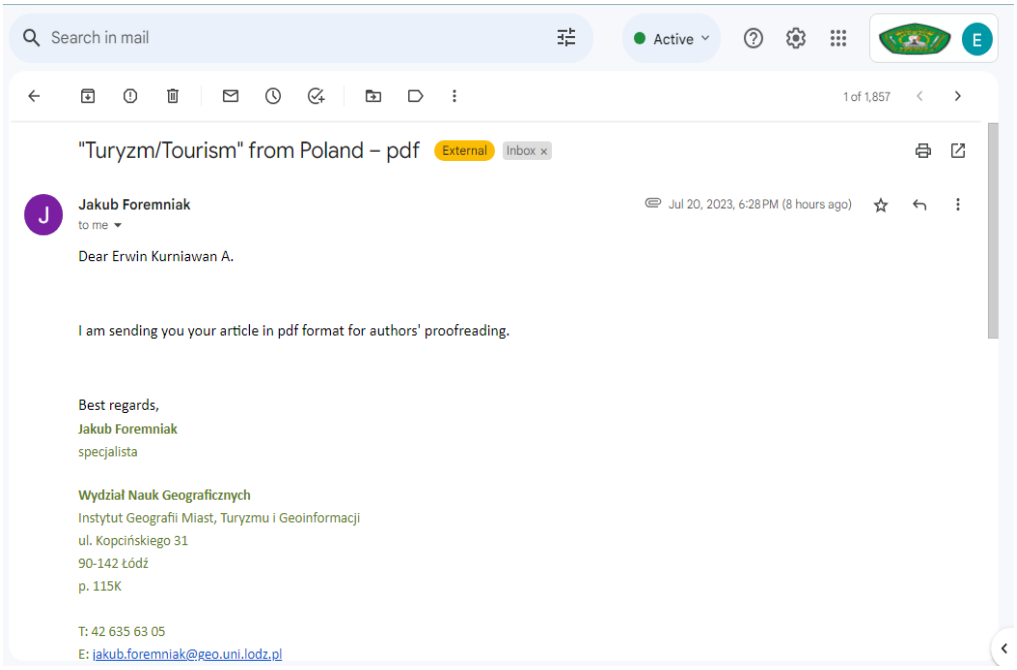
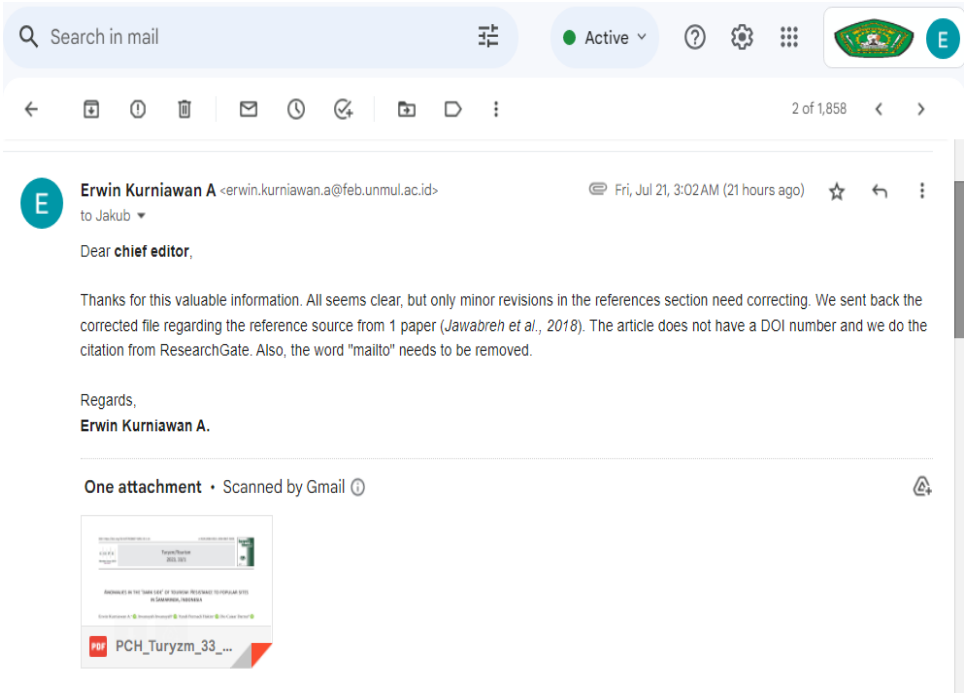

Search in mail
Active
5 of 1,826
Erwin Kurniawan A <erwin.kurniawan.a@feb.unmul.ac.id>
Wed, Jul 5, 11:18 PM (47 minutes ago)
to Elżbieta
Dear chief editor,
Thank you for your positive response. We are waiting for final confirmation in the progress of publishing the paper. We have corrected all parts that require revision. Also, there is information regarding the institution of the 4th author (Dio Caisar Darma), where he is currently on duty at the new campus since May 2023. If you allow it, please allow us to change the affiliation address. All the best.
Regards,
Erwin Kurniawan A.
One attachment • Scanned by Gmail
Kurniawan_Indon...


Search in mail
1 of 1,838
"Turyzm/Tourism" – a few issues to be clarified
External
Inbox ×
Jakub Foremniak
Tue, Jul 11, 5:44 PM (7 hours ago)
to me, Elżbieta
Dear Erwin Kurniawan A.
In the attachment I send you your article with some problems to clarify, which are in the comments.
Please reply as soon as possible.
Best regards,
Jakub Foremniak
specjalista
Wydział Nauk Geograficznych
Instytut Geografii Miast, Turyzmu i Geoinformacji
ul. Kopcińskiego 31
90-142 Łódź
p. 115K
T: 42 635 63 05
E: jakub.foremniak@geo.uni.lodz.pl


Search in mail
Active
1 of 1,838
Erwin Kurniawan A <erwin.kurniawan.a@feb.unmul.ac.id>
to Jakub
Tue, Jul 11, 9:05 PM (4 hours ago)
Dear Dr. Jakub Foremniak & colleagues
We appreciate the notifications that you share. To follow up on the final revision, the authors made suggested technical corrections. You can download the latest revision file via this email.
Greetings,
Erwin Kurniawan A.
One attachment • Scanned by Gmail
Kurniawan_Indon...


Search in mail
Active
1 of 1,857
"Turyzm/Tourism" from Poland – pdf
External
Inbox ×
Jakub Foremniak
to me
Jul 20, 2023, 6:28 PM (8 hours ago)
Dear Erwin Kurniawan A.
I am sending you your article in pdf format for authors' proofreading.
Best regards,
Jakub Foremniak
specjalista
Wydział Nauk Geograficznych
Instytut Geografii Miast, Turyzmu i Geoinformacji
ul. Kopcińskiego 31
90-142 Łódź
p. 115K
T: 42 635 63 05
E: jakub.foremniak@geo.uni.lodz.pl


Search in mail
Active
2 of 1,858
Erwin Kurniawan A <erwin.kurniawan.a@feb.unmul.ac.id>
to Jakub
Fri, Jul 21, 3:02 AM (21 hours ago)
Dear chief editor,
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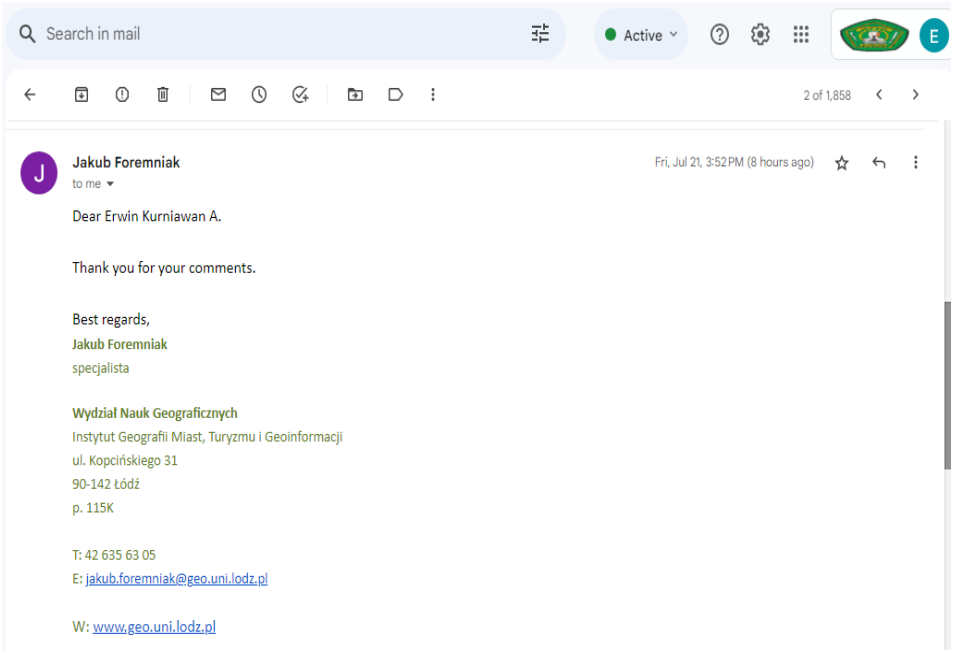
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Anomalies in the 'Dark Side' of Tourism: Resistance to Popular Sites in Samarinda, Indonesia

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Article review

Title:	***Anomalies in the "dark side" of tourism – a resistance to popular destinations in Samarinda City, Indonesia***

Information for reviewers

This form is to facilitate the preparation of a concise assessment report regarding an article submitted for publication in the "Turyzm/Tourism" journal. The reviewer's comments and suggestions should be useful for both the editor and the author. Please remember that not all the questions may apply to the reviewed article (in which case, they should be simply ignored)

The review form consists of three parts. Part I includes questions constituting the general assessment of the article, part II contains detailed comments and suggestions for the author, while part III is the final recommendation for the editors.

The reviewers are obliged to keep the manuscript which they are reviewing confidential. The review must be double-blind. If you suspect who the author of the article is or see any conflict of interest, please inform the Editor about this fact immediately.

I. GENERAL ASSESSMENT OF AN ARTICLE (from 1 = very poor to 5 = very good)

Question	1	2	3	4	5
Are the issues presented in the article scientifically relevant?			×		
Does the article contribute new content to the literature on the subject?			×		
Does the content of the article correspond to its title?			×		
Is the abstract appropriate (including the objectives, methods and results)?				×	
Do the key words refer to the content of the article?				×	
Is the article clear, coherent and logical?		×			
Have the purpose of the article been clearly defined and achieved?		×			
Are the research and analytical methods used in the work appropriate?				×	
Has the article been sufficiently documented?			×		
Do the conclusions follow the content of the article?			×		
Are the tables and graphs properly constructed and clear?				×	
Have the references quoted in the article been chosen appropriately?				×	

II. DETAILED ARTICLE ASSESSMENT

Aspect	Reviewer's detailed comments/recommendations for the author	Author's response
The subject of the article / research problem	— The research problem addressed in the paper submitted for review is important from the scientific and practical perspective, as the issue of crime in tourist destinations may significantly affect the destination's	Addition of argumentation: 1 sentence in the last paragraph in "Chapter 5". Title modification considered. The

	image and the number of visitors. Although this issue is a frequent subject of empirical analyses, it is still worth attempting to explain the phenomena and associations between variables that affect the level and sense of safety experienced by tourist offer buyers. The only problem with the paper is that the Authors focus solely on one destination - Samarinda City. Thus, a question arises whether it is possible to implement the study results and models in other locations. Maybe this should be mentioned in the text, e.g. in the conclusions. — It is worth considering title modification. "*Dark side of tourism*" may be treated as anomalies in the tourism market. Maybe a better option would be "Crime...". After all, this is the main subject addressed in the text.	word "dark side" is a topic/issue that implies "criminal", while "criminal" is part of the material and non-material loss variable specifications.
Article objective / research approach	The aim of the study is expressed in very general terms. It needs to be clarified. It is also difficult for the Reader to notice and identify research hypotheses in part 2 of the text, which the Authors aim to resolve. The title of subchapter 2 includes the word "HYPOTHESES", but its content lacks concrete information pertaining to the research problems analysed (Maybe the Authors had some assumptions? Maybe their theses were proven or partially or entirely refuted?)	The hypothesis is developed in "Sub-chapter 2".
Source materials / literature on the subject	No critical remarks.	--
Research methods	Research methods are clear. The explanatory captions (e.g. the paragraph under Table 2) contain errors in abbreviations (PH should be PA).	Revised, from "PH" to "PA".
Research results analysis	The research results analysis is clear, although the interpretation could have been more profound, trying to explain the associations observed (why is it so? what is behind it?). With the limited discussion and shortcomings in research problem identification, the Reader might feel that there is an insufficient amount of substantial information essential for the communication clarity required in scientific papers.	The addition of 1 new paragraphs in "Results and Discussion" which is placed before the conclusion to expand the academic narrative.
Factual value of the discussion	The discussion of research results is very superficial. One short paragraph does not solve this problem. Furthermore, the Authors' suggestions presented in the discussion are quite vague. Maybe it would be worth providing	Concrete classifications are explained operationally, especially theoretical preferences.

	concrete solutions for particular locations analysed, so that the results could be applicable in practice, rather than being solely a subject of theoretical considerations. The discussion should refer to the potential research hypotheses posed by the Authors (as long as there are any: see point 2).	
Accuracy of conclusions	The conclusions should be specified in the form of bullet points. This will facilitate identification and understanding for the Readers.	Conclusions separated per point.

Additional comments (please point out both, the strengths and weaknesses of the article)	**Author's response**
Weaknesses: The aim and research problems require major correction.	Corrected constructively.
Weaknesses: Result discussion and conclusions should be more prominent and profound.	Revised based on reviewer recommendations.
Strengths: New analytical approach towards the problem addressed in research.	--
Strengths: Significance of the problem addressed by the Authors as regards the tourism market in the local and supra-local setting.	--

Small corrections (if needed, please add more rows to the table or attach a file with comments in the text).

Page/line	**Text**	**Comments/suggested changes**	**Author's response**

III. FINAL RECOMMENDATION (mark the selected recommendation with "x)

Accept	The article can be published in the version proposed by the authors.	
Minor revision	The article can be published after considering the reviewer's comments.	
Major revision	The article can be published only after introducing substantial changes suggested by the reviewer and after a repeated review.	×
Reject	The article cannot be published in the version proposed by the authors.	

……

For the Editors only:

Would you like to have this article proofread again after the author's corrections?	**Yes**	**No**

	×	

Additional, confidential comments:
It is worth encouraging the Authors to continue working on the paper. Despite all the remarks, this is a valuable research initiative.

The Editors of „Turyzm/Tourism"are very grateful for preparing the review, devoting your time to us and sharing your knowledge.

Article review

Title:	**Anomalies in the "dark side" of tourism – a resistance to popular destinations in Samarinda City, Indonesia**

Information for reviewers

This form is to facilitate the preparation of a concise assessment report regarding an article submitted for publication in the "Turyzm/Tourism" journal. The reviewer's comments and suggestions should be useful for both the editor and the author. Please remember that not all the questions may apply to the reviewed article (in which case, they should be simply ignored)

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The reviewers are obliged to keep the manuscript which they are reviewing confidential . The review must be double-blind. If you suspect who the author of the article is or see any conflict of interest, please inform the Editor about this fact immediately.

I. GENERAL ASSESSMENT OF AN ARTICLE (from 1 = very poor to 5 = very good)

Question	1	2	3	4	5
Are the issues presented in the article scientifically relevant?				x	
Does the article contribute new content to the literature on the subject?			x		
Does the content of the article correspond to its title?				x	
Is the abstract appropriate (including the objectives, methods and results)?			x		
Do the key words refer to the content of the article?		x			
Is the article clear, coherent and logical?			x		

Have the purpose of the article been clearly defined and achieved?		x			
Are the research and analytical methods used in the work appropriate?			x		
Has the article been sufficiently documented? Do the conclusions follow the content of the article? Are the tables and graphs properly constructed and clear?	x	x	x		
Have the references quoted in the article been chosen appropriately?				x	

II. DETAILED ARTICLE ASSESSMENT

Aspect	Reviewer's detailed comments/recommendations for the author	Author's response
The subject of the article / research problem	The research problem has been defined, but there is no connection with it in all aspects of the research area - just a mention of tourism, nothing about crime, the size of tourism, etc.	The tourism measure is related to the security cluster based on the crime ratio in Figure 1. Then, the relationship between the two in the example in Samarinda, is represented by adding 3 supporting paragraphs ("Introduction": paragraphs 4–6).
Article objective / research approach	The aim of the article was defined correctly, but the author does not formulate these hypotheses at all in the part concerning the hypotheses - is this an oversight?	The formulation of the hypothesis is described in "Literature reviews and hypotheses".
Source materials / literature on the subject	ok	--
Research methods Research results analysis	ok It seems that the sample taken into account in the research (n = 88) is a bit too small for such conclusions.	-- In parallel added with the support of tourist volume data in Samarinda ("Introduction": Figure 1 and 4th paragraph).
Factual value of the discussion	The discussion, in my opinion, has not been extended at all - some single sentences.	Extended to strengthen literature arguments based on cases of crime in tourism from other countries (see last paragraph in "Results and Discussion").
Accuracy of conclusions	In conclusions one must be careful, this sample is quite small, it is also difficult to relate it to the analyzed area, which is poorly described here.	Even though the sample unit is small, it is focused on the area being analyzed even though there is not much study support linking this model.

Additional comments (please point out both, the strengths and weaknesses of the article)	**Author's response**
The question is whether the data taken into account apply directly to tourists; the period 2019-2021 (pandemic) has also been taken into account here, it has already been shown that the pandemic has reduced the number of tourists, so are we sure that it is a criminal act?	The calculated data also applies directly to tourists in 2019-2021. In reality, even though both of these periods were during the pandemic, the international tourist database was also recorded in the government's annual publication. In fact, those who

	were recorded, some of them had the status of temporary residents. work as a student, or are doing business in Samarinda. We do not apply survey techniques that are designed using a particular sampling. Also, secondary data is focused on 3 types of tourists.

Small corrections (if needed, please add more rows to the table or attach a file with comments in the text).

Page/line	Text	Comments/suggested changes	Author's response

III. FINAL RECOMMENDATION (mark the selected recommendation with "x)

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Minor revision	The article can be published after considering the reviewer's comments.	
Major revision	The article can be published only after introducing substantial changes suggested by the reviewer and after a repeated review.	x
Reject	The article cannot be published in the version proposed by the authors.	

……

For the Editors only:

	Yes	No
Would you like to have this article proofread again after the author's corrections?	x	

Additional, confidential comments:

The Editors of „Turyzm/Tourism"are very grateful for preparing the review, devoting your time to us and sharing your knowledge.

ANOMALIES IN THE "DARK SIDE" OF TOURISM – A RESISTANCE TO POPULAR DESTINATIONS IN SAMARINDA CITY, INDONESIA

Erwin Kurniawan A.[a], Irwansyah Irwansyah[b], Yundi Permadi Hakim[c], Dio Caisar Darma[d]

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ABSTRACT

The concept of destination integration is illustrated in the level of tourism competitiveness. In addition, the term "destination security" is embedded through customs and norms applied under the framework of preventing conflicts between tourism actors, local communities, and the surrounding environment. The emergence of resistance to a destination because of its "dark side", cannot be separated from the violation of the law to the victims, namely the tourists, both those who are interested in or are visiting. The orientation in this study is to explore the disadvantages of criminal acts on the volume of tourists in Samarinda City. Operationally, the core variables are divided into three: material effects, non-material effects, and tourist volume. The data sample focuses on local, domestic, and international tourists to popular destinations in Samarinda City during 2011–2021. The results of the investigation found that material effects and non-material effects contributed to reducing the volume of tourists in the short term. Interestingly, in the long term, extortion, theft, sexual harassment, and racist are also certain to reduce the volume of tourists. The output of this study considers future discus.

KEYWORDS

tourism industry, tourist volume, material effect, non-material effect, Samarinda

1. INTRODUCTION

According to Rittichainuwat and Chakraborty (2012) and Radovic and Arabska (2016) the tourism security system is seen as an important attribute. The essence is a must, when

Comment [i-[1]: It is worth considering title modification. "*Dark side of tourism*" may be treated as anomalies in the tourism market. Maybe a better option would be "Crime...". After all, this is the main subject addressed in the text.
Reply: Title modification considered. The word "dark side" is a topic/issue that implies "criminal", while "criminal" is part of the material and non-material loss variable specifications.

Comment [i-[2]: There is information regarding the institution of the 4th author (Dio Caisar Darma), where he is currently on duty at the new campus since May 2023. If you allow it, please allow us to change the affiliation address.

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Comment [i-[3]: The research problem addressed in the paper submitted for review is important from the scientific and practical perspective, as the issue of crime in tourist destinations may significantly affect the destination's image and the number of visitors. Although this issue is a frequent subject of empirical analyses, it is still worth attempting to explain the phenomena and associations between variables that affect the level and sense of safety experienced by tourist offer buyers. The only problem with the paper is that the Authors focus solely on one destination - Samarinda City. Thus, a question arises whether it is possible to implement the study results and models in other locations. Maybe this should be mentioned in the text, e.g. in the conclusions.
Reply: Addition of argumentation: 1 sentence in the last paragraph in "Chapter 5".

individuals, families, or lovers are visiting certain destinations. Attention to the level of security also implies how alert the security forces at a tourist location promise and protect tourists (Feng, Hao, 2021; Ghaderi, Saboori, Khoshkam, 2016; Zou, Yu, 2022). The progress of tourism is not only measured by the determination of financial revenues, but how external impacts and internal impacts arise through the routine of visitors. The flow of large destinations does not necessarily reflect a culture that always welcomes visitors, especially foreign tourists. There are different "paradigms" in thought, religious beliefs, social hierarchies, and certain traditions that often intersect. Although ~~normally,~~ luxury destinations are interpreted as enthusiasm for regional and national development, but there are risks that have the potential to threaten the safety of tourists (e.g. Anichiti et al., 2021; Korstanje, 2020; Terrah, Wildes, Mistry, 2020).

Indonesia has an abundant cultural heritage since ancient cultures centuries ago, including ancestral historical relics. Over the past century, Indonesia has been known as a “friendly population” in the eyes of the world (Putri, 2017). But, along with the transformation of the times, because there is a high demographic pressure, that friendliness begins to fade, including in Samarinda. Recently, Ilmi et al. (2022) concluded that a series of terror and anarchic acts triggered a reaction of disappointment by tourists. At the same time, this creates both material and non-material effects on tourists, thereby encouraging “image pollution” to Samarinda City. Unfortunately, when side by side with the government's spectacular promotion in the national and international tourism market, it is tarnished by the extreme behavior of criminal groups.

Table 1 reports the development of tourist destinations in Samarinda City. A survey by ZA et al. (2021), identified the tourism industry in Samarinda as experiencing a positive surge. In 2020-2021, there are 7 destination spots that are often visited by tourists, including: artificial tourism (Jungle Water World, Ulin Arya House, Lerong Bay Park, and Tjiu Tourism Pool); nature tourism (Green Valley Recreation Park, Tanah Merah Waterfall, Unmul Botanical Gardens, and Berambai Waterfall); souvenir tours (Weaving Village); cultural tourism (Pampang Cultural Village), religious tourism (Islamic Center Samarinda); historical tourism (Samarinda Museum); culinary tourism (Yellow Rice Village); and culinary tourism (Citra Niaga). Uniquely, of the 14 destinations above, the most favored by national tourists and foreign tourists are the tourist clusters: Pampang Cultural Village, Unmul Botanical Gardens, and Citra Niaga which received the ~~maximum~~ greatest rating.

Table 1. Qualification of "popular destinations" in Samarinda

Name	Tourism scale	Rating
Jungle Water World	Artificial	**
Ulin Arya House	Artificial	****
Green Valley Recreation Park	Natural	***
Weaving Village	Souvenir	****
Pampang Cultural Village	Culture	*****
Tanah Merah Waterfall	Natural	**
Unmul Botanical Gardens	Natural	*****
Islamic Center Samarinda	Religious	***
Lerong Bay Park	Artificial	*
Berambai Waterfall	Natural	**
Tjiu Tourism Pool	Artificial	*
Samarinda Museum	History	***
Yellow Rice Village	Culinary	****
Citra Niaga	Souvenir	*****

Source: Ratnasari et al. (2020); Note: Destination rating refers to safety level, comments, and visitor interest from each level of lodging/hotel.

The level of visits in Samarinda in the last 11 periods are inconsistent. The composition between local, domestic and international visitors is photographed in Figure 1. During this moment, the most prominent composition of visitors came from international markets, where the average from 2011 to 2021 was 1,118 visitors. In contrast to the cluster of Indonesian visitors, mainly from 927 domestic visitors and 659 local visitors. From across generations, the condition of existing domestic visitors is relatively more prominent than local and international visitors. The average growth of domestic visitors reached 26.31% and this was inversely proportional to the average growth of local visitors which reached 1.43% and international visitors which ranged from 3.4%. In fact, from year to year, there is a minus growth decrease, for example in 2014, the average growth of visitors from local, domestic and international decreased dramatically to -22%, -22.27% and -11.09%. When viewed from the positive average growth, the highest peak in volume increase in domestic visitors was in 2017 reaching 190.8%. On the one hand, the largest flow of local visitors was 41.67% in 2016 and for visitors from an international scale, the most striking increase in 2018 was 49.17%. Even though in the 2019–2021 period tourism access was locked by the pandemic restriction regulation which closed transportation routes, this data collection format still takes into account international tourist visits which are focused on those with temporary resident status in Samarinda as workers, students, business affairs, as well as other professions.

In a situational definition, a tourist is any visitor who stays <24 hours and/or <12 months in an area/country with the intention of a visit including: religion, study, medical examination, conference/academic activity, attending meetings/meetings, vacation missions, sports and recreation, or only visiting family and friends. Related to criminal offenses that result in material losses, such as robbery, for example. In the case in Samarinda, this criminal action is illegal to drain property without the knowledge of tourists. The behavior of extortion is different from robbery, where the orientation of the crime is towards unofficial levies. Substantively, the theft takes assets from tourists (phones, money, and various other assets). For example, fraud, this type of fraud under the guise of offering tour guide services, falsifying lodging by travel parties, promising visa arrangements through online/internet media, and manipulating financial transfers for purposes during a tour.

Non-material losses as reflected by sexual harassment, physical abuse, and racism, all three have different characters. From the example of destinations in Samarinda, generally sexual harassment represents intimidation of tourists that makes them uncomfortable, embarrassed or threatened. Generally, the characteristics of physical abuse result in pain, falling ill, and even serious injuries. Moreover, acts of racism against tourists when in Samarinda are often actualized as the belief that humans can be divided into separate groups based on biological characteristics called "race".

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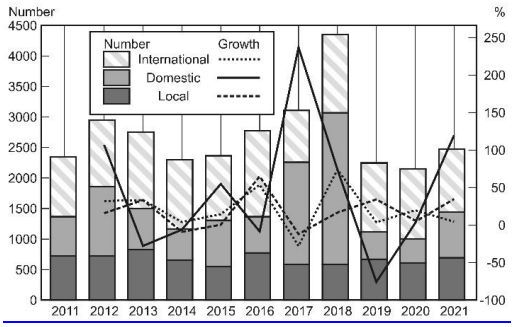

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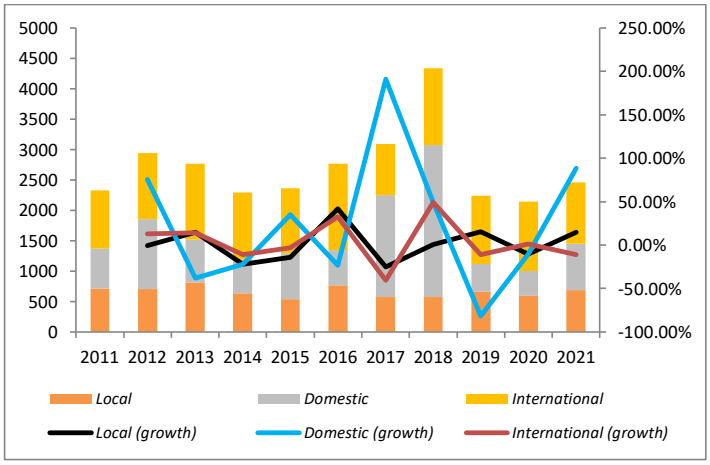

Figure 1. Trends in tourist visits to Samarinda

Source: BPS – Statistics of Samarinda Municipality, 2022.

Comment [i-[4]: Leave thise two kind of Figures for now, please. We will choose one of them before publishing.

The anti-climax of the tourism anomaly, has left a trail and a bad perception of the brutal and irresponsible scandal. But, other forms of criminal acts that violate the law will anesthetize the revival of tourism infrastructure (Mataković, Mataković, 2019). There are two patterns in criminal sanctions that can ensnare actions that disrupt the tourism sector (Mawby, ~~2019~~2014). Thus, the urgency of this research is to analyze the factors that influence the volume of tourists in Samarinda City. The motivation in this study is also concerned with showing the dynamics of the resistance of tourists as victims who experience material and non-material losses including: robbery, extortion, theft, fraud, sexual harassment, physical abuse, and racist.

Comment [i-[5]: It does not exist in the references. Verify it, please.

Furthermore, this article is ~~organized~~ organizing into five sessions. Section 1: presents the way to reach the goal. Part 2: introduces a literature review related to the “dark side” of tourism, tourist visits, and hypotheses. Section 3: details the research method. Section 4: tells the results and discussion based on the findings. Finally, section 5: conclusion summarizes the main results, practical implications, recommendations for further research, and limitations of the paper. The synergy of the article will provide a credible and accurate road map for comparable studies on the exploration of systematic local-domestic security policies to ensure the safety of tourists.

Comment [i-[6]: The aim of the article was defined correctly, but the author does not formulate these hypotheses at all in the part concerning the hypotheses - is this an oversight?
Reply: The formulation of the hypothesis is described in "Literature reviews and hypotheses".

Comment [i-[7]: The research problem has been defined, but there is no connection with it in all aspects of the research area - just a mention of tourism, nothing about crime, the size of tourism, etc.
Reply: The tourism measure is related to the security cluster based on the crime ratio in Figure 1. Then, the relationship between the two in the example in Samarinda, is represented by adding 3 supporting paragraphs (“Introduction”: paragraphs 4–6).

Comment [i-[8]: The aim of the study is expressed in very general terms. It needs to be clarified. It is also difficult for the Reader to notice and identify research hypotheses in part 2 of the text, which the Authors aim to resolve. The title of subchapter 2 includes the word “HYPOTHESES”, but its content lacks concrete information pertaining to the research problems analysed (Maybe the Authors had some assumptions? Maybe their theses were proven or partially or entirely refuted?).
Reply: The hypothesis is developed in “Sub-chapter 2”.

2. LITERATURE REVIEWS AND HYPOTHESES

The "dark side" of tourism

Altindag (2014) highlights the consequences of the entry of international tourists to the EU, related to the crime of victimization in some marine tourism connected with beach attractions. Moreover, the growth of tourists visiting the USA is faster than the readiness of law enforcement. Although there is a shining degree of economic tourism in the Honolulu, the level of violence and the visitors is significantly correlated in the Las Vegas (Baker, Stockton, 2014). Amir, Ismail and See (2014) exposed the vulnerability of female tourists, as much as 99% who admitted they felt safe walking around ~~Kuala Lumpur Malaysia~~ Kuala Lumpur– in Malaysia at night. On the other hand, the ratio of sexual crimes and pickpocketing during the day is the reason why female tourists are afraid to visit some central destinations. Worse, Lisowska-Kierepka (2017) instead focuses on a specific view of developing countries and regions that have lost their tourist charm due to the introduction of "foreigners" into local communities as an excuse for high crime rates.

Comment [JF9]: Please check the correctness of the entry. **Reply:** revised.

Mawby (2017) asserts that on average tourists are victims and in proportion to the tourism industry, tourists also ~~continuously~~ channel crime. Mohammed and Sookram (2015) argue that the relevance of very fast tourism growth in stimulating the level of transactions and employment. However, it also ~~directly~~automatically creates leaks in some parts of the Caribbean, which diversify property crimes to tourists. The distortion in the "tourism trap" is far from the word "peace". It is undeniable that there is an imbalance between prosperity and tranquility in tourism, with symptoms of complex tension. In the long term, the expansion of tourism has a systematic effect on income inequality in Turkey (Uzar, Eyuboglu, 2019). In fact, tourism services are not registered and categorized as a "shadow economy". Its elasticity makes it difficult for tourism acceptance (Din et al., 2016). This injustice also disturbs the villagers in world heritage sites in China which changes their interpersonal relationships, nuances, traditional values, and lifestyle ~~dramatically~~ (Zhuang, Yao, Li, 2019).

Tourist visit

Slowly, t~~T~~he practice of tourism was only to study cross-cultural arts, but now this cycle is ~~slowly~~ changing and the entry of dynamic "tourism capitalization", releasing "cosmopolitanism" into expressive freedom of life regardless of age, social status, gender, wealth, power and certain

honor. In “Conventional Tourism Theory”, Martin and Woodside (2008) mapped the consequences, decisions, motivations, and travel plans controlling visitor behavior.

Pahrudin, Chen and Liu (2021) modify the construct of "Theory of Planned Behavior", ~~suddenly~~ where tourists' decision-making to visit a destination is determined by awareness and intention (Wiweka, Arcana, 2019). The thing that induces "Theory of Tourism" is based on two kinds of sub-systems. The first sub-system is an internal one that brings closer interaction between humans or tourists, thus triggering "tourism demand" during travel during trips to tourist-producing territories. Second, external sub-systems that are bound by geography, demography, politics, economy, technology, sociocultural, climatic, safety accommodation, and international trade that guarantee the return of tourists to their place of origin. So far, Franklin and Crang (2001) and Saleh (2021) divide the divergent features in tourism issues, explored by “Travel Theory” in tourist behavior (loyalty, brand satisfaction, and attachment) to destination competence. In other applications, the challenges in tourism mobility, social life structures are shaped by fast-paced prospects.

Hypothetical scenario

Based on the theoretical premise above, the decision hypothesis is divided into two. The criteria are the null hypothesis (H_0) and the alternative hypotheses (H_a) which are planned as follows:

- H_0 – There is no relationship between robbery, extortion, theft, fraud, sexual harassment, physical abuse, and racism to tourist volume.
- H_a – There is a relationship between robbery, extortion, theft, fraud, sexual harassment, physical abuse, and racism to tourist volume.

3. METHODS

Parameters

The research objectivity focuses on “popular destinations” in Samarinda City. The database is collected from Government publications and secondary. The data classification was selected for the period 2011–2021. Then, the time series data is organized, processed, and arranged into one unit using standard logarithms. Data tabulation is displayed in Table 2.

Table 2. Variable format

Comment [i-[10]]: The question is whether the data taken into account apply directly to tourists; the period 2019-2021 (pandemic) has also been taken into account here, it has already been shown that the pandemic has reduced the number of tourists, so are we sure that it is a criminal act?
Reply: The calculated data also applies directly to tourists in 2019-2021. In reality, even though both of these periods were during the pandemic, the international tourist database was also recorded in the government's annual publication. In fact, those who were recorded, some of them had the status of temporary residents. work as a student, or are doing business in Samarinda.
We do not apply survey techniques that are designed using a particular sampling. Also, secondary data is focused on 3 types of tourists.

Comment [i-[11]]: Research methods are clear. The explanatory captions (e.g. the paragraph under Table 2) contain errors in abbreviations (PH should be PA).
Reply: Revised, from “PH” to “PA”.

Status/variable	Code/label	Measurement	Literature
Dependent			
Tourist Volume	TV	Traveling for pleasure through a destination.	Stephenson (2021)
Independents			
Robbery	ROB	A criminal act in which the robber takes tourists' property openly through rude and intimidating actions at the lodgings.	Moore and Berno (1995), Palanca-Tan et al. (2015)
Extortion	EXT	An act by a particular individual or group that is beneficial, but puts pressure on and harms tourists when visiting.	Gurtner (2016)
Theft	THF	Efforts to take over the property rights of certain tourists carried out at the destination location secretly.	Dimanche and Lepetic (1999), Pratt (2022), Vakhitova et al. (2022)
Fraud	FRD	A ruse or a series of lies, so that tourists feel deceived by what seems valid, either directly or indirectly.	Jawabreh et al. (2018), Pearce (2011)
Sexual Harassment	SH	Incidental sexual acts, causing offense, discomfort and dangerous/extreme of physically and mentally to tourists.	Ajagunna (2006), Chiu and Lin (2011), Norio (2021), Wen and Li (2015)
Physical Abuse	PA~~H~~	A physical violence against a traveler that results in pain, illness, or serious injury.	Eger (2021), Devine and Ojeda (2017)
Racist	RCS	Doctrine of equality based on skin color, race, ethnicity, and biological origins that limit or violate the rights and freedoms of tourists.	Li et al. (2020)

Status	Variable	Label	Measurement	Literature
Tourist volume	dependent	TV	Traveling for pleasure to a destination	Stephenson (2021)
Mugging	independent	ROB	A criminal act in which the thief takes tourists' property openly through rude and intimidating actions at their lodgings	Moore, Berno (1995), Palanca-Tan et al. (2015)
Extortion		EXT	An act by a particular individual or group for their own benefit, but puts pressure on and harms tourists	Gurtner (2016)
Theft		THF	Stealing property from tourists carried out at the destination	Dimanche, Lepetic (1999), Pratt (2022), Vakhitova et al. (2022)
Fraud		FRD	A ruse or a series of lies, so that tourists feel deceived by what seems valid, either directly or indirectly	Jawabreh et al. (2018), Pearce (2011)
Sexual harassment		SH	Incidental sexual acts, causing offence, discomfort or physical and mental danger to tourists	Ajagunna (2006), Chiu, Lin (2011), Norio (2021), Wen, Li (2015)
Physical abuse		PA	Physical violence against a traveler that results in pain, illness or serious injury	Eger (2021), Devine, Ojeda (2017)

Comment [JF12]: Wouldn't such a layout of Table 2 be better?. **Reply:** Revised as suggested

Racism		RCS	Doctrine of equality based on skin color, race, ethnicity and biological origins that limit or violate the rights and freedoms of tourists	Li et al. (2020)

In the data structure, the total data sample is 88 (N = 88), where the unit of account for each variable is different. For the dependent variable: TV, tourist volume (people) combined from local tourists, national/domestic tourists from across regions, and foreign/international tourists. On the one hand, the benchmark in the independent variable: material effects (ROB, EXT, THF, and FRD) are nominally converted from IDR to US$ and non-material effects (SH, ~~PH~~PA, and RCS) are ~~collectively~~ reflected on a case-by-case basis.

Comment [i-[13]: It seems that the sample taken into account in the research (n = 88) is a bit too small for such conclusions.
Reply: In parallel added with the support of tourist volume data in Samarinda ("Introduction": Figure 1 and 4th paragraph).

Analysis procedure

The interpretation of the data was analyzed using a comparative regression technique. The principled regression instrument on the variation of the trend from year to year, which adopts the basic econometric equation function reads:

$$\hat{y} = \beta_0 + \beta_t + \ldots + \mu$$

Next, the model is built matching the two scenarios in the hypothesis that examines the response between material and non-material effects on tourist volume, so that it is articulated as follows:

$$lnTV_{1t} = \beta_0 + \delta_1 + ln\beta_1 ROB_t + ln\beta_2 EXT_t + ln\beta_3 THF_t + ln\beta_4 FRD_t + \mu_{1t}$$
$$lnTV_{2t} = \beta_0 + \delta_2 + ln\beta_5 SH_t + ln\beta_6 PA_t + ln\beta_7 RCS_t + \mu_{2t}$$

Symbol notation: $\hat{y}$ (estimated time series), ln (logarithm), t (time set), $1..2$ (model), β_0 (short-term coefficient), δ (small difference/derivative), $\beta_{1...}\beta_7$ (long-term coefficient), and μ (precision).

Comment [i-[14]: The research results analysis is clear, although the interpretation could have been more profound, trying to explain the associations observed (why is it so? what is behind it?). With the limited discussion and shortcomings in research problem identification, the Reader might feel that there is an insufficient amount of substantial information essential for the communication clarity required in scientific papers.
Reply: The addition of 1 new paragraphs in "Results and Discussion" which is placed before the conclusion to expand the academic narrative.

Comment [i-[15]: The discussion, in my opinion, has not been extended at all - some single sentences.
Reply: Extended to strengthen literature arguments based on cases of crime in tourism from other countries (see last paragraph in "Results and Discussion").

Comment [i-[16]: The discussion of research results is very superficial. One short paragraph does not solve this problem. Furthermore, the Authors' suggestions presented in the discussion are quite vague. Maybe it would be worth providing concrete solutions for particular locations analysed, so that the results could be applicable in practice, rather than being solely a subject of theoretical considerations. The discussion should refer to the potential research hypotheses posed by the Authors (as long as there are any: see point 2).
Reply: Concrete classifications are explained operationally, especially theoretical preferences.

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Table 3 covers the descriptive statistics of the variable components. The impressive record for the FRD variable obtained a standard deviation score (S.D) and the highest mean: 4,425,141.9 and 4,586,603.36, while TV achieved the largest Skewness and Kurtosis scores: 1.999 and 4.706. Among other variables, RCS actually achieved the lowest S.D, mean, and Kurtosis scores: 102.08, 358.54, and -0.543. Then, the smallest achievement of Skewness on ROB is -0.870.

Table 3. Summary of descriptive statistics

Components	S.D	Mean	Skewness	Kurtosis
ROB	152,313.52	375,125.91	-0.870	-0.376
EXT	14,547.41	41,926.45	-0.580	-0.382
THF	5,637.92	7,463	0.770	0.030
FRD	4,425,141.9	4,586,603.36	1.552	2.138
SH	360.02	636.45	0.981	0.383
PA	231.99	216.63	1.181	-0.198
RCS	102.08	358.54	0.930	-0.543
TV	625.81	2,703.81	1.999	4.706

Source: Author's elaboration.

Table 4. Estimation of correlation (model 1)

Components	ROB	EXT	THF	FRD	TV
ROB	1	-0.829** (0.002)	-0.951** (0.000)	0.743* (0.009)	0.163 (0.633)
EXT	-0.829** (0.002)	1	0.846** (0.001)	-0.913** (0.000)	0.150 (0.659)
THF	-0.951** (0.000)	0.846** (0.001)	1	-0.779** (0.005)	-0.157 (0.645)
FRD	0.743* (0.009)	-0.913** (0.000)	-0.779** (0.005)	1	-0.063 (0.855)
TV	0.163 (0.633)	0.150 (0.659)	-0.157 (0.645)	-0.063 (0.855)	1

Source: Author's elaboration; Note: *) $\rho < 0.05$, **) $\rho < 0.01$.

In Table 4, track the correlation performance of the material effect components. In fact, at 1% probability ($\rho < 0.01$), ROB is negatively-significantly correlated with EXT (-0.829) and THF (-0.951). Another reality, which is negatively-significantly correlated, also occurs between EXT (-0.913) and THF (-0.779) on FRD. Even so, there was a positive-significant correlation at 5% probability ($\rho < 0.05$) in the relationship in EXT with THF (0.846).

Table 5 examines the correlation performance across model 2. At its peak, at 1% probability ($\rho < 0.01$), SH appears to be negatively-significantly correlated with RCS (-0.808), but opposite

to the positive-significant correlation with PA (0.971). In fact, at 5% probability (ρ <0.05), the realization between PA and RCS is negative-significant (-0.710).

Table 5. Estimation of correlation (model 2)

Components	SH	PA	RCS	TV
SH	1	0.971** (0.000)	-0.808** (0.003)	-0.049 (0.887)
PA	0.971** (0.000)	1	-0.710* (0.014)	-0.041 (0.904)
RCS	-0.808** (0.003)	-0.710* (0.014)	1	-0.154 (0.652)
TV	-0.049 (0.887)	-0.041 (0.904)	-0.154 (0.652)	1

Source: Author's elaboration; Note: *) ρ <0.05, **) ρ <0.01.

At this point, Table 6 compiles the relationship between the effects of material on TV. Consistently, there is a negative-significant indication of all variables partially towards TV (ρ = 0.048 <0.05). Too, EXT and THF also have a significant negative effect on TV, because ρ = 0.003 <0.1 and ρ = 0.045 <0.05.

Table 6. T-statistics (partial test) in the model 1

From	To	β	T	ρ
Constant	–	-535.542	-0.152	0.048*
ROB	TV	0.497	0.459	0.662
EXT	TV	-1.455	-1.506	0.003**
THF	TV	-0.550	-0.485	0.045*
FRD	TV	0.469	0.576	0.585

Source: Author's elaboration; Note: *) ρ <0.05, **) ρ <0.01.

Table 7 combines the match of variables in the non-material effect with TV, where the constant scores are shown to have a negative-significant effect (ρ = 0.007 <0.1). In essence, there is a negative-significant effect of SH (ρ = 0.040 <0.05) and RCS (ρ = 0.028 <0.05) on TV. The details of the model feasibility test are contained in Figure ~~1~~2 according to the existing variables. This can be articulated on the level of accuracy and strength of the proposed model. In the interval 0.4–0.59, the coefficients for model 1 and model 2 show a "moderate" level of determination. The coefficient R^2 claims that 59.4% of the factors that degrade TV in model 1, while in model 2, as much as 40.3% of factors that degrade TV.

Comment [i-[17]: Figures should be positions together with the headers at the appropriate place in the text. Embed figures within the text after they are first mentioned. **Reply:** corrected.

Table 7. T-statistics (partial test) in the model 2

From	To	β	T	ρ
Constant	–	-5,836.619	-2.139	0.007**
SH	TV	-1.839	-0.897	0.040*
PA	TV	1.169	0.682	0.517
RCS	TV	-0.810	-1.166	0.028*

Source: Author's elaboration; Note: *) ρ <0.05, **) ρ <0.01.

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Many of the literature topics that highlight and provide critical insight into security aspects against tourist intensity vulnerabilities are demonstrated by Fourie, Rosselló-Nadal and Santana-Gallego (2019), Hamarneh and Jeřábek (2018), Kurež and Prevolšek (2015), Mawby et al. (2016) and Qeidari et al. (2021) that the knowledge of international tourists can evaluating the flow of security threats, such as: corruption, terrorism, and criminality from instability in the host country. The failure or quality of success of a tourist destination depends on its flexibility to provide a comfortable environment, for example in the countries of the former Yugoslavia. Contemporary politics and modern security also have implications for elements of tourism destinations. In the context of law and order in Brașov–Romania, tourism is often called a "crime generator" which continues to be a dilemma. In the case of Torqabeh and Shandiz County (Iran), the role of security boosted the development of tourist villages.

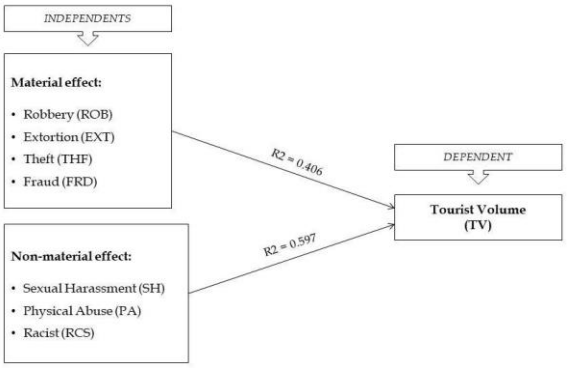

Figure ~~1~~2. R^2 between material effects vs. non-material effects

Source: Author's elaboration.

Allen (1999) divides a hierarchy of specific criminal offenses that are often directed at tourists that are of media attention, as the New South Wales–Australia example is linked to

murder, serious assault, and rape. Glensor and Peak (2014 2004) argue that crimes against tourists in the USA are responded by tourism law guidelines to bridging and commit to addressing the problems of terrorism, vacation home robbery, stolen property fencing, pickpocketing, and prostitution. In the developing tourism horizon, for example, the nature of major crimes that start from theft against tourists outside the tourism area in Slovenia (Paliska et al., 2020). Although a series of events have been resolved at the crime scene, the end result is a significant lack of trust from visitors in some destinations. The literature on the onslaught of crime in tourism continues (e.g. Biagi, Brandano and Detotto, 2012; Corona, 2018; Hua, Li and Zhang, 2020; Ke, T O'Brien and Heydari, 2021). Long argumentation debate about how to monitor and eliminating opportunities for crime. Total crime is affected by the arrival of tourist groups in the tourist areas of Italy. What's more, the influx of tourists from outside to Boston–USA has proven to attract crimes that undermine local wisdom. Other findings from 31 states in Mexico, international tourists are more intimidated by death threats. In essence, the holistic literature indicates that the diversity of crime risks in tourism is likely to be detected under the guidance of tracking criminal activity.

Comment [i-[18]: Is it 2014 or 2004 like in References? I cannot find it in the internet. Please, writte the appropriate address in the internet.

5. CONCLUSION, SUGGESTION AND FUTURE RESEARCH DIRECTIONS

Comment [i-[19]: The conclusions should be specified in the form of bullet points. This will facilitate identification and understanding for the readers.
Reply: Conclusions separated per point.

Comment [i-[20]: In conclusions one must be careful, this sample is quite small, it is also difficult to relate it to the analyzed area, which is poorly described here.
Reply: Even though the sample unit is small, it is focused on the area being analyzed even though there is not much study support linking this model.

The priority of this research is to investigate the impact of material and non-material losses addressed to tourists who want to or are visiting “popular destinations” in Samarinda. Details of discriminatory forms include: robbery, extortion, theft, fraud, sexual harassment, physical abuse, and racist which are divided into two models. As a result, it is known that the non-material effect is more dominant in harming the volume of tourists. Comprehensively, ~~we~~ our also conclude the following points~~:~~.

- Material effect reduces the volume of tourists. From the partial test, the more extortion, theft, sexual harassment, and racist behavior increases, the more the volume of tourists decreases.
- During the observation period, the increase in robbery, fraud, or physical abuse, actually increased tourist volume.
- The fear, anxiety, and anxiety of tourists must be reduced through optimal control. We recommend suggestions to stakeholders in the tourism industry to channel more ideal,

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innovative, cooperative, and creative access and facilities related to health services, security, and information centers.

Besides, in the mechanism for restoring the "destination image" in Samarinda City and humanist help for tourists as victims who suffer violence, the firmness of law enforcement management is tested through intervention, intensive coordination, tightening regulations, and anticipating crimes that ~~relatively~~ will hinder tourism sustainability.

The study output pioneered an academic idea that was different from previous publications. This contrasting difference lies in another dimension of fascinating tourism. The key is that the splendor of the destination is not only focused on its sustainability perspective, but also the preventive response from the manager to commit, cut, and combat the potential for all criminal acts. Too, the preferences of this paper are valuable initiatives for other locations with high crime rates.

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Comment [KSz21]: The link refers to the Auburn University Department of Economics Working Paper Series website, not the journal website. **Reply:** Clear.

Comment [EP22]: Writte appropriate internet adress. I can not find it.

Comment [EP23]: It does not work.

Din, B.H., Habibullah, M.S., Baharom, A.H. & Saari, M.D. (2016). Are shadow economy and tourism related? International Evidence. *Procedia Economics and Finance*, *35*, 173–178. https://doi.org/10.1016/S2212-5671(16)00022-8

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Comment [KSz24]: This publication has ISBN, so that's how it should be written. **Reply:** Clarified with ISBN Number.

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