

# **Guidelines for Publication E-Journal of Tourism**

## **PUBLICATION POLICIES**

1. All contributions to E-Journal of Tourism must deal only with issues and sciences related to tourism. Articles intended for publication in the E-Journal of Tourism may be sent to E-Journal of Tourism online submission (<https://ojs.unud.ac.id/index.php/eot/index>).
2. E-Journal of Tourism is a referred Journal which is published twice a year, in March and September of each year. As such all articles submitted for publication will undergo a review process (blind review). The Editor-in-Chief will have the articles reviewed by peers from other Chapters based on the standard review guidelines. Only articles which have been favorably reviewed and edited would eventually be published.

## **PREPARATION OF MANUSCRIPTS**

All articles submitted for publication in the E-Journal of Tourism should be written in the English Language and not yet published in any other journal. These submissions can be scientific papers, technical notes, reports or reviews.

The following guidelines are appropriate for articles in the tourism sciences and should be followed as much as possible. However, the styles for other submissions can also vary depending on the discipline or field of study.

## **MANUSCRIPTS**

Manuscripts should be type written or printed on one side of an A4 size paper, written horizontally and lengthwise, Abstract should be typed in MS Word using 11 size of Times New Romans, 1 space. Article should be typed in MS Word using 12 size of Times New Romans, 1.5 space.

Each manuscript should have a cover page that includes: a) the title of the manuscript; b) the names of the authors and their affiliations/ mailing address.

Manuscript should be organized in the following order: 1) Title 2) Author(s)' name(s) 3) Affiliation (s), mailing address(es) 4) Abstract 5) Key words 6) Text (Introduction, Materials and Methods, Results, Discussion, or Results and Discussion) 7) Acknowledgment 8) Bibliography 9) Tables and Figures.

The title should be a precise and concise description of the contents of the paper, without abbreviations. Serial titles indicating a series of related papers are not accepted unless at least the

first two manuscripts are submitted together. Capitalize the first letter of all words except articles, prepositions and conjunctions.

## **1. Abstract**

Abstract should contain the full scientific names of organisms not given in the title, materials used, effects of major treatments and major conclusion. It should be concise, comprehensive and not to exceed 250 words.

Five key index words not used in the title should be given.

## **2. Introduction**

introduction should include the scope and statement of the problem, survey of previous work and objectives of the paper.

## **3. Literature Review**

Literature Review must be analyzed and synthesized related the topic of research.

## **4. Methods**

Methods should include a concise description and appropriate research method related to the research topic.

## **5. Results and Discussion**

Results should be presented in a logical and objective form. Results should include discussions of the findings of the study.

Discussion should interpret the author's conclusions as well as the significance of the findings and the possible similarity or difference from previous findings.

## **6. Conclusion**

The conclusion of the research is presented briefly, narrative, and conceptual. The research impact must be stated.

## **7. Acknowledgments**

Acknowledgments are made for significant contributions such as special funds, commercial firms or the author's professional associates.

## 8. References

References in the text should be cited given the following formats.

### Author

- 1) One author: Jourdan (2020) or (Jourdan, 2020).
- 2) Two authors: Jourdan and Brown (2020) or (Jourdan and Brown, 2020)
- 3) Three or more authors: Jourdan et al. (2020) or (Jourdan et al., 2020).
- 4) If the authors (s) and years are identical for more than one reference, insert lowercase letters (in alphabetical sequence) after the year. For example: Jourdan (2020a) or Jourdan, (2020b).
- 5) Use semicolons to separate multiple references. List in alphabetical, not chronological, order. For example: (Jourdan, 2020; Smith, 2020).
- 6) All references should be listed at the end of the paper under bibliography in alphabetical order according to the name of the first author. Examples of commonly used literature citations are given below:

### Textbook

Jourdan, M. 2020. *The Design and Analysis of Experiments*. Roberts E. Kreiger Publ. Co. Inc., Huntington, New York. 631 p.

Jourdan, M. 2020 and G.M. Pickvard. 1998. *Experimental Designs*. 2nd ed., John Wiley and Sons, Inc., New York, New York. 611 p.

### Book chapter

Jourdan, M. 2020. Consumer Behaviour in Tourism, pp 253-276. In W.D. Hanson and, H.F. Robinson (eds.). *Marketing and Hospitality in Tourism*. Washington, D.C. 341p.

### Periodicals

Wiranatha, A.S., and I G.A.O. Suryawardani. 2020. Destination Marketing Strategy through Optimization of Local Products. *E-Journal of Tourism*. 6(1). March 2020: 56-67.

Westbrook, R. A. 1980. A Rating Scale for Measuring Product/Service Satisfaction. *Journal of Marketing*. Vol. 44 (Fall. 1980): 68-72

### Bulletins

Hawkins. B.S., J. Pickford and M. Jourdan. 1993. Marketing of Tourism and Hospitality Management. *Tourism Bull*. 46: 361-407.

## Reports

Chien, M.. and M. Pichard. 1990. A general factorial analysis of variance program for the IBM 360. Univ. Nebraska Statist. Lab. Rep. Ser. No. 9. 53. p.

## Proceedings

Rosslinda, D., and P.D. Damanik. 2020. Impact of Tourism Leakage. pp. 93-98 In Proc. 2<sup>nd</sup> Bali International Tourism Conference. Bali. Indonesia.

## Dissertation

Wiranatha, A.S. 2001. A Systems Model for Regional Planning Towards Sustainable Development in Bali, Indonesia. Ph.D. Thesis. Department of Geographical Sciences and Planning. The University of Queensland. Australia.

## Tables and Figures

Tables or Figures should be numbered as Table 1, Table 2... or Figure 1, Figure 2 and should be typed on a separate sheet and their positions indicated on the right margin of the text.

### Table (example)

- 1) Line in making table, should only use horizontal line without using vertical line.
- 2) Title of The Table should be written in central position (see Table below):

Table 5.  
Contextual Relationship of Each Sub-element within the Element

Elements	Contextual Relationship
1. Program goals ( $G_i$ )	$G_i$ contributes in achieving $G_j$
2. Program needs ( $N_i$ )	$N_i$ supports $N_j$
3. Affected sectors ( $T_i$ )	$T_i$ influences $T_j$
4. Program constraints ( $C_i$ )	$C_i$ causes $C_j$
5. Possible changes in the program ( $M_i$ )	$M_i$ results in $M_j$
6. Involvement of agencies in policy ( $A_i$ )	$A_i$ supports $A_j$

$ij = 1,2,3 \dots (i,j \leq 10)$

## Figures

Figure should be clearly drawn (see example below):

### Priority Strategy based on Combined Criteria

Priority strategy for the role of local agricultural products to support sustainable tourism in Bali based on combined criteria shows that the most important strategy was to develop agriculture, livestock, fisheries & handicraft with the eigenvector 0.185, followed by to optimize the potential of local product (eigenvector= 0.178) and to empower the community (eigenvector= 0.159). Inconsistency ratio was 0.02 (under 0.1), indicated that the comparison of preferences were consistent. Details of the priority strategy are shown in Figure 10.

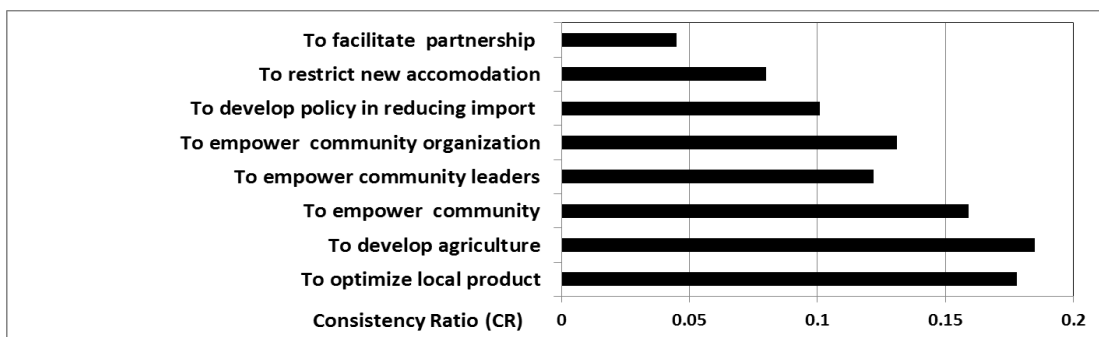


Figure 10. Priority strategy based on combined criteria.

### **Explanation of The Figure should be clearly written (see example below):**

These results show that criteria of Logical Consistency requirement in all of the priority strategies are consistent which the values of the consistency ratio (CR) are  $\leq 0.1$  (10%). These mean that the comparison of preferences are consistent. The results indicate that selected experts as respondents in the methodology term was correct and fulfil requirement of the use of Analytical Hierarchy Process approach. As the main purpose of AHP is to have a functional hierarchy with the main input of human perception, the results show that selected experts proved to have ability in understanding the situation faced by tourism industry in Bali especially in accordance with linkages between tourism and agriculture as well as have comprehenship understanding in comparative judgment related to the role of local agricultural products to support sustainable tourism in Bali.