

Guidelines for Authors

Type of Research

Although articles based on primary data will be highly encouraged, those using secondary data and information will also be accepted.

Research Design and Analysis

The journal article should be mainly based on explorative and qualitative cases where the issues are investigated and explained from a number of angles. The recommendation and conclusion should have strong policy implications.

Format of the Article

Authors are encouraged to structure their texts in the following format:

- Abstract - no more than 450 words
- Introduction
- Objectives
- Literature Review
- Methodology (if possible)
- Data Analysis
- Results and Discussion
- Conclusions
- Recommendations
- References

Language

The article should be written in English (US). It should be thoroughly edited before submission.

Tables, Figures and Maps

The Tables and Figures should be numbered sequentially. The relevant tables and figures must be presented in relevant section of the article but they should be designed in Excel computer program and should be submitted as a separate file.

The source for every Table, Figure and Map should be provided in the article. The maps and pictures should meet the minimum requirement for publication, preferably in 900 kb (TBD).

Word Limits

The article should be between 3000-8000 words.

Style/Format

The journal prefers APA Style of referencing. Appropriately cited reference should be placed in detail as follows:

In-text Citation

Short citations:

- The issue of poverty alleviation has been largely absent from the tourism development agenda (Ashley *et al.*, 2000).
- Tourism now contributes over 2% of GDP or 5% of exports to the economies of 11 of the 12 nations which are home to 80% of the world's poor (World Tourism Organization (WTO) 1998 in Ashley *et al.*, 200, p. 22).
- Despite the various challenges facing pro-poor tourism, empirical evidence suggests that adoption of explicit, pro-poor approaches can 'tilt' tourism, at the margin, to channel industry benefits to the poor (Roe and Urquhart Khanya, 2001; Ashley *et al.*, 2001a; Momsen, 2002).

Long Citations:

If more than three sentences are quoted, they should be given in Font Size 10 (Times New Roman) with ½ inches indentation in the left side.

Example:

- The influence of environmentalist concerns in tourism studies is more recent and perhaps more diffused. As Mowforth and Munt (1998, p. 84) indicated, in tourism

The term 'sustainability' can be and has been hijacked by many to give moral rectitude and 'green' credentials to tourist activities. And it is by no means just the tour operator and other profit-making companies standing to gain from the activity who have used the term for their own ends. Conservationists, government officials, politicians, local community organizations and tourists themselves have all misused and/or abused the term.

References

Book: Single Author

Beder, S. (1996). *The nature of sustainable development* (2nd ed.). Australia: Scribe Publications.

Book: More than one author

Beghin, J., Roland-Holst, D., & Van der Mensbrugge, D. (2002). *Trade and the environment in general equilibrium: Evidence from developing countries*. Dordrecht: Kluwer Academic Publishers.

Chapter in a book, edited by others

Leepreecha, P. (1997). Jungle tours: A government policy in need of review. In K. Kampe and D. McCaskill (eds.), *Development or domestication? Indigenous peoples of Southeast Asia* (pp. 268–288). Chiang Mai, Thailand: Silkworm Books.

Journal

Eversole, R. (2003). Managing the pitfalls of participatory development: Some insight from Australia. *World Development* 31 (5): 781–795.

Resources from Website

World Bank. (2003). *Community-driven development*. Retrieved May 8, 2008 from <http://lnweb18.worldbank.org/ESSD/essdext.nsf/9ByDocName/CommunityDriven-Development>.

Working Paper

Harriss, J. (2001). Social capital construction and the consolidation of civil society in rural areas (or public action and rural development). Development Studies Institute (DESTIN) Working Paper 00-16. London: London School of Economics.