



Published: 2020-12-02

## Article

### Strict Liability Principle Application in the Management of Straits Marine Pollution for International Navigation according to the Indonesia Sea Convention Law

Luh Putu SUDINI, Anak Agung Gede RAKA, Tutut HERAWAN  
1601-1608



pdf

### Assessment of Waste Management System Among Hotels and Guest Houses in Minna

Ebenezer Adegboyega OLUWOLE, Hamza ATTAHIRU, Olorunfemi Boye OYEDIRAN, Stephen Kayode OMOTUGBA, Patience Ndidi MEDUNA, Gbemiga Thaddeus KOLAWOLE  
1609-1616



pdf

### Financial Mechanism for Managing the Environmental Innovation Development of the Economy in Ukraine

Victoria BORISOVA, Iryna SAMOSHKINA, Larysa RYBINA, Olena SHUMKOVA  
1617-1633



pdf

### The Empirical Research of The Potential, Awareness and Current State of Agricultural Waste Use to Ensure Energy Autonomy of Agricultural Enterprises of Ukraine

Natalia PRYSHLIAK, Vitaliy LUTSIK, Dina TOKARCHUK, Iryna SEMCHUK  
1634-1648



pdf

### Environmental Innovations as a Factor of Increasing the Economic Efficiency of Production. Study Case: Pavlodar Region

Zylfiya Amangeldinovna ARYNOVA, Lyazzatkenovna KAIDAROVA, Rysty Bozmanaevna SARTOVA, Gulmira Duisenbaevna BAYANDINA, Shynar Zhakanovna RAKHMETULLINA, Mariyam Turashevna ZHETESSOVA  
1649-1655



pdf

### A Model of the Causal Relationships between the Factors Influencing the Performance of Green Organizations Managing Energy-Saving Buildings in Bangkok and Vicinity

Witaya PATARAMETAGUL, Ananya POPRADIT, Nisa PAKVILAI, Ampon SHOOSANUK  
1656-1663



pdf

Liudmyla HORBATIUK

1664-1671

 pdf

### Analysis and Assessment of Seismic Hazard for the Azov-Black Sea Recreation Area

Marina ZARETSKAYA

1672-1682

 pdf

### Nipa Forest as the Ecological Services in Eastern Coast of Thailand

Tantus PIEKKOONTOD, Pumiphat K. PACHANA, Karnjana HRIMPENG, Kitsanai CHAROENJIT

1683-1691

 pdf

### Technical Equipment of Agriculture and the Problems of the Agricultural Sector Rehabilitation in the Context of Kazakhstan and Mongolia

S. M. TOKENOVA, A. B. KULEKESHOVA, A. E. AYT KHOZHINA

1692-1699

 pdf

### Public-Private Partnerships in Ecotourism Development in Protected Areas: A Case Study of Tunkinsky National Park in Russia

Lyudmila MAKANOVA, Sembrika IVANOVA, Darima BUDAEVA, Alyona ANDREEVA

1700-1707

 pdf

### The Green Technology Practices and Investments of Sipalay City Beach-Resorts

Marjon C. MALACAPAY, Reynaldo TABABA

1708-1718

 pdf

### Sustainable Tourism Business Promotion in Pakistan: A Descriptive Analysis of Logistics and Environmental Agreements

Nazir ULLAH, Saidatul Nadia Abd AZIZ, Rao Qasim IDREES

1719-1728

 pdf

### The Disaster as a Factor in the Development of Modern Tourism. A Study Case Based on the Chernobyl Nuclear Power Plant

Daniel BAKOTA, Robert MACHOWSKI, Arkadiusz PŁOMIŃSKI, Aliaksei RAMANCHUK, Mariusz RZĘTAŁA, Lesia ZASTAVETSKA

1729-1741

 pdf

### Comparative Evaluation of the Efficiency of Regulatory Mechanisms of the Oil and Gas Industry and Industrial Waste Processing

Dinara Yerbolovna SATENOVA, Zhanat Mukhanbetzhankyzy BULAKBAY, Saule AZYLKANOVA, Rysty Kudaibergenovna BERSTEMBAEVA, Zhibek ABYLKASSIMOVA, Jamilya SEITKHOZHINA

1742-1749

 pdf

### Greenhouse Gas Emissions from Household Waste in Denpasar City

Made ARMADI, Wayan SUARNA, Made SUDARMA, Made Sudiana MAHENDRA, Nyoman SUDIPA

1750-1760

 pdf

### Environmental Components and Mechanism of Public-Private Partnership in the Area of Risk Insurance in Crop

Zamzagul BAIMAGAMBETOVA, Rymkul ISMAILOVA, Aisulu KULMAGANBETOVA, Meiramkul KASSIMBEKOVA, Zhibek OMARKHANOVA

1761-1778

### An Investigation Into Medical Waste Management Practices In Hospitals In Northern Peninsula Malaysia

Abdelnaser OMRAN, Mohammed Khalifa Abdelsalam MOHAMMED  
1779-1798



### Legal Regulation of Agricultural Cooperation: New Approaches and Prospects for Developing Rural Areas

Kalymbek BAKY TZHAN, Lazzat YERKINBAYEVA, Daniya NURMUKHANKYZY, Madina ZHUSUPBEKOVA, Indira NESIPBAYEVA  
1799-1805



### Reasons and Benefits of Seasonal Migrations in the Villages of Rugova

Addhe KRASNIQI, Hazer DANA, Tomor ÇELA  
1806-1812



### Influence of Financial and Climate Factors on Agricultural Industry Development

Zhanar LUKPANOVA, Zhanar TOYZHIGITOVA, Gulzhan ALINA, Almagul JUMABEKOVA, Arailym ORAZGALIYEVA  
1813-1828



### Main Directions of Increasing Competitiveness Considering Specificity of Agriculture and Its Sustainable Development

Yerzhan ZHUSUPOV, Madina TURSUMBAYEVA, Roza SHOKHAN, Baglan AIMURZINA, Mazken KAMENOVA, Ainura OMAROVA  
1829-1840



### Investment, Organizational and Environmental Aspects of Regulation of Small and Medium Business

Arseniy KRIKUNOV, Ainur UTEUBAYEVA, Berik NAZH MIDENOV, Ansar KABIEV, Kulyash SYZDYKOVA, Gulnara BAIBASHEVA  
1841-1856



### Public Perception of the Main Constraints of Water Supply Shortage and the Availability of Water Supply Resources in Libya

Jouda R. Jouda HAMAD, Omar Omar, Wan Zuhairi W. YAAKOB, Abdelnaser OMRAN  
1857-1870



### Rehabilitation Tourism Opportunities in the Russian Federation for Recovering COVID-19 Patients

Mikhail A. OSADCHUK, Maxim V. TRUSHIN, Alexey M. OSADCHUK, Ekaterina D. MIRONOVA, Karina S. SOLODENKOVA, Alisa E. LAZAREVA  
1871-1876



### An Experience of Tourism Development: How is the Strategy?

Sri Langgeng RATNASARI, Ervin Nora SUSANTI, Widodo ISMANTO, Rona TANJUNG, Dio Caisar DARMA, Gandhi SUTJAHJO  
1877-1886



Join our team!

Become an author

Also check our books platform

#### INFORMATION

- About Us
- Privacy Policy
- Customer Service
- Privacy Policy

#### MY ACCOUNT

- Sign In
- Register
- Contact us

#### LOCATION

Company: ASERS SRL 26503057  
Address: Str. Eugeniu Carada, nr. 7, 200390, Craiova,  
Romania  
Mail to: apg@aserspublishing.eu

Online support 24/7

+40 754 027 417

- ANPC

[Home](#) / [About the Journal](#)

### Aims and scope

*Journal of Environmental Management and Tourism* is an open access, peer-reviewed interdisciplinary research journal, aimed to publish articles and original research papers that contribute to the development of both experimental and theoretical nature in the field of Environmental Management and Tourism Sciences. The Journal publishes original research and seeks to cover a wide range of topics regarding environmental management and engineering, environmental management and health, environmental chemistry, environmental protection technologies (water, air, soil), pollution reduction at source and waste minimization, energy and environment, modelling, simulation and optimization for environmental protection; environmental biotechnology, environmental education and sustainable development, environmental strategies and policies.

Authors are encouraged to submit high quality, original works that discuss the latest developments in environmental management research and application with the certain scope to share experiences and research findings and to stimulate more ideas and useful insights regarding current best-practices and future directions in Environmental Management.

Also, this journal is committed to a broad range of topics regarding Tourism and Travel Management, leisure and recreation studies and the emerging field of event management. It contains both theoretical and applied research papers and encourages obtaining results through collaboration between researchers and those working in the tourism industry.

The journal takes an interdisciplinary approach and includes planning and policy aspects of international, national and regional tourism as well as specific management studies.

Case studies are welcomed when the authors indicate the wider applications of their insights or techniques, emphasizing the global perspective of the problem they address.

In this journal we also publish interdisciplinary case studies, but clearly if the articles are mainly in Mathematics, Chemistry or the study of materials, the authors must highlight results applicable to Environmental Management, respectively Tourism.

The journal should be of interest to a broad interdisciplinary audience including academics, practitioners, business managers and consultants.

### Open access statement

Open access refers to making content available to readers without charge and giving the permission of the copyright owner to reuse content. In the current context of publishing in international journals, either in the traditional system or in the Open Access system, it becomes essential to know your rights as an author, but also the ways in which the articles written by you can be used by a third party.

Treatment of copyright in the digital environment is evolving at an unprecedented rate. Copyright exists to protect the rights of an owner of an original piece of work by imposing restrictions on reuse, but it does not always fit well with how we use and share information in the digital sphere.

Journal of Environmental Management and Tourism is a Gold Open Access Journal starting with Volume XIV, Issue 5(69), Fall 2023. To provide gold open access, this journal has a publication fee (Article Publishing Charge - APC) which needs to be met by the authors or their research funders for each article published open access. This ensures your article will be immediately and permanently free to access by everyone. APCs enable the long-term stability of our program, and facilitate equal opportunity to seek, share and create knowledge that benefits all society without restriction.

Journal of Environmental Management and Tourism' articles are published under the [Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License BB CY](#), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original authors and the source are credited.

### Copyright statement

Under the Journal of Environmental Management and Tourism Non-Exclusive License Agreement and Publishing Agreement, authors of the articles published in Journal of Environmental Management and Tourism retain copyright on their articles, except for any third-party images and other materials added by ASERS Publishing or/ and Editor in Chief of Journal of Environmental Management and Tourism, which are subject to copyright of their respective owners. Authors are therefore free to disseminate and re-publish their articles, subject to any requirements of third-party copyright owners and subject to the original publication being fully cited. As an author or contributor, you grant permission to others to reproduce your articles, including any graphics and third-party materials supplied by you, in accordance with the Journal of Environmental Management and Tourism Publishing Agreement.

**Abstracting and Indexing:** *Journal of Environmental Management and Tourism* is indexed in [SCOPUS](#) (under re-evaluation from 17th of July 2023), [ProQuest](#), [EBSCO](#), [RePEC](#), [CABELL'S Directories](#) and [CEEOL](#) database. Other information regarding the publication process (publication fee, withdrawal of an article, etc.) can be found in the documents below.

### Non-Exclusive License Agreement

[Template for Authors](#)

[Publishing Agreement 2023](#)

eISSN: 2068-7729

**Primely subject areas:** Environmental Science (Management, Monitoring, Policy and Law) and Tourism (Leisure and Hospitality Management).

**Publishing schedule:** Journal of Environmental Management and Tourism is a quarterly journal published in March, June, September and December every year, with 2 issues dedicated per season: one on Environmental Management as a primary research area and the other one on Tourism.

**Impact: CiteScore 2022:** 1.9; **CiteScoreTracker 2023** 1.8

Last updated on 05 July, 2023 • Updated monthly. CiteScoreTracker 2023 will continue to update on a monthly basis until the next annual CiteScore calculation, which is scheduled for Spring 2024.

<https://www.scopus.com/sourceid/21100317750>

**Acceptance rate:** 38%

Percentage of submitted articles accepted during a calendar year; the total number of articles accepted out of the total number of articles submitted in the same year.

**Journal's official e-mails:** [asers.jemt@gmail.com](mailto:asers.jemt@gmail.com) and [jemt@aserspublishing.eu](mailto:jemt@aserspublishing.eu)

**Office address:** 7, Eugeniu Carada Street, Craiova, Dolj County, 200390, Romania.

### Ownership and management

*Journal of Environmental Management and Tourism* is a quarterly journal published by ASERS Publishing, an online academic publisher established in 2010.

### Publishing Licenses

We aim to provide the best choice of user license options, which define how readers can reuse open access articles published on our platforms.

ASERS Publishing, the Owner, and users have non-exclusive rights to the 'Article' under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License (<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0>).

'Article' means the manuscript submitted by the Author(s) for publication in the Journal (including any embedded rich media) and all subsequent versions. The definition of 'Article' does not extend to any supporting information submitted with or referred to in the 'Article' ('Supporting Information'). To the extent that any Supporting Information is submitted to the Journal, the Owner is granted a

Upon acceptance of an article, authors will be asked to complete a non-exclusive License Agreement where authors will retain copyright.

From *Volume XIV, Issue 5(69), Fall 2023* publishing license is under the **Attribution 4.0 International Public License (CC BY 4.0)**

From *Volume I, Issue 1(1), Summer 2010 to Volume XIV, Issue 4(68), Summer 2023* the publishing license was under the Copyright Agreement, an exclusive license of ASERS Publishing.

**Owner:** ASERS Publishing

**Editorial Board:**

**Editor in Chief:**

**Ramona Pîrvu**, University of Craiova, Romania (<https://www.webofscience.com/wos/author/record/102518>; <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-6973-6521>)

**Co-Editor:**

**Cristina Mihaela Barbu**, Spiru Haret University, Romania (<https://orcid.org/0000-0003-0787-6980>; <https://www.webofscience.com/wos/author/record/2405271>)

**Editorial Advisory Board**

**Omran Abdelnaser**, University Sains Malaysia, Malaysia (<https://orcid.org/0000-0002-0719-1386>)

**Huong Ha**, Singapore University of Social Sciences, Singapore (<https://orcid.org/0000-0003-2463-7770>)

**Harjeet Kaur**, HELP University College, Malaysia

**Janusz Grabara**, Czestochowa University of Technology, Poland (<https://orcid.org/0000-0003-2794-2068>)

**Vicky Katsoni**, Technological Educational Institute of Athens, Greece (<https://orcid.org/0000-0002-4808-9564>)

**Sebastian Kot**, Czestochowa University of Technology, The Institute of Logistics and International Management, Poland (<https://orcid.org/0000-0002-8272-6918>)

**Nodar Lekishvili**, Tbilisi State University, Georgia

**Andreea Marin-Pantelescu**, Academy of Economic Studies Bucharest, Romania (<https://orcid.org/0000-0002-3532-1395>)

**Piotr Misztal**, The Jan Kochanowski University in Kielce, Faculty of Management and Administration, Poland (<https://orcid.org/0000-0003-2609-3439>)

**Agnieszka Mrozik**, Faculty of Biology and Environmental Protection, University of Silesia, Katowice, Poland (<https://orcid.org/0000-0001-9312-7438>)

**Laura Nicola - Gavrilă**, Spiru Haret University, Romania (<https://orcid.org/0000-0003-3309-275X>)

**Chuen-Chee Pek**, Nottingham University Business School, Malaysia

**Roberta De Santis**, LUISS University, Italy (<https://orcid.org/0000-0003-4410-1375>)

**Fabio Gaetano Santeramo**, University of Foggia, Italy (<https://orcid.org/0000-0002-9450-4618>)

**Dan Selîşteanu**, University of Craiova, Romania (<https://orcid.org/0000-0002-9770-405X>)

**Lesia Kucher**, Lviv Polytechnic National University, Ukraine (<https://orcid.org/0000-0001-7112-8763>)

**Lóránt Dénes Dávid**, Eötvös Loránd University, Hungary (<https://orcid.org/0000-0001-7880-9860>)

**Laura Ungureanu**, Spiru Haret University, Romania (<https://orcid.org/0000-0002-7455-567X>)

**Sergey Evgenievich Barykin**, Peter the Great St. Petersburg Polytechnic University, Russian Federation (<https://orcid.org/0000-0002-9048-009X>)

**Omar Abedalla Alananzeh**, Faculty of Tourism and Hotel Management, Yarmouk University, Jordan (<https://orcid.org/0000-0001-8233-8037>)

**Marco Martins**, Polytechnic Institute of Tomar, Portugal (<https://orcid.org/0000-0002-2085-6020>)

**Konstantinos Antoniadis**, University of Macedonia Thessaloniki, Greece (<https://orcid.org/0000-0001-9899-8662>)

**Publication Ethics and Publication Malpractice Statement**

*Journal of Environmental Management and Tourism* is committed to pursuing the highest standards of probity and the elimination of malpractice in research presented within this journal. Journal's ethics and malpractice statement is based on [COPE's Best Practice Guidelines for Journal Editors](#).

The prevention of publication malpractice is a major objective of the editorial team of ASERS Publishing and *Journal of Environmental Management and Tourism* and is the responsibility of every author, editor, reviewer, publisher and institution. Another important objective of our editorial activity is to identify and take all the legal and ethical measures to solve all the issues regarding: allegations and misconduct, authorship and contributorship, complaints and appeals, conflicts of interests and competing interests, in accordance with the best editorial practices and COPE guidelines on publication ethics and malpractice.

*Journal of Environmental Management and Tourism*' editors and reviewers are committed to pursuing the highest standards of probity and the elimination of malpractice in research presented within this journal.

**1. Allegations of misconduct**

ASERS Publishing's Editors in Chief adopted COPE's guideline in sharing of information among editors-in-chief (EICs) regarding cases of suspected misconduct and are agreed that this can play a significant role in preserving the integrity of the scientific record, allowing EICs of affected journals to conduct investigations with greater efficiency and effectiveness.

**2. Authorship and contributorship**

In order to manage potential disputes and to assure transparency around who contributed to the work and in what capacity, all our authors will sign the Copyright Form and the [Publishing Agreement](#) which stipulates in an accurate way the contribution of each author. If the 'Article' was prepared jointly with other authors, the corresponding author have informed the co-author(s) of the terms of the Copyright Agreement and that he/she is signing on their behalf as their agent, and represent that he/ she is authorized to do so.

**3. Changes to authorship**

Authors are expected to consider carefully the list and order of authors before submitting their manuscript and provide the definitive list of authors at the time of the original submission. Any addition, deletion or rearrangement of author names in the authorship list should be made only before the manuscript has been accepted and only if approved by the journal Editor. To request such a change, the Editor must receive the following from the corresponding author: (a) the reason for the change in author list and (b) written confirmation (e-mail, letter) from all authors that they agree with the addition, removal or rearrangement. In the case of addition or removal of authors, this includes confirmation from the author being added or removed.

Only in exceptional circumstances will the Editor consider the addition, deletion or rearrangement of authors after the manuscript has been accepted. While the Editor considers the request, publication of the manuscript will be suspended. If the manuscript has already been published in an online issue, any requests approved by the Editor will result in a corrigendum.

**4. Complaints and appeals**

Complaints and appeals should be sent to [apg@aserspublishing.eu](mailto:apg@aserspublishing.eu)

The Editor in Chief of *Journal of Environmental Management and Tourism* will analyze the complaints/ appeal and will send a resolution regarding the signaled aspects with concrete measures that will be implemented in order to solve the situation in no more than 1 week, after the consultation with Editorial Board of ASERS Publishing and Editorial Advisory Board of the Journal. Moreover, responses should be neutral and based on facts, indicating the intended action. If the investigation finds that the concern is valid, the Editor in Chief will follow the appropriate COPE guidance for dealing with the issue. We consider also that it is important to respect the correspondent's right to anonymity.

**5. Conflicts of interest**

The journal requires that all authors disclose any potential sources of conflict of interest. Any interest or relationship, financial or otherwise that might be perceived as influencing an author's objectivity is considered a potential source of conflict of interest. These must be disclosed when directly relevant or directly related to the work that the authors describe in their manuscript. Potential sources of conflict of interest include but are not limited to: patent or stock ownership, membership of a company board of directors, membership of an advisory board or committee for a company, and consultancy for or receipt of speaker's fees from a company. The existence of a conflict of interest does not preclude publication. If the authors have no conflict of interest to declare, they must also state this at submission. It is the responsibility of the corresponding author to review this policy with all authors and collectively to disclose with the submission ALL pertinent commercial and other relationships.

Authors should complete the declaration of competing interest statement using this template of [Declaration of competing interests](#) and upload it to the submission system.

**Funding**

## 6. Data and reproducibility

Data sharing enables others to reuse the results of experiments and supports the creation of new science that is built on previous findings, making the research process more efficient. Data sharing also supports transparency and reproducibility, building trust in science. Editors of ASERS Publishing and Journal of Environmental Management and Tourism are a key role in supporting researchers who want to store, share, discover, and reuse data, and we are committed to working with other stakeholders to address challenges in making data more effective. Although much research data is disseminated as part of journal articles, a host of other data is not made available through article publication. This policy concerns research data that often underlies, but exists outside of research articles. Publishers can help make this hidden data discoverable and our research data policy provides the framework for our support and engagement in this important area. The precise notion of what constitutes research data will differ from field to field, but, broadly speaking, it refers to the result of observations or experimentations that validate research findings, and which are not already published as part of a journal article. Research data can include, but are not limited to: raw data, processed data, software, algorithms, protocols, methods, and materials. The following principles underpin Editor's research data policy: research data should be made available free of charge to all researchers wherever possible and with minimal reuse restrictions; researchers should remain in control of how and when their research data is accessed and used, and should be recognized and valued for the investments they make in creating their research data and making it available; expectations and practices around research data vary between disciplines and discipline-specific requirements need to be taken into account; enabling effective reuse of research data is a shared aim and all stakeholders should work together to pursue this collectively, to find efficiencies and avoid duplication of effort; platforms, publications, tools and curation services can enhance research data by improving their discoverability, use, reuse and citation; where others add value and/or incur significant cost in enhancing research data to enable its reuse, these contributions need to be recognized and valued.

## 7. Ethical oversight

ASERS Publishing and Editorial Board of Journal of Environmental Management and Tourism act accordingly with policies on consent to publication, publication on vulnerable populations, ethical conduct of research using animals, ethical conduct of research using human subjects, handling confidential data and ethical business/marketing practices.

## 8. Trade Sanctions and Publishing

ASERS Publishing is committed to the principles of freedom of expression and we believe strongly in the international dimension of science. Sharing information about science and health improves lives and creates new insight and value. We acknowledge that governments have legitimate interests in promoting human rights, security and terrorism concerns, the rule of law, and preventing the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. We are committed to finding a balance between these interests, which will sometimes involve challenging government over-reach or over-interpretation.

## 9. Intellectual property

Journal's policies on intellectual property are specified in [Publishing Agreement](#), including copyright and publishing licenses. Moreover, the authors will sign Copyright Form.

## 10. Post-publication discussions

Editorial Board of the Journal encourage debates post publication through letters to the Editor in Chief, and if the situation require, we will apply our mechanisms for correcting, revising or retracting articles after publication.

All ASERS Publishing's Journals adopt the COPE guidelines on publication ethics <http://publicationethics.org/resources/code-conduct>.

Editorial staff of Journal of Environmental Management and Tourism apply in their current activities and publishing practice the [COPE's Principles of Transparency and Best Practice in Scholarly Publishing](#).

## Malpractice Statement of ASERS Publishing

ASERS Publishing is committed to pursuing the highest standards of probity and the elimination of malpractice in research presented within own journals.

It is ultimately the responsibility of the editors-in-chief to ensure that this policy is disseminated to all and followed through. If any third party believes that malpractice has occurred, they are encouraged to contact the Editors-in-Chief of the journal.

Where malpractice has been found to occur, the article in question will be removed from the journal. Individuals found to have deliberately undertaken actions that result in malpractice will be excluded from publishing in the Journal in the future.

## The publication and review processes:

The review process and publication flow can take up to 12 weeks, sometimes even longer. The aim of the review process is to identify the strengths and weaknesses of the article, in terms of originality, interest, up-to-dateness, coherence, and balanced argumentation. As such, all manuscripts submitted to Journal of Environmental Management and Tourism go through a two-step double-blind peer review process.

The publishing and review processes consist in 11 steps:

Step 1 – The author registers in the platform and submits the complete manuscript in .doc or .docx format at: <https://journals.aserspublishing.eu/jemt/user/register> Submitted Manuscript will be assigned a manuscript number. Occasionally, journal may accept submissions by e-mail.

Step 2 – Check the composition and arrangement of the paper according to the Journal Author's Guide to make sure it includes the necessary sections and stylizations.

Step 3 - Manuscript submitted by registered author will be checked by the Editor in Chief. The Editor in Chief screens the manuscript with iThenticate software in order to find similarities. At this time the article may be rejected without being reviewed any further if not fulfilling the standard research criteria, if it not consistent with the aims and scope of our journal or has similarities with other articles in the field.

Step 4 – Peer review process will be started, and manuscript will be sent to two reviewers (manuscript may be rejected if reviewer comments are indicating the poor research quality). The two reviewers are chosen from the list of reviewers registered in our platform, depending on the field of the article. The review is then submitted to the journal, with a recommendation to accept or reject it – or else with a request for revision (usually flagged as either major or minor) before it is reconsidered.

Step 5 – After the external doubly-masked peer review of a manuscript, the corresponding author will receive an email in which she/he will be informed of the status of the manuscript and reviewer's comment/s.

Step 6 – If the manuscript is accepted for publication the author/s has to submit the revised manuscript to the Editor in Chief and the manuscript checked by one of the reviewers (may be rejected if not satisfying the reviewer's queries). The authors could see from our Platform, by login in, in real time the stage of their manuscript, assuring a transparent review process.

Step 7 – Revised Manuscript will be accepted for publication.

Step 8 – The author completes and signs the Copyright Form and [Publishing Agreement](#).

Step 9 – Galley proof will be formed for the author/s approval and it will be sent back to author/s.

Step 10 – Manuscript typesetting and final editing process will be started based on the author/s feedback.

Step 11 – Manuscript will be published after the final approval from the author/s.

The Editorial Board takes responsibility for making publication decisions for submitted manuscripts based on the reviewer's evaluation of the manuscript, policies of the journal editorial board and legal restraint acting against plagiarism, libel and copyright infringement.

### Publishing and review timeline:

**1. Time to First Decision (Steps 1 - 3 of publication and review processes):** 3 weeks.

The average number of weeks it takes for an article to go from manuscript submission to the initial decision on the article, including standard and desk rejects. It includes also the plagiarism check-up with Similarity Check via iThenticate.

**2. Review Time (Steps 4 - 5 of publication and review processes):** 6 weeks.

The average number of weeks it takes for an article to go through the editorial review process for this journal, including standard and desk rejects.

**3. Publication Time (Steps 7 - 11 of publication and review processes):** 3 weeks

The average number of weeks it takes to reach from manuscript acceptance to the online publication of the article (with DOI, How to cite system and Bibliographic metadata).

## Join us as reviewer

ASERS Publishing invites the interested scholars to contribute into ASERS Publishing's research network by joining us as a part of Editorial Board of ASERS Publishing and/or Journal of Environmental Management and Tourism for its scientific double blind peer-reviewed journals and books' collections.

Interested applicants must submit register in our website as reviewer, completing the research areas and send a detailed CV along with a List of Publications at [apg@aserspublishing.eu](mailto:apg@aserspublishing.eu).

Please remember that your help with the review of the papers/ book chapters would be very much appreciated.

- Only unpublished manuscripts should be submitted;
- It is unethical to submit a manuscript to more than one journal concurrently;
- Any conflict of interest must be clearly stated;
- Acknowledge the sources of data used in the development of the manuscript;
- All errors discovered in the manuscript after submission must be swiftly communicated to the Editor.

**Duties of Reviewers:**

- That all the manuscripts are reviewed in fairness based on the intellectual content of the paper regardless of gender, race, ethnicity, religion, citizenry nor political values of author(s);
- That any observed conflict of interest during the review process must be communicated to the Editor;
- That all information pertaining to the manuscript is kept confidential;
- That any information that may be the reason for the rejection of publication of a manuscript must be communicated to the Editor.

**Duties of Editors:**

- That all the manuscripts are evaluated in fairness based on the intellectual content of the paper regardless of gender, race, ethnicity, religion, citizenry nor political values of authors;
- Any observed conflict of interest pertaining manuscripts must be disclosed;
- That information pertaining manuscripts are kept confidential;
- The editor should respect the intellectual independence of authors;

The Editorial Board takes responsibility for making publication decisions for submitted manuscripts based on the reviewer's evaluation of the manuscript, policies of the journal editorial board and legal restraint acting against plagiarism, libel and copyright infringement.

[Join our team!](#)

Become an author

[Also check our books platform](#)

Asers books

[Online support 24/7](#)

+40 754 027 417

**INFORMATION**

- [About Us](#)
- [Privacy Policy](#)
- [Customer Service](#)
- [Privacy Policy](#)
- [Refunds Politics](#)
- [ANPC](#)

**MY ACCOUNT**

- [Sign In](#)
- [Register](#)
- [Contact us](#)

**LOCATION**

Company: *ASERS SRL 26503057*

Address: *Str. Eugeniu Carada, nr. 7, 200390, Craiova,*

*Romania*

Mail to: [apg@aserspublishing.eu](mailto:apg@aserspublishing.eu)

Phone: *+40 754 027 417*





DOI : [https://doi.org/10.14505/jemt.v11.7\(47\).26](https://doi.org/10.14505/jemt.v11.7(47).26)

## An Experience of Tourism Development: How is the Strategy?

Sri Langgeng RATNASARI  
University of Riau Islands, Indonesia  
[sarisucahyo@yahoo.com](mailto:sarisucahyo@yahoo.com)

Ervin Nora SUSANTI  
University of Riau Islands, Indonesia  
[ervin.nora@gmail.com](mailto:ervin.nora@gmail.com)

Widodo ISMANTO  
University of Riau Islands, Indonesia  
[widodo.ismanto@gmail.com](mailto:widodo.ismanto@gmail.com)

Rona TANJUNG  
University of Riau Islands, Indonesia  
[ronatanjung07@gmail.com](mailto:ronatanjung07@gmail.com)

Dio Caesar DARMA  
STIENASI Samarinda, Indonesia  
[diocaesar@stiesam.ac.id](mailto:diocaesar@stiesam.ac.id)

Gandhi SUTJAHJO  
Batam University, Indonesia  
[gandhi.sucahyo@gmail.com](mailto:gandhi.sucahyo@gmail.com)

### Suggested Citation:

Ratnasari, S.L. *et al.* (2020). An Experience of Tourism Development: How is the Strategy?. *Journal of Environmental Management and Tourism*, (Volume XI, Winter), 7(47): 1877 - 1886. DOI:[10.14505/jemt.v11.7\(47\).26](https://doi.org/10.14505/jemt.v11.7(47).26)

### Article's History:

Received 2<sup>nd</sup> of September 2020; Received in revised form 4<sup>th</sup> of October 2020; Accepted 26<sup>th</sup> of October 2020; Published 30<sup>th</sup> of November 2020. Copyright © 2020 by ASERS® Publishing. All rights reserved.

### Abstract:

Tourism is a sector that can determine the economic welfare of local communities. Tourism development needs to pay attention to aspects of facilities, tourists, and local communities, so as to create sustainable integration. The objectivity of this study is to contribute to tourism development in Samarinda City with a strategy that involves organizational innovation, management knowledge, organizational learning, and leadership transformation in the tourism community (government, business actors, and society). To answer these objectives, we use a research-based R&D approach. With careful planning, we developed several strategies by involving the Agency of Culture, Tourism, Communication, and Information Technology of Samarinda City in order to create a culture of learning and knowledge sharing through various productive agendas. Focus on organizational management, need to apply knowledge ineffective and conducive work procedures as a serious process. Organizational learning is part of the creation of competitiveness by those involved in the tourism industry. This is related to organizational culture and systems that grow because it can bring new ideas to various parties. In addition, the objectives of tourism development must also pay attention to social, historical, cultural, economic, and environmental aspects.

**Keywords:** management strategy; planning; tourism development; Samarinda.

**JEL codes:** L13; Z38; L83.

## Introduction

The most sustainable economic development strategy for developing countries is the development of the tourism sector. In its development, tourism has had a positive impact on employment (those who are skilled and unskilled) in various sectors of the economy (Blake *et al.* 2008; Yfantidou and Matarazzo 2017; Malaj 2020).

In developing countries such as Indonesia, tourism has grown rapidly in recent periods and has even become a major destination for tourists. Because it is a favorite destination, even at the Southeast Asian level, Indonesia continues to strive to create business innovations and strategies, especially in terms of promotion (Dolezal and Trupp 2015).

For Indonesia, the tourism sector makes a significant contribution to the economy. As a continuation of the previous explanation, that Indonesia's tourism GDP in 2015 reached IDR 461.36 trillion or 4.23% of the total national GDP. In aggregate, this sector has increased the value of the national economy and provided jobs for local communities (Mardiany 2017). Therefore, tourism is able to provide employment for 12.16 billion people in 2015 (Ministry of Tourism and Creative Economy of the Republic of Indonesia 2016).

Indonesia has different tourism characteristics from other countries because there are very large areas and islands. This potential is very interesting, considering that each region has a different culture. One of the areas with tourism that is classified as developing at this time is East Kalimantan. The province's economic activity is supported by the regional center, namely Samarinda City (Belawing, Heksarini and Darma 2020; Darma *et al.* 2020).

The development of the tourism sector in Samarinda City is focused on four areas. The first is the tourism development area (KPP-1) 1 which aims to develop natural and cultural tourism (Pampang Cultural Village, Green Valley, Borneo Park, Tanah Merah Waterfall, Lempake Reservoir, and Pinang Seribu Waterfall). Second, KPP-2 in building artificial tourism, culture, and shopping (Tjiu's Palace, Tongkonan Silo Makroman, Villa Anne, Citra Niaga Area, and Mahakam Edge Area). Meanwhile, the third is KPP-3 which includes the revitalization of religious tourism, shopping, and culinary tours (Baittul Muttaqien Islamic Center, Kampung Amplang, and the Juanda Avenue Area). Finally, KPP-4 by exploring cultural and religious tourism (Tenun Village, Sirathal Mustaqiem Mosque, and La Mohang Daeng Tomb). To realize this, it requires the participation of interested parties so that the special tourism area in Samarinda City can be well planned (Noor *et al.* (2019).

Several factors affect the feasibility of tourism in a place, not only perceptions of external things, such as ticket prices, travel costs, infrastructure, experience, and tourist satisfaction, but this also involves internal factors. Matters that include internal readiness in question is the role of the government, investors, and local communities in its readiness (Putri, Soemarno and Hakim 2015). So far, tourist destinations in Samarinda City have not met expectations to attract domestic and foreign tourists based on the targets in the regional development plans for the tourism sector. With this fact, from this article, we try to explore more about tourism development in Samarinda City through research and development (R&D), where there will be a combination of several concepts that are part of organizational innovation, management knowledge, organizational learning, and leadership transformation.

### 1.1. Organizational Innovation

Innovations have emerged in several countries as a driving dimension of economic growth and welfare in several countries. In addition, innovation is a source of competitive advantage in itself for companies and the main thing is to improve output performance against the service industry. Innovation also includes developing new businesses through better processes, because this way can be updated to navigate internal resources so that new institutional arrangements are needed to build tourism destinations (Schianetz, Kavanagh and Lockington 2007; Hjalager 2010; Zach 2016).

Innovation as a process of creation, development, distribution, and use is needed (including for tourism). The innovation process develops rapidly in relation to the product and is defined as a sequential process starting from the transformation of ideas into goods through the stages of fundamental or applied research, marketing, production, and technical development (Sandybayev 2016).

Activities in tourism, are not only the provision of services to travel organizations but the improvement and readiness of the sources of state revenue and the supporting economic sectors. So far, the tourism sector has had a huge impact on the economy and is related to other supporting sectors such as transportation, hotel and restaurant services, trade, construction, and the fulfillment of other goods and services). In this way, tourism becomes a catalyst for sustainable socio-economic development.

## 1.2. Knowledge Management

The role of knowledge management (KM) in the 21st century is vital for any organization because it involves data, information, policies, and knowledge that are used to achieve common mission goals. Sequentially, KM attracted management's attention, and this generated commitment and support from managers at the top, middle and lower levels who required appropriate aspects of budget allocation, staffing, tools, awareness, and infrastructure. Supposedly, KM should no longer be a constraining factor because interest in it is quite understandable, given the movement towards a workplace-based KM economy (Suraya and Ahmad 2008).

In the tourism industry and hospitality industry, KM is very relevant for achieving business competition (profit). This sector is in the spotlight because of its large influence through the use of technology and information technology. It should be noted, the nature of KM for tourism is product-based services (Baldwin-Evans 2006). In addition, the output of the hotel industry is a service that is the main base in meeting market demand for accommodation, food, and beverages (Baumard 2012; Musulin, Gamulin and Crnojevac 2011).

The discussion of KM to address the critical problems of an organization's adaptation, competitiveness, and survival as a series of addressing environmental changes is increasingly complex (Malhotra 2004). For tourism development, these environmental changes are well proven in determining the nature of changing consumer behavior and the availability of supplies. The goal of KM is to continue to adapt to situations by creating and using knowledge in response to erratic changes. In this regard, KM can anticipate security and safety with necessary measures such as the terrorist attacks on September 11 (2001) in the United States (The World Trade Organization 2001; Cooper 2006).

## 1.3. Organizational Learning

Organizational learning is a term given to companies that care for their members with learning facilities and constantly change according to the times. Organizational learning is very important because it always deals with current opportunities and problems, so they invest based on their capacity to be able to be in the future (Beesley 2015).

Various revisions and modifications to organizational learning are made to address misconceptions, confession contradictions, and improprieties (Gronum, Verreyne and Kastle 2012; Fu 2017). Organizational learning is a variety of adjustments involving attitudes, behaviors, beliefs, and structural structures to the process of coping with environmental changes for permanent survival, corporate development, and increasing operating effectiveness (Spillane 2015).

With the precision of the chosen strategy, organizational learning in the tourism sector can reduce any damage and allow a return to the status quo. However, Ghaderi, Som and Wang (2014) adds the worst disaster, thus threatening the survival of organizational goals in critical situations. From other events, fundamental changes can occur at any time. Considering tourism, it is often the destination country which is hit by the crisis and as a whole is likely to be so intensively involved, that it is demanded by the policies of the competent authorities. In this case, the government needs to respond immediately with comprehensive measures and ensure that tourist destinations under its authority run normally again.

Organizations are designed to advance those in them and this requires policy and strategic innovation, enabling all parties involved to understand the projected missions and tactics and careful planning. Studies from Blackman and Ritchie (2008) confirmed that all these measures support the desired results. In its development, there are five stages of strategy consisting of analysis of the operating environment, implementation and overall control, feedback as an important part of future feedback, development of selected and potential strategic directions, and determining specific strategic directions.

## 1.4. Transformational Leadership

Initially, the concept of transformational leadership is presented in two ways (transactional or transformational). The essence of the power of leaders according to Burns (1978) is the extent to which they can be seen and satisfy special needs by followers. There are studies that discuss authoritarian leadership (one way) that has shown a positive effect of the transformational leadership process on overall employee job satisfaction which is higher than other characters (Vargas-Sevalle, Karami and Spector 2020). In comparison, Tracey and Hinkin (1994) presented several favorable outcomes of transformational leadership for hospitality organizations with strong relationships and positive impacts. In particular, this connection has a direct impact on the perceptions of followers by means of open communication, clarity of roles, company mission, and their satisfaction with the leader.

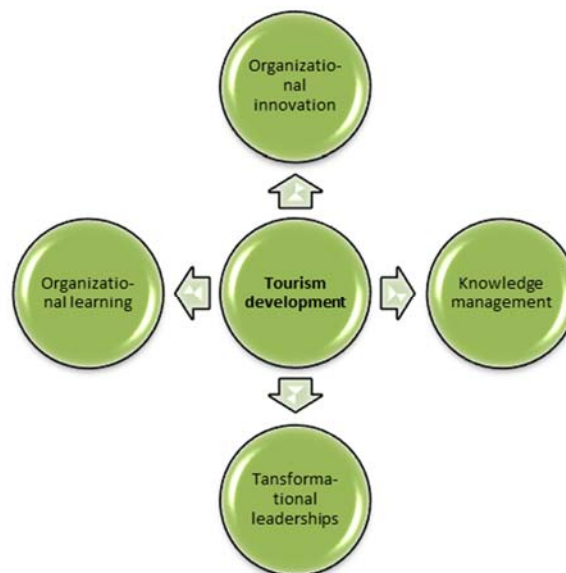
Several investigations related to leadership in the tourism and hospitality industry have been disclosed by Brownell (2010) and Uen, Wu, Teng and Liu (2012) to find solutions that allow better human resource management, thus encouraging their performance behavior. In his study, Dai, Dai, Chen and Wu (2013) also highlighted the growing interest based on transformational leadership styles and transactional leadership styles that have an impact on output and performance in a hospitality environment.

Generally, the leadership style in the hospitality industry in the future predominantly puts forward visionary leadership which implies clear company directions and plans. Even across industries, the possibility to be done in stages will depend on imagination or actual visualization in the future, so that it can be achieved. The development of the tourism market in the Asian region has seen and seen many different things to determine the type of leader. At least, Alongkornpradap *et al.* (2014) mentions several leading characteristics for the tourism market in Asia, including transactional, paternalistic, visionary, and transformational. In the coming period, there will be many shifts in the development of the Asian tourism industry, as there will be more room for visionary leaders based on market demand.

## 2. Research Framework

To answer the study objectives, we need R&D with literature studies as a comprehensive comparison of previous studies in journals related to the development of the tourism and hospitality industry. With this approach, a study is expected to make a significant contribution to certain aspects or very specific dimensions based on R&D research for organizations (Anagnostopoulou 2008; Smith 2012; Alhammadi *et al.* 2016). In practice and social interaction, a literature study is also adequate to explain the problems of the study with the support of R&D.

Figure 1. Illustration of management project for tourism development



Source: Authors own.

Figure 1 can determine the direction in tourism development in Samarinda City (Indonesia). Strategies are designed with several concrete steps through models (organizational innovation, knowledge management, organizational learning, and transformational leadership). With these four models, it is expected to be the right solution and reference for the tourism community.

## 3. Discussions

The economic and business environment has changed drastically and created conditions for intense competition. Social media is also growing rapidly, resulting in a transformation of the views and perceptions of tourists (including the dynamics of the tourism business). Globalization creates uncertainty in unpredictable economic behavior, so that the tourism sector in Indonesia may innovate and adjust its strategy to win the competition. Tourism is a masterpiece that can be changed at any time; therefore, the government needs to develop a strategy in attacking and defending from the onslaught of the market. Thus, the intended design is for example the availability of mapping from the aspects of strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats (Suharto, Roy and Darma 2019).

The development of the tourism sector in Samarinda City is carried out on the dimensions of benefit, kinship, fairness and equality, balance, independence, sustainability, participatory, sustainable, democracy, equality, and unity which is realized through the implementation of a tourism development plan by taking into account diversity, uniqueness, cultural uniqueness and nature, and human needs for travel. This must refer to the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 10 of 2009 concerning tourism.

The Laws of the Republic of Indonesia 33 and 34 of 2014 concerning regional autonomy actually harmonize the broadest possible authority granted by the central government to regional governments to regulate and manage the interests of the community. This has encouraged people to take advantage of the potential that exists in their area, for example, to develop a tourist motorcycle taxi. In addition, based on the Regulation of the Mayor of Samarinda Number 23 of 2008 concerning the description of tasks, functions, and work procedures of the organizational structure of regional apparatuses, Samarinda City is an implementing element of regional autonomy in charge of carrying out government affairs based on the principle of autonomy and assistance in the tourism sector. Thus, one of the agencies responsible for developing tourist destinations is the Agency of Culture, Tourism, Communication, and Information Technology of Samarinda City (Atmojo 2011; Djubaedah 2019).

Table 1. Development of tourism objects in Samarinda City, 2019

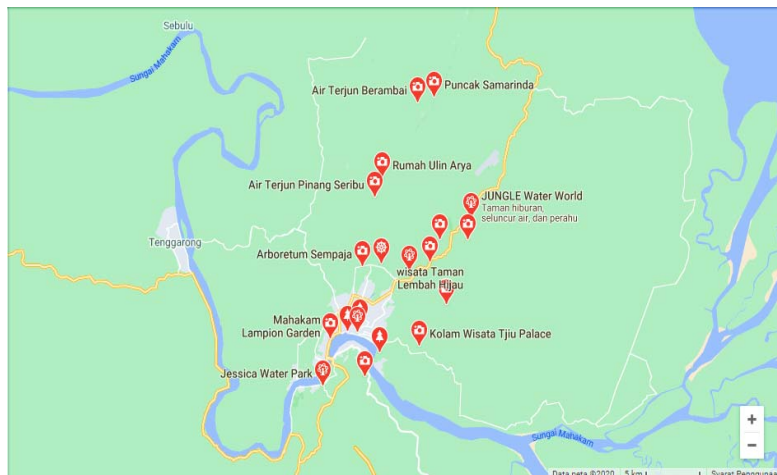
Types	Total
1. Nature tourism	5
2. Artificial tourism	38
3. River tour (tirta)	2
4. Marine tourism (marina)	0
5. Religious tourism	6
6. Shopping tour	10
7. Sport tourism	5
8. Cultural tourism	10
9. Rafting tour	0
10. Culinary tour	2
11. Forests	1
12. Mangrove forest	0
13. Park tourism	2
14. New park	1
	82

Source: The Central Bureau of Statistics of Samarinda City. (2020)

In 2019, there are 82 tourism objects of various categories (natural, artificial, river, marine, and religious, shopping, sports, culture, rafting, forest, mangroves, tourist parks, and new parks) in Samarinda City. Of that number, 38 are in the category of artificial tourism and no marine-based tourism (mina) or rafting. One type of cultural tourism that has been developed is Pampang Tourism Village, located in North Samarinda District. It is no exaggeration if this object is a cultural destination in East Kalimantan, especially Samarinda City which has different uniqueness. In Pampang Tourism Village, tourists can enjoy traditional Dayak dances, to be precise at the Lamin Adat Pamung Tawai traditional house. A magnificent traditional house is full of beautiful Dayak carvings. Pampang village itself has officially become a cultural village since 1991 and was inaugurated by the Governor of East Kalimantan (see Table 1).

The strategy of developing tourism objects in Samarinda City is used to improve, revitalize facilities, and promote with several tricks to make it attractive to tourists. This strategy also provides benefits for the communities associated with it (society, government, and investment). Local tourism development is needed through the right program in order to increase the number of visits. The intensity of the visit can be done by adding to marketing agendas, improving various facilities and services required by them. Figure 2 presents Samarinda as a region that has potential tourism objects in Indonesia. It is hoped that the development of the tourism sector from an internal aspect has a good impact on domestic tourists and foreign tourists. The success of the investment shows that the R&D concept must be put into practice as a service offered to tourists and can be felt in a real way, thus creating added value for the local community.

Figure 2. Map of tourist attractions in Samarinda

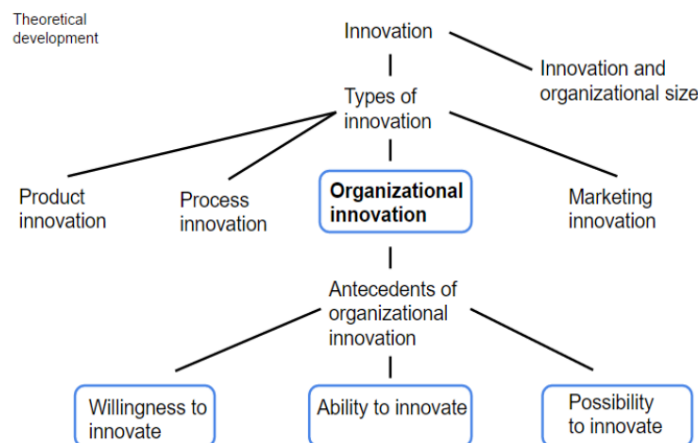


Source: Authors own

The linkage of innovation to tourism development is a process through which valuable ideas are transformed into new forms. Tourist destinations in Samarinda are growing rapidly in line with the formation of positive patterns of interaction between the government, traders, service providers, and tourists. The transformation has now proven to be a series of lessons learned for the organization as a whole to maintain creativity-based sustainability. For additional information, Purwadi (2015) explained that the perspective on innovation is the main key to shaping tourism potential to be more competitive in following tourist demands. The success of tourism is very much dependent on the ability of the government and service providers to present tourist objects that are more attractive, diverse, and facilitate transactions in the future. Innovation towards object destinations must be a top priority because innovation has an important role to play in determining the tourism market. The tourism industry, especially hotels in Samarinda, is also putting forward new steps.

Particularly in the innovation section, it is necessary to introduce and collect information about the antecedents of innovation carried out by various groups to support tourism development. Later, each group includes those presented in Figure 3 which were developed with several considerations.

Figure 3. The scope of innovation in the organization



Source: Adoption from Ribeiro (2017)

Then, knowledge management is processed to compliment tourism development in Samarinda through collaboration with academics or those who are experienced in the field of tourism, so that a comparative study can be carried out against other tourist destinations. There are other conditions for the establishment of tourist destinations that are similar to other destinations. The focus on activities in interpreting the intended management knowledge must be a joint commitment involving cooperation between the government (in this case the authorized agency) and the competitive experience of business actors engaged in the tourism sector.

Technically, the process of disseminating knowledge and information to local communities is carried out with several considerations. Formal mechanisms that guarantee best practices in supporting tourism in Samarinda City are based on certain fields, such as individual involvement, teamwork, model development, use

of communication tools in an integrated dynamic knowledge dissemination process. Knowledge management is also a dynamic thing because it creates the social interactions of people and organizations. Furthermore, knowledge is aimed at a specific context because it requires a certain time and space. Without technical information, it becomes biased and does not create new knowledge. Their interpretation highlights information to become knowledge so that the context in which it is focused can be anchored in commitment and belief (Indriastuti *et al.* 2020).

The Agency of Culture, Tourism, Communication and Information Technology of Samarinda City as a government representative, needs to present a charismatic leader who has extraordinary skills for its employees. This ability is considered ideal behavior, ignores personal interests, and becomes a reference for subordinates. They are very enthusiastic to support all efforts related to tourism development. The attention of the leader with direct communication (transparent) to entrepreneurs from the tourism sector and the community, gives social trust (Ramdan, Candra and Fitri 2020). Thus, the agency is able to provide an assessment of things that are less representative in explaining transformational leadership.

This form of support can build business confidence in the tourism sector through direct communication with them during informal and non-formal meetings that also involve local communities. This certainly has a positive impact on finding several alternative solutions. Leadership transformation is also not enough to arouse high enthusiasm for learning in them, but to listen to their complaints, so it is two-way.

### Conclusion and Recommendation

To build tourism sustainability, a characterful leadership transformation is needed because it can produce effective organizational learning and management knowledge, thus contributing to organizational innovation that supports tourism. The discussion presented is very relevant to studies Rao, Yang and Yang (2018), Aminbeidokhti, Nikabadi and Hoseini (2016), Uddin, Fan and Das (2017), Kamri, Kasuma, Kutok and Darma (2020) which explore the success of an organization, company, and of course, tourism requires the role of organizational innovation, knowledge management, organizational learning, and transformational leadership which is interrelated and their role is very significant.

The consequences of effective knowledge management need to be applied competently. The government's vision and mission in developing the tourism sector, in line with its main principle, is to understand and utilize the four strategies for business.

The existence of tourism in Samarinda City is expected to be a reliable part of foreign exchange earner. Therefore, it is necessary to increase it as an effort in the form of a tourism industry that is engaged in the tourism industry. To support this effort, technical policies can be implemented by means of promotion, quality of tourist destinations, and quality of service through integrated sectoral cooperation, because considering their contribution can expand business opportunities and employment opportunities.

### References

- [1] Alhammadi, Y., *et al.* 2016. The Current State of Research and Development Approach (R&D) in the Saudi Construction Industry. *Procedia Engineering*, 145: 1462-1469. DOI:<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.proeng.2016.04.184>
- [2] Alongkornpradap, A., *et al.* 2014. Leadership Styles and Asian Tourism. *Perspectives in Asian Leisure and Tourism*, 2(7): 1-13.
- [3] Aminbeidokhti, A., Nikabadi, M. S., and Hoseini, A. M. 2016. The role of transformational leadership and knowledge management processes on the rate of organizational innovation. *International Journal of Knowledge Management Studies*, 7(3/4): 270–287. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1504/IJKMS.2016.10003233>
- [4] Anagnostopoulou, S. C. 2008. R&D expenses and firm valuation: A literature review. *International Journal of Accounting & Information Management*, 16(1): 5-24. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1108/18347640810887735>
- [5] Atmojo, A. R. 2011. Strategi pengembangan Tepian Mahakam sebagai salah satu objek wisata rekreasi di Kota Samarinda. *Media Wisata*, 6(1): 1-20. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.36276/mws.v6i1.47>
- [6] Baldwin-Evans, K. 2006. Hilton highlights link between staff loyalty and e-learning: Survey investigates value and usage of online portal. *Human Resource Management International Digest*, 14(1): 36-38. DOI:<https://doi.org/10.1108/09670730610643990>

- [7] Baumard, P. 2012. *Tacit knowledge in organizations*. Sage Publications, London. DOI:<http://dx.doi.org/10.4135/9781446217375>
- [8] Beesley, L. 2015. Organizational learning, tourism. In: Jafari J., Xiao H. (eds) *Encyclopedia of Tourism*. Springer, Cham. DOI: [https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-319-01669-6\\_138-1](https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-319-01669-6_138-1)
- [9] Belawing, A. G., Heksarini, A., and Darma, D. C. 2020. Community perception from tourism: Example of Samarinda City. *Innovative Issues and Approaches in Social Sciences*, 13(3): 55-67. DOI:<http://dx.doi.org/10.12959/issn.1855-0541.IIASS-2020-no3-art4>
- [10] Blackman, D. A., and Ritchie, B. W. 2008. Tourism Crisis Management and Organizational Learning. *Journal of Travel & Tourism Marketing*, 23(2-4): 45-57. DOI: [http://dx.doi.org/10.1300/J073v23n02\\_04](http://dx.doi.org/10.1300/J073v23n02_04)
- [11] Blake, A., Arbache, J. S., Sinclair, M. T., and Teles, V. 2008. Tourism and poverty relief. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 35(1): 107-126. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.annals.2007.06.013>
- [12] Brownell, J. 2010. Leadership in the service of hospitality. *Cornell Hospitality Quarterly*, 51(3): 363-378. DOI:<https://doi.org/10.1177/1938965510368651>
- [13] Burns, J. M. 1978. *Leadership*. Harper & Row, New York. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.2307/1955659>
- [14] Cooper, C. 2006. Knowledge management and tourism. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 33(1): 47-64. DOI:<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.annals.2005.04.005>
- [15] Dai, Y.-D., Dai, Y.-Y., Chen, K.-Y., and Wu, H.-C. 2013. Transformational vs transactional leadership: which is better? A study on employees of international tourist hotels in Taipei City. *International Journal of Contemporary Hospitality Management*, 25(5): 760-778. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1108/IJCHM-Dec-2011-0223>
- [16] Darma, D. C., Maria, S., Kasuma, J., and Lestari, D. 2020. Factors involved in the number of tourist visits in the Muara Badak, Indonesia. *Religación. Revista De Ciencias Sociales Y Humanidades*, 5(24): 142-151. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.46652/rgn.v5i24.623>
- [17] Djubaedah, S. N. 2019. Strategi pengembangan desa wisata sebagai model pemberdayaan masyarakat di Desa Budaya Pampang, Samarinda Utara. *eJournal Administrasi Bisnis*, 7(4): 511-524.
- [18] Dolezal, C., and Trupp, A. 2015. Tourism and development in Southeast Asia. *ASEAS – Austrian Journal of South-East Asian Studies*, 8(2): 117-124. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.14764/10.ASEAS-2015.2-1>
- [19] Fu, H-W. 2017. Organizational Learning and Organization Innovation in the Tourist Hotels - An Empirical Study. *EURASIA Journal of Mathematics Science and Technology Education*, 13(9): 6347-6356. DOI:<https://doi.org/10.12973/eurasia.2017.01069a>
- [20] Ghaderi, Z., Som, A. P., and Wang, J. 2014. Organizational Learning in Tourism Crisis Management: An Experience from Malaysia. *Journal of Travel & Tourism Marketing*, 31(5): 627-648. DOI:<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/10548408.2014.883951>
- [21] Gronum, S., Verreyne, M. L., and Kstelle, T. 2012. The Role of Networks in Small and Medium-Sized Enterprise Innovation and Firm Performance. *Journal of Small Business Management*, 50(2): 257-282. DOI:<https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1540-627X.2012.00353.x>
- [22] Hjalager, A-M. 2010. A review of innovation research in tourism. *Tourism Management*, 31(1): 1-12. DOI:<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tourman.2009.08.012>
- [23] Indriastuti, H., et al. 2020. Achieving Marketing Performance through Acculturative Product Advantages: The Case of Sarong Samarinda. *Asian Journal of Business and Accounting*, 13(1): 241-261. DOI:<https://doi.org/10.22452/ajba.vol13no1.9>
- [24] Kamri, T., Kasuma, J., Kutok, J., and Darma, D. C. 2020. Do Tourists Willing to Pay for the Value of Environmental Conservation? A Case of Annah Rais Longhouse and Hot Springs. *Journal of Tourism Management Research*, 7(2): 218-228. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.18488/journal.31.2020.72.218.228>
- [25] Malaj, V. 2020. Gravity-model specification for tourism flows: The case of Albania. *CES Working Paper*, 12(2): 144-155.



- [26] Malhotra, Y. 2004. Why Knowledge Management Systems Fail: Enablers and Constraints of Knowledge Management in Human Enterprises. In: *Holsapple C.W. (eds) Handbook on Knowledge Management 1*. International Handbooks on Information Systems, vol 1. Springer, Heidelberg. DOI:[https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-540-24746-3\\_30](https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-540-24746-3_30)
- [27] Mardiany, M. 2017. Tourism in Samarinda City, East Kalimantan: Recent Status and Future Directions. *Journal of Indonesian Tourism and Development Studies*, 5(1): 41-48. DOI:<https://doi.org/10.21776/ub.jitode.2017.005.01.06>
- [28] Musulin, J., Gamulin, J., and Crnojevac, I. H. 2011. Knowledge management in tourism: The importance of tacit knowledge and the problem of its elicitation and sharing. *2011 Proceedings of the 34th International Convention MIPRO, Opatija, 2011*, pp. 981-987.
- [29] Noor, M. F., Putra, H. M., Keliwar, S., and Nala, I. W. 2019. Study of potential destinations for new tourism areas: Efforts to develop benanga reservoir as a potential tourist destination area. *Jurnal Riset Inossa*, 1(2): 111-138.
- [30] Purwadi, P. 2015. Kajian sarung Samarinda dari prespektif pemangku kepentingan. *Kinerja*, 12(5): 89-101. DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.29264/jkin.v12i2.9>
- [31] Putri, S. D., Soemarno, S., and Hakim, L. 2015. Strategic management of nature-based tourism in Ijen Crater in the context of sustainable tourism development. *Journal of Indonesian Tourism and Development Studies*, 3(3): 123-129. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.21776/ub.jitode.2015.003.03.06>
- [32] Ramdan, I. M., Candra, K. P., and Fitri, A. R. 2020. Factors affecting musculoskeletal disorder prevalence among women weavers working with handlooms in Samarinda, Indonesia. *International Journal of Occupational Safety and Ergonomics*, 26(3): 507-513. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1080/10803548.2018.1481564>
- [33] Rao, Y., Yang, M. N., and Yang, Y. X. 2018. Knowledge Sharing, Organizational Learning and Service Innovation in Tourism. *Journal of Service Science and Management*, 11(5): 510-526. DOI:<https://doi.org/10.4236/jssm.2018.115035>
- [34] Ribeiro, F. T. 2017. Organizational innovation in hotel companies. *Thesis*. Facultat de Ciències Jurídiques i Econòmiques, Universitat Jaume I, Valencia. Available at: <https://core.ac.uk/download/pdf/141440298.pdf>
- [35] Sandybayev, A. 2016. Strategic Innovation in Tourism. A Conceptual and Review Approach. *International Journal of Research in Tourism and Hospitality*, 2(4): 5-10. DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.20431/2455-0043.0204002>
- [36] Schianetz, K., Kavanagh, L., and Lockington, D. 2007. The learning tourism destination: the potential of a learning organization approach for improving the sustainability of tourism destinations. *Tourism Management*, 28(6): 1485-1496. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tourman.2007.01.012>
- [37] Smith, P. 2012. Where is practice in inter-organizational R&D research? A literature review. *Management Research*, 10(1): 43-63. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1108/1536-541211228559>
- [38] Spillane, J. P. 2015. Leadership and learning: Conceptualizing relations between school administrative practice and instructional practice. *Societies*, 5(2): 277-294. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.3390/soc5020277>
- [39] Suharto, R. B., Roy, J., and Darma, D. C. 2019. Degree of Potential and Development Strategy of Tourism Objects. *International Journal of Scientific & Technology Research*, 8(9): 2343-2347.
- [40] Suraya, H., and Ahmad, H. 2008. Knowledge Management in Tourism Industry: KMS for Tourist Information Counter in Malaysia. *Journal of Information & Knowledge Management*, 7(3): 159-172. DOI:<https://doi.org/10.1142/S0219649208002068>
- [41] Tracey, J. B., and Hinkin, T. R. 1994. Transformational Leaders in the Hospitality Industry. *Cornell Hotel and Restaurant Administration Quarterly*, 35(2): 18-24. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1177/001088049403500213>
- [42] Uddin, M. A., Fan, L., and Das, A. K. 2017. A Study of the Impact of Transformational Leadership, Organizational Learning, and Knowledge Management on Organizational Innovation. *Management Dynamics*, 16(2): 42-54.

- [43] Uen, J. F., Wu, T., Teng, H. C., and Liu, Y. S. 2012. Transformational leadership and branding behavior in Taiwanese hotels. *International Journal of Contemporary Hospitality Management*, 24(1): 26-43. DOI:<https://doi.org/10.1108/09596111211197782>
- [44] Vargas-Sevalle, L., Karami, M., and Spector, S. 2020. Transformational Leadership in the Hospitality and Tourism Industry. In: *Ratten, V. (Ed.)*. Entrepreneurial Opportunities, Emerald Publishing Limited, pp. 73-97. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1108/978-1-83909-285-520201007>
- [45] Yfantidou, G., and Matarazzo, M. 2017. The future of sustainable tourism in developing countries. *Sustainable development*, 25(6): 459-466. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1002/sd.1655>
- [46] Zach, F. 2016. Collaboration for Innovation in Tourism Organizations: Leadership Support, Innovation Formality, and Communication. *Journal of Hospitality & Tourism Research*, 40(3): 271-290. DOI:<https://doi.org/10.1177/1096348013495694>
- [47] Ministry of Tourism and Creative Economy of the Republic of Indonesia. (2016). Ministry of Tourism Secretariat Performance Accountability Report in 2015, Jakarta. Available at: <https://www.kememparekraf.go.id/post/laporan-akuntabilitas-kinerja-sekretariat-kementerian-pariwisata-tahun-2015>
- [48] The Central Bureau of Statistics of Samarinda City. 2020. *Samarinda Municipality in Figures 2020*. Mahendra Mulya, Samarinda. Available at: <https://samarindakota.bps.go.id/publication/2020/04/27/4f263d1ab55ba7b650c25f14/kota-samarinda-dalam-angka-2020.html>
- [49] The World Trade Organization. 2001. *Tourism after 11 September 2001: Analysis, Remedial Actions and Prospects*. World Tourism Organization, Madrid. Available at: <https://www.e-unwto.org/doi/epdf/10.18111/9789284404896>