

Reviewer pada Jurnal Internasional Bereputasi

Profil

TOURISM & MANAGEMENT STUDIES (TMS)

Manuscript ID: 1343-5217-1-RV

Title : "Evaluating antecedents of tourist motivation in Qatar"

Date

(Assignment): 2020-07-23

ISSN/eISSN : 2182-8458 / 2182-8466

Publisher : ESCOLA SUPERIOR GESTAO, HOTELARIA & TURISMO UNIV
ALGARVE, CAMPUS PENHA, FARO, PORTUGAL, 8005-139

URL:

Journal Website : <http://www.tmstudies.net/index.php/ectms>

Publisher Website : <http://www.tmstudies.net/index.php/ectms/about/contact>

Editorial Board : <http://www.tmstudies.net/index.php/ectms/about/editorialTeam>

Indexed:

1. WoS-ESCI:

https://mjl.clarivate.com/search-results?issn=2182-8458&hide_exact_match_fl=true&utm_source=mjl&utm_medium=share-by-link&utm_campaign=journal-profile-share-this-journal

2. Scopus: **Accepted for inclusion in SCOPUS on 3 October 2020**

(<http://www.tmstudies.net/index.php/ectms/index>)

4. Publon: <https://publons.com/researcher/1269851/aan-jaelani/>

Cirebon, 14 Oktober 2020
Reviewer,

Aan Jaelani

**[TMS] TOURISM & MANAGEMENT STUDIES: Article Review Request**

1 pesan

José António C. Santos <jasantos@ualg.pt>
Kepada: Aan Jaelani Aan Jaelani <iainanjal@gmail.com>

22 Juli 2020 01.40

Dear Prof. Aan Jaelani Aan Jaelani:

I believe that you would serve as an excellent reviewer of the manuscript, "Evaluating antecedents of tourist motivation in Qatar," which has been submitted to Tourism & Management Studies. The submission's abstract is inserted below, and I hope that you will consider undertaking this important task for us.

Please log into the journal web site now to indicate whether you will undertake the review or not, as well as to access the submission and to record your review and recommendation.

The review itself is due 2020-08-11.

Submission URL:
<https://tmstudies.net/index.php/ectms/reviewer/submission/746?key=vTrLzx9e>

Thank you for considering this request.

José António C. Santos
University of Algarve - ESGHT
Phone 919590995
jasantos@ualg.pt

"Evaluating antecedents of tourist motivation in Qatar"

Abstract

To achieve tourist satisfaction, it is highly important to understand the antecedents of tourist motivation in a destination. Qatar has tourism development in its national vision of 2030 and is making every attempt to make the tourism experience in Qatar a world class experience. There is a tight competition in providing tourism experience amongst Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) and it is vital to understand how efficient Qatar has been in creating tourist satisfaction and tourist motivation in order to create tourist loyalty and promote tourism to global standards. Exploring the antecedents of tourist satisfaction plays an important role in marketing tourism products and services. The purpose of this study is to examine the various antecedents of tourist motivation; the products and activities carried out at the destination to influence their travel behavior and provide ultimate tourist satisfaction. This study explores to understand what comprises tourist's motivation and influence tourist satisfaction to transmit their positive experience to third persons as well as repeating their visit to Qatar.



aanjaelani <iainanjal@gmail.com>

[TMS] TOURISM & MANAGEMENT STUDIES: Article Review Completed

1 pesan

Aan Jaelani Aan Jaelani <iainanjal@gmail.com>

11 Agustus 2020 23.15


Kepada: Alfonso Sánchez <vargas@uhu.pt>

Cc: José Santos <jasantos@ualg.pt>, Margarida Santos <mmsantos@ualg.pt>

Dear Alfonso Sánchez:

I have now completed my review of "Evaluating antecedents of tourist motivation in Qatar" for Tourism & Management Studies, and submitted my recommendation, "Revisions Required."

Aan Jaelani

 (TMS)_review_Evaluation_Antcdnt.pdf
83K



EDITORIAL BOARD

Editors

José António C. Santos

Margarida Santos

Alfonso Vargas Sánchez

Guest editors

Chris Cooper
Alexandra Gonçalves
João Filipe Marques
Juan Antonio Campos-Soria
Juan Ignacio Pulido-Fernández
Julio Diéguez-Soto
Manuel Angel Fernández Gámez
Robert Lanquar

Editorial Advisory Board

Abraham Pizam
Ana Maria Ferreira
Carlos M. M. Costa
Chris Cooper
Dimitrios Buhalis
Greg Richards
João Albino Silva
Jorge Costa
Juan L. Nicolau
Levent Altınay
Mário L. Barata Raposo
Peter Nijkamp
Saul Neves Jesus

SCIENTIFIC BOARD

Abraham Pizam
Ademir Antonio Ferreira
Alexandra Gonçalves
Alicia Nunes
Ali Dalgic
Aluisio Finazzi Porto
Ana Branca Carvalho
Anabela Dinis
Ana Cláudia Campos
Ana C. Limongi-França
Ana Isabel Moniz
Ana Isabel Renda
Ana Maria Ferreira
Ana Patrícia Duarte
Ana Paula Rodrigues
Ana Rosa del-Aguila-Obra
Ana Teresa Machado
Angela Callejon Gil
Angela M. C. Rocha
Anish Yousaf
Antonio G. Rocha Vidal
Antonio Juan Briones Peñalver
Arthur Filipe de Araújo
Behzad Foroughi
Belem Barbosa
Bernabé Escobar Pérez
Bruno Miguel Sousa
Carla Sousa
Carlos Afonso
Carlos JF Cândido
Carlos Machado-Santos
Carlos Manuel Lopes Borralho
Carlos Manuel Ramos Sousa
Carlos Miguel Afonso
Carlos Peixeira Marques
Carlyle Tadeu Falcão de Oliveira
Célia M.Q. Ramos

[HOME](#) [ABOUT](#) [USER HOME](#) [SEARCH](#) [CURRENT](#) [ISSUES](#) [ANNOUNCEMENTS](#) [PAPER SUBMISSION](#)

[Home](#) > [User](#) > [Reviewer](#) > **Archive**

Archive

[ACTIVE](#) **[ARCHIVE](#)**

ID	MM-DD ASSIGNED	SEC	TITLE	REVIEW	EDITOR DECISION
1343	07-21	ARTTOURISM	EVALUATING ANTECEDENTS OF TOURIST MOTIVATION IN QATAR	Revisions Required	—

ISSN: 2182-8466



REVIEWER Submissions

- Active (0)
- **Archive (1)**

USER

You are logged in as...
aanjaelani

- [My Profile](#)
- [Log Out](#)



This work is licensed under
a Creative Commons
Attribution-
NonCommercial-
NoDerivatives 4.0
International License.



EDITORIAL BOARD

Editors

José António C. Santos

Margarida Santos

Alfonso Vargas Sánchez

Guest editors

Chris Cooper
Alexandra Gonçalves
João Filipe Marques
Juan Antonio Campos-Soria
Juan Ignacio Pulido-Fernández
Julio Diéguez-Soto
Manuel Angel Fernández Gámez
Robert Lanquar

Editorial Advisory Board

Abraham Pizam
Ana Maria Ferreira
Carlos M. M. Costa
Chris Cooper
Dimitrios Buhalis
Greg Richards
João Albino Silva
Jorge Costa
Juan L. Nicolau
Levent Altinay
Mário L. Barata Raposo
Peter Nijkamp
Saul Neves Jesus

SCIENTIFIC BOARD

Abraham Pizam
Ademir Antonio Ferreira
Alexandra Gonçalves
Alicia Nunes
Ali Dalgic
Aluisio Finazzi Porto
Ana Branca Carvalho
Anabela Dinis
Ana Cláudia Campos
Ana C. Limongi-França
Ana Isabel Moniz
Ana Isabel Renda
Ana Maria Ferreira
Ana Patricia Duarte
Ana Paula Rodrigues
Ana Rosa del-Aguila-Obra
Ana Teresa Machado
Angela Callejon Gil
Angela M. C. Rocha
Anish Yousaf
Antonio G. Rocha Vidal
Antonio Juan Briones Peñalver
Arthur Filipe de Araújo
Behzad Foroughi
Belem Barbosa
Bernabé Escobar Pérez
Bruno Miguel Sousa
Carla Sousa
Carlos Afonso
Carlos JF Cândido
Carlos Machado-Santos
Carlos Manuel Lopes Borralho
Carlos Manuel Ramos Sousa
Carlos Miguel Afonso
Carlos Peixeira Marques
Carlyle Tadeu Falcão de Oliveira
Célia M.Q. Ramos

[HOME](#) [ABOUT](#) [USER HOME](#) [SEARCH](#) [CURRENT](#) [ISSUES](#) [ANNOUNCEMENTS](#) [PAPER SUBMISSION](#)

[Home](#) > [User](#) > [Reviewer](#) > #1343 > [Review](#)

#1343 Review

Submission To Be Reviewed

Title	Evaluating antecedents of tourist motivation in Qatar
Journal Section	Tourism: Research Papers
Abstract	To achieve tourist satisfaction, it is highly important to understand the antecedents of tourist motivation in a destination. Qatar has tourism development in its national vision of 2030 and is making every attempt to make the tourism experience in Qatar a world class experience. There is a tight competition in providing tourism experience amongst Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) and it is vital to understand how efficient Qatar has been in creating tourist satisfaction and tourist motivation in order to create tourist loyalty and promote tourism to global standards. Exploring the antecedents of tourist satisfaction plays an important role in marketing tourism products and services. The purpose of this study is to examine the various antecedents of tourist motivation; the products and activities carried out at the destination to influence their travel behavior and provide ultimate tourist satisfaction. This study explores to understand what comprises tourist's motivation and influence tourist satisfaction to transmit their positive experience to third persons as well as repeating their visit to Qatar.

Submission Editor	Alfonso Sánchez
	José Santos
	Margarida Santos

Submission Metadata [VIEW METADATA](#)

Review Schedule

Editor's Request	2020-07-21
Your Response	2020-07-23
Review Submitted	2020-08-11
Review Due	2020-08-11

Review Steps

1. Notify the submission's editor as to whether you will undertake the review.
Response Accepted
2. If you are going to do the review, consult Reviewer Guidelines below.
3. Click on file names to download and review (on screen or by printing) the files associated with this submission.

Submission Manuscript	1343-5217-1-RV.PDF	2020-07-21
Supplementary File(s)	None	
4. Click on icon to fill in the review form.
[Review Form](#)
5. In addition, you can upload files for the editor and/or author to consult.

Uploaded files	1343-5237-1-RV.PDF	2020-08-11
----------------	------------------------------------	------------
6. Select a recommendation and submit the review to complete the process. You must enter a review or upload a file before selecting a recommendation.

Recommendation	Revisions Required	2020-08-11
----------------	---------------------------	------------

Reviewer Guidelines

Reviewers are asked to assess the following elements of the paper on a five-point quality scale:

- Importance and innovativeness of the topic
- Objectives
- Methods
- Literature review



REVIEWER

Submissions

- Active (0)
- Archive (1)

USER

You are logged in as...

[aanjaelani](#)

- [My Profile](#)
- [Log Out](#)



This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-NoDerivatives 4.0 International License.

Celsia Isabel Domingues
 Baptista
 Charles Arcodia
 Chris Cooper
 Cidália Paço
 Cláudia Almeida
 Cláudia Henriques
 Cláudia S. Costa
 Dimitrios Buhalis
 Dolores Gallardo-Vázquez
 Dora Agapito
 Dora Cristina Martins
 Edar da Silva Anana
 Elidomar da Silva Alcoforado
 Elisabete Vieira
 Elisabeth de Magalhães Serra
 Elisabeth Kastenholz
 Elmarie Slabbert
 Eunice F. Ramos Lopes
 Fernanda Matias
 Fernando Perna
 Figueiredo Santos
 Filipa Perdigão Ribeiro
 Francisco Serra
 Gancho Todorov Ganchev
 Genoveva M. V. Torre
 German Gemar-Castillo
 Gisela Demo Fiuzza
 Greg Richards
 Gurel Cetin
 Hans-Dieter Ganter
 Helder Carrasqueira
 Helder Valente Silva
 Hugo Coimbra
 Humberto Falcão Martins
 Ileana Monteiro
 Insha Amin
 Irina Saur-Amaral
 Isabel Cristina Lopes
 Jansen Maia Del Corso
 Jaume Guia
 Jesús Barrena-Martínez
 Jesús Manuel López Bonilla
 Jiri Vágner
 João Albino Silva
 João Filipe Marques
 João Paulo C. S. Jorge
 João Pedro Cordeiro
 Joaquim Santana Fernandes
 Joice Lavandoski
 Jonathan Edwards
 Josefina Olívia Marques Salvado
 José Roberto Vila Oblitas
 José M. Cristóvão Verissimo
 José M. Hernández Mogollón
 José M. Ramírez Hurtado
 José Paulo Esperança
 Jose Ramon Saura
 Jose Ruizalba
 Juan Antonio Campos Soria
 Juan Miguel Alcántara-Pilar
 Juliana Medaglia
 Júlio Alberto Silva Coelho
 Julio da Costa Mendes
 Julio Diéguez-Soto
 Kaplan Ugurlu
 Kom Campiranon
 Lara Ferreira
 Leonardo Aureliano Silva
 Lúcia Pato
 Lucilia Cardoso
 Luiz Carlos Silva Flores
 Luis Coelho
 Luis Miguel López Bonilla
 Luiz Mendes-Filho
 Luis Nobre Pereira
 Luisa Carvalho
 Magnus Böhlín
 Magnus Luiz Emmendoerfer
 Manuel Angel Fernández Gámez
 Manuel J. Sánchez-Franco
 Marcelo de Souza Bispo
 Marcirio Silveira Chaves
 Margarida Arraes Viegas
 Margarida Custódio Santos
 Margarida de Jesus
 Maria Cristina Moreira
 Maria Ester de Freitas
 Maria Jesús Carrasco Santos
 Marielba Zacarias

- Results
- Conclusions
- Scientific contribution
- Structure
- Quality of the manuscript regarding the academic writing

Furthermore, each reviewer is expected to write a report pointing out the paper's strengths and weaknesses as well as suggestions for improvement and concluding with one of the following recommendations:

- Accept submission
- Minor revisions required
- Major revisions required
- Decline submission

Acceptance without further improvements is extremely rare. If not rejected in this process, authors are asked to improve their manuscripts according to the reviewers and editors suggestions. The ultimate decision to accept a paper is taken by the editors based on their own editorial review and the reviewers' reports as well as the assessment of the implementation of any improvements asked. During the publication process, authors may be asked to make additional changes, adaptations, and improvements.

ISSN: 2182-8466



EDITORIAL BOARD

Editors

José António C. Santos
Margarida Santos
Alfonso Vargas Sánchez

Guest editors

Chris Cooper
Alexandra Gonçalves
João Filipe Marques
Juan Antonio Campos-Soria
Juan Ignacio Pulido-Fernández
Julio Diéguez-Soto
Manuel Angel Fernández Gámez
Robert Lanquar

Editorial Advisory Board

Abraham Pizam
Ana Maria Ferreira
Carlos M. M. Costa
Chris Cooper
Dimitrios Buhalis
Greg Richards
João Albino Silva
Jorge Costa
Juan L. Nicolau
Levent Altinay
Mário L. Barata Raposo
Peter Nijkamp
Saul Neves Jesus

SCIENTIFIC BOARD

Abraham Pizam
Ademir Antonio Ferreira
Alexandra Gonçalves
Alicia Nunes
Ali Dalgic
Aluisio Finazzi Porto
Ana Branca Carvalho
Anabela Dinis
Ana Cláudia Campos
Ana C. Limongi-França
Ana Isabel Moniz
Ana Isabel Renda
Ana Maria Ferreira
Ana Patricia Duarte
Ana Paula Rodrigues
Ana Rosa del-Aguila-Obra
Ana Teresa Machado
Angela Callejon Gil
Angela M. C. Rocha
Anish Yousaf
Antonio G. Rocha Vidal
Antonio Juan Briones Peñalver
Arthur Filipe de Araújo
Behzad Foughi
Belem Barbosa
Bernabé Escobar Pérez
Bruno Miguel Sousa
Carla Sousa
Carlos Afonso
Carlos JF Cândido
Carlos Machado-Santos
Carlos Manuel Lopes Borralho
Carlos Manuel Ramos Sousa
Carlos Miguel Afonso
Carlos Peixeira Marques
Carlyle Tadeu Falcão de Oliveira
Célia M.Q. Ramos

[HOME](#) [ABOUT](#) [USER HOME](#) [SEARCH](#) [CURRENT](#) [ISSUES](#) [ANNOUNCEMENTS](#) [PAPER SUBMISSION](#)

[Home](#) > [User](#) > [Reviewer](#) > #1343 > [Review Form Response](#)

Review Form Response

PAPER REVIEW

1 - Importance and innovativeness of the theme. *

Poor

2 - Objectives. *

Good

3 - Methodology. *

Sufficient

4 - Literature review. *

Very good

5 - Analysis of results. *

Good

6 - Conclusions. *

Sufficient

7 - Scientific contribution. *

Good

8 - Structure. *

Good

9 - Quality of the manuscript regarding the academic writing. *

Good

Comment (each paper should be commented by the reviewer, pointing out its strengths and weaknesses as well as all changes/improvements needed): *

Strengths:
This article presents straightforwardly about the evaluation of tourists from various countries visiting Qatar, so it is interesting to study in

Save

Close

* Denotes required field



REVIEWER

Submissions

- Active (0)
- Archive (1)

USER

You are logged in as...

aanjaelani

- [My Profile](#)
- [Log Out](#)



This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-NoDerivatives 4.0 International License.

Evaluating antecedents of tourist motivation in Qatar

Abstract

To achieve tourist satisfaction, it is highly important to understand the antecedents of tourist motivation in a destination. Qatar has tourism development in its national vision of 2030 and is making every attempt to make the tourism experience in Qatar a world class experience. There is a tight competition in providing tourism experience amongst Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) and it is vital to understand how efficient Qatar has been in creating tourist satisfaction and tourist motivation in order to create tourist loyalty and promote tourism to global standards. Exploring the antecedents of tourist satisfaction plays an important role in marketing tourism products and services. The purpose of this study is to examine the various antecedents of tourist motivation; the products and activities carried out at the destination to influence their travel behavior and provide ultimate tourist satisfaction. This study explores to understand what comprises tourist's motivation and influence tourist satisfaction to transmit their positive experience to third persons as well as repeating their visit to Qatar.

Keywords: Tourist motivation; Antecedents of tourism; Travel Behaviour; Qatar

1. INTRODUCTION

In the present globalized scenario of tourism, the tourist satisfaction plays a major role in the success of the tourism industry. Hence, there is a need to conduct a study to evaluate the various antecedents of tourists' motivation to visit Qatar so that Qatar tourism can incorporate strategies towards enhancing the areas that need definite attention. The study of various products and services of Qatar tourism helps to ensure that the tourists return with full satisfaction. This study explore to understand what comprises tourists satisfaction to transmit their positive experience to third persons as well as repeating their visit to Qatar so that an appropriate strategy may be developed to warrant that the service providers will fully meet the tourists' expectations and ultimately make Qatar one of the most sort after tourist destinations to any tourist in general.

This research focusses on the issues related to various antecedents of tourism motivation in Qatar. Qatar is known to be the highest Gross Domestic Product (GDP) earning country in the world with oil and gas as its main economy generating resources. The country is striving hard to develop and promote its tourism sector diversifying away from oil and gas economy. The main motivation for this research is derived from the fact that Qatar is all geared to develop its tourism products and services to boost the image of Qatar tourism and motivate international tourists to visit Qatar. However, due to recent political developments in the region which created Saudi-led blockade that was imposed on Qatar beginning in June; a drop of 23% in tourist arrival was noted as compared to previous year as announced in Qatar Tourism Authority (QTA) released 2017 Annual Tourism Statistics. In order to maintain a sustainable competitive advantage, it's important that an emphasis is made to deliver unique, extraordinary and memorable tourism

experiences to target tourists from all over the world (Chandralal, Lalith & Valenzuela, Fredy-Roberto, 2013).

Hassan Al Ibrahim, Acting Chairman of Qatar Tourism Authority, explained: “Together with our partners in the public and private sectors, we have explored the most effective ways to build on the strong foundations that have been laid for the tourism sector since 2014, and to further develop the country’s existing cultural and natural assets. As a result, the Next Chapter positions Qatar as a hub to discover - where cultural authenticity meets modernity, where the sand meets the sea, and where people of the world come together to experience unique offerings in culture, sports, business and family entertainment.” In addition to the development of tourism products, the council details a plan to generate global interest in the country through expanding Qatar’s global network of tourism promotion offices by expanding the country’s calendar of year-round tourism festivals and events., the strategy aims to have increased tourism’s direct contribution to Qatar’s GDP from QAR 19.8 billion in 2016 to QAR 41.3 billion, representing a direct contribution to the GDP of 3.8% by 2023.

The purpose of this paper is to report the findings of an exploratory research which evaluates the antecedents of tourist motivation in Qatar.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.2 Tourism motivation

In tourism, motivation is employed to assist in reasoning with respect to decision making. This is accepted as a crucial variable that explains tourism behaviour. It enhances the identification of tourists’ needs and their promotion to meet the needs of target groups. Product development, improved marketing strategies, enhanced service delivery approaches and the creation of a competitive advantage are supported by understanding the travel behaviour and more specific the travel motivations of tourists. Therefore, travel behaviour plays an important role in tourism as concept, industry and economy, and demands investigation (Van Vuuren, C. & Slabbert, E., 2011). The tourist experience is routinely positioned as a generator of memories. Memory of tourist experience is the most significant outcome remaining for tourists after a tour except, perhaps, for a few souvenirs or photographs (Braun-LaTour, Grinley, & Loftus, 2006). Memories of the trip experience is the single most important information source for an individual in terms of making a revisit decision and spreading word of mouth (Marschall, 2012). Thus, providing good memorable experiences is critical for the competitiveness of tourism providers. Despite this recognition of a motivational based process, researchers within the area of satisfaction including tourist satisfaction tend to solely focus on perception of products and product elements, by focusing on the level of satisfaction received. Satisfaction is then defined as “a judgement that a product or service feature, or the product or service itself, provides a pleasurable level of consumption-related fulfilment” Oliver (1997) or as an overall evaluation of a purchase (Fornell 1992). MacKay and Crompton (1990) define satisfaction in a similar way by focusing on the “psychological outcome which emerges from experiencing the service.

Recent studies reveal a multi-motive approach within tourism and many of these studies apply a factorial design to describe motive-factors/dimensions of tourist motivation for travelling (e.g. Cha et al. 2002: Gitelson and Kerstetter; Jang, Morrison and Leary 2002; Kleiven 1998; 1999).

Tourist decisions have a direct influence from their motivation to travel to a particular destination and hence it's important to understand and have enough knowledge about the motivational factors (George, 2004). Hoch and Deighton demonstrate three reasons behind the significance of past experiences stored in the memory. Firstly, the product involvement and motivation to purchase the product are high when the information is drawn from their past experiences, secondly, consumers tend to perceive past experiences as valuable and credible information sources and, thirdly, there is great influencing power of past experiences on future behavioural intentions.

Tourists engage themselves in a particular behaviour that is before, during and after travelling. This concept is called as travel behaviour. This occurs from interaction between certain personal and environmental variables on a continuous basis. Travel behaviour is based the influence of people and situations on both sides and the subsequent reaction. The way tourists behave according to their attitudes towards a certain product and their response by making use of the product lead to travel behaviour (March & Woodside, 2005; George, 2004). Tourists' experiences are constantly mediated through social interactions and are situated in the gap between locals and tourists. The heart of the tourist experience lies in the interaction of visitors with the local people (Reisinger & Turner, 2003). Social interaction between the visitors and the host community (local culture) is identified as a crucial element of the tourist experience and the most memorable aspect of it (Morgan & Xu, 2009). In terms of marketing, locals (residents) can be categorized as part-time marketers. Understanding and exploring local cultures and meeting local residents are significant motivations for tourists. Travelers who interact with local culture construct a unique and memorable holiday experience as local culture was found to be a component of memorable tourism experience (Kim, 2010).

2.1 Tourism products and attributes

Tourists often get attracted towards visiting those tourist destinations which tries to deliver and generate an image and to woo more tourists (Sultana & Khan, 2018). Hence, there have been various studies which have been carried out to understand the factors which are important for a tourism destination. Study indicates that weather has an important role in developing a tourist's destination and the choice of tourism destination may depend on the weather (Barreira & Cesário, 2018). Better infrastructure and better connectivity with places lead to better movement of tourist and so the development of destination tourism is affected by the destination infrastructure. (Perna, Custódio, & Vanessa, 2018).

Given that motivation is a dynamic concept, it is possible to identify different tourist profiles depending on this variable, profiles which also may change with time (Jang & Feng, 2007). For this reason, motivation has been profusely analysed as a segmentation variable in tourism (Shoemaker, 1994). As Laws (1991), Kozak (2002) state, this approach enables tourism managers to promote those attributes that best suit the profile of certain groups of tourists. This approach is in line with the argumentation proposed by Wesley et al. (2006) regarding the different styles of consumer or customer purchasing decision. Concretely, these authors propose that such styles reflect different forms and methods of purchasing and consumption that consequently constitute segmentation criteria useful to business managers.

Deichmann, J.I. & Frempong, F. (2016) proposes that tourists' expectations are fulfilled by considering their travel motivation. Researches are focussed more on characteristics of travellers rather than the places they visit. For example, within the group motivated by pleasure travel a typology of 'wanderlust' travellers versus 'sunlust' travellers. Wanderlust tourists are motivated to interact with different peoples and cultures, by performing international travel. On the contrary, sun lust tourists seek rest and relaxation, which can often be found at resorts offering the three Ss: sun, sand, and sea. In summary, it is based mainly upon the purpose or motivation for a given trip. While some travellers are motivated by exotic places and higher-risk experiences, few tend to vacation closer to home. The authors conclude that climate, sea, and scenery represent chief motivations for travel. Social contacts and travel prices are found to be significant reasons for British travellers to remain in their home country (Adel H. Nikjoo & Mahmoud Ketabi 2015).

3. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Respondents profile

Four hundred and ninety-four completed questionnaire received from the tourist were used in the data analysis. Vast majorities of population under study is young population of age 18-24 years and are travelling in groups of more than 5 people. Though the population under study comprises of citizens of various countries like Australia, Berlin and Rome, Denmark, France, Germany, Netherlands, India, New Zealand, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Sweden, UAE, UK but about 50% of the respondents are German citizen. Qatar is a popular among the population under study primarily for reasons like education, visiting friends or family, and business for an average of 5-10 days. The population under study has indicated that they have primarily stayed with their family and friends or apartments. The data collected indicates that about 75% of the respondents are visiting Qatar for the first time whereas about 25% of the respondents have visited the country before. Out of 25% of the respondents who have visited the country before, 41% of the respondents have visited the country before 1 to 2 times, 7% have visited the country 3 to 4 times while about 50% of the people have visited the country more than 5 times. These people usually travel to Qatar for business purposes. About 54% of sample population is travelling with friends while 28% is travelling with family. Another 11% is travelling alone and 7% is travelling with partner.

3.2 Identify of factors and indicators

This section of the questionnaire discusses the presence of the tourist destination elements in Qatar. These elements have been shortlisted after a thorough review of literature. The respondents were asked to indicate on a scale of 1 – 5 to what extent do they agree with the statement that these elements are high or low at this tourist destination (where »1« means – exceptionally low, »5« - exceptionally high).

Table 1: Descriptive Statistics – Push and Pull factors the tourist to visit Qatar

	Mean	Std. Deviation	Analysis N
Friendliness of the local people	3.57	1.034	494
Organization of the local transportation services	2.62	1.093	494
Overall cleanliness of the destination	4.03	.853	494
The destination has strong connectivity	3.29	1.086	494
Night life and entertainment	3.20	.969	494
Opportunity for rest	3.66	.846	494
The quality of the accommodation (hotel, motel, apartment)	3.87	.783	494
Personal safety and security	4.01	.830	494
The offer of local cuisine	3.56	.984	494
Diversity of cultural/historical attractions (architecture, tradition and customs)	3.42	1.037	494
Possibilities for shopping	4.13	.943	494
Availability of casino and gambling	2.27	1.093	494
Spa and Wellness	3.47	.822	494
Organization of Conference	3.27	.912	494
Climate conditions	3.12	.869	494
Availability of sufficient information about the destination	3.44	.748	494
Availability of sport facilities and recreational activities	3.52	.963	494
Offer of cultural and other events	3.35	.855	494
Services at the airport	4.13	.936	494
Maintenance and convenience of the airport	4.16	.950	494
Friendliness of the people	3.44	1.357	494
Explanation and convenience of the customs	3.18	1.297	494
National cuisine/drinks	3.46	1.201	494
Accessibility to cultural heritage sites	3.14	1.383	494
Diversity of athletic activities	3.00	1.174	494
Equipment for athletic activities	2.91	1.150	494
Visitor centers	3.13	1.209	494
Organized excursions	3.73	1.034	494
Degree of knowledge of foreign languages from the service personnel	3.71	1.212	494
Helpful police services	2.76	1.128	494
Weather	3.22	1.370	494
Facilities for children	2.94	1.196	494
Shopping opportunities	4.18	.835	494

Telecommunications	3.40	1.202	494
Convenience and access to local transport	2.27	1.316	494

Table 2: Total Variance Explained - Push factors the tourist to visit Qatar

Component	Initial Eigenvalues			Extraction Sums of Squared Loadings			Rotation Sums of Squared Loadings		
	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %
1	5.856	34.448	34.448	5.856	34.448	34.448	3.442	20.249	20.249
2	1.857	10.922	45.370	1.857	10.922	45.370	2.921	17.180	37.429
3	1.346	7.920	53.291	1.346	7.920	53.291	1.712	10.070	47.499
4	1.273	7.487	60.778	1.273	7.487	60.778	1.695	9.972	57.471
5	1.099	6.467	67.245	1.099	6.467	67.245	1.662	9.774	67.245
6	.914	5.375	72.620						
7	.826	4.860	77.480						
8	.607	3.569	81.049						
9	.551	3.239	84.288						
10	.541	3.182	87.470						
11	.476	2.800	90.270						
12	.446	2.621	92.891						
13	.348	2.045	94.937						
14	.307	1.804	96.741						
15	.260	1.530	98.271						
16	.192	1.130	99.401						
17	.102	.599	100.000						

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.

Table 2: Total Variance Explained - Pull factors the tourist to visit Qatar

Component	Initial Eigenvalues			Extraction Sums of Squared Loadings			Rotation Sums of Squared Loadings		
	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %
1	5.856	34.448	34.448	5.856	34.448	34.448	3.442	20.249	20.249
2	1.857	10.922	45.370	1.857	10.922	45.370	2.921	17.180	37.429
3	1.346	7.920	53.291	1.346	7.920	53.291	1.712	10.070	47.499

4	1.273	7.487	60.778	1.273	7.487	60.778	1.695	9.972	57.471
5	1.099	6.467	67.245	1.099	6.467	67.245	1.662	9.774	67.245
6	.914	5.375	72.620						
7	.826	4.860	77.480						
8	.607	3.569	81.049						
9	.551	3.239	84.288						
10	.541	3.182	87.470						
11	.476	2.800	90.270						
12	.446	2.621	92.891						
13	.348	2.045	94.937						
14	.307	1.804	96.741						
15	.260	1.530	98.271						
16	.192	1.130	99.401						
17	.102	.599	100.000						
Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.									

The researcher has indicated five factors by the eigen value explaining 64.684 percent of the total variance which can be seen in table. It is clear from the table that out of 18 original variables factors with eigen value more than 1 has been extracted. These five factors account for 64.684 percent of cumulative variance. It means more than 60 percent information is retained and only 35.316 percent information is lost. As indicated in the table below, the factors were named as: Recreation Facilities, Hospitality Services, Special Cultural Attractions, Other Services at Destination and Local Factors.

In the present research five factors has been indicated by the eigen value explaining 67.245 percent of the total variance which can be seen in table. It is clear from the table that out of 17 original variables factors with eigen value more than 1 has been extracted. These five factors account for 67.245 percent of cumulative variance. It means more than 60 percent information is retained and only 32.755 percent information is lost. As indicated in the table below, the factors were named as: Tourist Leisure Facilities, Connectivity, Weather, Shopping Experience and Local Hospitality.

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The data collected during the course of this research has indicated that the respondents of the questionnaire have visited the country for a variety of reasons including leisure (10% of respondents), businessactivities (13% of the respondents), visiting friends and relatives (17% of respondents), for educational purposes and short-term course (less than 1 year) (21% of the respondents), for short term volunteerism (less than 1 year) (about 1% of the respondents), for sports purposes (6% of the respondents) and for other purposes like tour concerts, choir programs, students exchange programs, etc.(32% of the respondents). It can be concluded that while educational activities are the most motivating activities for the tourist to plan their trip to Qatar, leisure activities are the second in the list.

Table 6: Mean, Mean Rank and Standard Deviation of the Pull factors the tourist to visit Qatar

Factors	Mean	Mean Rank	Standard Deviation
Recreation Facilities	3.567814	1	0.881861
Hospitality Services	3.446356	3	0.9481835
Special Cultural Attractions	3.384615	4	0.9459619
Other Services at Destination	2.769231	5	1.0021705
Local Factors	3.54085	2	0.9351678

The local factors have the next highest mean ($M= 14.28$). The variable with the highest mean in the factor is overall cleanliness of the destination ($M= 4.03$, $SD= 0.85$). The variable with the lowest mean is climate conditions ($M= 3.12$, $SD= 0.86$). The hospitality services have the third highest mean ($M= 13.78$). The variable with highest mean is personal safety and security ($M= 4.01$, $SD= 0.83$). The variable with lowest mean is organization of local transportation services ($M= 2.6$, $SD= 1.09$).

The factor about special cultural attractions at the destination has the next highest mean ($M= 6.7$). The variable with highest mean is diversity of cultural/ historical attractions ($M= 3.4$, $SD= 1.03$). The variable with lowest mean is offer of cultural and other events ($M= 3.3$, $SD= 0.85$). The factor with lowest mean is other services at the destination ($M= 5.5$). The variable with highest mean is organization of the conference ($M= 3.2$, $SD= 0.91$) and the variable with lowest mean is availability of casino and gambling services ($M= 2.2$, $SD= 1.09$). Tourist leisure and recreational facilities has the highest mean ($M= 3.56$, $SD= 0.88$) followed by local factors ($M= 3.54$, $SD= 0.93$). The hospitality services have the next highest mean ($M= 3.44$, $SD = 0.94$) followed by special cultural attraction ($M= 3.38$, $SD= 0.94$). Other services at the destination has the lowest mean ($M= 2.7$, $SD= 1.00$).

Table 7: Mean, Mean Rank and Standard Deviation of the Push factors the tourist to visit Qatar

Factors	Mean	Mean Rank	Standard Deviation
Tourist Leisure Facilities	3.025101	5	0.881861
Connectivity	3.34413	3	0.948184
Weather	3.222672	4	0.945962
Shopping Experience	3.948381	1	1.002171
Local Hospitality	3.452935	2	0.935168

The second factor ‘Connectivity’ has the highest mean ($M= 16.72$). The variable with highest mean in the factor is maintenance and convenience of the airport g ($M= 4.16$, $SD= 0.95$). The variable with lowest mean is convenience and access to local transport ($M= 2.2$, $SD= 1.31$). The recreational facilities have the next highest mean ($M= 15.12$). The variable with the highest mean in the factor is accessibility to cultural heritage sites ($M= 3.14$, $SD= 1.38$). The variable with the lowest mean is equipment for athletic activities ($M= 2.91$, $SD= 1.15$).

The local hospitality services have the third highest mean (M= 13.81, SD= 4.88). The variable with highest mean is organized excursions (M= 3.7, SD= 1.03). The variable with lowest mean is explanation and convenience of the customs (M= 3.18, SD= 1.29). The factor about shopping experience at the destination has the next highest mean (M= 7.8, SD= 2.04). The variable with highest mean is Shopping opportunities (M= 4.18, SD= 0.83). The variable with lowest mean is degree of knowledge of foreign languages from the service personnel (M= 3.7, SD= 1.21). The factor with lowest mean is weather conditions at the destination (M= 3.22, SD= 1.37).

Shopping Experience has the highest mean (M= 3.94, SD= 1.002) followed by local hospitality (M= 3.45, SD= 0.93). The connectivity has the next highest mean (M= 3.34, SD = 0.94) followed by weather conditions (M= 3.22, SD= 0.94). Recreational facilities at the destination has the lowest mean (M= 3.02, SD= 0.88).

As per the sample presented, it was indicated that out of 494, about 125 respondents has visited the country before, out of which 41% of the respondents have visited the country before 1 to 2 times, 7% have visited the country 3 to 4 times while about 50% of the people have visited the country more than 5 times. Qatar is a popular among the population under study primarily for reasons like education, visiting friends or family, and business for an average of 5-10 days. On further enquiring if the respondents would like to visit the country again in next five years, the data collected indicates that 48% of the respondents have indicated that they would love to come back to the country. While another 32% of the respondents are not very sure about their choices, only 20% of the respondents have indicated that they might not visit the country again. Moreover, 42% of the respondents have indicated that they are completely satisfied with their trip to Qatar while 32% of the respondents are highly satisfied and 23% of the respondents are partly satisfied with their trip. Less than 2% of the respondents are not satisfied with their trip to Qatar. Keeping the stated statistics in mind, it can be concluded that the tourists are motivated to visit Qatar again.

5. FINDINGS AND IMPLICATIONS

Qatar is a popular among the population under study primarily for reasons like education, visiting friends or family, and business for an average of 5-10 days. On further enquiring if the respondents would like to visit the country again in next five years, the data collected indicates that 48% of the respondents have indicated that they would love to come back to the country. While another 32% of the respondents are not very sure about their choices, only 20% of the respondents have indicated that they might not visit the country again. Moreover, 42% of the respondents have indicated that they are completely satisfied with their trip to Qatar while 32% of the respondents are highly satisfied and 23% of the respondents are partly satisfied with their trip. Less than 2% of the respondents are not satisfied with their trip to Qatar. Keeping the stated statistics in mind, it can be concluded that the tourists are motivated to visit Qatar again.

- Though Qatar has a wide bouquet of various sports opportunities, it is recommended that with sports arenas, some training facilities should be developed with small short-term training programs which can attract sports tourists. These programs need to be advertised strongly to attract the attention of the tourists. They also need to be carefully planned so that they can attract people throughout the world.

- Due to blockade, the problem of connectivity has a strong impact on the tourism in the country and should be resolved as soon as possible. The Qatar airways should also think of budget airlines for budget conscious travelers. Qatar Airways is branded as luxury airlines with expensive tickets. They can think of collaborating with some of the budget airlines to please the customers who are mindful of budget issues.

- Another arena which needs some improvements is regarding local transportation in Qatar. Though the country has a strong taxi system, securing taxi can be difficult at peak hours. This increases the reliability on bus services. Qatar in general gets really hot from April till October and the government needs review its bus infrastructure. There are many stops that have nothing more than a small sign on a lamp pole and involve long waits in the heat, leaving a feeling of uncertainty about whether the passenger is in the right place or not.

- There has to be a variety of ways to promote and present country's rich culture and tradition. Though the country has a rich cultural, the respondents of the survey conducted for this research have indicated that they did not understand the customs very well or they did not understand the customs at all. The need is to push the country's image not just through various museums, galleries, public art auditoriums, cultural village, and various historic sites, but also generating intergenerational awareness as the youth of today will be future's torch bearer.

6. CONCLUSIONS

Exploring the antecedents of tourist satisfaction plays an important role in marketing tourism products and services. The purpose of this study is to examine the various antecedents of tourist motivation; the products and activities carried out at the destination to provide ultimate tourist satisfaction. This study explores to understand what comprises tourist's motivation and influence tourist satisfaction to transmit their positive experience to third persons as well as repeating their visit to Qatar. Motivational factors are the effective tools to explain and predict decision making behaviour, their satisfaction and return intention of them. Therefore, business organizations working in the tourism sector in general should carefully evaluate the different products and services of tourism to successfully create tourist satisfaction when they travel to Qatar. The results of this research can be used as valuable and accurate information for destination marketers and managers to implement strategies and plans, to not only attract more potential visitors, but also enhance their destination satisfaction and encourage them to re-visit to Qatar in the near future.

REFERENCES

- Adel H. Nikjoo., & Mahmoud Ketabi. (2015) The role of push and pull factors in the way tourists choose their destination, *Anatolia*. 26(4), 588-597.
- Perna, F., Custódio, M. J. & Vanessa, O. (2018). Tourism Destination Competitiveness: an application model for the south of Portugal versus the Mediterranean region of Spain: Competitivtour. *Tourism & Management Studies*. 14(1), 19-29.
- Barreira, A. P. & Cesário, M., 2018. Factors influencing the choice of the Algarve region as a tourist destination: Does season matter?. *International Journal of Tourism Research*, 20(5), pp. 578-587.
- Braun-LaTour, K., Grinley, M., & Loftus, E. (2006). Tourist memory distortion. *Journal of Travel Research*. 44, 360.
- Cha, S., McCleary, K., & Uysal, M. (1995). Travel Motivation of Japanese Overseas Travellers. A Factor-Cluster Approach. *Journal of Travel Research*. 33(3), 33-39.
- Chandralal, Lalith & Valenzuela, Fredy-Roberto. (2013). Exploring Memorable Tourism Experiences: Antecedents and Behavioural Outcomes. *Journal of Economics, Business and Management*. 1, 177-181. 10.7763/JOEBM.2013.V1.38.
- Deichmann, J.I., & Frempong, F. (2016). International Tourism in Ghana: A Survey Analysis of Traveler Motivations and Perceptions. *Journal of Hospitality and Tourism Management*. 29, 176-183.
- Fornell, C. (1992). A National Customer Satisfaction Barometer: The Swedish Experience.
- George, R. (2004). *Marketing South African Tourism and Hospitality*, 2nd ed, Oxford, Oxford University Press.
- Gitelson, R.J., & D.L. Kerstetter (1998). The Relationship Between Socio Demographic Variables, Benefits Sought and Subsequent Vacation Behavior: A Case Study. *Journal of Travel Research*. 28, 24-29.
- Jang, S., & Feng, R. (2007). Temporal destination revisit intention: The effects of novelty seeking and satisfaction. *Tourism Management*. 28, 580-590.
- Jang, S.C., A.M. Morrison & J.T.O'Leary (2002). Benefit Segmentation of Japanese Pleasure Travelers to the USA and Canada Selecting Target Markets Based on the Profitability and Risk of Individual Market Segments. *Tourism Management*. 23, 367-378.
- Kim, J.-H. (2010). Determining the factors affecting the memorable nature of travel experiences. *Journal of Travel & Tourism Marketing*. 27(8), 780-796.

- Kozak M. (2002). Comparative analysis of tourist motivations by nationality and destinations. *Tourism Management*, 23(3), 221-232.
- Laws, E. (1991). *Tourism Marketing: Service and Quality Management Perspectives*. Thornes Publishers Ltd., Old Station Drive: Leckhampton, England.
- Lewis, R.C., R.E. Chambers, and H.E. Chacko. (1995). *Marketing Leadership in Hospitality. Foundations and Practices*. 2nd. Ed. New York: Van Nostrand Reinhold.
- MacKay, K. & J. Crompton (1990). Measuring the Quality of Recreation Services. *Journal of Park and Recreation Administration*. 8 (3), 47-56.
- March R. G., & Woodside, A. G. (2005). *Tourism Behavior: Travellers' Decisions and Actions*. CABI Publishing, Cambridge.
- Marschall, S. (2012). Tourism and memory. *Annals of Tourism Research*. 39(4), 2216–2219.
- Morgan, M., & Xu, F. (2009). Student travel experiences. *Journal of Hospitality Marketing & Management*. 18(2), 216–236.
- Neuman, W.L. (2011). *Social Research Method: Qualitative and Quantitative Approach*. 7th Edition. Publishing as Allyn & Bacon (In print of Pearson). 75 Arlington Street Suite 300, Boston, USA.
- Oliver R.L. (1997). *Satisfaction. A Behavioral Perspective on the Consumer*. Boston: Irwin McGraw-Hill.
- Perna, F., Custódio, M. J. & Vanessa, O. (2018). Tourism Destination Competitiveness: an
- Reisinger, Y., & Turner, L. (2003). *Cross-cultural behavior in tourism*. Oxford: Elsevier.
- Qatar Tourism Authority (QTA). 2017 Annual Tourism Performance Report. Retrieved from: https://www.visitqatar.qa/binaries/content/assets/corporate/statistics/en/2017/2017-annual-tourism-performance-report_v2.pdf
- S. J. Hoch & J. Deighton (1989). Managing what consumers learn from experience. *The Journal of Marketing*. 53(2), 1-20.
- Shoemakers, S. (1994). Segmenting the U.S. Travel Market According to Benefits Realized. *Journal of Travel Research*, 32, 8-21.
- Sultana, S. & Khan, R. S. (2018). Factors Determining Tourism: A Framework to Promote Tea Tourism Destination in Chittagong. *Global Journal of Management & Business Research*. 18(1), 21-30.

Van Vuuren, C., & Slabbert, E. (2011). Travel behaviour of tourists to a South African holiday resort. *African Journal for Physical, Health Education, Recreation and Dance*. 17(4), 694-707.

Wesley, S., Lehew, M., & Woodside, A.G. (2006). Consumer decision-making styles and mall shopping behavior: Building theory using exploratory data analysis and the comparative method. *Journal of Business Research*. 59, 535-548.

REVIEW RESULTS
“Evaluating antecedents of tourist motivation in Qatar”

Tourism & Management Studies
www.tmstudies.net

Evaluation:

- 1 - Importance and innovativeness of the theme:**
Poor
- 2 - Objectives.:**
Good
- 3 - Methodology.:**
Sufficient
- 4 - A literature review.:**
Very good
- 5 - Analysis of results.:**
Good
- 6 - Conclusions.:**
Sufficient
- 7 - Scientific contribution.:**
Good
- 8 - Structure.:**
Good
- 9 - Quality of the manuscript regarding academic writing.:**
Good

Explanation:

1 - Importance and innovativeness of the theme:

The study of tourist motivation is important enough to assess the development of tourism in a region, such as in Qatar. The author focuses less on the evaluation model generally used by researchers in evaluating tourism performance. Lack of references that indicate academic debate in this matter, especially in the introduction, so that the author cannot indicate the position of this article with other writings; to fill in the literature gaps, to reinforce existing literature, or to discover a new, unique concept of evaluation of tourist motivation in Qatar. Authors need to add relevant and up-to-date references to this theme. On the other hand, innovation has not been presented by the author in a theoretical framework or discussion on this theme, so there is a tendency for it to be repeated in terms of discussion and has not shown any novelty in this article.

2 - Objectives.:

The author has not clearly defined the purpose of this article, although it can be found in general to evaluate the antecedents to tourist motivation in Qatar. It should be emphasized what the more specific objectives of this antecedent evaluation are. Although there are notes in the introduction that this aspect of tourists has contributed to the increase in GDP in Qatar which is preceded by

data on tourism products, the author needs an in-depth exploration of cultural and tourism relations in a modern context, or the diversity of existing tourism (sea, land, nature, and others), aspects of business and entertainment, and tourist experiences that motivate interest in returning to tourism places, and others that are supported by adequate literature. These aspects are a tourist attraction that motivates tourists to visit Qatar.

3 - Methodology.:

In the methodological aspect, the author needs to map the steps systematically on the methodology used in answering the problems in this article. The method used, the sampling technique chosen, the reliability and validity of the questionnaire instrument and the data analysis technique used were not found in this article. The authors need to detail them briefly and clearly. Likewise, the indicators used still require an explanation from the aspect of tourism or what theory is the source of its derivatives.

4 - A literature review.:

In the literature review section, two main sections are presented on tourist motivation and tourism products and attributes. Conceptually, the study of tourism includes several aspects, such as tourism destinations, tourism products, tourism attributes, tourism services, tourism travel, and others. Some of the literature on the motivation, products, and attributes of tourism requires exploration and mapping of the parts related to the aspects to be evaluated. The author only presents the literature on the motivational aspects related to the psychology of tourists through the "memory" of their experiences at tourist sites. Authors need to develop other aspects that influence them to return to visit Qatar, such as the types of services available online, factual information about tourism objects, community friendliness, clarity of travel routes, lodging (hotels), and others. Add some literature to support this as well as other writings examining the motivation of tourists specifically in Qatar.

5 - Analysis of results.:

The author does not present the theoretical framework used to analyze tourist motivation. This results in an in-depth analysis of existing research results. The author needs a theory to analyze these results which can be complemented by up-to-date data and literature.

6 - Conclusions.:

The author does not explain the main conclusions of this article. There is no need to reiterate the purpose and importance of the study of tourist motivation, as this has been previously described. The authors should focus on the main findings or results of this study, or even be strengthened by a theory about tourist motivation.

7 - Scientific contribution.:

This article contributes significantly to the development of instruments on tourist motivation in a region. Starting from the uniqueness of the location, the friendliness of the population, local historical and cultural heritage, business purposes, visits to friends and family, and others are quite unique and differ from one region to another. The author is quite successful in identifying this uniqueness in Qatar, although several things require further exploration for the benefit of developing tourism in the future.

8 - Structure.:

The structure of the presentation of this article is quite good. The author needs to add to the limitations of this research and the development of subsequent research on the theme of tourist motivation or other related themes.

9 - Quality of the manuscript regarding academic writing.:

The writing technique is good. The author is advised to correct a few words or sentences by proof editing in English. Authors need to ensure that the citation and reference writing techniques match the APA style.

Strengths:

This article presents straightforwardly about the evaluation of tourists from various countries visiting Qatar, so it is interesting to study in terms of mapping tourist visits who have not and have been to this country, types of visits aimed at business, meeting with friends, and family, and holidays. The uniqueness arises from the indicators used as an instrument of tourist evaluation that can be used to develop aspects of tourism in other places according to their respective uniqueness.

Weakness:

This article is not equipped with official data from the tourism agency or department regarding the development of tourists, for example, tourist visits in the last 3 years. The references used are limited and require additional literature that is relevant and up to date. This article also requires a theoretical framework used to analyze the results in order to comprehensively explain to the reader about the analysis of the results. Conclusions should be more focused on the main results or factual findings. The limitations of this study and the development of research on this or other related themes should also be noted

This article can be published after the author makes **minor revisions** to the article according to the reviewers' notes.

Indonesia, August 11, 2020

Aan Jaelani



EDITORIAL BOARD

Editors

José António C. Santos

Margarida Santos

Alfonso Vargas Sánchez

Guest editors

Chris Cooper
Alexandra Gonçalves
João Filipe Marques
Juan Antonio Campos-Soria
Juan Ignacio Pulido-Fernández
Julio Diéguez-Soto
Manuel Angel Fernández Gámez
Robert Lanquar

Editorial Advisory Board

Abraham Pizam
Ana Maria Ferreira
Carlos MM Costa
Chris Cooper
Dimitrios Buhalis
Greg Richards
João Albino Silva
Jorge Costa
Juan L. Nicolau
Levent Altinay
Mário L. Barata Raposo
Peter Nijkamp
Saul Neves Jesus

SCIENTIFIC BOARD

Abraham Pizam
Ademir Antonio Ferreira
Alexandra Gonçalves
Alicia Nunes
Ali Dalgiç
Aluisio Finazzi Porto
Ana Branca Carvalho
Anabela Dinis
Ana Cláudia Campos
Ana C. Limongi-France
Ana Isabel Moniz
Ana Isabel Renda
Ana Maria Ferreira
Ana Patrícia Duarte
Ana Paula Rodrigues
Ana Rosa del-Aguila-Obra
Ana Teresa Machado
Angela Callejon Gil
Angela MC Rocha
Anish Yousaf
Antonio G. Rocha Vidal
Antonio Juan Briones Peñalver
Arthur Filipe de Araújo
Behzad Foroughi
Belem Barbosa
Bernabé Escobar Pérez
Bruno Miguel Sousa
Carla Sousa
Carlos Afonso
Carlos JF Cândido
Carlos Machado-Santos
Carlos Manuel Lopes Borralho
Carlos Manuel Ramos Sousa
Carlos Miguel Afonso
Carlos Peixeira Marques
Carlyle Tadeu Falcão de Oliveira
Célia MQ Ramos

HOME ABOUT LOGIN REGISTER SEARCH CURRENT ISSUES ANNOUNCEMENTS PAPER SUBMISSION

Home > Vol 16, No 3 (2020)

Tourism & Management Studies

Tourism & Management Studies



USER

Username

Password

Remember me

Login



This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-NoDerivatives 4.0 International License .

Celsia Isabel Domingues
 Baptista
 Charles Arcodia
 Chris Cooper
 Cidália Paço
 Cláudia Almeida
 Cláudia Henriques
 Cláudia S. Costa
 Dimitrios Buhalis
 Dolores Gallardo-Vázquez
 Dora Agapito
 Dora Cristina Martins
 Edar da Silva
 Anana Elidomar da Silva
 Alcoforado
 Elisabete Vieira
 Elisabeth de Magalhães Serra
 Elisabeth Kastenholz
 Elmarie Slabbert
 Eunice F. Ramos Lopes
 Fernanda Matias
 Fernando Perna
 Figueiredo Santos
 Filipa Perdigão Ribeiro
 Francisco Serra
 Gancho Todorov Ganchev
 Genoveva MV Torre
 German Gemar-Castillo
 Gisela Demo Fiuzza
 Greg Richards
 Gurel Cetin
 Hans-Dieter Ganter
 Helder Carderqueira
 Helder Valente Silva
 Hugo Coimbra
 Humberto Falcão Martins
 Ileana Monteiro
 Insha Amin
 Irina Saur-Amaral
 Isabel Cristina Lopes
 Jansen Maia Del Corso
 Jaume Guide
 Jesús Barrera-Martínez
 Jesús Manuel López Bonilla
 Jiri Vágner
 João Albino Silva
 João Filipe Marques
 João Paulo CS Jorge
 João Pedro Cordeiro
 Joaquim Santana Fernandes
 Joice Lavandoski
 Jonathan Edwards
 Josefina Olívia Marques Salgado
 José Roberto Vila Oblitas
 José M. Cristóvão Verissimo
 José M. Hernández Mogollón
 José M. Ramírez Hurtado
 José Paulo Esperança
 Jose Ramon Saura
 Jose Ruizalba
 Juan Antonio Campos Soria
 Juan Miguel Alcántara-Pilar
 Juliana Medaglia
 Julio Alberto Silva Coelho
 Julio da Costa Mendes
 Julio Diéguez-Soto
 Kaplan Ugurlu
 Kom Campiranon
 Lara Ferreira
 Leonardo Aureliano Silva
 Lúcia Pato
 Lucília Cardoso
 Luiz Carlos Silva Flores
 Luis Coelho
 Luis Miguel López Bonilla
 Luiz Mendes-Filho
 Luis Nobre Pereira
 Luisa Carvalho
 Magnus Böhlín
 Magnus Luiz Emmendoerfer
 Manuel Angel Fernández Gámez
 Manuel J. Sánchez-Franco
 Marcelo de Souza Bishop
 Marcirio Silveira Chaves
 Margarida Arraes Viegas
 Margarida Custódio Santos
 Margarida de Jesus
 Maria Cristina Moreira
 Maria Ester de Freitas
 Maria Jesús Carrasco Santos

Announcements

: Tourism & Management Studies ACCEPTED for inclusion in SCOPUS

Our journal has been accepted for inclusion in SCOPUS on 3 October 2020. A new challenging phase of the journal life cycle approaches. Thank you for your support!

Posted: 2020-10-04

[More Announcements ...](#)

Vol 16, No 3 (2020)

Table of Contents

Tourism: Research Papers

[Hybrid preference assessment for tourism research using solicited and unsolicited opinions: an application in rural tourism](#)

[PDF](#)

Manuel Angel Fernández-Gámez, Elias Bendodo-Benasayag, José Ramón Sánchez-Serrano, Maria Helena Pestana

7-13

[The Effects of Participant Motivational Behavioral Intention: The MARBLE Case](#)

[PDF](#)

Yilmaz Akgunduz, Ovunc Bardakoglu, Yesim Koba

15-22

[The relationship of service quality dimensions of restaurant enterprises with satisfaction, behavioral intention, eWOM and the moderator effect of atmosphere](#)

[PDF](#)

Abdullah Uslu

23-35

Management: Research Papers

[Unpacking the influence of flight booking websites to e-loyalty: Empirical evidence from South East Asian Millennials](#)

[PDF](#)

Donny Susilo

37-50

ISSN: 2182-8466



General Information

Web of Science Coverage

Open Access Information

Peer Review Information

[Return to Search Results](#)

TOURISM & MANAGEMENT STUDIES [Share This Journal](#)

ISSN / eISSN **2182-8458 / 2182-8466**

Publisher **ESCOLA SUPERIOR GESTAO, HOTELARIA & TURISMO UNIV ALGARVE, CAMPUS PENHA, FARO, PORTUGAL, 8005-139**

General Information

Society or Institution	University of the Algarve	Journal Website <input type="radio"/>	Visit Site
Frequency	Quarterly	Issues Per Year	4
Country / Region	PORTUGAL	Primary Language <input type="radio"/>	English
Secondary Language(s) <input type="radio"/>	Portuguese, Spanish	Aims and Scope <input type="radio"/>	Visit Site
Editorial Board <input type="radio"/>	Visit Site	Instructions for Authors	Visit Site
Avg. Number of Weeks from Submission to Publication <input type="radio"/>	24	Plagiarism Screening <input type="radio"/>	Visit Site
Article DOIs <input type="radio"/>	Yes	Host Platform	SciELO Portugal
Full-Text Formats <input type="radio"/>	PDF		


Web of Science Coverage


Collection	Index	Category	Similar Journals <input type="radio"/>
Core Collection	Emerging Sources Citation Index (ESCI)	Hospitality, Leisure, Sport & Tourism	Find Similar Journals

Search a topic within this journal

Search a topic within this journal...

Search

Open Access Information 

OA Statement <input type="radio"/>	Visit Site	License <input type="radio"/>	 Visit Site
Author Holds Copyright without Restrictions <input type="radio"/>	No	Archiving <input type="radio"/>	CLOCKSS
Full-Text Crawling Permitted <input type="radio"/>	Yes	Machine-Readable CC Licensing <input type="radio"/>	Yes
Unrestricted Reuse in Compliance with BOAI <input type="radio"/>	Yes	DOAJ Seal <input type="radio"/>	No
DOAJ Subjects / Keywords <input type="radio"/>	Geography. Anthropology. Recreation: Recreation. Leisure: Recreation leadership. Administration of recreation services, Hospitality, Hotel management,... [show more]		

Peer Review Information

Type of Peer Review <input type="radio"/>	Double blind peer review	Review Policy <input type="radio"/>	Visit Site
--	--------------------------	--	----------------------------

Sign up for a free [Publons](#) account to track your publications, citation metrics, peer reviews, and editing work for this journal.

Editorial Disclaimer: As an independent organization, Clarivate does not become involved in and is not responsible for the editorial management of any journal or the business practices of any publisher. Publishers are accountable for their journal performance and compliance with ethical publishing standards. The views and opinions expressed in any journal are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily reflect the views or opinions of Clarivate. Clarivate remains neutral in relation to territorial disputes, and allows journals, publishers, institutes and authors to specify their address and affiliation details including territory.

Criteria for selection of newly submitted titles and re-evaluation of existing titles in the Web of Science are determined by the Web of Science Editors in their sole discretion. If a publisher's editorial policy or business practices negatively impact the quality of a journal, or its role in the surrounding literature of the subject, the Web of Science Editors may decline to include the journal in any Clarivate product or service. The Web of Science Editors, in their sole discretion, may remove titles from coverage at any point if the titles fail to maintain our standard of quality, do not comply with ethical standards, or otherwise do not meet the criteria determined by the Web of Science Editors. If a journal is deselected or removed from coverage, the journal will cease to be indexed in the Web of Science from a date determined by the Web of Science Editors in their sole discretion – articles published after that date will not be indexed. The Web of Science Editors' decision on all matters relating to journal coverage will be final.

Clarivate.™ Accelerating innovation.

© 2020 Clarivate [Copyright Notice](#) [Terms of Use](#) [Privacy Notice](#) [Cookie Policy](#) [Help Center](#)

Follow us:      