**English Title *(Times New Roman, 12 Points, centered, 2.0-line spacing)***

**ABSTRACT *(Times New Roman, 10 points, justified, 1.15 line spacing)***

The abstract of the research should not exceed 250 words. It should be written justified, Times New Roman font, 10 points, 1.15 line spacing. In the abstract part, first, the purpose and problem of the research should be given clearly. In addition, it should give brief information about the research method, main findings and results. (Copying the abstract of your research to this section will ensure that the above spelling rules are applied. Also, you will not need to apply it.)

**Keywords:** Minimum 3, maximum 5 keywords should be used in the research. Keywords should be created with the same spelling rules as the abstract.

**Turkish Title *(Times New Roman, 12 Points, centered, 2.0-line spacing)***

**ÖZET *(Times New Roman, 10 points, justified, 1.15-line spacing)***

The abstract of the research should not exceed 250 words. It should be written justified, Times New Roman font, 10 points, 1.15-line spacing. In the abstract part, first, the purpose and problem of the research should be given clearly. In addition, it should give brief information about the research method, main findings and results. (Copying the abstract of your research to this section will ensure that the above spelling rules are applied. Also, you will not need to apply it.)

**Keywords:** Minimum 3, maximum 5 keywords should be used in the research. Keywords should be created with the same spelling rules as the abstract.

1. **Introduction (Times New Roman, justified, 11 points, bold)**

***(Times New Roman, 11-point, 1.15-line spacing, justified)*** In the introduction part of the research, brief information should be given about the subject of the study and the main subject of the research. In the introduction part, the main purpose of the research and sub-objectives, if any, should be explained. In the introduction part, the problem and importance of the research should be given in detail. In the introduction part, a presentation about the originality of the research should be made and the research implementation process should be explained briefly in the last paragraph.

1. **Conceptual/Theoretical Framework**

***(Times New Roman, 11-point, 1.15-line spacing, justified)*** In this part of the research, you can continue to work in 2 different ways. The first of these is the conceptual framework. In the conceptual framework section, each of the scales belonging to the model used in the research is explained in detail in terms of the concept. The research continues with the theoretical framework and in this tab, the theoretical background for the scales used in the research is revealed and research hypotheses are written. In this part of the research, it can be continued by explaining both the theoretical and conceptual framework under the title of literature review. In qualitative research, it is recommended to use conceptual and theoretical evaluation titles if document scanning is done. In addition, sub-headings can be included in this section if desired.

1. **Methods**

***(Times New Roman, 11-point, 1.15-line spacing, justified)*** In the method part of the research, the universe and the sample, the research model, the data collection method and the data analysis method should be explained in detail in separate paragraphs. While explaining the population and sample, the research design, sample calculation, and sample type should be explained together. While explaining the data collection method, the method used (survey etc.) should be explained in detail and the research model should be given in this section if requested. Information about the scales used in the research should also be given in this section. While explaining the data analysis method, the pre-test process should also be mentioned. In addition, information should be given about the reliability, validity, randomness and normality analyzes of the data. If necessary, these analyzes should be included in the method section. **In studies that require an ethics certificate, the permission obtained must be stated in the method section** (In order to carry out the study on data collection, tools and methods, permission was obtained from the Ordu University Social and Human Ethics Committee with the decision numbered 92342550/044/ at the meeting dated 30/10/2020 and numbered E./19937. taken.)

1. **Results**

***(Times New Roman, 11-point, 1.15-line spacing, justified)*** In the results part of the study, first of all, reliability, validity, randomness and normality analyzes of the scales should be included if they are not given in the method. If these tests are given in the method, research findings should be started with demographic findings. The findings section should be continued with research hypothesis results or model analysis results. Numerical data for each research question/hypothesis should be presented with the help of tables, and verbal data should be presented by mapping when necessary.

1. **Conclusion and Discussion**

***(Times New Roman, 11-point, 1.15-line spacing, justified)*** In the conclusion part of the research, first of all, brief information about the purpose and process of the research should be given. In the conclusion part, each of the research questions or hypotheses should be explained one by one and comparisons from the literature should be given in order to discuss the relevant results. Suggestions regarding the results obtained in the conclusion section should be given in articles if necessary. Finally, the limitations of the research and suggestions for future studies should be made.

* 1. **Practical implications**

***(Times New Roman, 11-point, 1.15-line spacing, justified)*** Practical implications in articles refer to the real-world consequences, applications, or outcomes that can be derived from the findings or information presented in the article. When authors discuss the practical implications of their research or the content of their articles, they are essentially exploring how the information can be applied, what impact it might have on various stakeholders, and how it can inform decision-making or practices in a specific field. For example, in a scientific research article, the practical implications might involve how the newly discovered information could be used to develop new technologies, improve existing processes, or address practical challenges. In a business article, practical implications could focus on how the insights provided could be utilized by managers or executives to make better strategic decisions. Understanding the practical implications is essential for readers who want to apply the knowledge gained from the article in their professional or personal contexts. It helps bridge the gap between theoretical knowledge and real-world applications, making the information more relevant and actionable.

* 1. **Theoretical implications**

***(Times New Roman, 11-point, 1.15-line spacing, justified)*** Theoretical implications in articles refer to the potential impact and significance of the research findings on existing theoretical frameworks or models within a particular academic field. When researchers conduct studies, they often use or develop theories to guide their investigations. These theories provide a conceptual framework for understanding the phenomena under study. Theoretical implications in articles can encompass several aspects: ***Advancement of Theory***: Research findings may contribute to the refinement or development of existing theories. New data and insights can lead to a deeper understanding of the concepts and relationships within a theoretical framework. ***Contradiction or Confirmation***: The results of a study might either support or contradict existing theories. Confirming a theory strengthens its validity, while contradicting it can prompt scholars to reconsider or modify the theoretical framework. ***Integration of Theories***: Sometimes, researchers integrate multiple theories to create a more comprehensive understanding of a phenomenon. Theoretical implications may involve demonstrating how different theories can be connected to offer a more holistic perspective. ***Generation of New Hypotheses***: Discoveries from a study may suggest new hypotheses or questions that could be explored in future research. This contributes to the ongoing evolution of theories within a field. In scholarly articles, the section discussing theoretical implications typically comes near the end of the paper, following the presentation of results and discussion. It's where researchers reflect on the broader significance of their findings, how they contribute to the existing body of knowledge, and the potential impact on the theoretical landscape of their field.

* 1. **Limitations and Future Research**

***(Times New Roman, 11-point, 1.15-line spacing, justified)*** In this part of the research, the limitations and restrictions regarding the current research should be written. Additionally, as a result of the current study, information should be provided about future studies on the subject. This section should not exceed one paragraph.

After the conclusion and suggestion are written, the ethical statement should be explained as shown below.

***Ethics Statement:*** Permission for this study was obtained from the Ethics Committee of ……. University with the decision number .. at the meeting dated ../../…. and numbered …./.. of the relevant board. In case of detection of a contrary situation, TO&RE Journal has no responsibility, and all responsibility belongs to the author (s) of the study.

***Author Contributions Statement:*** 1st author's contribution rate …%, 2nd author's contribution rate …%.

***Conflict of Interest:*** There is no conflict of interest among the authors.

**References**

Akıllı, H., Kemahlı, F., Okudan, K.S., & Polat, F.H. (2008). Ekolojik ayak izinin kavramsal içeriği ve Akdeniz Üniversitesi İktisadi ve İdari Bilimler Fakültesi’nde bireysel ekolojik ayak izi hesaplaması, *Akdeniz Üniversitesi İktisadi ve İdari Bilimler Fakültesi Dergisi, 8*(15), 21-35.

Akten, S., Gül, A. & Akten, M. (2012). Korunan Doğal Alanlarda Kullanılabilecek Ziyaretçi Yönetim Modelleri ve Karşılaştırılması. *Turkish Journal of Forestry, 13*(1), 57-65.

Andereck, K.L., Valentine, K.M., Knopf, R.C. & Vogt, C.A. (2005). Residents Perceptions of Community Tourism Impacts. *Annals of Tourism Research. 32*(4), 1056-1076.

**Extended Summary**

***(Times New Roman, 11-point, 1.15-line spacing, justified)*** An extended summary of the publication, not exceeding 1000 words, should be prepared, covering the introduction, conceptual and theoretical framework, method, findings and conclusion sections of the study, and should be added to the end of the publication during the submission process to the journal.

**Citation in the text:**

When there is only one author  **: Lasso, 2020**

When there are two authors **:**

*At the end of a paragraph or sentence in parentheses* (**Solunoğlu & Çavuşoğlu, 2017)**

*If it is at the beginning of a paragraph or sentence* **Solunoğlu and Çavuşoğlu (2017)**

When there are three or more authors **: Yayla et al., 2019**

(Always et al. should be used in studies with more than two authors throughout the text)

**BIBLIOGRAPHY**

**BOOKS**

1. **Type of single-authored books in the text and in the bibliography:**

Surname, First Letter. (Year of Publication). Book Title, Publication Place, City

Kement, Ü. (2018). *Otello Hospitality Suite, Amonra Otel Otomasyon Sistemleri*, Detay Pub, Ankara.

1. **Type of two-authored books in the text and in the bibliography:**

Surname, First Letter. & Surname, First Letter. (Year of Publication). Book Title, Publication Place, City

Gültekin, B. & Kement, Ü. (2008). *Müşteri İlişkileri Yönetimi, Temel Kavram ve Uygulamaları,* Nobel Pub., Ankara.

1. **The type of writing the books with three or more authors in the text and in the bibliography:**

Surname, First Letter., Surname, First Letter. & Surname, First Letter. (Year of Publication). Book Title, Publication Place, City

Beck, C. A. J., Sales, B. D., Walter, M. D. & Heynes, A. P. (2002). *Managing Diversity in the Classroom*, New Age Printing, Washington DC.

1. **1) The type of the translated books is written in the bibliography:**

Surname, First Letter. (Year of Publication). Title of the Book (Trans. / Jun.), Publication Place, City.

Pearson, C. S. (2003). *İçimizdeki Kahraman* (Translate: Semra Ayanbaşı), Akaşa Pub., İstanbul.

1. **The way the edited books are written in the bibliography:**

Surname, First Letter. (Year of Publication). Section Name, In, the first letter of the Editor's Name. surname (Ed.), Title of Book, pp. Page Range, Publication Place, City.

Karluk, S.R. (2005). *Kıbrıs’ın AB Üyeliği AB’yi Böler mi?* In, O. Kaymakçı (Edt.), Avrupa Birliği Üzerine Notlar, pp. 263-287, Nobel Publication, Ankara.

1. **The type of writing the books whose authors are not specified in the bibliography:**

Title of the Work, (Year of Publication). Publication Place.

İmlâ Kılavuzu, (2000). Türk Dil Kurumu Pub., Ankara.

**ARTICLES**

1. **How single-authored articles are written in the bibliography:**

Surname, First Letter. (Year). Name of the Article, Name of the Journal in which it was published, Volume (Number), Page Spacing.

Kement, Ü. (2019). Yeşil Tutumunun Davranışsal Niyet Türlerine Etkisi: Yeşil İmajın Aracılık Rolü. *OPUS Uluslararası Toplum Araştırmaları Dergisi, 10*(17), 370-394.

1. **The type of writing articles with two authors in the bibliography:**

Surname, First Letter. & Surname, First Letter. (History). Title of the Article, Name of the Journal Published in, Volume (Number), Page Range

Kement, Ü. & Bükey, A. (2019). Doğa ve Kültür Fotoğrafçılığı Kapsamında Rekreasyonel Motivasyonun Demografik Özelliklere Göre İncelenmesi. *Tourism and Recreation, 1*(1), 23-30.

1. **The type of writing articles with three or more authors in the bibliography:**

Surname, First Letter., Surname, First Letter. & Surname, First Letter. (History). Title of the Article, Name of the Journal Published in, Volume (Number), Page Range

Özer, L., Kement, Ü. & Gültekin, B. (2015). Genişletilmiş Planlanmış Davranış Teorisi Kapsamında Yeşil Yıldızlı Otelleri Tekrar Ziyaret Etme Niyeti, *Hacettepe Üniversitesi İktisadi ve İdari Bilimler Fakültesi Dergisi, 33*(4), 59-85.

**THESIS & PROJECTS**

1. **The type of the thesis or projects are written in the bibliography:**

Surname, First Letter. (Year). Thesis/Project Name, Thesis type, University, Institute, Department, Department, City.

Kement, Ü. (2015). *Doğaya Yönelik Gerçekleştirilen Rekreatif Etkinliklerde Tüketicilerin Çevre Dostu Rekreasyon Davranışlarının İncelenmesi: Kamping Örneği,* PhD Thesis, Gazi University, Social Sciences Institute, Recreation Management Department, Ankara.

**SYMPOSIUM / CONFERENCE / PAPERS**

1. **The type of the Symposium/Conference/ Paper is written in the bibliography:**

Surname, First Letter. (Year). Paper Name, Event Name, Event Date, ss. Page Range, City.

Kement, Ü., Başar, B. & Uslu, A. (2016). Konaklama İşletmelerinde Bilgi Teknolojileri Kullanımının Değerlendirilmesi: Otello Otomasyon Sistemi Örneği, *1. Lisansüstü İşletme Öğrencileri Sempozyumu,* 7-9 April 2016, pp. 509-515, Gaziantep.

**OTHERS**

1. **The type of the encyclopedia articles is written in the bibliography:**

Surname, First Letter. (History). State of Article, Name of Encyclopedia, (Volume No), Page Range, City.

Bayraktar, M. (1996). Dâvûd-ı Kayseri, Diyanet Encyclopedia of Islam (DİA), (IX), 32-35, İstanbul.

1. **The type of the newspaper articles is written in the bibliography:**

Surname, First Letter. (year, month and day). Title of Article, Name of Newspaper. The e-access link.

Akyol, T. (2005, March, 25). Sosyal Bilim Ödülleri, *Milliyet magazine.* https://www.milliyet.com.tr/ekonomi/bakan-yumaklidan-sap-hastaligi-ile-ilgili-aciklama-7070702.

1. **The type of internet citations is written in the bibliography:**

Site address, (year and accessed month). Taken from the site, the title of the article, the e-access link, Access Date: 01.01.2020.

Turkish Statistical Institute (2020, October). *Tourism statistics and new trends about holiday arrivals*, https://www.tuik.gov.tr/tr/PreHaberBultenleri.do/?id=8430, Date of access: 22.10.2020.

1. **The type of lecture notes in the bibliography:**

Surname and first letter of the expert giving the course (year, month and day the site was accessed). *Subject title*, Course name and presentation method, Access link if available.

Kement, Ü. (2023, Aralık, 15). *About the assessment of randomness in social sciences,* Scientific research methods lecture notes /powerpoint slides.

1. **Bibliography writing style for anonymous authors:**

Anonymous (year). Subject title, city of printing, place of printing.

Anonymous (1975). *Bir zamanlar Anadolu,* Ankara: Gelişim publishing.

1. **The type of blog posts in the bibliography**

Surname and first letter. (year, accessed month and day). Subject title, *title of blog Adı.* The e-access link.

Yücel, A.R. (2018, March, 15). Gurme fikirlerde gastronomide yeni trendler, *Gourmet Academy. https://www.milliyet.com.tr/ekonomi/bakan-yumaklidan-sap-hastaligi-ile-ilgili-aciklama-7070702.*

**For more information about APA7 spelling conventions:**

<http://icits2021.erdogan.edu.tr/wp-content/uploads/2021/06/APA-7-Yazim-Kurallari-ve-Kaynak-Go%CC%88sterme.pdf>