

Preparation of Papers for JTIS

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Abstract

Abstract title should be written using Times New Roman, Font Size 9 and justified. It should contain no more than 150 words and should report concisely on **the objective of the study, the methodology used, results and implications** of the work described. It should be a single, self-contained paragraph which summarises the manuscript. Ideally, it should provide a brief context for the study, describe the scientific approach and some key results in a qualitative manner. It should end with a sentence to describe the implications for the study. The abstract must not include references, figures or tables.

Keywords – Maximum five key words in alphabetical order, separated by comma with capital letters for the first letters of each keyword using Book Antiqua, Font Size 10.

1. Introduction

The introduction brings out a general overview of the paper, identifies and explains the nature of the problem, the research questions, objectives/purpose of the study and the contribution of the paper. The introduction should be succinct, with no subheadings. Limited figures may be included only if they are truly introductory, and contain no new results.

2. Literature Review

This section explores previous works and state the research gap as well as the theories mobilised.

3. Methodology

This section contains sufficient details so that all procedures can be repeated. It may be divided into headed sub-sections such as the background to the study area, research approach, the Population of study, sampling technique and sampling size, method (s) and instruments of data collection and analysis. Include the model if any here.

4. Results and Discussion

The results and discussion should be presented in one combined section, and may optionally be divided into headed subsections. It is good to indicate here that the presentation should be in line with your objectives.

5. Conclusions, Implications of the study, Recommendations and suggestions for further studies

The Conclusions section should clearly explain the main findings, managerial and scientific implications of the work, highlighting its importance and relevance. It is also important here to raise the major contributions of the work as well as limitations, recommendations and suggestions for further studies.

6. Acknowledgements

Collate acknowledgements in a separate section at the end of the article before the references. List here those individuals who provided help during the research (for example, providing language help, writing assistance or proof reading the article amongst others).

7. References

After the References title, the list of references should only include works that are cited in the text and have been published or accepted for publication. Personal communications and unpublished works should only be mentioned in the text. Do not use footnotes or endnotes as a substitute for a reference list. Reference list entries should be alphabetized by the last names of the first author of each work.

For all references cited, the author(s) name(s), journal name / book title, section title / article title, year of publication, volume number / book chapters and paging should be made available. Abbreviated journal names and book titles should not be used. If there is the DOI number of publications, it should be given.

Reference Links

Scopus, CrossRef and PubMed indexing services, etc. will be used in order to create links to publications in the list of references. So it is necessary to be sure they are fully accurate. Please note that wrong name(s), the wrong journal and book title, wrong article title, wrong year of publication and incorrect page number can block links to the indexing service. Unpublished results and information obtained through articles and personal communications are not recommended for use as the reference. Printed stage in the resources, if any, should be given a DOI number.

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If authors use online document reference, the full URL and last date accessed must be given in reference list of the paper. If any further information is known at the relevant web resources, DOI, author names, dates, the main source publication, etc., reference should also be given.

References in the Text

Cite references in the text by name and year in parentheses. Some examples;

- For single authored reference: (Clausen, 1992)
- For double authored reference: (Kelso and Smith, 1998)
- Reference with multiple authors: (Medvec et al., 1999)
- For multiple references, in order of year: (Lebow, 2000; Imamura, 2001; Cooper and Taylor, 2005)
- For references with the same author and year: (Hill, 2000a; Hill, 2000b)

Reference list

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for a reference list. Reference list entries should be alphabetized by the last names of the first author of each work. Cited articles, journals and books full names should be written in complete form. Journal abbreviations and names should not be used.

Journal Article

Asakawa, S., Yoshida, K., Yabe, K., 2004. Perceptions of urban stream corridors within the greenway system of Sapporo, Japan. *Landscape and Urban Planning* 68(2-3): 167 -182, doi: 10.1016/S0169-2046(03)00158-0.

Heede, B.H., 1991. Response of a stream in disequilibrium to timber harvest. *Environmental Management* 15 (2): 251-255.

Ben-Akiva, M., de Palma, A., Kanaroglou, P., 1986. Dynamic model of peak period traffic congestion with elastic arrival rates. *Transportation Science* 20(2): 164-181.

Yildirim, N., Taskin, H., Karaman, R., 2012. Istanbul-Beylerbeyi Sarayinda Coleopteraturinernekarsfloritkullanlarakyapilanfumigasyonuygulamas. *Journal of the Higher Technical Teacher Training College of the University of Bamenda* 62(1): 47-52.

Book

Birkeland, P. W., 1984. *Soils and Geomorphology*. Oxford University Press, New York.

Haris, C. W. and N. T. Dines, 1988. *Time-saver Standards for Landscape Architecture*. McGraw-Hill, Inc., New York.

Brilon, W. (Ed.), 1988. *Intersections Without Traffic Signals, Proceedings of an International Workshop*. Springer-Verlag, Berlin.

Book Chapter

Fischer, G.W., Nagin, D., 1981. Random versus coefficient quanta choicemodels. In: Manski, C.F., McFadden, D. (Eds.), *Structural Analysis of Discrete Data with Econometric Applications*, MIT Press, Cambridge, MA, pp. 273-304.

Symposium, Conference and Workshop Papers

Dahlgren, R. A., 1988. Effects of forest harvest on stream-water quality and nitrogen cycling in the Casper creek watershed. In: *Proceedings of the Conference on Coastal Watersheds: The Casper Creek Story*. May 6, Ukiah, California.

Daganzo, C., 1996. Two paradoxes of traffic flow on networks with physical queues. II *Symposium Ingenieria de losTransportes*, Madrid, 22-24 May 1996, pp. 55-62.

Online Document (Web) Reference

FAO. 2006. Rural radio transmissions and rural youth in Mali.

http://www.fao.org/sd/dim_kn1/kn1_060202_en.htm (Accessed: 27 February 2006).