

Application of Technology Acceptance Model on Electronic Book Design of Bandung City History Travel Guide

Eko Susanto*¹, Melissa Shasya Bonita²

Politeknik Negeri Bandung^{1,2}
Email: eko.susanto@polban.ac.id

Abstract

Historical tourism resources are one of the comparative and comparative advantages of Bandung city over other tourist destinations in Indonesia. The unique characteristic of historical tourism is that the power of narratives poses a broader need for means of interpretation in the form of travel guides. By applying the Technology Acceptance Model (TAM), this applied research reveals the process of designing electronic guidebooks that can aim to be used for the interpretation of historical tourism visitors in The City of Bandung. The design method with a descriptive writing pattern is used to produce research reports on the design of electronic guidebook products in Bandung. This applied study has gathered opinions from 132 respondents through questionnaires about the components of travel guidebooks following the Technology Acceptance Model (TAM) concept, which is then analyzed descriptively. This applied research has resulted in a travel guidebook product and an understanding that tourists require accessible travel guidebooks to use and value for themselves.

Keywords: applied research; design; travel guide; historical tours; Technology Acceptance Model.

A. INTRODUCTION

The country of Indonesia has a region with a wealth of culture and history, where major cities in Indonesia, such as Jakarta, Semarang, Surabaya, Bandung, and Makassar, have a fascinating historical journey of more than two hundred years (Katika et al., 2017). In terms of tourism, history becomes a creative means that can provide aesthetic pleasure from literary works to historical relics, which are then used as intellectual tourism and imagination without the boundaries of space and time (Kastolani, 2016; Khanom et al., 2019; Leppäkari et al., 2017). Historical tourism is categorized as special interest tourism, referring to activities with an orientation on particular aspects and interests, namely places related to people or historical events (Shinde, 2020; Varfolomeyev, 2015). Historical tourism is one of the oldest and most widespread forms of tourism; at this time, it has become a buzzword in tourism and research. Historical tourism involves some heritage from the past cherished and still preserved today (Timothy, 2017). The United Nations World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) recorded in 2005 that tourist visits to cultural and historical heritage objects to become one of the fastest-growing tourist activities (Fathoni, 2017).

Historical tourism potential is an important asset to be developed by every tourist destination to get benefits for the destinations (Adi, 2017; Katsoni et al., 2017). Tourist destinations require the support of four components of tourism or known as "Four A," namely attraction, accessibility, amenity, and ancillary services (Cooper, C., Fletcher, 2005; Prideaux & Cooper, 2009). Attraction can be a beauty, uniqueness of nature, culture, historical relics, or attractions of entertainment facilities. Accessibility or accessibility is a means or infrastructure to get to a destination, such as transportation. Amenity or amenity in the form of supporting facilities that meet all the needs of tourists during travel, such as lodging or places to eat. Ancillary services are

* Eko Susanto

Received: January 13, 2022; Revised: Maret 04, 2022; Accepted: Juni 14, 2022

additional facilities needed by tourists, such as money changers, places of worship, health services, and security services. The better the completeness of a tourist destination, the more tourists' satisfaction will be fulfilled and formed (Alvianna et al., 2020; Rafdinal et al., 2021).

Tourism development has a vital role in deciphering and understanding the complexity of the environment and predicting the phenomena in tourism (Hall, 2019). One of the cities with tourism elements with a history theme is the City of Bandung. There are buildings relics of the historic colonial period in Bandung, which is currently a tourist attraction for visitors (E. Maryani, 2015). Historically, the city of Bandung has been a tourist destination since 1920 for dutch nobles living in Jakarta (Wardhani, 2012); in its development of buildings that have historical value become a substantial capital for the development of historical tourism in the city of Bandung (Danurdara, 2015).

Bandung City historical tourism is currently one of the themes of tourism development initiated by the Bandung City Government, along with culinary tourism and smart tourism (Rafdinal et al., 2021; Susanto et al., 2020). This has received support in the strategic plan 2020-2024 of the Ministry of Tourism, where 16 tourist destinations are developed as heritage destinations, one of which is the City of Bandung. On the other hand, in Bandung City Regulation Number 19 of 2009 Article 8, everyone is obliged to preserve cultural heritage areas and buildings and prevent and overcome damage to cultural heritage areas or buildings (Peraturan Daerah, 2009). Contrary to that, handling of historical buildings has not been carried out optimally. Many buildings of historic value suffer damage to building structures resulting from the transfer of function, and demolition, resulting in physical and intrinsic changes. Several historical buildings in Bandung, such as the Braga area and the Dago area, have changed entirely to destroy the oldest swimming pool in Indonesia, namely the Tjihampelas swimming pool (Putra et al., 2019).

On the other hand, the Bandung City Government faces obstacles to developing the promotion of historical tourism potential marked by the absence of a sound management system (Kastolani, 2016). This is supported by preliminary survey data conducted in 2021, where 77% of respondents stated that the management of historical tourism in the city of Bandung had not been maximized. In addition, based on information from the Bandung City Cultural and Tourism Office in 2021, there is still a need for alternative media interpretation of electronic-based historical tourism. To support the development of historical tourism in the city of Bandung, applied research was conducted on the design of electronic guidebooks that discuss historical tourism in the city of Bandung.

Travel guidebooks have been considered an influential tool in shaping tourists' interest in visiting and remain an essential source for providing information about a tourist destination (Lever et al., 2019). This considers the statement that the availability of practical travel guides can support historical tourism activities to respond to the demands and needs of tourists with special motivations (Adnyani, 2019). The main feature of the guidebook is the marking that creates awareness of tourist attractions. With the travel guidebook, information on tourist attractions with historical values, beauty and uniqueness can be spread so that tourists will have a sense of desire to visit the place (Arief et al., 2021; Beck, 2006; Noor, 2018).

To produce a travel guidebook that suits the needs of tourists, the concept of the Technology Acceptance Model (TAM) is applied, a theory developed to predict the behavior or attitude of user acceptance of information technology. TAM is a development of the Theory of Reasoned (TRA), a theory that assumes that behavior is based on the intention to perform a particular action. (Natalia et al., 2019). The purpose of TAM is to explain the acceptance of technology in general and explain the behavior or attitude of use in a population (Sayekti et al., 2016). Technology Acceptance Model

(TAM) measures the acceptance rate of technology. TAM measures a perception of ease and usefulness that affects the level of acceptance of a technology (Rimawati et al., 2019).

TAM focuses that an optimal technology product results from the perception of ease of use (perceived ease of use) and usefulness (perceived usefulness) so that it can ultimately affect the behavior of its users (Susanto et al., 2020). Perceived of Ease Use merupakan persepsi kemudahan penggunaan dalam mengukur keyakinan seseorang bahwa teknologi dapat mudah dipahami dan digunakan (Grover et al., 2019). Perceived usefulness is how a person believes that technology will improve job performance, while Perceived Ease of Use is how a person uses technology in work will affect the ease of using information technology systems (Folkinshteyn et al., 2017). The purpose of the TAM concept is to explain the determination of the acceptance of information technology in general, explaining the attitude of use in a technology (Sayekti et al., 2016); in this case, the use of historical travel guides in electronic form.

Applied research to produce historical travel guidebook products in the city of Bandung has not been done much, so it is believed that this research contributes to the provision of historical tourism information media in the city of Bandung. This applied research was set to design an electronic-shaped historical travel guidebook in the City of Bandung based on the above exposure.

B. RESEARCH METHOD

This applied research uses a descriptive-quantitative design approach. To produce products following design objectives, a univariate analysis of technology acceptance model variables is used as a design platform. The research data consists of 1) primary data, obtained from the dissemination of online questionnaires and interviews; 2) secondary data, obtained from literature studies in books, scientific articles and social media. Field observations cannot be made relating to travel restrictions imposed by the Government when this research was conducted. Variable Technology Acceptance Model (TAM) is operationalized as presented in Table 1.

Table 1. TAM Variable Operationalization

Sub Variable	Indikator	Ukuran
Perceived of Ease Use	Feel Comfortable	Level of completeness of the information
		The comfort level of reading the information in an electronic guidebook
		The level of alignment of electronic guidebook composition in terms of information, object content, and design
Easy to Use	Easy to Use	The ease of accessing guidebooks over the internet
		The level of ease of accessing guidebooks through gadgets
		Ease of downloading guidebooks
Easy to Understand	Easy to Understand	The level of ease of understanding the information in the guidebook
Up to date Information	Up to date Information	The level of novelty of information
Perceived of Useful	Help Arrange Travel Planning	The level of usefulness of guidebooks to help design tourist trips
		The level of usefulness of the guidebook to help get information on tourist activities
		The usefulness of guidebooks to help get information on tourist attractions, facilities and travel routes

Sub Variable	Indikator	Ukuran
	Assist in decision making	The level of usefulness of the guidebook in determining the choice of tourist attractions, accommodations and travel routes

Source: Modifications (Grover et al., 2019; Sayekti & Putarta, 2016; Sukma et al., 2019; Susanto et al., 2020)

C. RESULTS AND ANALYSIS

Pre Design Process

Historical tourism resources in the city of Bandung in the tourism system still have the opportunity to be optimized in terms of interpretation. The onslaught of changes in the shape and function of historic buildings due to the lack of benefits felt by building owners from the economic side provides a loss for the development of historical tourism in the city of Bandung. Another thing, closely related historical tourism with intrinsic values and narratives requires a manageable and accessible means of interpretation. Referring to the concept of TAM, the easier it is to use and use an interpretation technology offered, which will increase the interest of its users. Thus, the media interpretation and good historical tourism information are believed to increase interest in historical tourism activities that lead to increased income for historical tourists, including the owners of historic buildings in the city of Bandung.

To support the Government's efforts in managing historical tourism in the city of Bandung, this study has collected data from the implementation of pre-design questionnaires to 132 respondents with the criteria of having used electronic travel guides (ebooks, e-flyers, maps and internet-based applications) for the past two years. As many as 132 people, the number of respondents obtained by random sampling has met the research sample's criteria (Hair et al., 2018). The number of samples is at least 5-10 times the number of research indicators. The results of the quaternary spread are presented in the following table.

Table 2. Respondent Profile

Profil	Fq	%
<u>Gender</u>		
Male	84	64
Female	48	36
<u>Ages</u>		
17-26	119	90,2
27-36	7	5,2
37-46	3	2,3
47-56	2	1,5
>56	1	0,8
<u>Education</u>		
Senior High School	44	33
Diploma	85	64
Post-Graduate	3	3

Source: primary data, 2021

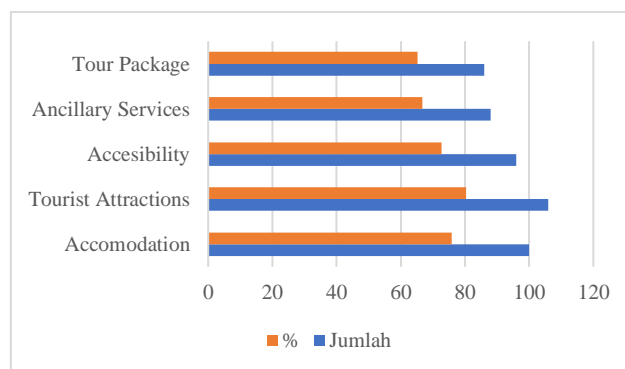


Figure 1. Travel Guide Content Preferences

Source: primary data, 2021

Figure 1 shows that respondents have an opinion of historical travel guides in order of priority should have content regarding tourist attractions, accommodations, accessibility, supporting facilities and tour packages. Furthermore, respondents gave opinions on the types of information prioritized in the travel guide on aspect 4A as presented in Tables 3, 4, 5 and 6.

Table 3. Tourist Attraction Information Preferences

Indicators	Fq	%
Price	116	87,90
Facility	108	81,80
Activity	125	94,70
Operating Hour	103	78,00
Social media, contact person	1	0,80
Map	1	0,80

Source: primary data, 2021

Table 3 shows tourist attractions' information needs, including types of activities, prices, facilities, and operating hours. While in the aspect of contacts and maps occupy the lowest priority.

Table 4. Accommodation Information Preferences

Indicators	Fq	%
Price	123	93,2
Facility	84	63,6
Contact (phone, website, media social)	87	65,9
Product	115	87,1
Operating Hour	91	68,9
Rules dan regulation	1	0,8
Photos	1	0,8

Source: primary data, 2021

The data in Table 4 shows that respondents give an opinion on aspects of prices and products are the most needed type of information in a travel guide there are aspects of accommodation.

Table 5. Accessibility Information Preferences

Indicators	Fq	%
Routes	112	84,8
Types of transportation	125	94,7
Location map	50	37,9
Geographical conditions	76	57,6

Indicators	Fq	%
Itinerary	99	75
Weather	1	0,8

Source: primary data, 2021

In the accessibility aspect, respondents gave a high reference to information about the type of transportation to reach destinations, routes and geographical conditions. At the same time, the weather aspect becomes the type of information with the lowest priority.

Table 6. Ancillary Services Information Preferences

Indicators	Fq	%
Place of worship	128	97
Tourist information center	107	81,1
Medical services	113	85,6
Security services	105	79,5

Source: primary data, 2021

Table 6 shows the preference of place of worship information to be the highest priority, but other information is chosen almost evenly. This shows that the travel guide needs to proportionally present information about tourism support services to facilitate its activities.

Table 7. TAM Descriptive Statistics

	Mean	Median	Std Dev	Excess Kurtosis	Skewness
PEU	4,36	4,86	0,92	4,262	-1,9317
PU	4,05	4,17	0,93	1,886	-1,2085

Source: primary data, 2021

Based on the analysis of the results of the spread of questionnaires with 13 question items divided into two sub-variables, it is known that respondents gave a robust assessment (mean 4.36 out of a scale of 5) on the need that the travel guide must meet the perceived ease of use aspect. Similarly, in the Perceived aspect of Useful (perception of usefulness), the travel guide should be utilized according to its function, reflected from the mean data at 4.05.

Product Design

By considering the pre-design surveys, it is determined that the design of electronic book products is a historical travel guide in the city of Bandung with general content: 1) how to use electronic guidebooks; 2) in the view of the City of Bandung; 3) the history of the city of Bandung, and 4) health protocols. In terms of content, the guidebook for historical tourism travel is at risk of 4A tourism, namely attraction, accessibility, amenity, and ancillary services related to historical tourism in the city of Bandung, as presented in Table 8.

Table 8. Content Design

No.	Component	Indicators
1.	Attraction	a. description of the history of tourist attractions b. picture c. tourist activities d. tourist attractions e. admission price (HTM)

No.	Component	Indicators
		f. and barcodes.
2.	Accessibility	a. access to Bandung City b. transportation c. route d. barcode e. and itinerary.
3.	Amenity	a. Legendary culinary, including descriptions of the history of culinary places, operating hours, pictures and barcodes. b. Legendary hotel, including a description of hotel history, pictures, facilities, room type, and price to the barcode. c. souvenir shop, which includes pictures and addresses
4.	Ancillary	a. places of worship that include pictures and addresses b. security services, which include single emergency calls, names and phone numbers c. Fire Fighter service, which includes the name and phone number of the Fire Department d. medical services, which include a list of names, addresses and phone numbers of the Hospital

Source: primary data, 2021

The history travel electronic guidebook will be published in the form of links and barcodes connected to Google Drive and or the website of tourist actors to be accessed for free. Barcodes are also used on each piece of content to connect guidebooks with Google Maps.

There are four colors in the color palette option used in the design of electronic guidebooks. The color is used as supporting elements of an electronic guidebook tailored to readability's historical and technical themes. Colour options are presented in Figure 2.



Figure 2. Color Theme Electronic Book Book Bandung City History Guidebook

Source: primary data, 2021

The font types used in this electronic manual are 1) CS Gordon Serif used in writing the title; 2) Alegreya is used for the writing of information; 3) Sensa Brush is used for writing the names of tourist attractions, and 4) Hatton Bold for writing the names of culinary and hotel places. The use of font types used technical readability and aesthetics of electronic guidebooks. The font selection is presented in Figure 3.

Alegreya AaBbCc
Sensa Brush AaBbCc
CS GORDON SERIF AABBC
Hatton Bold AaBbCc

Figure 3. Font On Electronic Book Bandung City History Travel Guidebook
Source: primary data, 2021

1. Book Cover View

There is a photo of the Warenhuis De Vries building on the front cover, a building with Dutch architecture that coincides with Jl. Asia Afrika. The title taken in this historical travel electronic guidebook is "Historia of Parijs Van Java" the title is used because it has its meaning. Historia is used in Greek, which means "history", while Parijs Van Java is the name of Bandung City in the colonial era of the Dutch East Indies; the nickname was made to attract tourists to visit the Dutch East Indies. The meaning of the title used is "History of the City of Bandung", as presented in Figure 4.



Figure 4. Design Product Front Cover
Source: primary data, 2021

2. Table of Contents View



Figure 5. Table of Contents View
Source: research data, 2021

The design of the table of contents is made with clear and straightforward, similar color tones so that the reader can read all parts of the book, as presented in Figure 5.

3. View of Bandung Section

On the sidelines, there is a photo taken at the Pasteur overpass. The paragraph section describes the city of Bandung at a glance, starting with geographical conditions, average climatic conditions, weather, rainfall, Bandung city layout, and geological conditions in Bandung City.



Figure 6. View of Bandung Section
Source: research data, 2021

4. Historical Attractions Section

In this section, there is a description of the history of tourist attractions, activities that tourists can do, the price of admission, available facilities, barcodes as the location of attractions, and equipped with pictures of buildings at this time and pictures of the past.

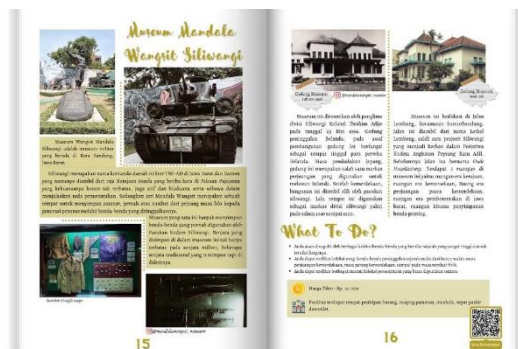


Figure 7. Tourist Attractions Display
Source: research data, 2021

5. Accessibility Section

This section contains thematically arranged travel routes equipped with barcodes to access all existing routes. The next page describes the trip's itinerary equipped with time, tourist attractions, and activities.



Figure 8. Accessibility View
 Source: research data, 2021

6. Amenity Section

This section explains the legendary culinary recommendations in the city of Bandung; this page shows a picture, an explanation of the history of the culinary place, operating hours and a barcode as the location of the culinary place.



Figure 9. Amenity View
 Source: research data, 2021

7. Ancillary Services Section

This section contains additional facilities such as emergency phone numbers and addresses. This page lists the names of security services, fire services and health services.

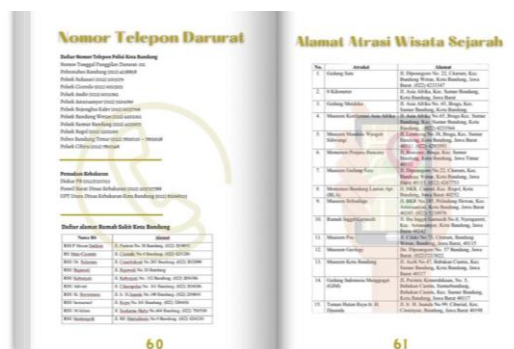


Figure 10. Ancillary Services View
 Source: research data, 2021

Product Evaluation

Products formed as prototypes are then evaluated by capturing opinions from users. This applied research has selected 30 panels that were given questionnaires to measure the perception of aspects of ease of use and usefulness of the Bandung history guidebook. The results of processing data on this product's evaluation are presented in Table 9.

Table 9. Post-Design Descriptive Statistical Analysis

	Mean	Median	Std Dev	Excess Kurtosis	Skewness
PEU	4,39	4,60	0,59	- 0,86	- 0,39
PU	4,23	4,00	0,65	- 0,70	- 0,25

Source: primary data, 2021

Table 9 shows that respondents strongly perceived that the product had met the Perceived Ease of Use with a mean of 4.39 out of 5. Skewness at -0.86 indicates that the data distribution was collected more on the right side of the curve; respondents strongly perceived electronic book products and historical tourism in Bandung city as the perceived aspect of valuable obtained data. This shows that perceived products can provide benefits of use in historical tourism trips in the city of Bandung.

Based on all the above exposures, the Bandung City History Travel Guide Electronic Book product has fulfilled the aspects of the Technology Acceptance Model. The public can widely use it.

D. CONCLUSION

Bandung's historical tourism resources can be optimized by disseminating information and creating interpretation media that are easy to use and technically useful. This can be poured into the form of a historical travel guidebook. This applied research has achieved its goal of producing an electronic book product guide to the history of the city of Bandung.

Based on research data, the design of this electronic book has fulfilled the perceived ease of use and perceived aspects of usefulness according to the Technology Acceptance Model theory. This applied research has limitations: 1) it has not been designed using a foreign language; 2) it has not reached all historical tourism resources in Bandung and 3) it can be developed in a smartphone application. This limitation provides opportunities for other researchers to improve product quality in their contribution to tourism studies.

Products can be accessed on:

https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/11M4W5cvtiDwdkH2mOD_NV5iCISNTU3TG

REFERENCES

- Adi, W. (2017). Potensi Daya Tarik Wisata Sejarah Budaya. *Seminar Nasional Riset Manajemen & Bisnis*, 744–751.
- Adnyani, N. W. G. (2019). *Pedoman Pengembangan Wisata Sejarah dan Warisan Budaya*.
- Alvianna, S., Patalo, R. G., Hidayatullah, S., & Rachmawati, I. K. (2020). Pengaruh Attraction , Accessibillity , Amenity , Ancillary Terhadap Kepuasan Generasi Millenial Berkunjung ke Tempat Wisata. *Junak Kepariwisata*, 4, 53–59. <https://doi.org/10.34013/jk.v4i2.41>

- Arief, A. Y., Syahreza, A., Susanto, E., & Aldilama P, M. R. (2021). E-guidebook Automotive Tourism South West Java: A Special Guide For Solo Riding Pro-Environment. *ABDIMAS TALENTA: Jurnal Pengabdian Kepada Masyarakat*, 6(1), 22–27. <https://doi.org/10.32734/abdima-talent.v6i1.5137>
- Beck, W. (2006). Narratives of World heritage in Travel Guidebooks. *International Journal of Heritage Studies*, 12(October 2014), 37–41. <https://doi.org/10.1080/13527250600940207>
- Cooper, C., Fletcher, J. D. G. G. (2005). *Tourism, Principle and Practice* (3rd ed.).
- Danurdara, A. B. (2015). Jurnal Kepariwisata. *Jurnal Kepariwisata : Destinasi, Hospitalitas Dan Perjalanan*, 1(1).
- E. Maryani, D. S. L. (2015). Pengembangan Bandung Sebagai Kota Wisata Warisan Budaya (Culture Heritage). *E-Journal Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia*, 1–20.
- Fathoni, B. (2017). Arah Pengembangan Pariwisata Heritage Terpadu di Kota Madiun. *Jurnal Teknik ITS*, 6(2).
- Folkinshteyn, D., & Lennon, M. (2017). Braving Bitcoin : A technology acceptance model (TAM) analysis. *Journal of Information Technology Case and Application Research*, 18(4), 220–249. <https://doi.org/10.1080/15228053.2016.1275242>
- Grover, P., Kar, A. K., Janssen, M., & Ilavarasan, P. V. (2019). Perceived usefulness , ease of use and user acceptance of blockchain technology for digital transactions – insights from user-generated content on Twitter. *Enterprise Information Systems*, 1–30. <https://doi.org/10.1080/17517575.2019.1599446>
- Hair, J. F., Risher, J. J., Sarstedt, M., & Ringle, C. M. (2018). The Results of PLS-SEM Article information. *European Business Review*, 31(1), 2–24.
- Hall, C. M. (2019). Constructing sustainable tourism development: The 2030 agenda and the managerial ecology of sustainable tourism. *Journal of Sustainable Tourism*, 27(7), 1044–1060. <https://doi.org/10.1080/09669582.2018.1560456>
- Kastolani, W. (2016). Pengembangan Rumah Bersejarah Inggit Garnasih Sebagai Atraksi Wisata Budaya Di Kota Bandung. *Jurnal Manajemen Resort Dan Leisure*, 13(1), 73–83.
- Katika, T., Fajri, K., & Kharimah, R. (2017). Pengembangan Wisata Heritage Sebagai Daya Tarik Kota Cimahi. *Jurnal Manajemen Resort Dan Leisure*, 14.
- Katsoni, V., Upadhya, A., & Stratigea, A. (2017). Tourism, Culture and Heritage in a Smart Economy. *Third International Conference IACuDiT, Athens 2016*, 496. <https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-319-47732-9>
- Khanom, S., Moyle, B., Scott, N., & ... (2019). Host–guest authentication of intangible cultural heritage: A literature review and conceptual model. *... of Heritage Tourism*. <https://doi.org/10.1080/1743873X.2019.1574804>
- Leppäkari, M., Swedish, & Griffin, K. (2017). Pilgrimage and Tourism To Holy Cities; Ideological

- and Management Perspectives. In M. Leppäkari & K. A. Griffin (Eds.), *CABi Religioopus Tourism and Pilgrimage Series*. CAB International. <https://doi.org/10.1080/1743873x.2018.1556833>
- Lever, W. M., Shen, Y., & Joppe, M. (2019). Reading travel guidebooks: Readership typologies using eye-tracking technology. *Journal of Destination Marketing & Management*, 14(July 2018), 100368. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jdmm.2019.100368>
- Natalia, Bianca, S., & Pradipta, I. A. (2019). Analysis Uses Acceptance Of Wonderful Indonesia Application Using Technology Acceptance Model. *2019 International Conference on Information Management and Technology (ICIMTech)*, 1(August), 234–238.
- Noor, F. (2018). *The Design of Travel Guidebook for Four Priority of Tourism Destination of Central Sulawesi as a Media Promotion Tool for Department of Central Sulawesi Tourism*.
- Peraturan Daerah. (2009). *Peraturan Daerah Kota Bandung* (Vol. 22).
- Prideaux, B., & Cooper, M. (2009). River Tourism. In B. Prideaux & M. Cooper (Eds.), *Angewandte Chemie International Edition*, 6(11), 951–952. CABI.
- Putra, A. permana, & Budiantoro, H. (2019). *Bangunan Bersejarah yang terancam Modernisasi di Kota Bandung Melalui Fotografi Arsitektur*.
- Rafdinal, W., Susanto, E., Novianti, S., & Juniarti, C. (2021). Is smart tourism technology important in predicting visiting tourism destination? Lessons from West Java, Indonesia. *Journal of Tourism Sustainability*, 1(2), 102–115. <https://doi.org/10.35313/jtos.v1i2.20>
- Rimawati, E., & Saptomo, W. (2019). Analisis Diskriptif Teknologi Acceptance Model Pada Penerapan Blended Learning. *Jurnal Ilmiah Sinus (JIS)*, 2, 51–60.
- Sayekti, F., & Putarta, P. (2016). Penerapan Technology Acceptance Model (TAM) Dalam Pengujian Model Penerimaan Sistem Informasi Keuangan Daerah. *Jurnal Manajemen Teori Dan Terapan*, 3, 196–209.
- Shinde, K. A. (2020). Religious theme parks as tourist attraction systems. *Journal of Heritage Tourism*, 0(0), 1–19. <https://doi.org/10.1080/1743873X.2020.1791887>
- Sukma, E., Hadi, M., & Nikmah, F. (2019). *Pengaruh Technology Acceptance Model (TAM) dan Trust Terhadap Intensi Pengguna Instagram*. 4800(9), 112–121.
- Susanto, E., Novianti, S., Rafdinal, W., Prawira, M. F. A., & Septyandi, C. B. (2020). Visiting Tourism Destination: Is It Influenced by Smart Tourism Technology? *Journal of Indonesian Tourism and Development Studies*, 8(3), 145–155. <https://doi.org/10.21776/ub.jitode.2020.008.03.04>
- Timothy, D. J. (2017). Making sense of heritage tourism: Research trends in a maturing field or study. *Tourism Management Perspectives*. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tmp.2017.11.018>
- Varfolomeyev, A. (2015). Smartspace based recommendation service for historical tourism. *Procedia - Procedia Computer Science*, 77, 85–91. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.procs.2015.12.363>

Wardhani, A. D. (2012). Evolusi Aktual Aktivitas Urban Tourism di Kota Bandung dan Dampaknya Terhadap Pembentukan Tempat-Tempat Rekreasi. *Jurnal Pembangunan Wilayah Dan Kota*, 8(4), 371–382.