

International Journal of Hospitality and Tourism Systems: A Bibliometric Analysis

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Abstract The number of tourism and hospitality academic journals has witnessed a considerable increase in the last decades, along with a remarkable evolution in their scientific production. This raises the call to systematically review and analyze the publications of such journals. To this end, the current work seeks to conduct a systematic review via exhaustive bibliometric analysis of the content of the International Journal of Hospitality and Tourism Systems (IJHTS) for the period from 2008 to 2022. Different bibliometric metrics were employed to analyze the publications of the IJHTS obtained from the journal's website and Scopus database. As the journal's stature and varied contributions to the field of hospitality and tourism management and systems have expanded, the quantity of publications, contributors, and citations of the IJHTS-related papers have significantly risen over the given period. Theoretical and practical implications have been illustrated. Additionally, the current research limitations and avenues for upcoming academic work have been highlighted.

Keywords: Bibliometric Analysis, Intellectual Structure, Conceptual Structure, Social Structure, International Journal of Hospitality and Tourism Systems

INTRODUCTION AND OVERVIEW

Tourism and hospitality research has advanced and evolved significantly over the past few decades, and it continues to draw the attention of academic researchers worldwide (Soliman et al., 2022b, 2023c). The abundance of quality journals shows the significance of tourism and hospitality research (McKercher & Tung, 2015). Furthermore, the synthesis of research in this field dates back more than fifty years, with over a hundred journals demonstrating the international proliferation of academic research. Nonetheless, the field's "multidisciplinary approach" contributes to extraordinary growth in the global research platform, as evidenced by significant publications in higher

education and research universities (Soliman et al., 2023c). However, the history of tourism and hospitality journals can be traced back to 1968, since the inception period of "The Journal of Travel Research," followed by "The Annals of Tourism Research" in 1973, "The Journal of Hospitality & Tourism Research" in 1976, and "Tourism Recreation Research" in 1977. In this regard, Butler (2015) observed that the reason for the smaller number of journals during that period was that tourism and hospitality were not accepted as major disciplines but were perceived as multidisciplinary subjects to continue academic research (Soliman et al., 2021b).

Furthermore, tourism and hospitality journals were enriched with the publication of the first volume by "The International

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Journal of Contemporary Hospitality Management” in 1989, and the journey has never stopped since (Soliman et al., 2021b). Currently, there are a total of 151 Scopus-indexed journals and other sources under the category of “*Tourism, Leisure, & Hospitality Management*” (Scopus Database, 2023). Furthermore, for the scientific production of academic journals, researchers conducted a bibliometric analysis to identify the knowledge gap and epistemology of the subject area in several disciplines, including tourism, leisure, and hospitality (Koseoglu et al., 2016).

The present study focuses on the *International Journal of Hospitality and Tourism Systems* (IJHTS), a bi-annual academic journal published by the ‘Publishing India’ and indexed in Scopus, CABI, EBSCO, and ProQuest. The journal, however, was discovered in 2008 and has been included in Scopus since 2018. The journal publishes papers in the broad domain of management, tourism, and hospitality, including tourism marketing, applied management, service quality, tourist behaviour, destination development, strategic management, and two special issues published during the COVID-19 period (2021-2022) with a focus on policy implementation for the resilience and sustainability of the tourism and hospitality industries (IJHTS, 2022).

The trend of conducting bibliometric studies has risen in various contexts, with the growing number of academic journal publications analyzing, visualizing, and mapping multiple issues; including topic prominence, citation analysis, trend analysis of academic journals, the performance of nations, institutions, and organizations, social networking and collaboration, and a comparison study involving COVID-19, in line with the large number of academic journals published in the context of hospitality and tourism (Cardoso et al., 2021, 2022; Chang & McAleer, 2012; Correia & Kozak, 2021; Ertaş & Kozak, 2020; Evren, 2020; Koseoglu et al., 2016; Merigó et al., 2020; Mulet-Forteza et al., 2019a; Mulet-Forteza et al., 2019b; Muritala et al., 2020; Lora et al., 2022; Palacios, 2021; Soliman et al., 2021a, 2021b, 2023c; Suban, 2022; Ülker et al., 2022). This methodical approach is reliable for laying the scientific groundwork for tourism and hospitality research and analyzing the conceptual structure of knowledge (Aria et al., 2020). However, considering the prevalence of bibliometric analysis, several studies have been contributed to the tourism and hospitality literature to understand the paradox of current research (Cardoso et al., 2022; Lora et al., 2022; Palacios, 2021; Soliman et al., 2021a, 2021b, 2023c; Suban, 2022; Ülker et al., 2022).

Additionally, bibliometric analysis studies and systematic literature reviews have been conducted and published in the IJHTS with several topics such as hospitality and tourism research during COVID-19 (Kumar et al., 2022), human resources and COVID-19 studies in the hospitality and tourism domain (Chopra et al., 2019). Another study

has been found on content analysis in tourism studies by employing Zipf's Law (Cardoso et al., 2022). Moreover, a number of studies have been found with various academic journals to visualize and review the trajectories of research trends, but no study has been conducted to visualize the scientific production of this eminent journal (i.e., IJHTS). The IJHTS's scientific output will provide valuable insights into its evaluation, research themes, and trends. Furthermore, the results will help to understand the yearly productions, leading contributors, and research method employed for the period between 2008-2022 which will significantly subsidize IJHTS's scientific production. The study is distinctive in nature since no bibliometric study has been conducted for the scientific production of the IJHTS, best of the author's knowledge. Therefore, the present study aims to address the following questions:

RQ1: What are the research trends and themes of the IJHTS over time?

RQ2: Who are the major contributors to the IJHTS in terms of institutions, countries, and authors?

RQ3: What about the conceptual, social, and intellectual structure of the IJHTS's publications?

More explicitly, the study intends to conduct a bibliometric analysis for the scientific publication of the IJHTS by employing the bibliometric indicators through Vosviewer software (Van Eck & Waltman, 2018), prevailing the eminent role and increasing the number of publications over the last 15 years (2008-2022). In addition, the current study will evaluate the annual productions, leading contributors (authors, institutions, and countries), fundamental research topics, and themes to give an insight into the main trends and performance of the IJHTS in terms of scholarly publications. Furthermore, networking analysis was used to visualize the contents and most cited articles and map the directions and themes of collected data in scholarly articles published in the IJHTS between 2008-2022 and/or 2018-2022, using bibliometric relational approaches such as co-authorship analysis, co-citation analysis, and co-occurrence analysis.

This research makes a significant theoretical contribution to tourism and hospitality literature. In other words, the current study was expanded with an in-depth examination of the research themes, keywords, and key contributors of published articles. The journal's room and range may expand by analyzing the keywords and themes, attracting more promising authors to contribute. Likewise, co-occurrence and citation analysis revealed a trend in citations between the IJHTS and high-indexed journals in the domain, which may influence the IJHTS ranking. Finally, identifying incongruences in research topics, citations, and contributors improves the future possibilities of current research trends and their future trajectories.

METHODS

In recent years, there has been a remarkable increase in bibliometric studies conducted within different contexts (e.g., Au-Yong-Oliveira et al., 2021; Soliman et al., 2023b), including tourism and hospitality (Cardoso et al., 2021, 2022). These include analyzing and mapping specific tourism and hospitality related subjects and themes (see e.g., Soliman et al., 2021a) or the scientific production of tourism and hospitality academic journals (e.g., Soliman et al., 2021b; Soliman et al., 2023c). In this vein, this review article is to employ a bibliometric approach to review, map, and analyze the publications of the IJHTS.

Two steps were involved in the data collecting process: gathering all journal publications from 2008 to 2017 from the journal’s website and gathering journal publications from the Scopus database from 2018 to 2022. Due to the collection of all document types, a total of 281 documents were gathered and used for analysis.

The current paper used two key analyses—domain analysis and knowledge structure analysis—as part of the

bibliometric study’s processes. The annual output and major contributors (authors and affiliations) were examined in further detail for the domain analysis. For the analysis of knowledge structures, this paper used some analyses such as bibliographic coupling to outline the intellectual structure, keyword co-occurrence to analyze the conceptual structure, and co-citation to map the social structure of the IJHTS’s publications. The aforementioned metrics are widely used by several studies among different disciplines (e.g., Au-Yong-Oliveira et al., 2021; Soliman et al., 2023b), involving tourism and hospitality (e.g., Cardoso et al., 2021; Soliman et al., 2021a; Soliman et al., 2021b; Soliman et al., 2023c).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This section discusses the analysis outcomes for the data gathered at two stages (a) from the journal’s official website (for the period from 2008 to 2017) as well as (b) from the Scopus database (for the period from 2018 to 2022). Fig. 1 reveals the documents published in the IJHTS during the period between 2008 and 2022.

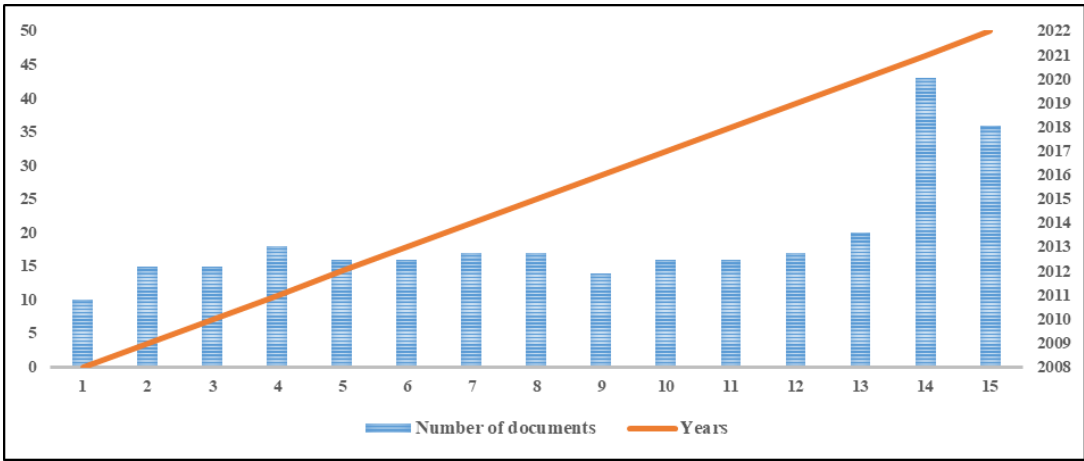


Fig. 1: Number of Documents Published in the IJHTS (2008-2022)

As shown in Fig. 1, it is apparent that there is growth in the number of documents over time. Between 2008 and 2022, there are 15 volumes issued, with 281 documents. The first volume has been produced in 2008 with ten papers. The number of published documents has peaked in the 14th volume in 2021 with 43 documents. Among the whole publications of the IJHTS, 121 documents (117 articles, 3 reviews, and one editorial) are indexed in the Scopus database from 2018 to 2022.

Top Authors and Their Affiliated Institutions and Countries (2008-2022)

Table 1 depicts the significant contributors to the IJHTS by their number of publications. The total number of articles that occurred for the most published authors in this journal was 64 frequencies.

Table 1: Most Productive Authors in the IJHTS (2008-2022)

Authors	Frequencies	Issues														
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Mohinder Chand	19	*			*		*	**		**	**	**	*	**	*	****
Ashish Dahiya	9	*					*	*			*	*		*	*	**
Vinay Chauhan	9	*	*				**				*			*	*	**
Sonia Khan	7						*	**			*		*		**	
Shelley Duggal	6						*				*	*		*	*	*
Deepak Raj Gupta	4				*			*	*	*						
Smitha Bhandare Kamat	3			*	*	*										
Sushma Rewal Chugh	3				*							*			*	

In terms of the number of articles produced by authors, Mohinder Chand, affiliated with Central University of Himachal Pradesh, India, is tied for first rank contributing 19 articles each to the journal, representing a percentage of 29.678%, between 2008 and 2022. Meanwhile, both authors Ashish Dahiya, affiliated with M. D. University Rohtak, Haryana, India, and Vinay Chauhan, affiliated with University of Jammu, India, lead in the second category with 9 frequencies each (equivalent to 14.062% of frequencies). Regarding the publications of Ashish Dahiya have included one of those publications almost every year between 2008 and 2021, while two publications have been published in 2022. For Vinay Chauhan's production, he had one published article for each year of the following 2008, 2009, 2017, 2020, and 2021, while two publications were put out in 2022. Finally, with a total of seven documents, the author Sonia Khan from Himachal Pradesh University, India, ranked third, which constitutes a percentage of 10.937%. The author's publications appeared in 2013, 2017, and 2019. At the same time, two publications were available in 2014 and 2021. The analysis revealed that there are many authors who have published two papers in the journal during the given period.

Top Ten Most Frequent Keywords in (2008- 2022)

This section includes several scenarios to get those duplicates of keywords. First, the number of keywords in all folders for the period 2008-2022 is displayed as follows: The keywords mentioned in volumes 1 to volume 15 are 1196 keywords.

Table 2: Number of Keywords in the IJHTS (2008-2022)

Volumes		Number of Keywords
Volume 1	Issue 1 (2008)	36
Volume 2	Issue 1 (2009)	63

Volumes		Number of Keywords
Volume 3	Issue 1 (2010)	66
Volume 4	Issue 1 (2011)	33
	Issue 2 (2011)	N/A
Volume 5	Issue 1 (2012)	N/A
	Issue 2 (2012)	39
Volume 6	Issue 1 (2013)	27
	Issue 2 (2013)	29
Volume 7	Issue 1 (2014)	40
	Issue 2 (2014)	36
Volume 8	Issue 1 (2015)	35
	Issue 2 (2015)	46
Volume 9	Issue 1 (2016)	26
	Issue 2 (2016)	33
Volume 10	Issue 1 (2017)	34
	Issue 2 (2017)	39
Volume 11	Issue 1 (2018)	39
	Issue 2 (2018)	43
Volume 12	Issue 1 (2019)	49
	Issue 2 (2019)	29
Volume 13	Issue 1 (2020)	39
	Issue 2 (2020)	35
Volume 14	Issue 1 (2021)	59
	Issue 2 (2021)	63
	COVID-19 Issue 2021	85
Volume 15	Issue 1 (2022)	49
	Issue 2 (2022)	63
	COVID-19 Issue 2022	60
Sum		1195

Second, an Excel sheet was used to count the frequency of keywords, through the following stages: (1) Entering keywords from the journal's website and arranging

according to issues (2008-2022) (see Table 2); (2) Collecting all keywords and sorting each keyword into a single cell; (3) Identifying the duplicated keywords through the following: Tool “Conditional Formatting” which included “Highlight Cells Rules,” and then choosing the option “Duplicate Values.”; and (4) Selecting the most frequent keywords. The results of the analysis showed that the number of keywords that were duplicated in those volumes (2008-2022) was 441 keywords out of 1195 keywords, which constituted about 36% as shown in Table 3:

Table 3: Most Frequent Keywords in the IJHTS (2008-2022)

Keyword	Frequency
Tourism	38
India	22
COVID-19	21
Hotel (Hotels)	15
Customer Satisfaction	10
Hospitality	9
Hotel Industry	8
Satisfaction	7
Industry	7
Tourist (Tourists)	7
Practice	7
Hospitality Industry	5
Tourist Satisfaction	5
Sustainability	5
Service Quality	5
Service	5
Pandemic	5
Domestic Tourism	4
Destination Attributes	4
Economic Impact	4
Event Marketing	4
Travel Agencies	4
Egypt	4
Factor Analysis	4
Goa	4
Motivation	4

According to Table 3, the keyword “Tourism” was repeated in all volumes 38 times, and it ranked first among the most frequent keywords, followed by “India”, which was mentioned 22 times. The word “COVID-19” comes in the third rank as it was mentioned 21 times, where the first three places accounted for 18.367% out of the total number of

keywords that have been duplicated (i.e., 441 keywords). The keyword “Hotel (Hotels)” is in fourth place, with several repetitions of 15 out of 441 recurrences followed by “Customer satisfaction” which was repeated 10 times by the documents published in the journals between 2008 to 2022.

Network Analysis

First of all, it should be stressed that the journal website does not include all information related to publications that are required for solid and comprehensive bibliometric analysis (e.g., bibliographic coupling, keyword cooccurrence, co-citation analysis, co-authorship analysis). As a result, the data gathered from the Scopus database between 2018 and 2022 was the basis for network analysis metrics performed in this research. The documents obtained from the Scopus database for the years 2018 to 2022 were analyzed using the VOSviewer software (Moral-Muoz et al., 2020; Van Eck & Waltman, 2018).

Bibliographic Coupling

Two scenarios involving bibliographic coupling analysis are included in this section; the first scenario concerns the analysis of countries, while the second scenario concerns bibliographic coupling analysis of organizations. Moreover, bibliographic coupling is used to determine countries most closely related based on the documents created in each nation. This can be accomplished in VOSviewer by using a dataset of articles containing details about each author’s country of affiliation. The generated visualizations can be used to find groups of nations focusing on related research areas and investigate the distribution of scientific activity worldwide.

Assume for the purposes of this analysis that each country has a minimum of two documents, each of which has at least two citations. Of the 30 nations, 11 meet thresholds. Table 4 lists the results of the top ten of those countries based on this analysis.

Table 4: Bibliographic Coupling Analysis of Countries (2018-2022)

Country	Documents	Citations	Total Link Strength
India	72	78	107
Egypt	12	17	71
Malaysia	5	2	86
United Arab Emirates	4	2	116
Ghana	3	2	0
Indonesia	3	6	0
South Korea	3	2	16

Country	Documents	Citations	Total Link Strength
Ethiopia	2	3	3
Jordan	2	5	65
Nigeria	2	2	0

According to Table 1, India produced the most documents in the IJHTS, 72 in all, with 78 citations. Following that, Egypt

took the second position with 12 papers and 17 citations. Malaysia placed third with 5 documents and a total of 2 citations.

Fig. 2 displays network visualization by using bibliographic coupling of countries.

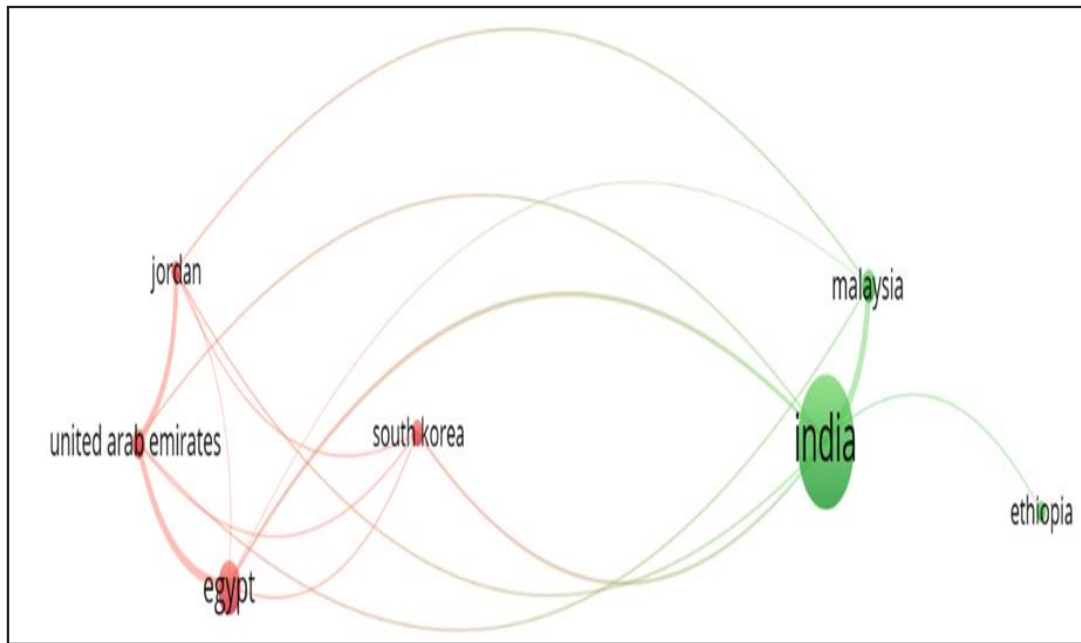


Fig. 2: Network Visualization (Bibliographic Coupling of Countries)

Fig. 2 reveals that there are 7 countries classified into two clusters with 15 links, with a total link strength being 232. The first cluster (red color) includes the following countries: Egypt, Jordan, United Arab Emirates, and South Korea. While the second cluster (green color) includes Ethiopia, India, and Malaysia.

In addition, it could be demonstrated that both India and Egypt produce the most papers, citations, and overall link strength of correlation between the other nations in the two clusters. The results (Table 1 and Fig. 2) indicated that India has 6 links with the countries of Jordan, the United Arab Emirates, Egypt, South Korea, Malaysia, and Ethiopia. Whilst Egypt has 5 links with the countries of Jordan, the United Arab Emirates, India, South Korea, and Malaysia.

Regarding bibliographic coupling analysis of organizations, if each organization produced at least two documents, then 10 out of the 182 organizations do so. The total link strength of the bibliographic coupling for each of the 10 organizations will be determined. The organizations with the total link strength will be chosen. Table 5 summarizes the results of bibliographic coupling analysis.

Table 5: Bibliographic Coupling Analysis of Top 10 Organizations (2018-2022)

Organization	Documents	Citations	Total link strength
Department of Tourism and Hotel Management, Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra, Haryana, India	9	15	2
Business School, University of Jammu, Jammu & Kashmir, India	3	7	2
Amity School of Hospitality, Amity University, Noida, Uttar Pradesh, India	2	4	0
Central University of Kashmir, Jammu & Kashmir, India	2	1	139
Department of Tourism and Hotel Management, Kurukshetra University, Haryana, Kurukshetra, India	2	0	62

Organization	Documents	Citations	Total Link strength
Faculty of Tourism and Hotels, Fayoum University, Egypt	2	2	0
Institute of Hotel & Tourism Management, Maharshi Dayanand University, Haryana, Rohtak, India	2	0	0
University Business School, Panjab University, Chandigarh, India	2	1	0
University of Kashmir, Jammu & Kashmir, India	2	1	139
Uttarakhand Technical University, Uttarakhand, Dehradun, India	2	0	62

The results indicated that most document-producing organizations are from India. The “*Department of Tourism and Hotel Management, Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra, Haryana, India,*” came first with nine documents out of 121 and 15 citations. The “*Business School, University of Jammu, Jammu & Kashmir, India*” came second with 3 documents and 7 citations. The rest of the institutions mentioned in Table 2 have 2 documents.

Co-Authorship Analysis

Of the 224 authors, 23 have the required minimum of 2 documents, and they have the required minimum of 1 citation. The overall strength of the co-authorship relationships with the other scholars will be calculated for each of the 23 authors. The authors with the highest overall link strength will be chosen. Table 6 lists the top ten co-

authorship analysis from 2018 to 2022.

As presented in Table 6, Chand M. leads the pack in terms of the total number of papers (11), citations (12), and overall link strength (5 links), followed by Dahiya A. and Walia S., who each have 4 documents and 4 citations.

Table 6: Co-Authorship Analysis from 2018-2022

Author	Documents	Citations	Total Link Strength
Chand M.	11	12	5
Dahiya A.	4	4	4
Walia S.	4	4	0
Duggal S.	3	4	3
Ambardar A.	3	4	2
Dada Z.A.	3	1	1
Chauhan V.	3	3	0
Khan S.	3	4	0
Akrofi-Ansah H.	2	2	4
Impraim E.C.	2	2	4

With the help of VOSviewer, users can visualize several data sets on the same map using the program’s overlay visualization capability. This might be helpful when comparing several publication groups or finding patterns and relationships across various data sets. The network visualization for co-authorship analysis is shown in Fig. 3.

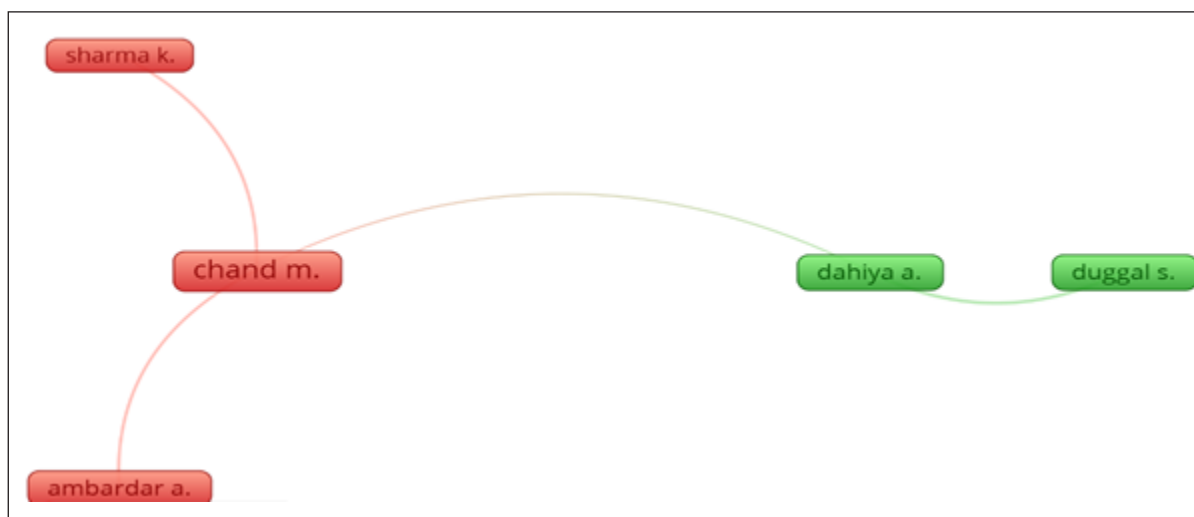


Fig. 3: Network Visualization for Co-Authorship Analysis

In total, Fig. 3 displays two clusters and five entries. The first cluster (red color) is made up of three items (Chand M., Ambardar A. & Sharma K.), whereas the second cluster (green color) is made up of two items (Dahiya A. & Duggal S.). Cluster one's results show that the author (Chand M.) has 3 links and a total of 5 link strengths with other authors (Dahiya A., Ambardar A., & Sharma K.). Between the authors (Sharma K. & Chand M.), there is just one link, making a total of two documents and a link strength of two. The last item in this cluster is the author (Ambardar A.), who has just one link and a total link strength of 2 with the author (Chand M.), who has three documents. In relation to the results from the second cluster, the author (Dahiya A.) has two linkages with two other authors (Duggal S. & Chand M.), includes four documents, and has a total link strength of four. With

three documents, the authors (Duggal S. & Dahiya A.) have a total connection strength of three, although there is only one link between them.

Co-occurrence of Keywords

This analysis assumes a minimum number of co-occurrence of keywords is two, there are 52 keywords that meet the threshold out of 462 keywords. While 18 keywords out of 462 meet the criterion if the minimum number of co-occurrences is three. Moreover, the total co-occurrence link with the other keywords will be computed for each of the 18 keywords. The keywords with the highest overall link strength will be chosen. The results of this analysis are listed in Table 7.

Table 7: Co-Occurrence of Keywords

Keyword	Occurrences	Total Link Strength	Keyword	Occurrences	Total Link Strength
Tourism	17	12	Community Development	3	4
COVID-19	11	11	Industry	3	4
India	12	10	Poverty Alleviation	3	4
Customer Satisfaction	6	8	Tourism Development	3	3
Service Quality	4	8	Hospitality	3	2
Tourist Satisfaction	3	7	Destination Image	6	1
Hotel	6	6	Egypt	4	1
Pandemic	4	6	Hotel Industry	3	1
Domestic Tourism	3	6	Sustainable Tourism	3	0

Table 7 shows that the keywords that occupied the first three places in a total link strength were tourism, India, and COVID-19, with total link strength of 12, 11, and 10, respectively. While in second place were customer satisfaction, service quality, tourist satisfaction, hotel,

pandemic, and domestic tourism, which obtained total link strength of 8, 8, 7, 6, 6, and 6, respectively.

Fig. 4 shows network visualization for co-occurrences analysis.

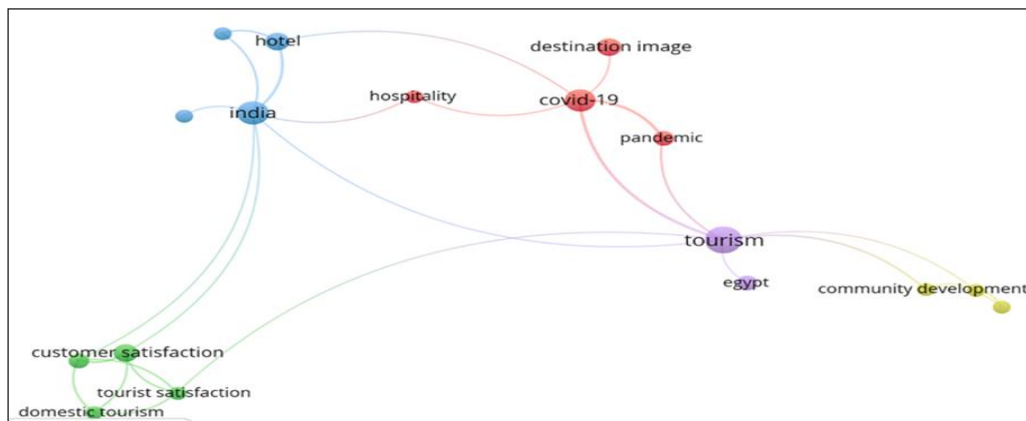


Fig. 4: Network Visualization for Co-Occurrences Analysis

According to Fig. 4, there are 17 items broken up into 5 clusters with a combined 27 links, and the Total link strength is 47. COVID-19, destination image, hospitality, and pandemic are all part of the first cluster. At the same time, the second cluster includes tourist satisfaction, domestic tourism, customer satisfaction, and service quality. India, the hotel sector, and the industry are all part of the third cluster. The fourth cluster consists of community development, poverty reduction, and tourism development. Egypt and tourism are the final two components in the fifth cluster.

Documents Citations Analysis

Out of the 121 documents, 59 have the minimum number of citations, which in this case is 1. If the minimum number of citations for a document is 2, then 30 out of the 121 documents fit the requirement and have been examined. Below Table 8 shows the results of the top cited documents from 2018 to 2022.

Table 8: Top 10 Cited Documents (2018-2022)

Document Title	Author	Number of Citations
The impact of green innovation on sustainability performance in travel agencies and hotels: the moderating role of environmental commitment	(Elzek et al., 2021)	8
The relationship between push-pull motivation, destination image, and stage of visit intention: The case of Belitung Island	(Suhud et al., 2021)	5
Corporate social responsibility in Indian tour operation industry	(Ravi & Mukesh, 2018)	4
Performance appraisal practices in Indian hotel industry: An investigation of employee's perceptions	(Chand & Ranga, 2018)	4
Audience responses towards positive and negative destination placement in films: An experimental investigation	(Itoo & Nagar, 2019)	4
The impact of HRM practices on organisational innovation performance: The mediating effects of employees' creativity and perceived organisational support	(Chand & Ambardar, 2020)	4
The impact of service quality on passenger satisfaction and loyalty in the Indian aviation industry	(Walia et al., 2021)	4
Casinos in Goa: The challenge ahead is to implement sustainable strategies to minimize their ill-effects	(Botelho, 2018)	3
Creative tourism: An endogenous approach to developing culturally and environmentally sustainable tourism	(Chugh, 2018)	3
Travel lifestyle of young Indian students: 'gender distinct' or 'gender blurred'	(Khan, 2019)	3

Table 8 reveals that Elzek et al. (2021)'s work received the most citations (8 citations), followed by Suhud et al. (2021)'s work with 5 citations. In comparison to the remaining Table

5 documents, less than five times were cited. The network visualization of this analysis is presented in Fig. 5.

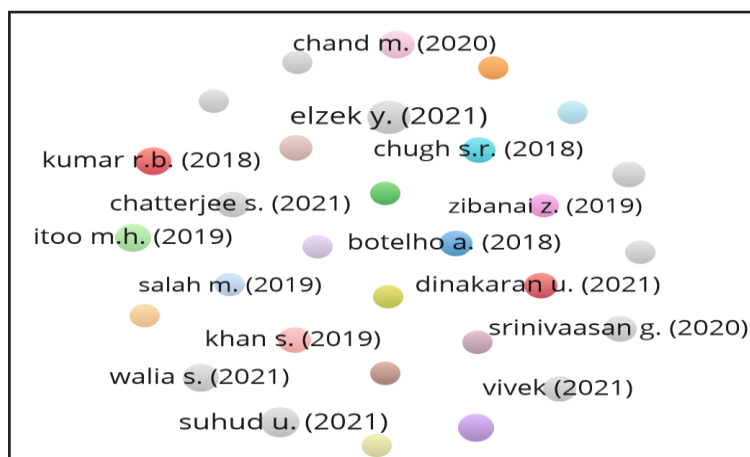


Fig. 5: Network Visualization of Cited Documents Analysis

Co-Citations Analysis

Co-citation analysis can be used to analyze the relationships between various documents in a corpus as well as to find groupings of documents that are related to one another based on their citations. For this analysis, we assumed that each author should have at least 10 citations. Thus, 19 of the 5808

authors meet the requirement. The authors with the highest total link strength will be chosen, and the total strength of each of the 19 authors' co-citation ties with other authors will also be calculated for each author. There are 19 authors that need to be chosen. Table 9 displays the results of co-citation analysis for the top ten authors.

Table 9: Top Ten of Co-Citation Analysis

Author	Citations	Total Link Strength
Chand, M.	27	47
Law, R.	17	72
Oliver, R. L.	14	68
Buhalis, D.	13	36
Richards, G.	13	11
Ashley, C.	12	4
Baloglu, S.	12	99
Anderson, R. E.	11	62
Crompton, J. L.	11	78
Kim, S.	11	56

According to Table 6, Chand, M. received the most citations, with a value of 27. With 17 citations and a 47 overall link

strength, Law, R., placed second. Third place went to Oliver, R. L., who had 14 citations and a total link strength of 68.

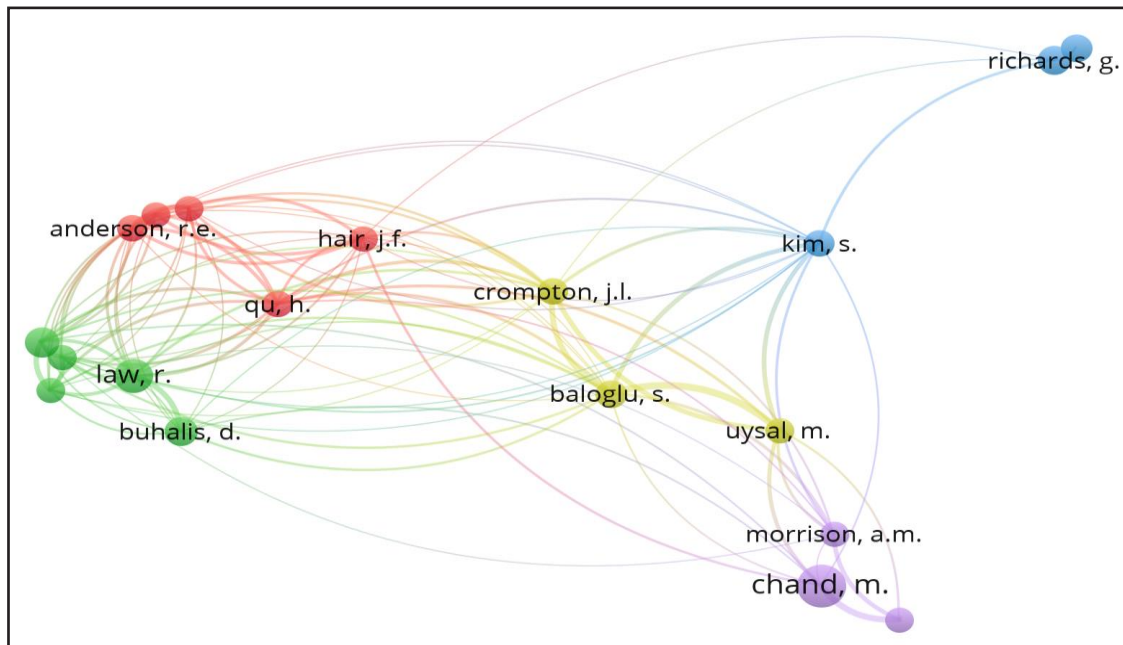


Fig. 6: Network Visualization of Co-Citation Analysis

Fig. 6 shows that there are 19 elements divided into 5 clusters with a total of 100 links in addition to the total link strength has reached 521. The first cluster consisted of 5 authors: Anderson, R. E., Babin, B. J., Black, W. C., Hair,

J. F., and Qu, H., whilst the second cluster also included 5 authors: Buhalis, D., Law, R., Oliver, R. L., Parasuraman, A., and Zeithaml, V. A. The authors Ashley, C., Kim, S., and Richards, G. are three items belonging to the third cluster.

And the authors Baloglu, S., Crompton, J. L., and Uysal, M., included in the fourth cluster. Finally, the fifth cluster also has three authors Chand, M., Dahiya, A., and Morrison, A.M.

THEORETICAL AND PRACTICAL IMPLICATIONS

Our current review makes several theoretical contributions to the tourism and hospitality research field. First, this bibliometric review contributes to the tourism and hospitality literature by quantitatively portraying the research trends and themes published in the *IJHTS* since it was introduced in 2008. Overall, the *IJHTS* influence (i.e., citations) is increasing over time and the published articles in the field of tourism and hospitality are diversified. The most frequently associated institutions with the *IJHTS* authors are Kurukshetra University, followed by four other universities that come before Fayoum University in Egypt. This is also shown in the countries analysis where India and Egypt came up at the top of the list. Perhaps the *IJHTS* could call for papers that address topics investigated in other parts of the world to diversify the journal readers. According to the data presented in Table 2, words such as tourism, and COVID-19 strongly stand out through the analysis of the *IJHTS* publications. Even though COVID-19 only started to be explored almost three years ago when the pandemic hit the world end of 2020 (Elgammal et al., 2022; Hassan & Soliman, 2021), it seems that the published articles that looked at its antecedents and consequences are quite higher than other topics. Likewise, the *IJHTS* special call for papers on the COVID-19 pandemic has potentially motivated scholars to examine the impact of the pandemic on the various aspects of tourism and hospitality research.

Moreover, an assessment of authors' most used keywords in their publications reveals strong links to customer/tourist satisfaction, service quality, and domestic tourism with less attention and lack of depth in studying critical issues related to community development, poverty alleviation, destination image, and sustainable tourism. Nevertheless, the top most cited reference is a quantitative study focused on the influence of green innovation and sustainability performance of travel agencies and hotels, and the second most cited article (i.e. Suhud et al., 2021) is found to be on push-pull motivation, destination image, and visit intention within the movie tourism context, which reflect the interest of the scholars' community in reading and citing articles exploring sustainable tourism green hospitality practices and destination image through adopting quantitative approaches.

Further, Indian case studies have been found to receive scholars' attention perhaps because the *IJHTS* is an Indian journal that influences Indian researchers to undertake empirical studies and collect samples conveniently from

their home countries. Articles used research samples from India were mainly exploratory and qualitative. The first article that used Indian data was published in 2008 when the journal was introduced, it studied the relationship between science, spirituality, and tourism (Deswal, 2008). Other articles used Indian research samples to examine issues such as religious tourism in Kashmir (Chaudhary & Islam, 2020), the catering industry (Sharma, 2008), gender equality and employees' perceptions (Chaudhary & Gupta, 2010), and customers' satisfaction (Chand & Kapoor, 2014; Gupta & Dada, 2014; Sharma, 2010), which is found to be in the fourth order in Table 2 receiving six occurrences and 8 total link strength. However, the current review of the *IJHTS* publications reveals that the published articles' topics vary significantly across the tourism and hospitality subfields and most data and empirical investigations are from India and Egypt (e.g., Ahmad, 2018; Elzek et al., 2021).

The varied level of difficulty for gathering data in different countries than the scholars' home countries may be one factor contributing to this status. The published studies' focus on India-based and Egypt-based authors has facilitated deeper insights into various hospitality and tourism-related issues. Other published articles have used empirical data from a variety of other countries such as Korea, Malaysia, Indonesia, Nepal, Algeria, and Ghana, which is reflecting the interest of the *IJHTS* in publishing research that covers both developing and developed countries. While the findings of the articles published in the previously mentioned countries provide insight into the theoretical evaluation and main trends of the *IJHTS*'s scientific outcomes, potential research directions through international collaboration could be suggested as future avenues to expand knowledge published in the *IJHTS*.

The rise in publications and citations reflects *IJHTS*'s increasing importance as a major academic forum for the dissemination of knowledge across a range of research fields within the tourism and hospitality context. Tourism-related articles provided significant theoretical and empirical implications, particularly concerning the benefits of tourism development for the local communities, tourism and peace, eco-cultural tourism, sustainable livelihood, biodiversity, indigenous knowledge, spirituality, heritage tourism, web marketing tourism impacts, rural tourism, tourism memorable experience, mountain conservation, flora & fauna, ecology, economic performance, and religious tolerance and many other topics. Case studies and qualitative investigations were dominating the tourism field with some quantitative studies. In contrast, within the hospitality context, the quantitative approach was mainly used to investigate relationships among many variables such as job satisfaction, employee turnover, service quality, consumer satisfaction/loyalty, customer engagement, employee perception, etc. Other topics such as events marketing and technology adoption

within the tourism and hospitality pedagogy, online education, co-creation, and technological Innovation were also explored recently through articles published recently in the IJHTS. This is reflecting the extent to which IJHTS journal is considering trendy topics within the tourism and hospitality context, particularly after the COVID-19 era. However, despite the overall contribution of the IJHTS published article since 2008, there is still room for exploring the tourism and hospitality industry from other perspectives such as the new trends in green practices of sustainable tourism development (Alhothali et al., 2022; Elgammal & Alhothali, 2021; Elgammal, 2022), the use of artificial intelligence and social robots in the tourism and hospitality industry (e.g., Seyitoğlu & Ivanov, 2023; Soliman et al., 2023a), the influence of social media on the tourism and hospitality industry (e.g., Di Virgilio et al., 2022; Zafar et al., 2021), the adoption of gamification applications in tourism and hospitality businesses (e.g., Abou-Shouk & Soliman, 2021), and the use of the digital technologies in the tourism industry (e.g., Elgammal et al., 2020).

LIMITATIONS AND FUTURE RESEARCH

Every research work has its limitations, and this one is not an exception. Consequently, there are some limitations that have to be considered for future research. To begin with, as this paper mainly focuses on the IJHTS' publications, future research may conduct a bibliometric analysis of the contributions made by more journals to the tourism and hospitality field using some factors such as Scopus ranking, the type, and scope of the journals, the publisher, etc. In fact, this could provide broad overviews of the content of such journals. In addition, the present review paper systematically analyzed the publications of the IJHTS in terms of their content using bibliometric metrics such as annual production, keyword co-occurrence, co-authorship, co-citation, and bibliographic coupling. Future study is therefore suggested to review and analyze the research approaches and methodologies used in the papers published in this journal in a methodical manner. Indeed, this may provide insightful information on various methodological techniques to be applied in future studies. Future review work is also recommended to analyze the data analysis techniques and procedures used in the IJHTS publications, which will lead to the provision of fresh ideas for additional empirical research using quantitative methods, qualitative methods, or mixed-methods approach, particularly in the fields of tourism, hospitality, etc. Moreover, further work is proposed to conduct a meta-analysis for the academic production of the IJHTS. This will represent and provide an in-depth understanding and overview of the journal's-associated publications. Furthermore, in this work, the obtained data were analyzed and mapped using VOSviewer

software. Future research can therefore use other widely known software tools to visualize data in various contexts, such as the R package, BibExcel, CiteSpace, etc.

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