Sustainablility And Stakehoder Theory In Tourism Research Systematic Analysis UsingHistcite

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ARTICLE INFO	ABSTRACT
	Purpose: Based on a thorough literature analysis using HistCite, this study investigates the development patterns and hotspots for knowledge infrastructure in sustainable tourism research. **Design/methodology/approach**: 566 publications from 2002 to March 12, 2024 that were taken from the Web of Science database served as the basis for this investigation. The structure and relationships of knowledge pertaining to sustainable tourism are examined in this study through the use of network analysis andbibliometric analysis. **Findings**: The findings show how sustainable tourism research has developed and what trends there are. This study used the HistCite approach to carefully investigate the links between the literature in this domain in order to expose the interrelated structures, focal areas, and developments. This allowed for improved identification of research priorities and the removal of research blind spots. **Research & Practical implications**: This study used technology to methodically show how the literature related to one another, giving future research a more focused approach. This study provides a comprehensive and in-depth viewpoint of the literature on sustainable tourism and stakeholder issues. Practitioners might also find broad topics from this study that could be integrated into ongoing research regarding sustainable tourism. **Originality/value**: This work offers a valuable manual for performing bibliometric analysis with technology tools and suggests research directions for relevant future studies. Three topics are covered in this study: sustainability, stakeholders, and tourism. Research in adjacent fields and potential sustainable tourismresearch methodologies might be explored in future studies. **Keywords**: sustainability, tourism research, stakeholder theory, HistCite.

1. Introduction

Sustainable tourism has been portrayed as the solution to issues associated with mass tourism. It is defined as"the forms of tourism which meet the needs of tourists, the tourism industry, and host communities today without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs" (Swarbrooke, 1999, p.13). However, while sustainable development is linked to controlled change for improvement, it is process-oriented,
whereas sustainability is a state-focused objective to preserve the quality of life. As a result, sustainable tourism encompasses all types of travel—conventional as well as alternative—that must adhere to sustainability's tenets of social, economic, and environmental responsibility.
Sustainability has become crucial, especially for mature Mediterranean destinations suffering from the negative effects of unplanned mass tourism growth. It is acknowledged as a critical success factor for both governments and the industry (Kuosmanen&Kuosmanen,2009). In tourism, sustainability has been related to

destinations' competitiveness as a number of benefits may be gained including conservation of nature, preservation of traditional culture, destination self-sufficiency, and a more balanced distribution of costs and benefits (Su et al.,2018). Scholars support the inclusion of sustainability principles in national plans as a precondition for effective planning, with literature documenting the relationship between planning and sustainable tourism. Sustainable tourism development in small island states, which are characterized by fragile eco-environments, has been recognized scientifically as a practical necessity(Berno & Bricker, 2001; Ruhanen, 2013).

Sustainable development in tourism is widely acknowledged as a transformative process that necessitates striking a balance between the exploitation of resources, investment direction, and institutional change. As such, it is intrinsically connected to the idea of governance. Effective governance, according to Bramwell (2011), can advance sustainable tourism goals in two ways. First, democratic processes and the sense of accountability that go hand in hand with sustainable development can be reinforced by involving a diverse range of stakeholders in decision-making. Second, with the right institutional framework and tools in place, tourism development can effectively govern itself to meet sustainability's economic, social, and environmental goals.

It has been noted that many literature reviews generally do not follow a reproducible methodology. One way to successfully solve the aforementioned problems in a systematic literature review is to use bibliometric mapping, such as HistCite (Buchanan & Shen, 2020). In the context of sustainable tourism, this study offers a methodical literature review using HistCiteTMPro2.1, using network analysis to uncover the interconnected structures, hotspots, and development of stakeholder theory and sustainability in the field of tourism research, therefore addressing the shortcomings of earlier systematic literature assessments.The paper's next chapters are arranged as follows. In Chapter 2, the research approach is described. Additionally, it has four themes that examine sustainability and stakeholder related theory in tourism research. These four topics are specifically explored in Chapter 3, future research trends are examined in Chapter 4, and the study is concluded in Chapter 5.

2.   Research Methodology

2.1   HistCiteTM

HistciteTM is a software program that enables the visualization and analysis of bibliometrics; the term comes from the history of cite (Rafiq et al., 2023). Eugene Garfield is recognized for his contributions to the development of the database software "Web of Science" and the "Science Citation Index". The program was then optimized with the creation of HistciteTM pro 2.0 and 2.1. In addition to offering a novel feature for automatically collecting raw data from scientific network distributions, its most recent edition innovates the startup program (Jacso, 2010; Wu & Cai, 2022).

HistCiteTM's main goals are to assist academic research in bibliometrics and provide a methodical way to find important and recent articles in a certain topic (Bornmann & Marx, 2012). By visually representing the links between articles from literature obtained on the Web of Science (WoS), which makes it possible to discover the most recent and important papers in the field, it aids researchers in swiftly mapping the history of the topic (Li et al., 2018; Pranckutė, 2021).Data from the Science Citation Index (SCI) was used by the developers. The number of citations within the basic collection determines the local citation score (LCS), while the frequency of citations for each paper throughout the entire SCI is represented by the global citation score (GCS), as explained by (Garfield et al., 2005).Identifying recurring themes in relevant literature is made easier when HistCiteTM is used (Oliveira & Mendes, 2014).

2.2.   Keywords Search

There are instances in the current literature when scholars employ destination social responsibility (DSR) and responsible tourism (RT) instead of sustainable tourism, and the terms "tourist, visitor or traveller, also residents" and "Governance" particularly in papers pertaining to stakeholders, are frequently found in the literature on sustainable tourism research. Following a review of several cases, the research used the search keywords "tourism tourist", "Sustainable Sustainability" and "stakeholder" plus keywords added selection of "destination governance" and "destination social responsibility" within the Web of Science (WoS).

This search is restricted to English-language articles in the Web of Science Core Collection in the following citation indexes: Emerging Sources Citation Index (ESCI), Conference Proceedings Citation Index−Science (CPCI-S), Arts & Humanities Citation Index (A&HCI), Social Sciences Citation Index (SSCI), and Science Citation Index Expanded (SCI-EXPANDED). On March 12, 2024, at 20:23, searches were conducted; 562 items were found.

2.3. Data Supplementing

The investigator examined the dataset's titles, keywords, abstracts, and whole articles to verify that the initial dataset pertained to "tourism," "stakeholder," and "sustainable." After importing the 562 articles into HistCite, we click on Cited References to make sure that all significant publications are included. We next look at the literature that has a high citation count but isn't included in the 562 articles due to keyword search. The final

dataset included 566 articles after we supplemented the data with four highly referenced and important papers.

2.4. Yearly Output

The quantity of research papers produced by individuals, organizations, or nations is an essential indicator of research activity and output in the academic sphere. Once more, 566 items were imported into HistCite. An overview of these 566 publications were shown in Figure1. The yearly publishing volume of these 566 articles was calculated using HistCite's "Yearly output" tool. Figure2 shows an overall increased trend in papers published since 2008, suggesting that the significance of sustainability has grown in the field of tourism research. Since 2016, the number of publications relevant to our topic has increased, with 2023 being the year with the most research production in our field. Research hotspots and development patterns in connected fields of study can be better understood with the use of HistCite's "Yearly output" feature.

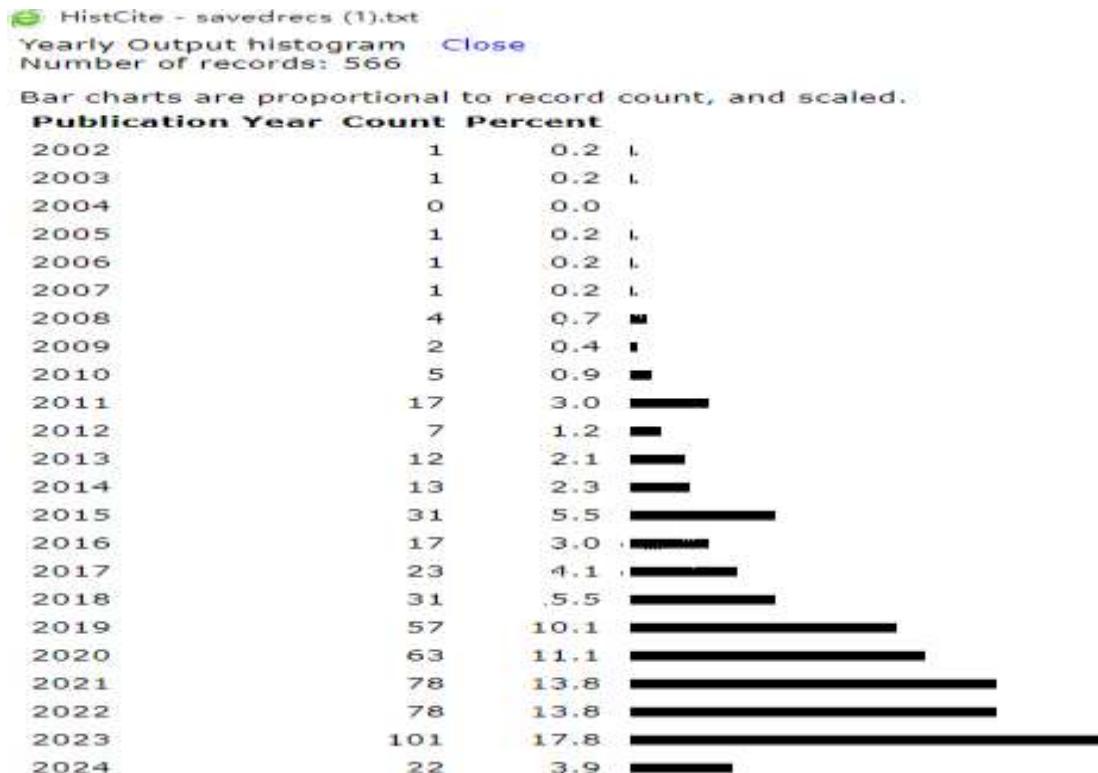**Figure 1** A snapshot of 566 articles

Figure 2 Yearly output

2.5. Citation Map

The citation map produced by HistCiteTM is displayed in Figure3. Table 1 contains the corresponding citation numbers and information for each work. There are 50 highly referenced articles in total, since the count of the top-ranked literature is restricted to 50 based on LCS. In Figure3, every node on the map corresponds to a single publication. Rays connecting various nodes show the links between publications' citations. Nodes with larger sizes indicate higher citation frequencies. This study's analysis of node distributions revealed four major themes: Theme 1 focusing on roles, and functions related to stakeholders in tourism; Theme 2 cantering on Sustainable Tourism Indicators (STIs) at different scales.; Theme 3 pertaining to the relationships among Destination Social Responsibility (DSR) and environmentally responsible behaviour (ERB) ; Theme 4 explore destination governance in the context of tourism.

A systematic literature review was conducted to ensure the comprehensiveness of this study and to obtain a detailed understanding of the research hotspots related to sustainable tourism. This review included in-depth analyses of fifty critical articles as well as additional reading of the most recent and significant articles published in the 2020–2024 years in the final dataset.

Figure 3 HistCite citation map
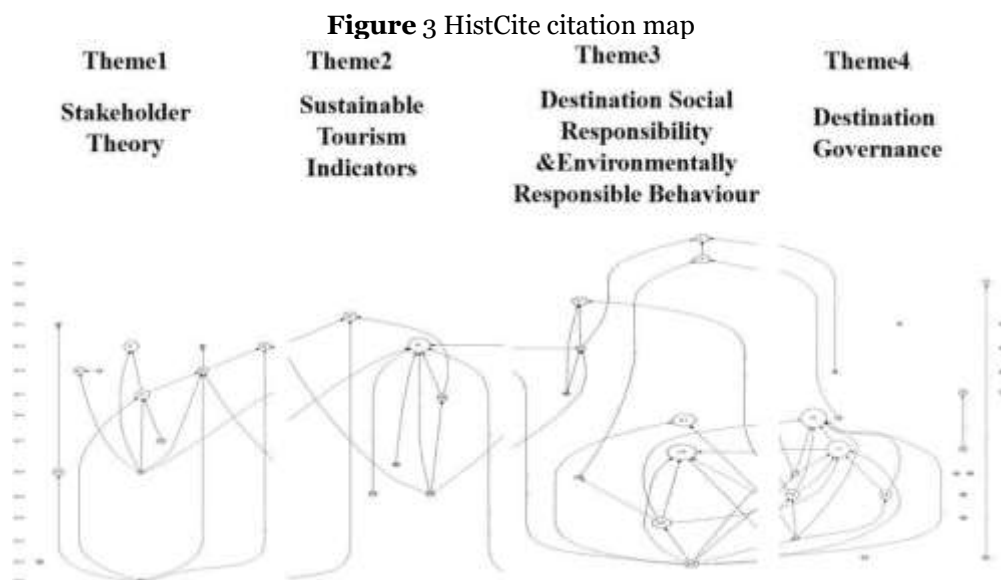
Source: Authors

Table 1 Highly cited publications

No	Node	Author (Year)	Journal or Book	LCS	GCS
1.	1	Ryan C, 2002,	TOURISM MANAGE, V23, P17	7	227
2.	4	Tsaur SH, 2006,	TOURISM MANAGE, V27, P640	10	244
3.	6	Blackstock KL, 2008, J	SUSTAIN TOUR, V16, P276	5	66
4.	37	Pechlaner H, 2012, INT J	CONTEMP HOSP M, V24, P925	9	56
5.	39	Larson LR, 2012, J	SUSTAIN TOUR, V20, P917	2	75
6.	45	Micera R, 2013,IFKAD 2013: 8TH INTERNATIONAL, P1405		2	15
7.	47	Dredge D, 2013, J	SUSTAIN TOUR, V21, P557	14	70
8.	49	Halkier H, 2013, Z	WIRTSCHAFTSGEOGR, V57, P39	2	31
9.	50	Strobl A, 2013,	ANN TOURISM RES, V40, P59	9	90
10.	51	Lobo HAS, 2013,	TOURISM MANAGE, V35, P234	2	37
11.	53	Holesinská A, 2014, 17TH INTERNATIONAL COLLOQUIUM, P796		2	6
12.	57	Cole S, 2014, J	SUSTAIN TOUR, V22, P89	2	63
13.	61	Volgger M, 2014,	TOURISM MANAGE, V41, P64	24	162
14.	62	Halkier H, 2014,	EUR PLAN STUD, V22, P1659	8	35
15.	63	Gill AM, 2014,	TOURISM GEOGR, V16, P546	8	58
16.	64	Pforr C, 2014, J	TRAVEL RES, V53, P760	4	22

17.	88	Chen JS, 2015, J P225	RETAIL CONSUM SERV, V22,	3	32
18.	91	Farmaki A, 2015,	TOURISM GEOGR, V17, P385	12	60
19.	96	Franzoni S, 2015, P22	TOUR MANAG PERSPECT, V16,	2	47
20.	99	Scuttari A, 2016 J	SUSTAIN TOUR, V24, P463	2	31
21.	102	Mihalic T, 2016 J	SUSTAIN TOUR, V24, P1489	6	37
22.	106	Komppula R, 2016,	TOUR REV, V71, P67	6	22
23.	108	Poudel S, 2016, J	TRAVEL RES, V55, P465	5	59
24.	117	Su LJ, 2017, J	TRAVEL TOUR MARK, V34, P488	21	55
25.	128	Ng SI, 2017,	TOURISM MANAGE, V58, P101	4	48
26.	131	Stoffelen A, 2017,	ANN TOURISM RES, V64, P126	5	52
27.	133	Su LJ, 2017,	TOURISM MANAGE, V60, P308	53	241
28.	141	Paddison B, 2018, J	SUSTAIN TOUR, V26, P910	5	23
29.	142	Çakar K, 2018, J P786	TRAVEL TOUR MARK, V35,	3	34
30.	152	Su LJ, 2018, J	BUS RES, V86, P179	42	95
31.	159	Su LJ, 2018, J	HOSP TOUR RES, V42, P1039	32	110
32.	164	Mach L, 2018, J	SUSTAIN TOUR, V26, P1845	2	16
33.	167	Islam MW, 2018, J	HOSP TOUR MANAG, V37, P97	7	39
34.	177	Volgger M, 2019, INT J	CONTEMP HOSP M, V31, P2526	5	38
35.	178	Liu CR, 2019, J P296	QUAL ASSUR HOSP TO, V20,	2	28
36.	183	Gajdosik T, 2019,	SPR PROC BUS ECON, P15	2	16
37.	188	Thongdejsri M, 2019,	TOUR REV, V74, P216	2	20
38.	209	Nordin S, 2019, V31, P24	TOUR MANAG PERSPECT,	4	16
39.	213	Nadalipour Z, 2019,	COMPET REV, V29, P314	3	34
40.	233	Su LJ, 2020, J	SUSTAIN TOUR, V28, P873	14	28
41.	246	Roxas FMY, 2020, P280	CURR ISSUES TOUR, V23,	3	59
42.	248	Su LJ, 2020, J	BUS RES, V109, P557	12	122
43.	296	Swangjang K, 2021, P15960	ENVIRON DEV SUSTAIN, V23,	3	22
44.	310	Lee CK, 2021, J P365	HOSP TOUR MANAG, V47,	15	41
45.	385	Alahmadi A, 2022, J	HERIT TOUR, V17, P533	3	3
46.	417	Su LJ, 2022, J P258	SERV THEOR PRACT, V32,	3	8
47.	448	Agapito D, 2023, P554	CURR ISSUES TOUR, V26,	8	11
48.	454	Baloch QB, 2023, P5917	ENVIRON SCI POLLUT R, V30,	4	44
49.	481	Rasoolimanesh SM, 2023, J	SUSTAIN TOUR, V31, P1497	4	192
50.	505	Farsari I, 2023, P352	TOUR RECREAT RES, V48,	3	22

2.6. Developments in Sustainable Tourism Research

Sustainability is often recognized as a means of mitigating the adverse effects of tourism by tackling concerns related to resource preservation, ecological preservation, and physical capability. The term's early conceptualizations (Gursoy et al.,2002; Hunter,2002) focused primarily on the environmental elements of tourism development, with alternative tourist forms—like ecotourism—closely linked to sustainability (Oriade&Evans,2011). Over time, the notion of sustainable tourism has been explained from an ecological to a cultural standpoint, with the addition of economic and managerial viewpoints more recently(Hall&Brown,2008; Ko,2005; Neto,2003;Tyrrell&Johnston,2008). As to Jayawardena et al. (2008), the concept of sustainability has undergone a transformation, evolving into a more pragmatic factor that integrates socio-cultural and economic viewpoints. According to Scheyvens (2011), implementing the notion of sustainability calls for a comprehensive strategy for the growth of the tourist industry, and laws pertaining to this industry must reflect its economic, social, and environmental constituents.

Engaging in socially responsible activities is one way for the tourism destination to achieve sustainable growth (Su&Swanson, 2017). Therefore, recently a lot of scholars have stressed how crucial destination social responsibility (DSR) contributes to the development of sustainable destinations (Su et al.,2016; Su & Swanson,

2017). Also, the stakeholders' role as significant participants in the process of sustainable destination development is one crucial component of sustainable destination development (Byrd et al,2009).Whether or not stakeholders engage in environmentally responsible behavior (ERB) has a significant impact on the natural environment of a location(Cheng&Wu,2015; Cheng et al.,2013; Ramkissoon et al.,2013; Su&Swanson,2017). Consequently, the adoption of ERB by locals will have a significant impact on the destination's natural environment, which will then have an impact on sustainable destination development.

In response to sustainability goals, the term "responsible tourism" (RT) became more popular in the second decade of the twenty-first century (Font & Lynes, 2018; Goodwin, 2016). This expanded usage of RT highlighted the need to strengthen the link between the responsible approach and sustainability (Mihalič, 2016). One of the approaches to achieving the three components of the triple bottom line of sustainability (economic, social, and environmental goals) in the 2002 Cape Town Declaration (RTP, 2002) is RT (Elkington, 1998). According to Goodwin (2016), it is specifically defined as all types of tourism that assume "responsibility for making the consumption and production of tourism more sustainable." Thus, this idea, backed by the RT method, captures the effect of cooperation in socially responsible behavior(Goodwin,2016;Su et al.,2018). Besides, the extensive networking and intermediation skills of destination management organizations(DMOs) are essential for fostering self-responsibility and increasing stakeholder engagement in the context of destination governance (Volgger & Pechlaner, 2014).

In previous studies, many themes were considered to be related to the sustainable tourism, such as destination social responsibility (DSR), environmentally responsible behaviour(ERB), tourism governance or destination governance or sustainability governance, stakeholder theory, network theory or destination networks, social exchange theory (SET), destination leadership, destination success, destination management organizations(DMOs), community satisfaction, Sustainable Tourism Indicators, tourist destination identity, quality of life(QOL), Sustainable Development Goals, and Tourism Impacts. The following sections examines the four research themes as mentioned earlier in more detail.

2.7. Stakeholder Theory

This theme focuses on concepts, roles, and functions connected to stakeholders in the context of tourism. Stakeholder theory's central claim is that all parties involved in or impacted by tourism development need to have a chance to shape its direction (UNEP&UNWTO, 2005). Accordingly, participation and support from stakeholders throughout the destination development process are essential to sustainable tourism (Byrd et al., 2009; Currie et al., 2016; Waligo et al., 2013). The literature on destinations emphasizes the importance of the following stakeholders: citizens, government officials, business owners, employees, visitors, and non-governmental organizations (Goodwin, 2016; Su et al., 2020). The stakeholder theory has been widely used to determine the interests of and identify the key stakeholders who are significant for a tourist destination. According to research, a variety of stakeholders participate in tourism systems, including locals, business owners, public servants, and visitors (Byrd,2007). Because each stakeholder's role is unique to a particular site and changes in kind and degree depending on leadership, time, resources, and other factors, the relationships between these stakeholders are dynamic and complicated (Sautter&Leisen,1999). Regarding the nature of tourist development, there are trade-offs among the stakeholders (Byrd et al.,2009; (Volgger&Pechlaner,2014). Given that their responsibilities shape the stakeholders, this suggests that it is essential to identify the stakeholders and investigate their values, perceptions, and interests.

The significance of tourism destinations' network architectures is becoming more widely acknowledged in the literature (Dredge,2006; Pavlovich,2003;Lee et al.,2021). Particular attention has been paid to the advantages of community orientation (such as sustainable development) as well as the difficulties of directing and managing networks of a variety of destination stakeholders on destination governance, destination competitiveness, and destination stakeholder involvement(Laws et al.,2011;Nordin&Svensson,2007;Pechlaner et al.,2010). Many Authors, like Beritelli,2011; Pechlaner&Volgger,2012; Song et al.,2013, addressed opportunities for coordinating destination networks from the perspective of tourism organizations and destination management organizations (DMOs) as well as requirements for encouraging interorganizational cooperation in the context of destination governance. In such a network setting, there are a number of significant issues that must be resolved, such as transaction costs, power dynamics, principal-agent issues, and fuzzy property rights(Volgger&Pechlaner,2014).

Stakeholder theory was used in studies by Sheehan&Ritchie (2005), Timur&Getz (2008), and Presenza&Cipollina (2010) to determine who the key players are in tourism destinations. These studies classified stakeholder groups in the tourism industry as referring to industry fields, such as hotels, attractions, and restaurants. However, Franch et al. (2010) found that specific individuals are the key stakeholders because, in addition to their positions in the institutions they represent, these individuals also hold other institutional roles and participate in multiple forums. Their results are consistent with those of Strobl&Peters (2013) and Beritelli et al. (2007), suggesting that "interlocking directorates" could result in successful destination strategies. Volgger&Pechlaner(2014), on the other hand, highlight the role of DMO in the harmonization and coordination of stakeholders, working within the destination in reaching consensus-based collaborative planning and strategy.

Furthermore, Raija (2016)'s study indicates that leadership in a destination is attributed to individuals, with

charismatic entrepreneurs, business managers, municipalities, and inferential politicians among those who assume leadership roles. Being local strengthens a person's sense of identity with the place and fosters a cooperative environment among various actors. Lastly, based on Kozak et al. (2014), a number of studies suggested that it depends on the destination's life cycle stage, namely the responsibilities of stakeholders and destination leadership aspects may vary (Butler,1980). By integrating the concepts of chaos and complexity with the tourist destination life cycle model, Russell&Faulkner (2004) found that the nature of entrepreneurship might shift several times as a destination develops. Their conclusions include that the kind of entrepreneurial activity that takes place at a destination depends on the qualities of the entrepreneurs, the local environment, and the destination's stage of development.

2.8. Sustainable Tourism Indicators

Studies in this theme refers to Sustainable Tourism Indicators (STIs) at different scales. There are several approaches that have been put out for creating Sustainable Tourism Indicators (STIs). According to Tanguay et al. (2013), there are two primary paths for creating sustainable tourism indicators: the policy-maker approach and the scientific or academic method. Whereas sustainability is dependent on local circumstances, which are always in line with policy agendas, the former views sustainability as a complicated topic requiring technical and scientific techniques of assessment. Supporters of the policy-maker approach argued that because the final STI is the outcome of stakeholder consensus, it is more inclusive and publically understandable than STIs created using a strictly scientific approach (Agapito et al., 2023).

An alternate strategy was put up by Tanguay et al.(2013), in which the production of indicators is grounded in an operational policy and a fundamental systematic procedure. Nevertheless, a novel indicator-based approach was suggested by Blancas et al. (2016) to evaluate the level of development and regression in tourism sustainability. Specifically, Blancas et al. (2016) stress the importance of first adjusting established indicator frameworks and developing new systemic frameworks, as well as second developing integrated STI, in order to help policy and decision-makers evaluate the various roles of tourism within complex socio-ecological systems. This contrasts with earlier work that considered indicators thematically and thus discussed tourism discretely in terms of its economic, social, and environmental impacts. Given that tourism operates at multiple scales, the development of indicators for communities and destinations (i.e., the micro and macro-levels) has been the focus of research efforts. For example, Roberts&Tribe (2008) contended that, in small tourism enterprises, the environmental sustainability takes precedence, but the social, political, and economic dimensions of sustainability are often marginalized (Coles et al., 2016).

The UNWTO (2004) guidebook, *Indicators of Sustainable Development for Tourism Destinations*, offers a fairly extensive list of indicators that serve as a useful beginning point for matching the chosen indicators to the policy objectives of a particular destination. Nevertheless, although destinations may have a number of core indicators in common, they also differ in terms of the sustainability issues they face and the governance mechanisms they use, requiring site and destination-specific indicators (Biermann et al.,2017). Likewise, For the creation of the Sustainable Development Goals, it emphasizes the significance of common but distinct governance in effectively implementing sustainability initiatives at different scales (Meuleman&Niestroy, 2015).Therefore, to effectively adopt such an implementation strategy, common but distinct metrics must also be developed, and monitoring and evaluation methods must be built for the various tourist scales (Lu et al., 2015; Kanie & Biermann, 2017).

2.9. The Relationships among Destination Social Responsibility, Environmentally ResponsibleBehaviour and Tourism Impacts

This theme demonstrates the relationships among Destination Social Responsibility (DSR), environmentally responsible behaviour (ERB) and Tourism Impacts. In fact, corporate social responsibility (CSR) in the tourist business has been the subject of several research. These studies have focused on the airline, hotel, restaurant, and lodging sectors (Lee et al., 2021; Kim & Kim, 2014; Garay & Font, 2012). In published research, businesses and individuals operating in the tourist industry have a social responsibility "obligation to act for the benefit of society at large" (Su&Swanson, 2017, p.308). According to Su et al. (2018), locals view tourism impacts as the outcome of the combined efforts of all parties involved in a location. Based on Dahlsrud's (2008) analysis of definitions, the elements of CSR that have received the greatest attention include stakeholder, economic, environmental, social, and voluntarism. In terms of "destination social responsibility" (DSR), it was first used in a non-English work by Cheng et al., (2013). The concept behind the phrase is that destinations are expected to have social duties that extend beyond their profit-oriented operations and improve the well-being of the community. Then, the concept was officially defined in English by Ma et al. (2013) as the "status and activities" applied to stakeholders about its social responsibility (p.5948). Expressions like "obligations and activities" (Su et al.,2017) and "collective ideology and effort" (Su et al., 2018) have been linked to DSR. Besides, Su&Swanson (2017) defines DSR as the "collective ideology and efforts of destination stakeholders to conduct socially responsible activities as perceived by local residents" (p.3). In sum, DSR is connected to the actions of all stakeholders and their ongoing dedication to advancing the destination's overall environmental, social, and economic interests (Agapito et al., 2023).

In DSR research, many scholars focus on environmentally responsible behaviour (ERB) (Cheng&Wu,2015;Chiu et al.,2014; Han,2015; Lee et al.,2021). According to Schultz (2000) and Stern (2000), ERB refers to any action a person takes to protect their own surroundings and/or find solutions to environmental issues. While DSR definitions emphasize the involvement of all stakeholders involved, the majority of empirical research on DSR has focused on visitors and residents. In particular, when residents benefit from DSR initiatives (such as better natural habitats or higher quality of life), they display feedback behaviors including pro-tourism and ERB (Su et al.,2020). For travelers' intents and actions, it relates to ecologically responsible activities and revisitation decisions, that are influenced by their perceptions of DSR (Lee et al., 2021; Su et al.,2020). Because DSR can increase favorable tourist benefits and decrease negative ones, such overtourism (Mihalič,2020), stakeholders' awareness of it is crucial (Su et al.,2018). By and large, dimensions of environmental, social, economic, stakeholder, and voluntariness are used to measure DSR. Also, Su et al., (2018) indicates that there is a strong correlation between DSR and beneficial effects on tourism. The results show that overall community happiness and perceived benefits acted as a mediating factor between resident ERB and DSR. Regarding the impact of DSR on residents' ERB, the findings indicate that DSR increases the impression of favorable tourist benefits among locals, raises community satisfaction levels overall, and supports resident ERB. Thus, the effect of DSR on resident ERB was partially mediated by favorable tourist impacts and general community satisfaction.

Many studies used the Stimulus-Organism-Response (SOR) framework and the social exchange theory (SET) as the two ideas that DSR research most commonly builds upon. Specially in five publications (Kim&Yoon, 2020; Su&Swanson, 2017; Su et al., 2018; Tran et al., 2018;Yu&Hwang, 2019) have embraced SOR. For instance, Mehrabian&Russell (1974) proposed the SOR framework, positing that people's behavior is influenced by their emotions. In general, DSR strategies as the stimuli(S), perceptions and emotions as the organism (O),and behaviour outcomes or ERB(e.g. satisfaction) as responses(R). By study from Su&Swanson(2017), the results show that the relationship between perceived DSR and ERB is mediated by both positive and negative consumption emotions as well as tourist destination identity. The only emotions significantly affect tourist destination identification were positive ones. Similarly, base on S-O-R framework, Su et al., (2020) developed an integrated model that demonstrates perceived eco-friendly reputation of the destination as a stimulus; consumption emotions (both positive and negative) as organism; and tourism satisfaction, recollection, and ERB as response. The results indicate that the eco-friendly reputation of the destination positively influences both positive and negative emotions. Positive emotions significantly and positively influence tourist satisfaction, tourists' recollection, and ERB. Besides, tourist satisfaction positively impacts recollection and ERB, and recollection in turn positively affects ERB.

2.10. Destination Governance

Papers in this thematic area explore governance and destination governance in the context of tourism. The term "governance" describes people and organizations that, by definition, involve the use of force to manage shared affairs and take cooperative action (Commission on Global Governance,1995). Bulkeley(2005)defines governance as the process of "steering" a society. As a result, a governing system is the instrument used to distribute resources and exert control (Rhodes,1996). According to Atkinson (2003, p.103), activities "by which some degree of societal order is achieved, goals decided upon, policies elaborated and services delivered" are included in the process of governance. Therefore, governance involves a number of stakeholders and entails less government control as well as no set hierarchy (Breda, et al.,2006; Kjaer,2004). Besides, governance, according to Ruhanen et al. (2010), is multifaceted, and the six factors that are most frequently mentioned in the literature are accountability, transparency, involvement, structure, effectiveness, and power.

In tourism industry, many researchers look at tourism governance from a sustainability standpoint(Bramwell,2011;Pavlovich,2001),within various geographical scales (Beaumont&Dredge, 2010; Zahra, 2011), and in relation to policymaking (Hall, 2011; Moscardo,2011). According to the UN (2002),a strong governance environment is one of the most crucial elements in attaining sustainable tourism development. However, as noted by Bosselmann et al. (2008), there is no established definition of sustainability governance. It is widely acknowledged that attaining sustainability requires"good" governance, as demonstrated by aspects of the political, administrative, and economic spheres. In addition, Volgger&Pechlaner(2014) indicated that good governance seeks to maximize the sustainable use of tourism-related space, resources, human capital, facilities, and services. It is predicated on the reduction of disputes, improvement of decision-making efficacy, and empowerment of stakeholders. Other scholars, like Kemp et al.,(2005), suggested the four elements of governance necessary for sustainable development, namely information for implementation, frameworks for innovation, policy integration, and shared objectives.

In many literature, several perspectives have been taken when examining governance. In combining the corporate-based and political science viewpoints, for example, Beritelli et al. (2007) argued that governance is a set of norms and methods utilized for company planning and policymaking, engaging all relevant institutions and stakeholders. To understand governance in destinations, scholars employ a variety of theories, including main agency theory, network theory, and transaction cost theory. Among them, most scholars have adopted the network analytical approach in tourism governance studies, as the growing involvement of multiple stakeholders in tourism planning and development lends relevance to network theory (Biermann et al.,2017;

D'Angella&Go,2009; Scott et al.,2008). In an effort to assess the governance networks, research has looked at institutional structures and procedures. Moreover, outside variables, like political ideology, financial flows, and geographic scope, also affect regional governance efficacy(Dredge&Jamal,2013). In sum, Ruhanen (2013) noted the need for more scholarly research on the topic of regional governance and concluded that local governments can both help and hinder the development of sustainable tourism.

3. Measuring Methods in Sustainable Tourism

One of the most popular methods for measuring sustainable development in tourism research is the triple bottom line framework, commonly known as TBL, 3P (people, planet, and profit), or 3E (economy, environment, and equity) (Elkington,1997). In comparative research, it is common practice to compare group means on a single item or a number of items that together create a scale (item averages are averaged to determine group means). Methodologists, however, assert that it is crucial to ensure that the comparison groups understand the individual questions and the underlying latent construct in a same manner when comparing the replies of various populations (Vandenberg & Lance 2000).

The measurement invariance test, which looks at "whether an instrument has the same psychometric properties across heterogeneous groups," can be used for this (Chen 2007, p. 465). When individuals from various populations who share the same standing on the construct being assessed have the same observed score on the test, the measuring tool is said to be invariant (Schmitt & Kuljanin 2008, p. 211). For the past 20 years, the measurement invariance across groups has been tested in the structural equation modeling literature (Vandenberg & Lance 2000). More recently, the tourism literature (Chi, 2011; Skibins et al., 2013; Taff et al., 2013) has also employed the MCFA technique.

Three scales that mirror the social, ecological, and economic aspects of sustainable development were established by Poudel et al.,(2016) as measuring tools. For both positive and negative affects, there are two subscales on each scale. The subscales pertain to destination-level tourist impacts and are latent constructs made up of three or more components. The researcher developed the scale in a manner that was essentially similar to that employed by Choi&Sirakaya (2005), in order to gauge locals' opinions on the growth of sustainable tourism. After reviewing previously used scales for quantifying the consequences of sustainable tourism, the researcher built a pool of items connected to each subscale (e.g., Andereck&Nyaupane 2011; Byrd et al., 2009; Yu et al. 2009).

The construct measures in Su et al. (2017)'s study collected aspects of destination stakeholders' social, economic, environmental, and other obligations. Three measures of general community satisfaction were used from research by Nunkoo & Ramkissoon(2011)and Grzeskowiak et al. (2003). Four questions from Wong&Sohal (2002), and Kim et al. (2009) were used to measure the resident trust scale. The assessment of resident identity was conducted after the well recognized organizational identification measure (Mael&Ashforth, 1992), and thus, King et al. (2013) provided empirical validation of the measure's dependability. Besides, the study by Nunkoo&Smith(2013)provided items to gauge the economic effectiveness of destination development. A well-known historic village in South China is the site of the survey, which used a 5-point Likert scale to measure every issue. Similar to this, Su et al.(2018) used a structural model to conduct an empirical test on a sample of 272 citizens of China's Phoenix Ancient Town. Initially, the measurement model was estimated using a confirmatory factor analysis with a maximum likelihood technique, which also confirmed the underlying structure of the constructs in the proposed model. The measurement model's fit indices indicated how well the model fit the data.

In order to find things that are indicative of destination social responsibility (DSR), Su et al. (2020) conducted in-depth interviews. An expert group was able to come to a consensus on DSR dimensions and indicators. Next, with a sample of eighty inhabitants, scale items were cleansed. Exploratory factor analysis (EFA) employing the principal component approach with VARIMAX rotation was used to look into the scale dimensions. Besides, surveys of locals in another popular tourist location were conducted in order to confirm the measuring tool's validity, show generalization, and evaluate nomological validity. Five dimensions are represented by the 20-item scale that was produced by the scale development methods.

4. Directions for Future Research

Following efforts to emphasize the real-world implications, studies on sustainable tourism came to the conclusion that the idea required a conceptual definition (Lansing &De, 2007). In an effort to address the problems, academics in the relevant fields later endeavored to establish four dimensions: economic, environmental, sociocultural, and institutional (Ki, 2019). Studies have been done, nonetheless, to determine if sustainable tourism is a pipe dream or a reality. Therefore, more investigation and discussion in subsequent study was necessary to properly operationalize and make sustainable tourism more feasible.

The implications of each element differ among respondents and regions, and the available indicators and dimensions are used to measure the performance of sustainable tourism through the insights of the host community (Rodríguez & Espino, 2016). Researchers were able to investigate how different aspects of sustainable tourism contribute to visitors' satisfaction thanks to improved techniques. Then, studies on

sustainable tourism are applied and diversified in many areas, including quality of life, destination perception, and sustainable practices (Carneiro, 2015). Studies have not yet provided a methodology to be used in order to provide a destination's overall quantitative value for sustainable tourism. In addition, given that various dimensions of the Destination Social Responsibility (DSR) construct may have differentiated effects on tourism impacts and quality-of-life. Thus, future research need to further conceptualise and operationalise DSR as a multi-dimensional construct and test each dimension's role in the proposed relationships. Besides, future research should seek more reliable measures to assess residents' actual environmentally responsible behaviour (ERB) as well.

The implementation of sustainable tourism necessitates the development of strategies, indicators, methods, and models. As such, researchers have attempted to create indicators that are specific to a given region and have applied them in various regions. Geographical features differ and require the identification of indicators that are specific and relevant to the particular region (De et al., 2022). The effectiveness of sustainable tourism has been considered and investigated. However, the lack of inclusive methods and technical know-how has made it difficult to measure sustainable tourism (Font et al.,2019). Therefore, developing a thorough methodology and workable techniques to quantify sustainable tourism is essential for future research.

According to Laws et al. (2011), destination governance entails a high degree of contextual relevance. This is demonstrated by the fact that a significant portion of research findings are derived from case studies and are extremely relevant to the particular study settings (Dawkins&Colebatch, 2006; Halkier, 2014; Wiwin et al., 2020). Destination governance must adapt to the ever-changing context and environment due to this dependency (Laws et al., 2011). Nevertheless, research in this field is mostly dispersed, missing synergies in the present literature about its definition, scope, and aspects, despite the complex nature and dynamic environment of destination governance (Ruhanen, 2013). Ruhanen (2013) and Zhang & Zhu (2014), the only two literature review studies on the subject, did not address that. In order to develop new changes, such as the widespread stakeholder engagement, developing technological development, unanticipated crises, and growing competition from other destinations, future study should use a holistic or system approach.

There is a well-known trade-off between sustainable tourism and economic growth. The preservation of vital environmental assets receives insufficient attention from stakeholders, who are primarily concerned with the economic rewards at destinations. Evident problems include inadequate monitoring and overcarrying capacity. Sustainability concerns, however, require an appropriate framework and have been shown to vary with dimension. Every dimension has an impact that differs depending on the destination in the role and influence of the specific community. Accordingly, identifying sustainable tourism development conditions at destinations requires scientific study through participatory research (Choudhary, 2014).

More study is needed on the cooperation process (e.g., stakeholder involvement), while previous research in sustainable tourism concentrated on multi-stakeholder and destinations' networks. Additionally, further studies on consumer co-innovation are needed. Fostering future cooperation will be advantageous to all parties involved, including customers. This is possible when more studies close the knowledge gap about the significance of ecosystem- and community-driven activities as opposed to company-driven ones.

To sum up, the aforementioned arguments and discussions demonstrate that a variety of topics were covered in the research on sustainable tourism, including origins, tactics, indicators, dimensions, and measurement. Nevertheless, the researchers' effort is incomplete, necessitating more development. It is clear that there is a deficiency in suitable conceptualization, trustworthy methodology, geographic definition, practical applications, and practices.

5. Conclusion

This work presents the results of a comprehensive literature analysis of studies on sustainable tourism conducted using Histcite, based on 566 publications published between 2002 and March 12, 2024 that were obtained from the Web of Science database. The main findings of stakeholder-related research are presented in this study, which also highlights emerging themes and hotspots in the field of sustainable tourism studies. Further study directions are also identified based on the findings in order to serve as a resource and source of inspiration for future research.

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