



Social Sciences as a Key Supporter of Organizations' Efforts to Achieve Sustainable Tourism: An Analytical Study of Articles Published in ASJP

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Abstract

Social sciences play a key role in supporting public and private institutions in developing sustainable tourism. They help understand the social, cultural, and economic challenges faced by local communities and identify tourist needs in a sustainable way. Disciplines like sociology, psychology, economics, management, law, and archaeology offer scientific knowledge for building effective strategies. These fields also raise awareness of the importance of sustainable tourism. This research examines how social sciences contribute to this goal by analyzing a random sample of articles from the Algerian Scientific Journals Platform (ASJP). Articles are categorized by discipline and analyzed for their scientific and practical contributions. Statistical tools are used to ensure objectivity. The aim is to highlight the fields most engaged in sustainable tourism development.

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1. Introduction

Scientific research in social sciences helps organizations understand the factors influencing the development of sustainable tourism and identify policies and procedures that enhance it. Research in this field can analyze the economic, social, and cultural factors affecting tourism development, identify the challenges and problems faced by the sector, and find appropriate solutions.

Recent studies in sustainable tourism indicate that organizations that use scientific research results in developing their policies and procedures achieve more effective results in sustainable development. Scientific outputs can help identify best practices, trends, and behaviors needed to achieve sustainable goals.

From this standpoint, this research paper aims to explore the role of social sciences in enhancing the role of organizations in sustainable tourism development by selecting a random sample of articles published on the Algerian Scientific Journals Platform (ASJP) in the field of social sciences that address the issue of sustainable tourism. These articles will be classified according to different specializations, and through content analysis techniques, we will attempt to identify their scientific and practical contributions based on the results and recommendations provided. Statistical methods will be used to serve the topic and enable us to reach more objective results, aiming to identify which areas are most interested in and contribute to sustainable tourism.

After addressing the theoretical literature on the concept of sustainable tourism development and its implications for local communities and countries, as well as introducing the Algerian electronic platform

for peer-reviewed scientific journals (ASJP), we will explore the role of social sciences through articles published on ASJP in the field of social sciences that address the issue of sustainable tourism. We will attempt to summarize the main topics addressed by the research sample articles and the key issues they attempted to resolve, classifying them according to different specializations. Using content analysis techniques, we will identify their scientific and practical contributions based on the results and recommendations provided. Finally, we will conclude with a set of results followed by recommendations that may help in investing in the outputs of scientific research in social sciences to enhance the role of organizations in sustainable tourism development.

1. Sustainable Tourism Development and Challenges Facing Local Communities:

Sustainable tourism is the intersection between the needs of visitors and the host region, leading to the protection and support of future development opportunities. It involves managing all resources in a way that meets economic, social, and spiritual needs while preserving the cultural and environmental reality, biodiversity, and life systems (Guidelines for Sustainable Tourism in the Arab World, Series(1): Guide to the Concept of Sustainable Tourism and Its Application). Sustainable tourism encompasses three interrelated aspects: economic sustainability, social and cultural sustainability, and environmental sustainability. It also necessarily includes continuity, meaning that sustainable tourism involves the optimal use of natural resources, including biodiversity, mitigating the impacts of tourism on the environment and culture, and maximizing the benefits of environmental protection and local communities. It also defines the

organizational structure required to achieve these goals (Rashida2018 ‘).

Sustainable tourism plays an important role in developing and enhancing the three dimensions of sustainability: economic, socio-cultural, and environmental.

- Achieving economic recovery for the tourist destination country by increasing foreign currency earnings, which contributes to covering the economic development needs of the country from the productive components necessary for modern productive activity.
- Generating employment opportunities by creating new jobs in the tourism sector and related sectors.
- Contributing to local and urban development by developing new tourist attraction areas in different regions, contributing to balanced growth at the macroeconomic level and achieving fairness in the distribution of national income among tourist regions.
- Increasing the degree of social and cultural cohesion among the population and encouraging cultural and civilizational exchange between peoples, where the host population learns about the habits and behaviors of visitors.
- Preserving the natural environment, enhancing its integrity, and supporting it with parks and gardens, as well as helping to preserve cultural heritage and biodiversity (Maryam2021 ‘).

Regarding the challenges facing local communities in developing sustainable tourism, such as providing tourism infrastructure and improving the educational and professional levels of workers in the tourism sector. According to the World Economic Forum, which issues the Global Competitiveness Report for the Tourism and Travel Sector every two years, the 2019

report, which included about 140 countries, measured tourism development in the world based on 14 sub-indicators grouped into four main indicators (‘ Maryam2021 ‘):

a) **Enabling Environment:** Includes the business environment, safety and security, health and hygiene, human resources, labor market, technological readiness, information and communications.

b) **Tourism Policy and Enabling Conditions:** Includes prioritizing tourism and travel, international openness, price competitiveness, and environmental sustainability.

c) **Infrastructure:** Includes air, land, and sea transportation, tourism service infrastructure through the number of hotel rooms, and access to services such as car rentals and ATMs.

d) **Natural and Cultural Resources:**

According to the same report, Algeria ranks 116th, confirming that the tourism sector in Algeria is still weak, facing many obstacles and challenges. Thus, the competitiveness of the sector remains far from international standards, despite the country's qualifications and potentials that allow it to occupy advanced positions in this sector. The tourism sector remains a secondary sector in Algeria, contributing only 3.5% of the GDP (Maryam2021 ‘).

2. The Role of Social Sciences in Enhancing the Role of Organizations in Sustainable Tourism Development:

Social sciences and scientific research outputs play a crucial role in enhancing the role of organizations in sustainable tourism development, improving their ability to analyze the factors influencing tourism development and its impact on communities and the environment, and developing appropriate solutions to achieve a balance between economic, social, and

environmental needs. Organizations can access scientific research results related to the tourism sector by reviewing scientific journals, searching scientific databases, contacting academic institutions, participating in conferences and workshops, and inquiring from relevant organizations.

It is worth noting that there are challenges that organizations may face when using scientific research outputs related to sustainable tourism, due to the difficulty of accessing sources, the complexity of scientific content, incomplete utilization of outputs, financial challenges, employee capabilities, and the incompatibility of outputs with local culture and values. This requires dealing with them in different ways, including strengthening the necessary capacities and skills to apply sustainable scientific outputs, adopting appropriate financial strategies to achieve sustainable goals, and developing training and awareness programs for employees and local communities. It is also necessary to improve communication and interaction processes between organizations, researchers, and local communities to achieve the best results.

Examples of how scientific research outputs can be used to develop organizational policies in sustainable tourism include:

- a) **Using research results to develop policies for preserving natural resources:** Organizations can use scientific research to identify best practices for conserving natural resources used in the tourism sector and determine effective strategies for their application.
- b) **Improving the quality of tourism services:** Scientific research can be used to identify factors influencing the improvement of tourism service quality and develop policies and procedures that ensure the provision of high-quality services to tourists.
- c) **Identifying the social and economic impacts of tourism:** Scientific research can be used to identify the social and economic impacts of tourism on local communities and develop policies that enhance local benefits and reduce negative impacts.
- d) **Developing sustainable tourism standards:** Scientific research can be used to identify international standards for sustainable tourism and develop policies and procedures that ensure the achievement of these standards.
- e) **Developing education and training policies:** Scientific research can be used to identify the basic skills and knowledge needed by tourism sector workers to achieve sustainable tourism and develop policies that ensure the provision of appropriate training and education.

The use of scientific research outputs in developing organizational policies helps in identifying leading and innovative ideas and improving efficiency and effectiveness in achieving sustainable development.

3. Introduction to the Algerian Electronic Platform for Peer-Reviewed Scientific Journals (ASJP):

ASJP is an electronic platform that falls within the framework of the national scientific and technical information system. It was created for statistical and prospective purposes, through which peer-reviewed journals in Algeria are counted, accompanied in management, and periodically evaluated to facilitate their promotion to higher ranks, taking into account several objective criteria that determine the conditions required for a journal to be indexed within the classifications (A, B, C) (Soltani2022 ٠). The platform is considered the most important protection for researchers and plays the role of a mediator between the

researcher and the journal, documenting all stages of publication. Its objectives include providing an electronic publishing system through which the author (researcher) can follow the journal's editorial team and reviewers, structuring and organizing journals, and classifying them according to standards to ensure scientific quality and ease of access for users (Kaskas و Zineb Ben El-Tayeb2022 ٠). It also aims to include journals in global sites such as Scopus, Thomson, and Reuters.

The platform facilitates scientific publishing procedures, as well as promoting the impact factor of journals and researchers through citation processes that refer to the content of articles published through it (Soltani ٠ 2022), reducing scientific plagiarism while expanding the scope of distribution of scientific journals within and outside Algeria (Sdous و Ben Sabti 2020 ٠). It is administratively supervised by the General Directorate of Scientific Research and Technological Development (DGRSDT) and technically by the Research Center in Scientific and Technical Information (CERIST).

keywords, we found 5,892 articles

addressing the topic of sustainable tourism published in various journals in the field of social sciences. Through the following table, we will attempt to present a sample of these articles, estimated at 130 articles, during the period from 2013 to 2023, which were randomly selected.

This is to explore the role played by social sciences through articles published on the Algerian Scientific Journals Platform (ASJP) in the field of social

Its beginnings were marked by the establishment of the National Committee for the Qualification of Scientific Journals in 2014 under Decision 393, with the aim of encouraging publication in national and international accredited journals. Under Decision 586, the classification was introduced in 2018, with 37 journals in category C and five in category B. The number increased in 2019 to 58 journals in category C under Decision 1478; in 2020, 89 journals were classified in category C and 12 in category B, bringing the total number of classified journals in the same year to 101, while 529 journals remained unclassified. This increased the pressure on journals due to the huge amount of scientific output from students and researchers who are required to publish in classified journals to be able to defend their theses or be promoted.

The platform includes 817 journals, through which 220341* articles have been published, covering various fields of exact and technical sciences, humanities, and social sciences, estimated at 29 fields. However, through the search process provided by the platform by entering some

sciences that address the issue of sustainable tourism; in enhancing the role of public and private organizations in sustainable tourism development, where they attempted to address a set of issues summarized in: **How can technology be used to improve sustainability in the tourism sector, through the use of smart applications to manage natural resources, improve environmental efficiency, and enhance the role of sustainable tourism?**

* According to the last access to the platform, which was on June 19, 2023, at 13:43.

How to achieve a balance between preserving natural, cultural, and historical resources and meeting the needs of tourists at the same time?

And how to identify best practices and procedures that require the use of modern technology in managing tourism and hotel businesses, improving human resource management and training in the tourism sector, and improving hotel management and the quality of services provided to

tourists? Including highlighting the need to use smart applications and the internet to improve the tourist experience and facilitate booking, payment, and communication with travelers. After the classification process according to different specializations and using content analysis techniques, and using statistical methods, we were able to prepare tables that enable us to deduce the scientific and practical contributions of these articles and which specializations are most interested in the field of sustainable tourism.

Table (01): Shows the sample of journals that published articles on sustainable tourism and their specializations.

No.	Journal Name	Journal Specialization	Number of Articles	Percentage
01	Advanced Economic Research Journal	Economics, Business Sciences, and Management Sciences	01	0.7692
02	International Economy and Globalization Journal	Economics, Business Sciences, and Management Sciences	02	1.5384
03	Studies and Research Journal	Humanities and Social Sciences	01	0.7692
04	Euro-Asian Journal of Tourism and Hospitality Economics	Tourism and Hospitality Economics	03	2.3076
05	Comparative Legal Studies Journal	Legal Sciences	01	0.7692
06	Journal of Development and Applied Economics	Applied Economics	04	3.0769
07	Marketing Innovation Journal	Marketing	01	0.7692
08	Journal of Economic Sciences, Management, and Commercial Sciences	Economics, Management Sciences, and Business Sciences	01	0.7692
09	Algerian Journal of Economic and Financial Research	Economics, Management Sciences, and Business Sciences	01	0.7692
10	Economic Researcher Journal	Economics, Management Sciences, and Business Sciences	01	0.7692
11	Business Economics Journal	Economics, Management Sciences, and Business Sciences	07	5.3846
12	Humanities Journal	Humanities	02	1.5384
13	Voice of Law Journal	Legal Sciences	01	0.7692
14	Algerian Journal for Economic Performance	Macro and Microeconomics	01	0.7692
15	MENA Journal of Economic Studies	Economics, Management Sciences, and Business Sciences	01	0.7692
16	Journal of Management, Organizations and Strategy JMOS	Economics, Management Sciences, and Business Sciences	01	0.7692
17	Business Research and Studies Journal	Economics, Management Sciences, and Business Sciences	01	0.7692
18	Financial Economics, Banking, and Business Management Journal	Economics, Management Sciences, and Business Sciences	01	0.7692
19	Horizons of Management and Economics Journal	Economics, Management Sciences, and Business Sciences	02	1.5384

No.	Journal Name	Journal Specialization	Number of Articles	Percentage
20	Scientific Research in Environmental Legislation Journal	Legal Sciences	01	0.7692
21	Algerian Journal of Economics and Management	Economics, Finance, and Business Administration	01	0.7692
22	Advanced Accounting and Financial Studies Journal	Economics, Management Sciences, and Business Sciences	01	0.7692
23	Academy of Social and Human Studies	Social and Human Sciences	02	1.5384
24	Economics and Finance Journal	Economics, Management Sciences, and Business Sciences	01	0.7692
25	Annals of History and Geography	History and Geography	01	0.7692
26	Annals of University of Algiers 1	Legal Sciences	02	1.5384
27	Researcher Journal	Legal and Economic Sciences	01	0.7692
28	Human Resource Development Research Unit Journal	Humanities and Social Sciences	02	1.5384
29	Global Politics Journal	Political Science and International Relations	01	0.7692
30	North Africa Economics Journal	Economics, Management Sciences, and Business Sciences	01	0.7692
31	Real Estate and Environment Journal	Real Estate Law and Environment	01	0.7692
32	Economic Additions Journal	Economics, Management Sciences, and Business Sciences	01	0.7692
33	Researcher in Human and Social Sciences Journal	Humanities and Social Sciences	01	0.7692
34	Economic and Administrative Research Journal	Economics, Management Sciences, and Business Sciences	01	0.7692
35	Economics and Environment Journal	Economics, Management Sciences, and Business Sciences	02	1.5384
36	Growth Journal of Economics and Trade	Economics, Management Sciences, and Business Sciences	01	0.7692
37	Journal of Development and Forward Studies	Economics, Management Sciences, and Business Sciences	01	0.7692
38	Academic Researcher Journal in Legal and Political Science	Legal and Political Sciences	01	0.7692
39	Financial, Accounting, and Administrative Studies Journal	Financial, Accounting, and Administrative Studies	01	0.7692
40	Islamic Sciences and Civilization Journal	Islamic Sciences and Civilization	01	0.7692
41	Legal and Social Sciences Journal	Legal and Social Sciences	03	2.3076
42	Economic Notebooks Journal	Economics, Management Sciences, and Business Sciences	02	1.5384
43	Entrepreneurship and Sustainable Development Journal	Economics, Management Sciences, and Business Sciences	03	2.3076
44	Ray of Economic Studies Journal	Economics, Management Sciences, and Business Sciences	01	0.7692
45	Administrative and Financial Sciences Journal	Administrative and Financial Sciences	02	1.5384
46	Studies in Economic Development	Economic, Administrative, and Legal Sciences	01	0.7692
47	Contemporary Economic Studies Journal	Economics, Management Sciences, and Business Sciences	01	0.7692
48	MCAS Notebooks	Economics, Management Sciences, and Business Sciences	02	1.5384

No.	Journal Name	Journal Specialization	Number of Articles	Percentage
49	Judicial Activism Journal	Legal Sciences	01	0.7692
50	Development Research and Studies Journal	Economics, Management Sciences, and Business Sciences	01	0.7692
51	Rights and Freedoms Journal	Legal Sciences	01	0.7692
52	Administration and Development Research Journal	Economics, Management Sciences, and Business Sciences	02	1.5384
53	Studies in Sociology of Organizations	Social Sciences	02	1.5384
54	Legal and Political Research Journal	Legal and Political Sciences	02	1.5384
55	New Economy Journal	Economics, Business Sciences, and Management Sciences	02	1.5384
56	Industrial Economy Journal (Your Treasury)	Industrial Economy	02	1.5384
57	Human Rights and Civil Liberties Journal	Legal Sciences	01	0.7692
58	Humanities and Social Sciences Journal	Humanities and Social Sciences	01	0.7692
59	Research and Legal Studies Journal	Legal Sciences	01	0.7692
60	Economy and Human Development Journal	Economics, Business Sciences, and Management Sciences	01	0.7692
61	In-depth Economic Studies Journal	Economics, Business Sciences, and Management Sciences	01	0.7692
62	Annals of University of Qalam for Social and Human Sciences	Social and Human Sciences	01	0.7692
63	Algerian Journal of Human Security	Humanities and Social Sciences	01	0.7692
64	Al-Bashair Economic Journal	Economics, Management Sciences, and Business Sciences	01	0.7692
65	Academic Researcher Journal	Legal and Political Sciences	01	0.7692
66	Annals of University of Bechar in Economic Sciences	Economics, Management Sciences, and Business Sciences	01	0.7692
67	Economic and Financial Research Journal	Economics, Management Sciences, and Business Sciences	01	0.7692
68	Economic Insights Journal	Economics, Management Sciences, and Business Sciences	01	0.7692
69	Message Journal of Studies and Human Research	Humanities	01	0.7692
70	Contemporary Economic Research Journal	Economics, Management Sciences, and Business Sciences	01	0.7692
71	Economic Studies Journal	Economics, Management Sciences, and Business Sciences	01	0.7692
72	Economic Development Journal	Economics, Management Sciences, and Business Sciences	03	2.3076
73	Studies in Human and Community Sciences	Humanities and Social Sciences	01	0.7692
74	Horizons for Political and Legal Research	Political Science and Law	01	0.7692
75	Economic Sciences and Management Journal	Economics, Management Sciences, and Business Sciences	01	0.7692
76	Algerian Journal of Media Research and Public Opinion	Media and Communication Sciences	01	0.7692
77	Judicial Activism in Legal and Economic Studies Journal	Legal and Economic Sciences	01	0.7692
78	Economic Fountain Journal	Economics, Management Sciences, and Business Sciences	01	0.7692
79	Development of Social Sciences Journal	Social Sciences	01	0.7692
80	Noor Journal of Economic Studies	Economics, Management Sciences, and Business Sciences	01	0.7692

No.	Journal Name	Journal Specialization	Number of Articles	Percentage
81	Security and Development Journal	Humanities and Social Sciences	01	0.7692
82	Strategy and Development Journal	Economics, Management Sciences, and Business Sciences	01	0.7692
83	Creativity Journal	Economics, Management Sciences, and Business Sciences	01	0.7692
84	Qurtas Journal of Economic and Commercial Sciences	Economics, Management Sciences, and Business Sciences	01	0.7692
85	New Economy Journal	Economics, Management Sciences, and Business Sciences	01	0.7692
86	Excellence in Physical Education and Sports Techniques Journal	Physical Education and Sports Techniques	01	0.7692
87	Al-Maqar Journal of Economic Studies	Economics, Management Sciences, and Business Sciences	01	0.7692
88	Rights and Human Sciences Journal - Economic Studies	Humanities and Social Sciences	01	0.7692
89	Contemporary Economic Research Journal	Economics, Management Sciences, and Business Sciences	01	0.7692
90	Opinions in Economic and Administrative Studies Journal	Economics, Management Sciences, and Business Sciences	02	1.5384
91	Real Estate Law Journal	Legal Sciences	01	0.7692
92	Journal of Economics, Management, and Trade	Economics, Management Sciences, and Business Sciences	01	0.7692
93	Industrial Economy Journal	Industrial Economy	01	0.7692
94	Judicial Activism in Legal and Economic Studies Journal	Legal and Economic Sciences	01	0.7692
95	Economic Integration Journal	Economics, Management Sciences, and Business Sciences	01	0.7692
96	Horizons for Sociology Journal	Social Sciences	01	0.7692
Total			130	100%

Source: Prepared by the researchers based on search results on the ASJP platform.

The above table shows us the research sample represented by the journals that published articles on sustainable tourism and their specializations, totaling 130. It shows that the topic of sustainable tourism was of interest to researchers and the fields of the sample journals, with the journal "Economy of Money and Business" ranking first with a percentage of 5.3846%, followed by the journal "Development and Applied Economics" in second place with an estimated percentage of 3.0769%, and the third

place shared by the journals: "Euro-Asian Journal of Tourism and Hospitality Economics," "Journal of Legal and Social Sciences," "Journal of Entrepreneurship and Sustainable Development," and "Journal of Economic Development," with a percentage of 2.3076%. Meanwhile, 16 journals came in fourth place with a percentage of 1.5384%, while the rest of the sample journals, totaling 108, took the last place with a percentage of 0.7692%. These results indicate a

clear and explicit interest in the tourism sector and an attempt to find solutions to its problems and ways to promote it.

Table (02): Shows the distribution of articles by specialization and field of science.

Number	Specialization	Number of Articles (Frequency)	Percentage
01	Economic Sciences, Commercial Sciences, and Management Sciences	81	62.3077%
02	Humanities and Social Sciences	18	13.8462%
03	Legal and Political Sciences	25	19.2308%
04	Islamic Sciences and Civilization	01	0.7692%
05	Tourism and Hospitality Economics	03	2.3077%
06	Physical Education and Sports Sciences	01	0.7692%
07	Media and Communication Sciences	01	0.7692%
Total		130	100%

Source: Prepared by the researchers based on search results on the ASJP platform.

The above table shows us the distribution of articles by specialization and field of science to which the journal belongs. According to the statistical results, the field of economic sciences, commercial sciences, and management sciences ranked first with a percentage

of 62.30769231%, while the field of legal and political sciences came in second place with a percentage of 19.23076923%, and the field of humanities and social sciences took third place with a percentage of 13.84615385%.

4. CONCLUSION

From the above, it is clear that social sciences and scientific research outputs play a pivotal role in enhancing the role of organizations in sustainable tourism development, improving their ability to analyze the factors influencing tourism development and its impact on communities and the environment, and developing appropriate solutions to achieve a balance between economic, social, and environmental needs.

Organizations can greatly benefit from scientific research outputs, which help identify leading and innovative ideas by reviewing research and studies presented at conferences and workshops, which can be used to improve organizational performance and enhance efficiency and effectiveness in achieving sustainable development through participation in conferences and workshops. This can enhance their public image as an institution interested in sustainable

tourism and committed to

environmental and social responsibility.

They can also develop their policies by updating knowledge and skills, identifying modern techniques and tools used in sustainable tourism, which can be used to improve the environmental, economic, and social performance of the organization, increasing opportunities for cooperation and partnership, as organizations can expand their networks and increase opportunities for cooperation and partnership with other institutions and organizations interested in sustainable tourism.

Simplifying scientific content: Organizations can

- ✓ simplify scientific content related
- ✓ to sustainable tourism and present it in an easy-to-understand manner for the target audience, using modern communication techniques such as educational videos.
- ✓ **Conducting workshops and dialogues:** Organizations can conduct workshops and dialogues with researchers and local communities to exchange knowledge and experiences and participate in developing future strategies and plans in sustainable tourism.
- ✓ **Strengthening partnerships:** Organizations can strengthen partnerships with universities

5. RECOMMENDATIONS:

To achieve the above, organizations should improve communication and interaction processes with researchers and local communities as follows:

1. Encouraging researchers to conduct research related to sustainable tourism: Organizations can encourage researchers to conduct research related to sustainable tourism by providing financial support or providing the necessary data, information, and resources to conduct research.

and research centers to exchange knowledge, experiences, and resources, and develop joint projects in sustainable tourism.

✓ **Adopting communication strategies:** Organizations can adopt appropriate communication strategies to communicate with those interested in sustainable tourism, through the use of social media, email, newsletters, and websites.

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