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Mapping the Landscape of Street Food Research: A PRISMA-Guided Bibliometric Review

Anirudh Thakur[1], Sanjeeb Pal[1], Rakesh Ahlawat* [2], and Manish Verma[3]

[1]Amity School of Hospitality, Amity University, Jaipur, Rajasthan 303002, India
[2]Government Model Industrial Training Institute, Rohtak, Haryana 124001, India
[3]School of Hospitality Management, RIMT University, Mandi Gobindgarh, Punjab 147301, India

Abstract

Street food has experienced considerable growth, particularly in developing countries, and has become an important component of destination marketing and the tourist experience. Its increasing popularity has attracted significant interest from researchers across various fields, including tourism and marketing. Guided by the PRISMA framework, this study examines the structure and evolution of the street food research landscape through a bibliometric approach. A total of 186 articles from the Dimensions database were analyzed using VOSviewer software. The analysis encompassed author networks, influential journals, contributing countries and institutions, and thematic keyword clusters. The findings reveal substantial growth in research on this topic, with Indonesia, India, and Turkey emerging as key contributors. Major journals publishing research on street food include the Journal of Hospitality and Tourism Management and the British Food Journal. Vikas Gupta and Raj Kumar Gupta are among the most active researchers in this area. Thematic analysis identifies three main clusters: cultural and tourism studies, marketing and consumer behavior, and behavioral theories and intentions.

Keywords: Street Food; Food Tourism; Culinary Tourism; Destination Branding; Tourist Experience; Bibliometric Analysis

1. Introduction

Street food generally refers to food that is cooked or processed and sold in public areas such as streets, parks, and shopping malls [1–3]. It includes both food and beverages sold by hawkers or food handlers [4] and is typically consumed on-site or taken away [5]. Most street food vendors use temporary setups or mobile carts to serve their offerings [6]. Street food represents a region's culinary attraction and reflects its culture [7]. It is important for food security, cultural expansion, and the growth of the informal economy, particularly in regions such as Asia, Latin America, and Africa. Its popularity has increased substantially in developing economies [8]. Street food has been considered a viable option for sustainable tourism development in emerging economies [9], as the experiential quality of street food positively influences destination image [10]. Moreover, variation in street food experiences directly shapes tourists' perceptions of authenticity [11]. This reflects that street food has become a significant component of the travel experience and a useful tool for tourist destinations to build their brand, which is why it has attracted considerable scholarly attention.

*Corresponding Author: Rakesh Ahlawat (rahlawat07@gmail.com)
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Tourism experts regard street food as a powerful tool for showcasing authentic culture and offering travelers a rich, sensory experience that fosters a connection with the local area [12]. In a context where tourist destinations are seeking differentiation, street food is viewed as a key cultural asset [13] and a marketing tool that enhances destination competitiveness [14]. Countries such as India have used street food as a means of spreading their culture and influence [15]. According to a 2024 report by Innova Market Insights, at least one in four people worldwide consumed street food in the previous year, and 55 percent of those individuals visited street food stalls at least twice a month [16]. As this popularity and commercial activity have grown, so has scholarly interest in studying street food [10, 14]. This growing body of research underscores the need for a comprehensive understanding of what is being studied about street food. Although some studies have been conducted previously, they primarily used limited databases such as Scopus and Web of Science [10, 14]. These databases restrict access through costly subscriptions and provide selective coverage. Such limitations can introduce bias in capturing the full breadth of research scholarship. In contrast, the Dimensions database offers broader and more inclusive open-access scholarly literature without accessibility restrictions, providing a comprehensive view of the research landscape [17]. By adopting a Dimensions-only approach, this study addresses these limitations and provides a broader and more meaningful perspective on the evolution of street food research, with direct relevance to the tourism and marketing fields.

The study aims to answer the following research questions:

1. What are the growth trends in street food research indexed in the Dimensions database?
2. Which journals are the most influential in street food research in terms of citations and bibliographic linkages?
3. Who are the most productive authors contributing to street food scholarship?
4. How is street food research distributed across countries and institutions?
5. Which are the most influential documents in street food research based on citations?
6. What are the dominant thematic keyword clusters in street food research?

2. Review Methodology

2.1. Bibliometric Approach

The term bibliometrics was first used by Alan Pritchard in 1969 [18] to describe the application of mathematical and statistical techniques for analyzing scholarly publications. Over time, this method has gained popularity in business and management research [19, 20], and it is widely used to conduct quantitative assessments of existing literature [21]. This technique helps in understanding knowledge creation, dissemination, and accumulation in a particular field of study [22]. Bibliometric methods are frequently employed to identify influential authors, articles, countries, institutions, and journals, which aids in understanding the structure of knowledge and research trends [23]. Bibliometric analysis has been applied in many different research areas, including the Russia–Ukraine war [24], smart cities [25], service quality and customer satisfaction in the hotel industry [26], reviews of bibliometric studies [27], and the study of behavioral intentions in tourism and hospitality [28]. Building on this established methodological foundation, this study adopts a bibliometric approach to systematically analyze and map the existing scholarly literature on street food.

2.2. Database Selection and PRISMA Framework

Previous bibliometric studies on street food used the Web of Science database [13] or a combination of Scopus, Web of Science, and PubMed [29]. These databases require subscription-based access and may impose coverage limitations. In contrast, this study utilizes the Dimensions database, which is openly accessible and reduces biases [19] while improving transparency and reproducibility in knowledge mapping studies. The Dimensions database indexes over 110 million research outputs, including journal articles, preprints, book chapters, edited volumes, and reports, providing broader and more inclusive coverage of scholarly literature. The Dimensions database offers strong metadata integration and citation linkage, which ensures methodological rigor and analytical consistency [30–32]. To the best of the authors' knowledge, no prior bibliometric study in the field of street food has employed the Dimensions database, thereby offering a novel methodological contribution. The data for this study were extracted using the keyword "street food" in the title and abstract. The study adopts the PRISMA framework (Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses) [33], as illustrated in Figure 1, for identification, screening, eligibility assessment, and inclusion of studies to ensure transparency and methodological rigor in the record selection process. The initial database search yielded 2,164 records for the period 1987 to 2025.

In the filtering stage, preprints, chapters, monographs, edited books, and proceedings were excluded in the first phase, resulting in 1,803 records. The time duration was then restricted to 2015 to 2025, yielding 1,532 records. To ensure disciplinary alignment, the dataset was further restricted using the field-of-research classification system based on the ANZSRC 2020 taxonomy. Records were limited to classifications under "3508 Tourism" and "3506 Marketing" fields of research. Records classified under other fields of research, such as Environmental Sciences, Public Health, and Food Sciences, were excluded, yielding 186 records for analysis. The inclusion and exclusion criteria along with filtering outcomes are presented in Table 1.

Table 1: Study Filtering Criteria and Outcome

Screening Stage	**Inclusion Criteria**	**Exclusion Criteria**	**Retained (n)**	**Excluded (n)**
Identification	Records retrieved from Dimensions using "street food" in title/abstract (1987 to 2025)	Records not indexed in Dimensions or without keyword in title/abstract	2,164	–
Filtering – Document type	Peer-reviewed journal articles	Book chapters, monographs, edited books, proceedings, preprints	1,803	361
Filtering – Publication period	Records published 2015 to 2025	Records published before 2015	1,532	271
Eligibility – Subject classification	Records classified under 3508 Tourism and 3506 Marketing (ANZSRC 2020)	Records classified under other fields of research	186	1,346
Final dataset	Records meeting all inclusion criteria	–	186	–

2.3. Data Cleaning and Analytical Tool

Following PRISMA-based identification and filtering, the exported file was manually inspected for metadata accuracy and structural consistency. No duplicate records were identified. Author names and institutional affiliations were standardized to reduce variation. Country information was extracted from metadata, and a full counting approach was applied to multi-country publications. Essential metadata (title, publication year, etc.) were verified for completeness before analysis. Van Eck and Waltman (2007) developed a method for visualizing similarities between objects [34] and later, in 2010, developed VOSviewer, a freely available computer program for constructing and visualizing bibliometric data [35]. This tool facilitates the analysis of authorship, citations, co-occurrence, and the geographical landscape of research and has been widely used by researchers conducting bibliometric studies [36–40]. This study used VOSviewer to visualize the authorship network, citation network, and keyword analysis.

3. Bibliometric Findings

3.1. Growth of Publications

As presented in Figure 2, publications in the street food domain have grown substantially from 2015 to 2025. The data were collected on June 1, 2025, with seven months remaining in 2025 and 26 articles already published; it can be expected that the number of documents will exceed that of 2024. In 2015, three articles were published, a figure that increased more than 14-fold to 43 in 2024. The trend shows steady growth, except for a slight decline in 2022. This growth indicates increasing researcher interest in the street food domain.

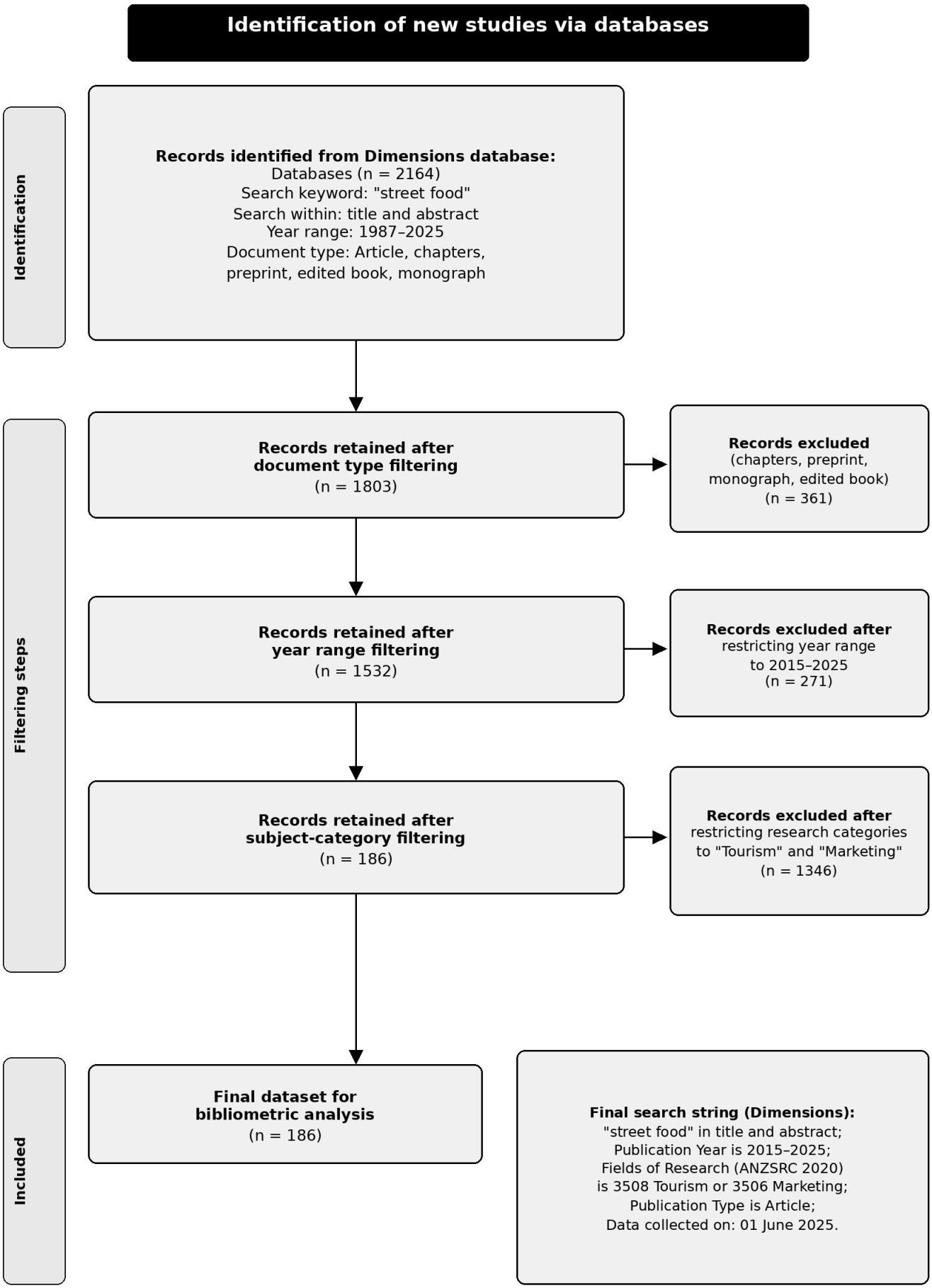

Figure 1: PRISMA-guided flow diagram of record identification and filtering steps for the bibliometric review.

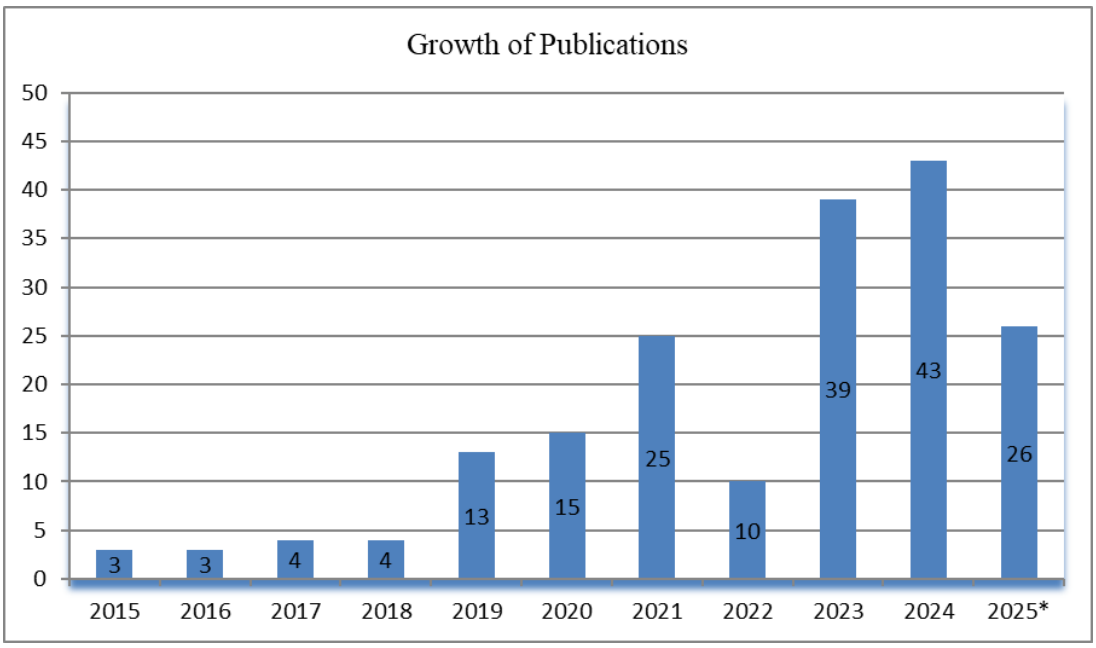

Figure 2: Growth of publications (* As of June 1, 2025).

3.2. Influential Journals

Citation analysis can serve as an indicator of the influence of journals and authors. Using VOSviewer, the analysis was conducted using citation links with a criterion of two documents and 19 citations. The journal analysis presented in Table 2 shows that the Journal of Hospitality and Tourism Management is the most influential journal with 219 citations, followed by the British Food Journal with 208 citations and the International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health with 83 citations. To enable comparison across journals, citation density, defined here as the average number of citations per document, was also examined. The Journal of Hospitality and Tourism Management has the highest citation density at 54.75 citations per document, followed by the International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health with 41.5 citations per document. An analysis of source productivity reveals that the British Food Journal is the most productive journal with eight documents, followed by the International Journal of Gastronomy and Food Science with six documents, the Journal of Hospitality and Tourism Management with four documents, and the International Journal of Tourism Cities and Sustainability with three documents each.

Table 2: Most Influential Journals

Source	**Documents**	**Citations**	**Total Link Strength**
Journal of Hospitality and Tourism Management	4	219	20
British Food Journal	8	208	33
International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health	2	83	13
International Journal of Tourism Cities	3	72	7
International Journal of Gastronomy and Food Science	6	69	11
Journal of Foodservice Business Research	6	69	18
International Journal of Consumer Studies	2	66	1
Sustainability	3	32	1
International Journal of Hospitality Management	2	29	2
Journal of Quality Assurance in Hospitality & Tourism	2	19	10

To examine relationships among journals, a bibliographic coupling analysis was conducted and presented in Figure 3 as a density map containing two clusters of five sources each. Warmer colors in the map indicate higher concentrations of publications and citations. The British Food Journal emerges as the most prominent research outlet, reflecting its central role and strong influence in the field of street food. Other journals with notable density include the International Journal of Gastronomy and Food Science, the Journal of Hospitality and Tourism Management, and the Journal of Foodservice Business Research.

This highlights the strong integration of food science, hospitality, and tourism perspectives. The presence of journals such as Sustainability and the International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health reflects the focus of studies on the environmental and health dimensions of street food, indicating that research on this topic spans multiple domains.

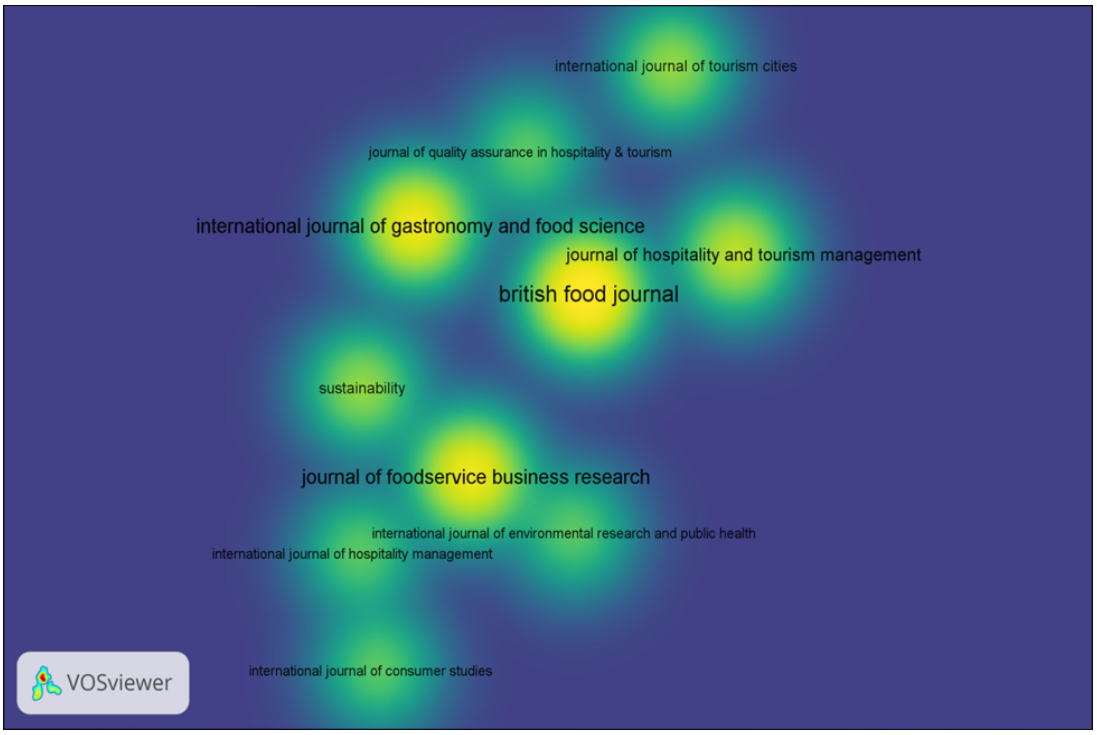

Figure 3: Density visualization map of bibliographic coupling of journals.

3.3. Contributing Authors

An analysis of author productivity and citation performance provides insight into the concentration and influence of scholarly contributions within a field. Author analysis was conducted using a citation-links approach in VOSviewer, with minimum thresholds of two documents and 25 citations. Table 3 presents the ten most productive and influential authors in the street food domain identified through this procedure. Contributions are presented in terms of the number of documents, citations, and total link strength (TLS), where TLS reflects shared citation relationships within the constructed network using the dataset and chosen threshold.

Vikas Gupta emerges as the leading contributor, with the highest number of documents (8), citations (291), and TLS (58). This indicates that Vikas Gupta is not only central to the field of street food but has also helped shape research in this domain through interconnections across different studies. The second-most-cited author is Raj Kumar Gupta, with three documents and 156 citations and the second-highest TLS of 34 in the group. Kavita Khanna, with two documents, has the highest citation density at 65 citations per document. Heesup Han, with two documents, has received 96 citations but with a low TLS of only 3, suggesting that his work has been cited but is less closely connected with the research cluster. Other authors such as Manohar Sajnani, Ibrahim Cifci, and Tita Deitiana display moderate citation levels and TLS values, reflecting meaningful engagement within the street food domain. Conversely, Adeola A. Ayodele and Taufik Abdullah, despite having two publications each, show no link strength (TLS = 0), which may indicate less integration with the dominant citation network. The affiliation of leading authors with developing nations in Asia and Africa reflects the dominance of developing economies in street food scholarship.

Table 3: Most Contributing Authors

Author	Documents	Citations	Total Link Strength
Vikas Gupta	8	291	58
Raj Kumar Gupta	3	156	34
Kavita Khanna	2	130	25
Heesup Han	2	96	3
Manohar Sajnani	2	76	26
Ibrahim Cifci	2	56	24
Adeola A. Ayodele	2	38	0
Tita Deitiana	2	28	8
Wasisto Ruswidiono	2	28	8
Taufik Abdullah	2	26	0

3.4. Research Output Across Countries and Institutions

In mapping research output across countries, it was revealed that document output in the street food domain from 2015 to 2025 originated from 34 countries, of which 12 countries contributed single documents, nine countries contributed two documents each, and three countries produced three documents each. A list of the top ten document-producing countries based on citation links is presented in Table 4. From the table, it is evident that Indonesia, Turkey, and India lead research production in the street food domain with 16, 11, and 10 documents, respectively. India leads in citations with 327, followed by Thailand (291 citations) and South Korea (286 citations). Turkey has the highest TLS. From the table, it can also be inferred that street food is not only popular in developing nations [8] but that developing nations are also leading research output in this domain. However, this pattern should be interpreted with caution, as it may be influenced by the Dimensions database's coverage characteristics, which can favor countries with greater representation in indexed journals, thereby shaping the observed scholarly patterns.

Table 4: Research Output Across Countries (Top Ten)

Country	Documents	Citations	Total Link Strength
Indonesia	16	48	11
Turkey	11	113	78
India	10	327	58
Malaysia	9	115	26
China	8	157	21
South Korea	6	286	46
Thailand	6	291	31
Australia	4	118	15
South Africa	4	50	11
United States	4	76	7

In a similar analysis based on organizational citations, it was revealed that research output between 2015 and 2025 was published by 151 organizations, of which 132 were involved with only one document each and 14 were involved in two documents each. A list of the top five institutions based on research output, with a threshold of three documents, is presented in Table 5.

Table 5: Most Contributing Institutions

Organization	Documents	Citations	Total Link Strength
Amity University	6	278	14
Sejong University	3	134	8
Istanbul University	3	83	18
Indonesia University of Education	3	26	0
Universiti Putra Malaysia	3	24	0

Amity University from India is the most productive institution with six documents and the highest number of citations (278), followed by Sejong University, Istanbul University, Indonesia University of Education, and Universiti Putra Malaysia, each contributing three documents with 134, 83, 26, and 24 citations, respectively.

3.5. Influential Documents

An examination of the most cited documents from the dataset of 186 documents, based on citations received in the Dimensions database as of the date of data extraction (June 1, 2025), was conducted. The analysis indicates a strong inclination toward data-driven research in street food scholarship, as 14 of the top 15 articles are empirical in nature, while one is a review article. An analysis of metadata reveals that the most influential empirical studies predominantly focus on behavioral intentions, experiential authenticity, perceived risk, and service quality, highlighting the central role of these constructs in understanding street food consumption within tourism and marketing contexts.

As presented in Table 6, several studies emphasize the role of factors such as affection, taste value, emotional value, and authenticity in shaping tourists' attitudes, satisfaction, and behavioral intentions toward street food. Other highly cited documents examine the moderating and mediating roles of risk perception, place attachment, and perceived value, suggesting a complex understanding of consumer decision-making. Service quality is another recurrent theme, with multiple studies demonstrating its influence on destination image, satisfaction, and positive word of mouth. Collectively, these influential documents highlight the extensive use of behavioral and experiential models in street food research and reveal academic interest in consumer-centric and theory-driven approaches.

Table 6: Most Influential Documents

Sr. No.	Citation	Article Type	Key Findings
1	[41] (100)	Empirical	Affection is the most important predictor of tourists' behavior toward street food in Phuket among hygiene, affection, food quality, service quality, satisfaction, and value.
2	[42] (97)	Empirical	Proposed a model for street food tourism based on Kotler's marketing mix factors.
3	[43] (90)	Empirical	Risk and benefit perceptions are interlinked and influence consumer attitudes toward street food. Reducing risk perception and increasing benefit perception can positively influence consumer attitudes.
4	[44] (87)	Empirical	Street food attributes are positively significant in understanding tourists' behavior. Risk perception acts as a potential moderator in predicting consumer behavior.
5	[45] (80)	Empirical	Analysis of images and text revealed that food vending is one of the most prominent components of place brand identity.
6	[46] (71)	Empirical	70% of respondents wanted to know ingredients used in street food but were more concerned with taste than health aspects.
7	[47] (59)	Empirical	Taste value has the most influence on tourists' attitudes toward street food in Penang, followed by emotional value. Place attachment mediates the relationship between attitudes and revisit intention.
8	[11] (50)	Empirical	Perceived authenticity and cultural disparity positively influence experiential perception of foreign tourists.
9	[48] (48)	Review	Consumers in developing countries are aware of health risks associated with street food and are willing to pay more for safer options. A lack of regulatory framework for street food was also identified.
10	[49] (45)	Empirical	Service quality positively influences both utilitarian and hedonic values, which in turn positively influence repurchase intention. Risk perception moderates the link between food quality and utilitarian value but not hedonic value.

4. Thematic Analysis

A keyword co-occurrence analysis was performed using VOSviewer based on keywords extracted from titles and abstracts, ignoring structured abstract labels and copyright statements. A binary counting method was used to avoid over-representation of keyword-dense publications. This yielded a total of 4,917 keywords. A thesaurus file was used to unify synonymous terms, and further filtration using a minimum of 10 occurrences as the criterion resulted in 106 documents meeting the threshold. The 64 most relevant keywords were analyzed and presented in Figure 4. From this figure, it is evident that three keyword clusters were formed, as summarized in Table 7.

Table 7: Keyword Clusters

Cluster	Color	Main Keywords	Interpretation
Cultural and tourism studies	Blue	Culture, destination, culinary tourism, interview, case study, observation, promotion, authenticity, originality value, Thailand	Qualitative and field-based research in culinary tourism studies focusing on authenticity
Marketing and consumer studies	Green	Price, marketing strategy, decision, information, location, place, social media, consumer behavior, taste, Indonesia, pandemic, COVID	Marketing and consumer-oriented studies focusing on pricing, information sources, and consumer behavior in street food markets
Behavioral theory and intentions	Red	Intention, behavioral intention, attitude, perceived risk, service quality, food quality, value, health, TPB, street food consumption, street food experience	Application of the Theory of Planned Behavior model to explain street food consumption, behavioral intention, and perception

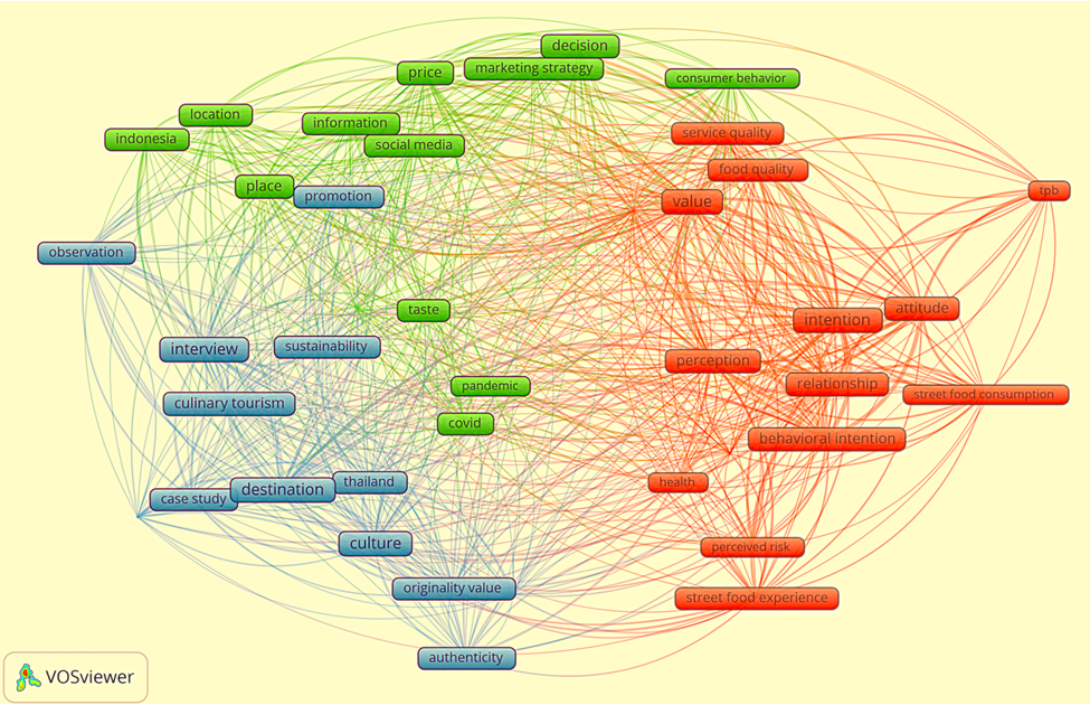

Figure 4: Keyword network visualization.

4.1. Cultural and Tourism Studies

Cluster 1 (blue) represents cultural and tourism studies and includes keywords such as culture, destination, culinary tourism, interview, case study, authenticity, originality value, and observation. This cluster reflects the qualitative nature of street food studies. Keywords such as authenticity and originality value highlight the role of street food as an experiential tourism resource. The interconnectivity of these keywords positions street food as a medium through which tourists engage with local culture and seek authentic experiences. This is consistent with earlier studies that explain street-food-based tourist experiences [8, 12].

4.2. Marketing and Consumer Studies

Cluster 2 (green) represents marketing and consumer-oriented perspectives. The central keywords in this cluster, namely price, marketing strategy, promotion, social media, information, location, place, consumer behavior, and decision, indicate a focus on pricing and marketing communication strategies. The inclusion of keywords such as social media and observation suggests the application of digital and observational techniques in street food research. Indonesia's presence as a geographical marker also suggests a concentration of street food scholarship in developing economies, where street food plays a significant role in consumer markets, as noted by Malhotra [8].

4.3. Behavioral Theory and Intentions

Cluster 3 (red) represents behavioral theories and intention studies, featuring keywords such as intention, behavioral intention, attitude, perceived risk, value, service quality, food quality, health, and TPB. This cluster presents the application of existing behavioral frameworks such as the Theory of Planned Behavior (TPB). The connectivity among keywords such as behavioral intention, perception, service quality, and food quality indicates a correlation between consumer perception and decision-making processes in recent street food scholarship.

5. Discussion and Future Directions

This study employs a bibliometric approach to provide an overview of the evolving research landscape in the street food domain within the tourism and marketing categories. The analysis is based on data sourced from the Dimensions database and visualized using VOSviewer. The findings indicate steady growth in research output over the decade 2015 to 2025, reflecting increasing scholarly interest in street food as a cultural and experiential phenomenon. Journal analysis reveals that the British Food Journal has published the highest number of articles on street food, whereas the Journal of Hospitality and Tourism Management has received the most citations. The analysis of influential authors indicates that Vikas Gupta, Raj Kumar Gupta, and Kavita Khanna are the most cited contributors in street food research. Indonesia, Turkey, and India emerge as the leading countries in terms of research output, while Amity University is identified as the most productive institution. The article by Chavarria and Phakdee-auksorn (2017) is the most cited document in the dataset. Furthermore, keyword analysis reveals three major clusters, demonstrating the multidimensional nature of street food research. Street food scholarship is dominated by developing economies in Asia and Africa.

In terms of academic contributions, this study advances knowledge by systematically mapping the intellectual structure of street food scholarship and demonstrating its interdisciplinary orientation across cultural and tourism, marketing and consumer, and behavioral theory and intentions clusters. The prominence of keywords such as authenticity, originality value, and culinary tourism within the cultural and tourism cluster, together with attitudes, behavioral intentions, perceived risk, and service quality in the behavioral cluster, highlights the continued relevance of established behavioral theories such as the Theory of Planned Behavior (TPB). Moreover, the intersection between these clusters indicates that price, information, and service quality shape consumption intentions by moderating perceived risk and value perceptions. Collectively, these findings highlight the need for integrative frameworks that combine behavioral, experiential, and cultural perspectives in street food research. Methodologically, the use of the openly accessible Dimensions database offers broader and more inclusive representation of scholarly output, particularly capturing contributions from developing economies more effectively and complementing earlier bibliometric studies based on subscription-based databases such as Scopus and Web of Science.

From a practitioner's perspective, the study shows that street food promotes a destination through distinct yet interconnected mechanisms, as identified through keyword clusters. The cultural and tourism studies cluster highlights authenticity and experiential value, suggesting that destination marketers should integrate street food into destination branding as a symbol of local culture. The marketing and consumer studies cluster underscores the role of social media as a promotional tool, enabling operators to communicate in real time. The behavioral theory and intention cluster highlights service quality, food quality, perceived risk, and health considerations, indicating that hygiene standards and quality assurance are critical for strengthening tourist trust and consumption intentions.

Bibliometric analysis is useful for identifying research gaps and guiding future research directions. Based on the findings of this study, future research may integrate social media variables with behavioral frameworks, and comparative longitudinal studies could be conducted to examine the long-term impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. As this study is limited to data sourced from the Dimensions database, future research incorporating multiple major databases may provide deeper and more comprehensive insights into the street food research landscape. As the present study is limited to the "tourism" and "marketing" fields of research (FoR) only, research from other FoR categories such as public health and sustainability may have remained underrepresented; future studies may include additional FoR to obtain a broader

perspective on scholarly output.

6. Conclusions

This bibliometric review systematically maps the intellectual landscape of street food research within tourism and marketing scholarship. The analysis of 186 articles from the Dimensions database reveals substantial growth in research output over the period 2015 to 2025, with developing economies, particularly Indonesia, India, and Turkey, emerging as leading contributors. The British Food Journal and the Journal of Hospitality and Tourism Management serve as the primary publication outlets, while Vikas Gupta, Raj Kumar Gupta, and Kavita Khanna are identified as the most influential authors. Thematic analysis through keyword co-occurrence reveals three distinct research clusters: cultural and tourism studies emphasizing authenticity and experiential value; marketing and consumer studies focusing on pricing, social media, and consumer behavior; and behavioral theory and intentions applying frameworks such as the Theory of Planned Behavior. These findings underscore the multidimensional and interdisciplinary nature of street food scholarship and highlight the need for integrative research frameworks. The study contributes methodologically by demonstrating the utility of the Dimensions database for inclusive bibliometric analysis and offers practical insights for destination marketers seeking to leverage street food as a cultural and promotional asset.

Author Contributions

Anirudh Thakur: Conceptualization, Methodology, Data curation, Formal analysis, Writing: original draft, Visualization. **Sanjeeb Pal**: Supervision, Writing: review and editing. **Rakesh Ahlawat**: Methodology, Validation, Writing: review and editing. **Manish Verma**: Writing: review and editing, Supervision.

Declaration of Competing Interests

The authors declare that they have no competing interests that could have influenced this work.

Data Availability Statement

The bibliometric records analysed in this study were retrieved from the Dimensions database (https://app.dimensions.ai). The dataset is available from the corresponding author upon reasonable request.

AI Disclosure Statement

The authors used generative AI tools (specifically ChatGPT version 5.2) only to improve language quality and manuscript presentation. Generative AI was not used to generate research data or perform analyses. The authors confirm that all results and conclusions are their own and accept full responsibility for the content of the manuscript.

Funding Declaration

This research did not receive any specific grant from funding agencies in the public, commercial, or not-for-profit sectors.

Ethics Approval and Consent

This study used publicly available bibliometric metadata from the Dimensions database. No human participants, animal subjects, or sensitive personal data were involved; ethics approval was therefore not required.

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