

Assessing the Impact of Social Entrepreneurship Research: Insights from Bibliometric Analysis

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Abstract: Social entrepreneurship has emerged as a powerful force to address societal challenges while fostering sustainable development. As the field continues to grow, it is important to assess the impact of social entrepreneurship research as it is increasingly important to inform future policy initiatives and decisions. This study presents a comprehensive bibliometric analysis that aims to assess the scholarly landscape and impact of social entrepreneurship research from 2019 to 2023. Utilising bibliometric techniques, including citation analysis, co-citation analysis, and keyword co-occurrence analysis, can systematically map scholarly results, identify the main research theme, and reveal the influential works and authors in the field of this study. Our findings reveal the growth trajectory of social entrepreneurship research where it can highlight emerging trends, key research clusters and influential stakeholders who have studied the field extensively. Additionally, through network analysis, clarify the interconnectedness of research domains and knowledge flows in the social entrepreneurship ecosystem. By synthesising these views, this study provides valuable implications for researchers, practitioners and policymakers who wish to advance the theory and practice of social entrepreneurship. Furthermore, it emphasises the importance of bibliometric analysis as a powerful tool to assess the impact and shape future research direction in social entrepreneurship. This bibliometric analysis can also unravel the current patterns and developments in social entrepreneurship. In terms of contemporary social entrepreneurship trends, researchers can see which countries have made significant contributions to the research field. Standard document types, resource categories and languages used in the social entrepreneurship domain can be translated in this bibliometric analysis. Researchers can also see that the title of the main source with the most publications and citations in social entrepreneurship can be linked. Next, bibliometric analysis can reveal which authors have achieved significant recognition in the domain of social entrepreneurship. The researcher also identified the main theme that is important in the context of social entrepreneurship. The advantages and disadvantages in assessing the impact of social entrepreneurship should be continued and discussed from time to time to deal with new problems as well as existing problems. The researcher has evaluated a total of 274 publications that have been found through the Scopus index using this bibliometric study. Social entrepreneurship is a field of analysis carried out by 160 writers. The keywords that can be seen in this study are social entrepreneurship, business, management and accounting, which shows how important this study is to all.

Keywords: Social entrepreneurship, business, management, accounting, entrepreneur.

1. Introduction

Social entrepreneurship has drawn a lot of interest from academics, authors, publishers, and other professionals in recent years. A social entrepreneur is a person who looks for novel applications that could potentially address challenges in the community. These individuals demonstrate by their initiatives that they are willing to take a risk and put in the effort required to advance society. Some social entrepreneurs believe that doing this can help them find their life's purpose, help others find theirs, and transform the world (Adam, 2024). Social entrepreneurship, which is defined as the creative application of business principles to generate favourable social or environmental change, is a developing field at the nexus of business and social impact. Social entrepreneurship has taken on a critical role in tackling the growing and more complicated societal concerns that we face today (Jose Manuel D.S; and Antonio A.M, 2022). As a result, there is a rising need to comprehend the state of social entrepreneurship research and evaluate its implications for practice and academics. This introduction aims to give a thorough overview of the recently developed topic of social entrepreneurship research, with a special emphasis on the knowledge obtained through bibliometric analysis. A statistical analysis of books, journals, research articles, and other publications is called bibliometrics (NS Butt; et. al., 2021). An additional use for this bibliometric analysis is to identify the contributions and influence of writers and scholars (Janik A.; et. al., 2020).

Additionally, the impact factor is computed using journals, publications, etc. Because it illustrates the relationship to the publication, the data produced by this bibliometric can also be understood through visualisation. Another quantitative technique for identifying patterns and trends in academic literature is called bibliometrics. It provides a methodical way to comprehend research's development, impact, and influence on a particular topic. Researchers can map the intellectual structure of a topic, find important themes, pinpoint notable authors and publications, and gain important insights into the growth and direction of a field by employing bibliometric analysis (n.a., 2023). There is no denying the significance of social entrepreneurship as a topic of study. Social entrepreneurship has become an important tool for good, emphasising the application of entrepreneurial concepts to address societal issues. Social entrepreneurs worldwide are leading the way in creating fresh approaches to some of the most important problems of our day, from combating poverty and inequality to advancing environmental sustainability and healthcare access. Thus, it is essential to comprehend the fundamental dynamics of social entrepreneurship research to further both academic study and practical application. Scientific literature exploring different facets of the issue has increased alongside the expansion of social entrepreneurship as an area of study (Kumar Thoti, 2023). With the increasing growth of academic journals, conferences, and research centres focused on social entrepreneurship, these institutions are giving academics a forum to share discoveries, exchange ideas, and improve knowledge in the field. Nonetheless, it can be challenging to browse and comprehend the scope and depth of research on the topic due to the enormous number of materials. With the help of bibliometric analysis, researchers may systematically synthesise this large body of literature and gain important insights into the academic community surrounding social entrepreneurship. With the help of six research questions, this study seeks to clarify several field-related issues, such as geographic distribution and thematic emphasis, to help readers better grasp the field's history and importance.

The first research topic investigates general patterns and advancements that define the field of study on social entrepreneurship. This study attempts to illustrate the dynamic evolution of the area of social entrepreneurship by evaluating the interdisciplinary nature of the subject, identifying rising topics, and analysing the results of publications throughout time. Recognising these trends is crucial to assessing the field's current situation and projecting its future directions. Contributions to social entrepreneurship come from worldwide, making it a worldwide phenomenon. **The goal of determining the geographic distribution of scientific output can be identified by researchers, who can also identify the nations that have become pioneers in advancing social entrepreneurship research.** This analysis sheds light on the global dissemination of information and the impact of institutional and cultural factors on research contributions by analysing publication concentration and citation impact across various locations. We may also examine the various research outputs in social entrepreneurship in this study. **By classifying publications according to document type, source category, and language, this study illuminates the methods by which information is shared within the field.** Academics, journal editors, and policymakers must comprehend prevailing preferences and trends in publication formats and language usage since this facilitates effective communication and access to pertinent domain information.

We can also concentrate on finding the primary journals and publication channels that act as the primary domain for disseminating research on social entrepreneurship in this bibliometric analysis. This analysis highlights important platforms influencing scholarly debate and the transmission of knowledge on the subject by looking at citation metrics and publication frequency. Researchers must identify these primary sources to reach high-impact audiences, and for journal editors to comprehend the competitive environment surrounding social entrepreneurship publications, it is equally critical. Furthermore, **this bibliometric analysis aims to honour those who have significantly advanced the field of social entrepreneurship research.** This methodology identifies researchers who propel innovation and knowledge development in the field by analysing collaboration patterns, citing impact, and identifying prolific writers. Comprehending influential figures and thought leaders in social entrepreneurship can stimulate cooperation, guidance, and knowledge sharing, ultimately cultivating a thriving academic community.

Finally, but just as importantly, this bibliometric **analysis looks for recurring themes and subjects in social entrepreneurship.** This study clarifies important discussion areas and concentration on the subject through thematic analysis and identifying recurrent concepts. Comprehending these pivotal topics is crucial in shaping forthcoming research programmes, providing guidance for policy measures, and enabling multidisciplinary cooperation to tackle urgent societal issues. To sum up, this introduction summarises the research issues that direct the bibliometric analysis of studies related to social entrepreneurship. This study intends to contribute to a fuller knowledge of social entrepreneurship

as a dynamic and evolving sector with significant implications for social change and innovation by methodically investigating patterns, contributions, and impacts in the field.

2. Literature Review

The ability of social entrepreneurship to solve societal issues and provide long-term solutions has drawn a lot of attention in recent years. The growing interest in this sector necessitates thorough research to determine its efficacy and effects (Uthamaputran et al., 2022). A useful methodological tool for evaluating social entrepreneurship research is bibliometric analysis, which sheds light on significant publications, authors, and trends in the field. This literature review aims to examine previous studies that have evaluated the impact of social entrepreneurship research through bibliometric analysis, emphasising significant discoveries and their implications for further study and application. A literature review is a step in a more extensive material review process. It is broken up into multiple sections since certain literature reviews must be produced by reviewing current research on the researcher's research topic, which involves obtaining and reading that research (Jansen D. and Warren K., 2023). The subject the researcher examined and incorporated in their thesis or research project is another kind. However, this time, the researcher employed the first technique in the literature review, looking for earlier research on the subject or field the researcher is studying. A quantitative methodological technique for the methodical study and analysis of academic literature is provided by bibliometric analysis. The structure and dynamics of a research area can be understood by bibliometric analysis, which looks at publishing trends, citation networks, and keyword co-occurrence. Bibliometric analysis can aid in identifying foundational works and significant writers and developing themes in the context of social entrepreneurship research, thus promoting the creation and sharing of information in the area.

A wide range of subjects are covered by research on social entrepreneurship, such as effect measurement, hybrid organisational forms, social innovation, and scaling techniques. Researchers have looked into several facets of social entrepreneurship to comprehend its causes, methods, and effects. Due to the interdisciplinary character of the area, contributions have come from public administration, business, sociology, and economics, among other disciplines. Evaluating the impact of social entrepreneurship research and identifying new trends and gaps in the literature are becoming increasingly important as the area expands. A study on "Social entrepreneurship orientation and company success: The mediating role of social performance" written by Gali N.; et. al., (2020) and "What signals matter for social startups? It depends: The influence of gender role congruity on social impact accelerator selection decisions" written by Yang S.; et. al., (2020).

The summaries of earlier research on the subject of social entrepreneurship indicate that a large number of studies have been done. "Social Impact Measurement: Current Approaches and Future Directions for Social Entrepreneurship Research" by Rawhouser H.; et. al., (2019) is one of the works created in the topic of social entrepreneurship and connected to the researcher's title. This article discusses how to quantify social effects for both present and future social entrepreneurship strategies. The other title, authored by Méndez-Picazo M.-T.; et. al., (2021), is "Effects of sociocultural and economic factors on social entrepreneurship and sustainable development". It highlights elements of social entrepreneurship from several angles, such as the connection between sociocultural and economic variables and social entrepreneurship. Additional references include the book "Social Entrepreneurship and COVID-19," authored by Bacq S., and Lumpkin G.T., (2021). The investigator has examined and studied it. The relationship between social entrepreneurship and COVID-19, which both have an impact from many perspectives, has drawn the attention of researchers. Another study by Ruiz-Rosa I.; et. al., (2020) titled "Social entrepreneurial intention and the impact of COVID-19 pandemic: A structural model" is also linked to it.

Several studies have utilised bibliometric analysis to evaluate the contribution of social entrepreneurship research. For instance, in order to pinpoint important topics and trends in social entrepreneurship research, Agrawal A.; and Hockerts K. (2021) carried out a bibliometric study of publications that were published in the Journal of Small Business and Entrepreneurship. They discovered that even though the discipline is expanding, more theoretical and empirical discipline is still required. The diversity of social entrepreneurship research is also examined in the paper "The Case for a Socially Oriented Business Model Canvas: The Social Enterprise Model Canvas" by Sparviero S. (2019). Certain aspects of social entrepreneurship research, like regional diversity and collaborative patterns, have been the subject of other studies. For

example, Bazan C.; et. al., (2020) conducted a bibliometric analysis of social entrepreneurship research titled "A systematic literature review of the influence of the university's environment and support system on the precursors of social entrepreneurial intention of students". Instead, Kibler E.; et. al. (2019) who explored "Can prosocial motivation harm entrepreneurs' subjective well-being?". The results of the current study have several ramifications for next studies and social entrepreneurship activity. More theoretical advancement and methodological rigour are required to strengthen the field's scientific basis. Researchers can contribute to a more comprehensive understanding of the processes and results of social entrepreneurship by expanding on pre-existing frameworks and theories from related areas. Further empirical study is necessary to evaluate the efficacy of social entrepreneurship interventions and determine optimal approaches for attaining social impact. A valuable method for evaluating the influence of social entrepreneurship research is bibliometric analysis, which sheds light on important trends, significant writers, and prominent publications. Previous research has provided insight into the field's progress and emphasised the need for more theoretical advancement, methodological rigour, and empirical study. Going forward, the field will need to advance, and significant social impact through entrepreneurship will require interdisciplinary collaboration and knowledge sharing.

3. Research Design and Methodology

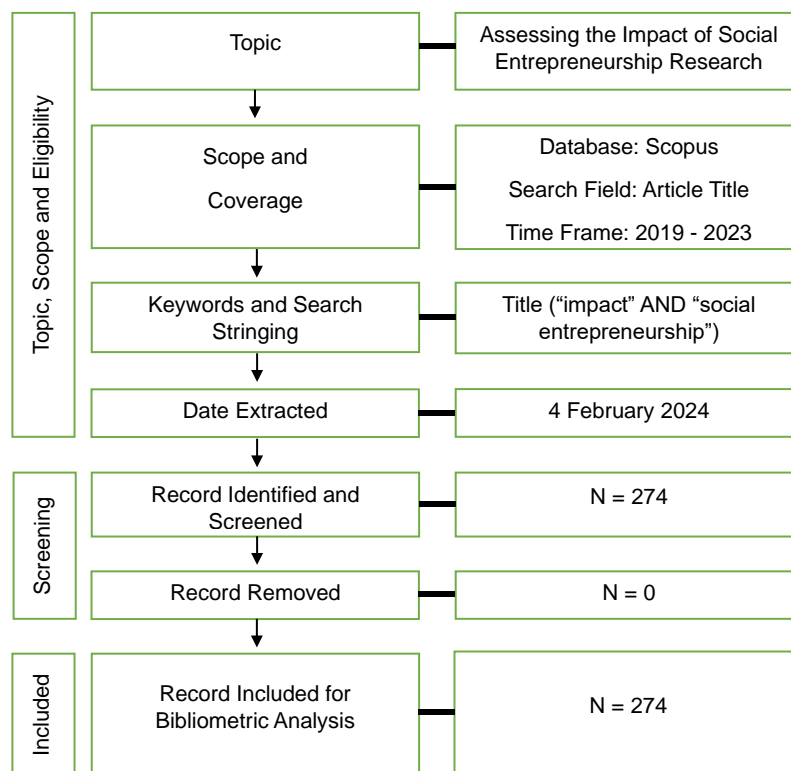


Figure 1: Flow diagram of the research strategy

The study's research design and methodology section will thoroughly explain how this study was conducted. According to the diagram above it is divided into three parts. The first part is topic, scope and eligibility. This section has four steps that need to be followed according to the selected research topic, which is "Assessing the Impact of Social Entrepreneurship Research". Then, the scope and coverage of the study conducted during this study. Overall, the data obtained is through Scopus and searched through the title of the study to be studied. In terms of the time frame, the researcher studied from 2019 until 2023. Keywords and search stringing are the keywords used by researchers during the study, namely "impact" and "social entrepreneurship". Data acquisition and extraction will be carried out at this stage on 4 February 2024. The second part is the screening part. This section shows the results of documents that have been found in Scopus after filtering all the information required to conduct this study. So, the result of the reorder identified and screened found a total of 274 documents. No record was removed. This means that no records are discarded, and the researcher fully uses all documents found in this study. The last part is included. This section shows the record included for bibliometric analysis. The N value

refers to the number of documents or data found through Scopus, so N equals 274 documents. This diagram is actually important because it can show evidence in terms of date records, number of documents, keywords and others used by the researcher while conducting this study. This can prove that the researcher conducted this study in the correct order and procedure and followed it well.

4. Result and Discussion

4.1 Basic Info

Basic Info.	
Start Year	2019
End Year	2023
Total Publications	274
Number of Contributing Authors	863
Number of Cited Papers	208
Total Citations	2,666
Citation per Paper	9.73
Citation per Cited Paper	12.82
Citation per Author	3.09
Citation sum within h-Core	2,018
Citable Year	6
h-index	26
g-index	43
Publication Years	2019 - 2023
Citation Years	4
Citation per Year	666.50
Author per Paper	3.15
m-index	4.33

Table 1: Basic Info that Contain in This Research

The table above shows an overview of the bibliometric data obtained from the collection of publications that covers from the beginning of 2019 until the end of 2023. The term basic information indicates that the data presented are metrics or basic measures that are commonly used to evaluate the impact and productivity of academic research in the term certain time. A total of 274 publications were produced during that period, with significant contributions from 863 authors. This shows that the environment is very positive and collaborative, as shown by the average number of authors on each paper, which is 3.15. Citation metrics provide insight into the impact and reach of publications. Of the 274 publications that have

been produced, 208 have been cited, resulting in a total of 2,666 citations. This reflects a high level of academic influence with an average of 9.73 citations per paper and a higher average of 12.82 citations per cited paper. This shows that papers that get citations tend to receive a relatively high number of citations.

Citations per author is 3.09 which may be considered on the low side and indicates that on average each author receives about three citations for their contribution to the paper. The subset of highly referenced papers in the publication is indicated by the 2,018 total citations in the h-core. The g-index and the h-index are also included in this table; the h-index indicates the influence and productivity of research papers. Until the researcher has authored articles that have each garnered at least h citations, it is classified as the most significant number of h. The g-index is a variant of the h-index that considers the distribution of citations across all available publications and the quantity of highly cited papers. The formula for calculating it is to find the largest g such that the total number of citations for the top g publications is at least g^2 . The h-index was obtained as much as 26 while the g-index was as much as 43, which is usually higher than the h-index.

The year mentioned as 6 may be an error or represent an average measurement as it does not align with the publication year provided (2019-2023). Citations per year are 666.50 which is impressive as it shows increasing or continuing interest in the body of papers over time. Lastly, 4.33 is the m-index that is typically used to modify the h-index for the author's years of activity. This suggests that the corpus of publications has a strong h-index in relation to the number of years examined, which is strong. In summary, the table presents a data set that shows the results of productive and collaborative research over a period of four years, with a relatively high level of academic impact as evidenced by citation metrics. The data shows a collection of works that are not only prolific but also influential in the academic community.

4.2 Subject Area

Subject Area	TP	%
Business, Management and Accounting	141	51.46%
Social Sciences	139	50.73%
Economics, Econometrics and Finance	80	29.20%
Environmental Science	67	24.45%
Energy	51	18.61%
Computer Science	36	13.14%
Decision Sciences	18	6.57%
Psychology	18	6.57%
Engineering	17	6.20%
Arts and Humanities	10	3.65%
Earth and Planetary Sciences	8	2.92%
Medicine	6	2.19%
Multidisciplinary	4	1.46%
Agricultural and Biological Sciences	3	1.09%

Health Professions	2	0.73%
Physics and Astronomy	2	0.73%
Biochemistry, Genetics and Molecular Biology	1	0.36%
Immunology and Microbiology	1	0.36%
Mathematics	1	0.36%
Nursing	1	0.36%
Pharmacology, Toxicology and Pharmaceutics	1	0.36%

Table 2: Publications by subject area.

An overview of research articles in many subject areas is given in the table above. The number of publications and the percentage in each topic area contributing to the total number of publications are key details. With 141 publications related to business, management and accounting have the most, making up 51.46% of the total. Social sciences ranked second with 139 publications or 50.73% of the total. 80 publications, or 29.20% of the total, were contributed by economics, econometrics and finance. Environmental science is in fourth place with 67 publications or 24.45%. Energy ranked fifth with 51 publications (18.61%), and computer science with 36 publications (13.14%). Of the publications, ‘decision science’ and ‘psychology’ each contributed 18 publications, or 6.57%, while engineering contributed 17 publications or 6.20%. Contributions from ‘art and humanities’ and ‘earth and planetary sciences’ amount to 10 and 8 publications, or 3.65% and 2.92% of all articles, respectively. Medicine contributed as many as 6 publications or 2.19%, while multidisciplinary as many as 4 publications or 1.46% of all articles. ‘Agricultural and biological sciences’ contributed as many as 3 publications or 1.09%. ‘Health professions’ and ‘physics and astronomy’ each contributed 2 publications, which are 0.73%. At the same time, ‘biochemistry, genetics, molecular biology’, ‘immunology and microbiology’, ‘mathematics’, ‘nursing’, ‘pharmacology, toxicology and pharmaceutics’ have the fewest articles, which are 1 publication or 0.36%.

4.3 Publication by Year

Year	TP	NCA	NCP	TC	C/P	C/CP	h-index	g-index	Citation sum within h-Core	Citable Year	m-index
2019	35	95	35	850	24.29	24.29	14	29	749	6	2.333
2020	46	164	44	773	16.80	17.57	15	26	558	5	3.000
2021	57	182	46	664	11.65	14.43	13	24	536	4	3.250
2022	64	191	49	301	4.70	6.14	9	13	145	3	3.000
2023	72	231	34	78	1.08	2.29	4	6	30	2	2.000
Grand Total	274	863	208	2666	9.73	12.82	55	98	2018	6	

Table 3: Publication by year.

This bibliometric analysis shows an analysis of annual publications including the number of publications (TP), percentage of publications, total number of cumulative publications (Cumm. TP), cumulative percentage, number of contributing

authors (NCA), number of cited publications (NCP), total citations (TC), citations per paper (C/P), citations per cited paper (C/CP), h-index, g-index, citation sum within h-Core, citable year and m-index. This table presents a bibliometric analysis of publications in the field, organised by year of publication from 2019 to 2023. In 2019, there were 35 publications, accounting for 12.77% of the grand total. The cumulative total publications (Cumm. TP) reached 35 this year. Notably, the number of contributing authors (NCA) was 95, with 35 cited publications (NCP), resulting in a total citation count (TC) of 850. The citations per paper (C/P) and citations per cited paper (C/CP) were 24.29 and 24.29, respectively. The h-index for 2019 was 14, indicating that there were 14 papers with at least 14 citations each, while the g-index stood at 29, suggesting a broader distribution of citations across papers. The citation sum within the h-core, reflecting the total citations received by documents with at least h citations, was 749. In terms of productivity, the year 2019 had 6 citable years, with an m-index of 2.333, indicating a significant impact relative to the number of years since the first publication. The subsequent years, 2020 to 2023, saw an increase in the number of publications, with 46, 57 (2021), 64 (2022), and 72 (2023) publications, respectively. This corresponds to 16.79% (2020), 20.80% (2021), 23.36% (2022), and 26.28% (2023) of the grand total. Cumulatively, the total number of publications reached 274 by 2023, constituting 100% of the total. The percentage of cumulative complete publications (Cumm. %) increased steadily over the years, reflecting the growth of research output in the field. While the number of publications increased over the years, there was a slight decrease in the citations per paper (C/P) and citations per cited paper (C/CP) metrics. However, the h-index remained relatively stable, ranging from 9 to 15, indicating sustained impact. The g-index also showed consistency, ranging from 13 to 29, suggesting a consistent distribution of citations across papers. Despite fluctuations in productivity and citation metrics, the citation sum within the h-core remained substantial, indicating continued influence within the core set of highly cited papers.

4.4 Trends in Publications

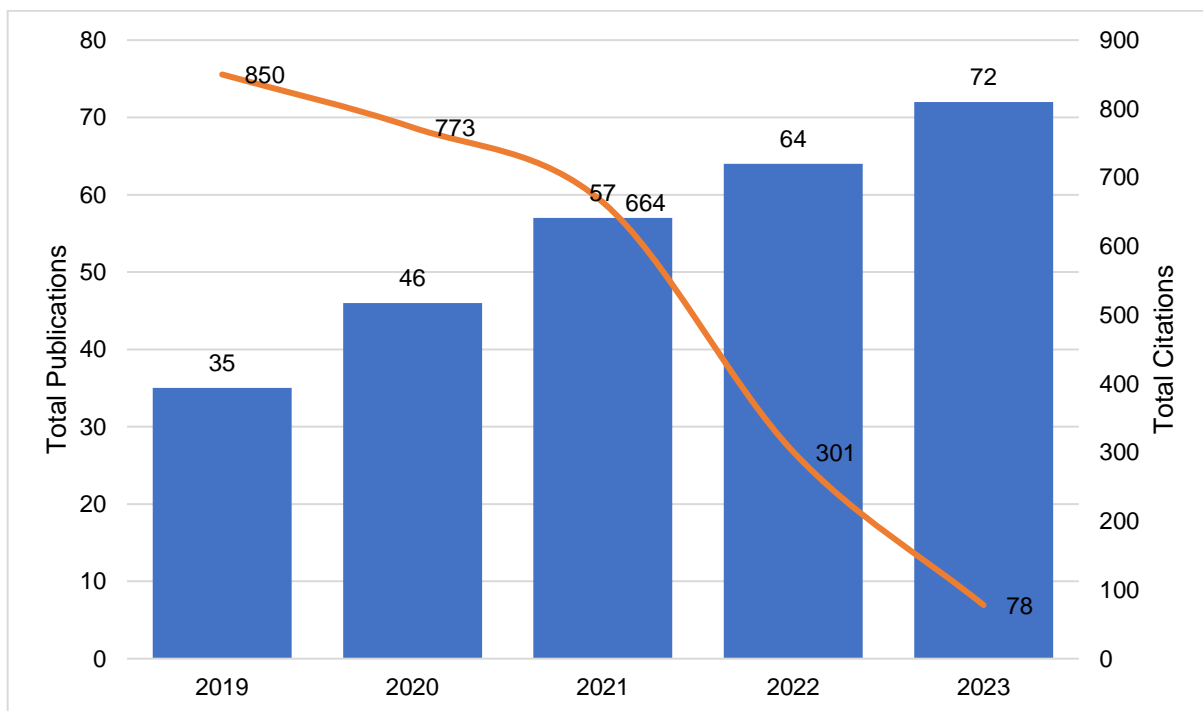


Figure 2: The trends of total publications and total citations.

The diagram above shows the trends of total publications and total citations. For the bar chart, it represents the number of publications (TP) that have occurred from 2019 to 2023. For the line chart, it represents the number of citations (TC) that resulted from the period of 2019 to 2023. Starting with the number of publications (TP), at a glance, you can see that there is an increase from 2019 until 2023. This situation occurs because of the awareness and importance that can be obtained from social entrepreneurship across research papers that have been produced in the previous year. Starting from 2019, 35 publications were produced, which increased to 46 in 2020. 57 publications were produced in 2021, which increased positively in 2022, and 64 and 72 in 2023, respectively. As for the number of citations on the contrary, when seen from the

line chart from 2019 until 2023, there is a drastic decrease. This situation occurs because the published work is less relevant or unsuitable for certain fields. This causes the number of citations to decrease from year to year. Furthermore, a decrease in citations may occur due to the published works not contributing significantly to advancing knowledge in their respective fields. This causes a decline in the journal's reputation and readership, potentially affecting its ability to attract high-quality submissions and maintain its impact factor. From the line chart above, in 2019, a total of 850 quotes were taken from other research writings. This number decreased to 773 in 2020 and further fell to 664 in 2021. It also further reduced 2022 to 301 total citations and 78 in 2023.

4.5 Publication by Countries

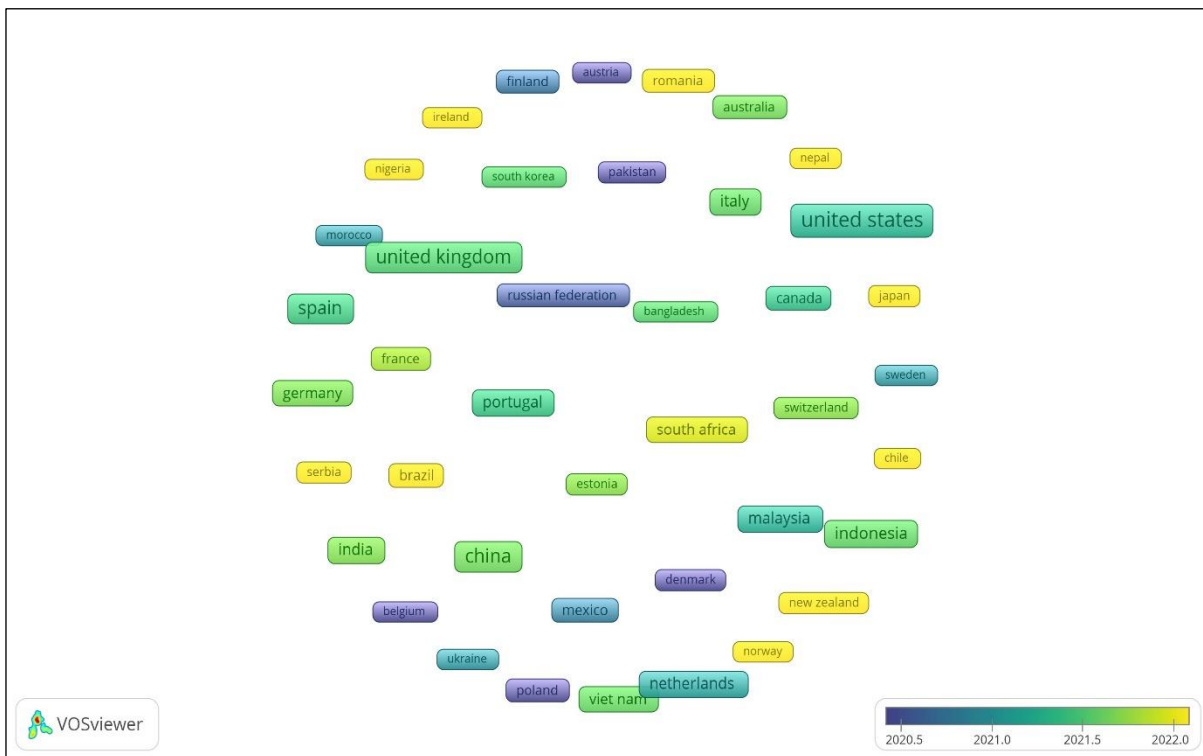


Figure 3: Network visualisation map of the countries based on publications.

The image above depicts a network visualisation created with VOS Viewer. VOS Viewer is a commonly used tool for mapping and clustering scientific literature, co-author networks and other relational data types. These visualisations seem to represent connections between various countries or cities, which can indicate cooperation, connections or flows of some kind, such as trade, communication, migration or research collaboration. Through this VOS Viewer, researchers can also see data more clearly because it has translated the data needed in this study.

Through the map translated above, the researcher chose the pattern and colour because it is easy to see the data and the scale that has been shown. Through the map, researchers can see that countries such as Austria, Pakistan, Russia, Denmark, Belgium and Poland produce fewer publications related to journals or articles related to social entrepreneurship. The indicator is through its colour, which is violet blue, with a scale shown with a small number. Countries such as Finland, Morocco, Sweden, Mexico, Ukraine and the Netherlands can be said to have slightly more publications than before because according to the colour labelled, which is turquoise with the scale showing the estimate of 2021.0. For the country of Malaysia, the United States of America, Spain, and Canada occupy a position in the middle, represented by a colour turquoise. This shows that those countries are quite active in publishing and writing research with a background in the field of social entrepreneurship. Other countries such as Australia, South Korea, Italy, United Kingdom, France, Germany, Bangladesh, Nepal, Romania, Nigeria, Serbia, Brazil, South Africa and others show very active production, publication, and writing of documents in research in social entrepreneurship. The colour is yellowish green, and yellow indicates that

fields. This proves again that the translated map can show the thread that connects the relationship. In summary, this bibliometric network provides a visual representation of the research landscape surrounding the impact of social entrepreneurship. It reveals the field's interdisciplinarity, integrating core entrepreneurial social concepts and concerns with other advances and adapting to global and organisational dynamics. The network illustrates how these systems are evolving in response to new challenges and opportunities, reflecting broader trends in the business and academic worlds.

4.7 Publications by Sources Titles and Documents

No.	Author(s)	Title	Source Title	TC	C/Y
1	Rawhouser H.; Cummings M.; Newbert S.L. (2019)	Social Impact Measurement: Current Approaches and Future Directions for Social Entrepreneurship Research	Entrepreneurship: Theory and Practice	263	43.83
2	Méndez-Picazo M.-T.; Galindo-Martín M.-A.; Castaño-Martínez M.-S. (2021)	Effects of sociocultural and economic factors on social entrepreneurship and sustainable development	Journal of Innovation and Knowledge	128	32.00
3	Bacq S.; Lumpkin G.T. (2021)	Social Entrepreneurship and COVID-19	Journal of Management Studies	99	24.75
4	Agrawal A.; Hockerts K. (2021)	Impact investing: review and research agenda	Journal of Small Business and Entrepreneurship	80	20.00
5	Gali N.; Niemand T.; Shaw E.; Hughes M.; Kraus S.; Brem A. (2020)	Social entrepreneurship orientation and company success: The mediating role of social performance	Technological Forecasting and Social Change	73	14.60
6	Yang S.; Kher R.; Newbert S.L. (2020)	What signals matter for social startups? It depends: The influence of gender role congruity on social impact accelerator selection decisions	Journal of Business Venturing	70	14.00
7	Sparviero S. (2019)	The Case for a Socially Oriented Business Model Canvas: The Social Enterprise Model Canvas	Journal of Social Entrepreneurship	66	11.00
8	Ruiz-Rosa I.; Gutiérrez-Taño D.; García-Rodríguez F.J. (2020)	Social entrepreneurial intention and the impact of COVID-19 pandemic: A structural model	Sustainability (Switzerland)	65	13.00
9	Kibler E.; Wincent J.; Kautonen T.; Cacciotti G.; Obschonka M. (2019)	Can prosocial motivation harm entrepreneurs' subjective well-being?	Journal of Business Venturing	63	10.50

10	Bazan C.; Gaultois H.; Shaikh A.; Gillespie K.; Frederick S.; Amjad A.; Yap S.; Finn C.; Rayner J.; Belal N. (2020)	A systematic literature review of the influence of the university’s environment and support system on the precursors of social entrepreneurial intention of students	Journal of Innovation and Entrepreneurship	58	11.60
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Table 4: Top 10 highly cited articles.

This dataset provides a snapshot of the social entrepreneurship research landscape through a selection of influential publications from various sources. Each entry includes the author's name, paper title, source title (journal or publication), total citations (TC) and citation metric per year (C/Y).

The first entry, authored by Rawhouser H., Cummings M, and Newbert S.L. and published in *Entrepreneurship: Theory and Practice* in 2019, explores current approaches and future directions for Social Impact Measurement: Current Approaches and Future Directions for Social Entrepreneurship Research, received significant attention with 263 total citations at a rate of 43.83 citations per year. Similarly, Méndez-Picazo M.-T; Galindo-Martín M.-A, and Castaño-Martínez M.-S, a study in the *Journal of Innovation and Knowledge* in 2021 examining the Impact of sociocultural and economic factors on social entrepreneurship and sustainable development has collected 128 citations at a rate of 32.00 citations per year. Other important contributions include Bacq S. and Lumpkin G.T.'s investigation of social entrepreneurship and COVID-19 in the *Journal of Management Studies*, which has 99 total citations and 24.75 citations per year. Agrawal A.; and Hockerts K.; a review and research agenda on impact investing in the *Journal of Small Business and Entrepreneurship* of 80 total citations (20.00), and an examination of Gali et al. towards the orientation of social entrepreneurship and the company's success in *Technology Forecasting and Social Change* which is a total of 73 citations making 14.60 citations per year. In addition, studies such as the research of Yang et al. about the influence of gender role alignment on the selection decision of the social impact accelerator obtained 70 total citations (14.00 citations per year), Sparviero S. proposal; for the Social Enterprise Model Canvas in the *Journal of Social Entrepreneurship* 66 total citations (11.00 citations per year), and Ruiz-Rosa et al. the exploration of social entrepreneurship intentions and the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic in *Sustainability* 65 total citations (13.00 citations per year) contribute to the breadth and depth of knowledge in the field. Furthermore, the investigation of Kibler et al. on the potential negative effects of prosocial motivation on the subjective well-being of entrepreneurs in the *Journal of Business Venturing* contributed as much as 63 total citations (10.50 citations per year), and the systematic literature review of Bazan et al. on the influence of the university environment on social entrepreneurship. The desire of students in the *Journal of Innovation and Entrepreneurship* as much as 58 total citations (11.60 citations per year), highlighting the diverse and multidisciplinary nature of social entrepreneurship research.

4.8 Most Active Sources Titles

Source Title	TP	NCA	NCP	TC	C/P	C/CP	h-index	g-index	Citation sum within h-core	Citable Year	Pub. Year Start	m-index
Sustainability (Switzerland)	42	147	33	477	11.36	14.45	13	21	375	6	2019	2.167
Frontiers in Psychology	9	33	9	82	9.11	9.11	5	9	71	5	2020	1.000
Journal of Social Entrepreneurship	8	17	6	77	9.63	12.83	2	8	69	6	2019	0.333

Journal of Business Ethics	4	13	3	40	10.00	13.33	3	4	40	5	2020	0.600
Journal of Business Venturing	4	13	4	158	39.50	39.50	4	4	158	6	2019	0.667
Journal of Management Studies	3	7	3	145	48.33	48.33	3	3	145	4	2021	0.750
Technological Forecasting and Social Change	2	8	2	112	56.00	56.00	2	2	112	5	2020	0.400
Entrepreneurship and Regional Development	2	5	2	43	21.50	21.50	2	2	43	6	2019	0.333
Entrepreneurship: Theory and Practice	2	7	2	286	143.00	143.00	2	2	286	6	2019	0.333
Journal of Innovation and Knowledge	2	6	2	132	66.00	66.00	2	2	132	4	2021	0.500

Table 5: The most active source titles.

This table provides insights into the impact and visibility of publications across various source titles within the field of social entrepreneurship. Each row corresponds to a specific source title, accompanied by metrics such as the total number of publications (TP), number of contributing authors (NCA), number of cited publications (NCP), total citations (TC), citations per paper (C/P), citations per cited paper (C/CP), h-index, g-index, citation sum within the h-core, citable year, publication year start, and m-index. Among the source titles, "Sustainability (Switzerland)" stands out with a total of 42 publications, receiving 147 authors from 33 cited papers, resulting in a substantial total citation count of 477. This source title maintains a high citation per paper ratio (11.36), indicating impactful research within the field. The h-index of 13 and g-index of 21 reflect the significant influence of publications from this source, with 375 citations within the h-core. Furthermore, the m-index of 2.167 suggests sustained impact relative to the number of years since the first publication. Other notable source titles include "Frontiers in Psychology," "Journal of Social Entrepreneurship," and "Journal of Business Ethics," each contributing to the body of knowledge in social entrepreneurship research with varying levels of impact and visibility. For instance, "Frontiers in Psychology" has nine publications with 33 contributing authors, while "Journal of Social Entrepreneurship" has eight publications with 17 contributing authors and "Journal of Business Ethics" has four publications with 13 contributing authors. These source titles demonstrate diverse research contributions and publication outputs within the field. "Journal of Business Venturing" emerges as a prominent source title with four publications, attracting a total of 13 contributing authors and accumulating 158 citations from four cited papers. This source title maintains a notably high citation per paper ratio (39.50) and citations per cited paper ratio (39.50), indicating the impact and influence of its publications within the field. The h-index and g-index values stand at 4, reflecting this journal's strong presence and significant contributions. Additionally, the citation sum within the h-core is 158, further highlighting the sustained impact and influence of publications within this subset. The m-index in this source title is 0.667. "Journal of Management Studies" follows closely behind, with three publications, seven contributing authors, and 145 total citations from 3 cited papers. With a high citations-per-paper ratio (48.33) and citations-per-cited-paper ratio (48.33), this source title demonstrates impactful research output and significant scholarly influence. The h-index and g-index values of 3 further attest to this journal's robust presence and contribution within the field. Not forget to mention that the m-index in this source title is 0.750. "Technological Forecasting and Social Change," "Entrepreneurship and Regional Development," "Entrepreneurship: Theory and Practice," and "Journal of Innovation and Knowledge" each contribute to the scholarly discourse with two publications each. While they exhibit varying levels of impact and visibility, they collectively enrich entrepreneurship research with diverse perspectives and insights. Total citations, respectively, are 112, 43, 286 and 132; meanwhile, the h-index and g-index each, respectively 2. Finally, the citation sum within the h-Core is the same value as the total citation mentioned earlier, and the m-index is far different, which is 0.400, 0.333, 0.333, and 0.500, respectively.

4.9 Authorship

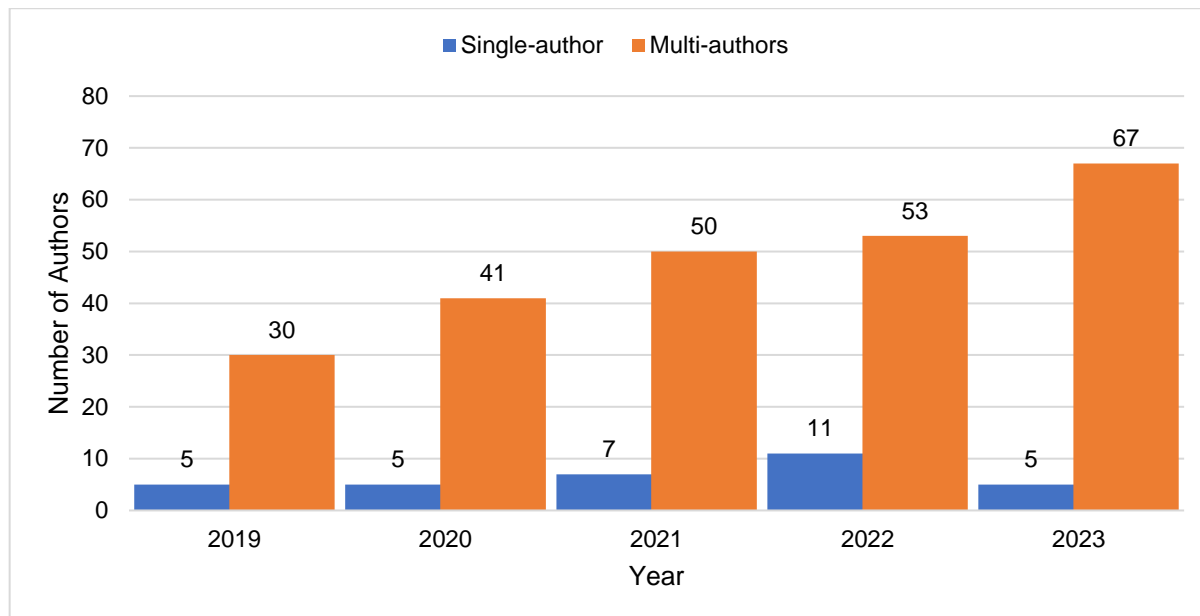


Figure 5: Authorship by year.

The provided bar chart presents data on author counts categorised into single-author and multi-author contributions over the five years from 2019 to 2023. The vertical axis represents the number of authors, while the horizontal axis displays the year under review. Two colours are used to distinguish between single-author (blue) and multi-author (orange) works. In 2019, there were a total of 35 author contributions recorded, with 5 single authors and 30 multiple authors. This shows a significant preference for multi-author efforts. The following year, 2020, showed a slight increase in the total number of authors to 46, with an increase in multiple authors to 41 and the number of single authors still at 5 authors, indicating a stable preference for collaborative works. The year 2021 shows an increase in the total author count to 57, with an increase in multi-author contributions to 50 and the number of single authors increasing to 7. The pattern shows a slight decrease in collaborative publishing compared to before. In 2022, the data showed a further increase in the total author count to 64, with multi-authored contributions increasing to 53, while single-authored contributions increased to 11. This indicates a continued preference for single-authored publications, with a slight increase in multi-authored works. The latest year 2023, marks a significant increase in the total number of authors to 72, with a decrease of single authors to 5 and the number of multiple authors to 67 contributions. In summary, the bar chart reveals an up-and-down trend for single authors and an up-trend for multiple authors in author counts over the years, with multi-author contributions consistently outpacing single-author counts. The data show a strong bias towards collaborative research and publishing, although there is variation from year to year. The year 2023 stands out with a record-high number of authors, which could indicate an increasing trend or certain circumstances that encourage more collaborative efforts in that year.

4.10 Author's

Author's Name	TP	NCP	TC	C/P	C/CP	h-index	g-index	Citation sum within h-core	Citable Year	Pub. Year Start	m-index
Fadhil, Ahmed (57191505029)	2	2	85	42.50	42.50	2	0	85	8	2017	0.250
Gabrielli, Silvia (8883252000)	2	2	85	42.50	42.50	2	0	85	8	2017	0.250
O'Brien, Nicole (57189866836)	1	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	1	0	4	2021	0.000

Mihalcea, Rada (8619220500)	1	1	14	14.00	14.00	1	0	14	5	2020	0.200
Kim, Minsub (57271878800)	1	1	14	14.00	14.00	1	0	14	4	2021	0.250
Singanamala, Hareesh (55975547300)	1	1	6	6.00	6.00	1	0	6	7	2018	0.143
Nguyen, Phan-Anh-Huy (57193827237)	1	1	1	1.00	1.00	1	1	1	4	2021	0.250
Hara, Hideki (49561190200)	1	1	8	8.00	8.00	1	0	8	7	2018	0.143
Kang, Inho (57271596100)	1	1	14	14.00	14.00	1	0	14	4	2021	0.250
Kurachi, Yoichi (56602470400)	1	1	8	8.00	8.00	1	0	8	7	2018	0.143

Table 6: Authors' database related to this research.

The table provided appears to be an excerpt from an academic database or a bibliometric analysis, presenting various metrics related to the scholarly output of a group of authors. The table is organised into columns that detail specific information about each author's publications, citation metrics, and indices that reflect their impact on the academic community. The first column lists the names of the authors, each accompanied by a unique numeric identifier in parentheses, which may represent an ORCID iD or a similar researcher identification number. The subsequent columns provide quantitative data about each author's scholarly contributions as follows, TP (Total Publications): The total number of publications by the author. NCP (Number of Cited Publications): The number of publications that other researchers can cite. TC (Total Citations): The number of times others have cited the author's work. C/P (Citations per Paper): This is the average number of citations per paper. C/CP (Citations per Citable Paper): Similar to C/P, but specifically for citable paper. The h-index is an index that attempts to measure both the productivity and citation impact of the publications of a scientist or scholar. G-index: Another index used to measure scientific productivity based on publication records. Citation sum within h-core: The total number of citations that the author's most cited papers have received within the set that contributes to their h-index. Citable Year: The number of years since the author's first citable publication. Pub. Year Start: The year when the author's publications began. M-index: The h-index is divided by the number of years the author has published, providing an average rate of impactful publications per year. The authors Fadhil, Ahmed and Gabrielli, Silvia have identical metrics for TP, NCP, TC, C/P, and C/CP, each with two publications, both of which are citable, each having received 85 citations. This might suggest joint authorship on the same highly cited works. Most of the authors listed have only one publication, with varying levels of citations received, ranging from 1 to 14. The h-index and g-index columns indicate that many of the authors have a h-index of 1, suggesting that they have at least one paper that has been cited at least once. The g-index is uniformly zero, which could indicate that the authors' citation patterns do not fit the criteria for this metric or that the metric is not applicable due to the low number of publications. The Citation sum within an h-core column is mostly equivalent to the TC column, except for Nguyen, Phan-Anh-Huy, who has a citation sum within the h-core of 1 despite having a TC of 1, indicating that this citation is contributing to the h-index. The m-index varies across the authors, reflecting different rates of impactful publications per year since they began publishing. In summary, the table highlights a range of bibliometric indicators for a diverse group of authors. The data shows that while some authors have a higher citation count, which may suggest a larger impact within their respective fields, others are relatively new, with publications starting as recently as 2021. The h-index and m-index provide a deeper insight into the consistent impact of these authors over time. This snapshot of academic performance could be valuable for evaluating research impact, comparing scholars, or for use in academic reviews and promotions.

4.11 Author's Name

Author Name	TP	%
Cardella, G.M.	3	1.09%
Duong, C.D.	3	1.09%

Liu, Z.	3	1.09%
Agrawal, A.	2	0.73%
Bhattarai, C.	2	0.73%
Bonfanti, A.	2	0.73%
Cao, X.	2	0.73%
Carlos-Arroyo, M.	2	0.73%
Cruz-Sandoval, M.	2	0.73%
Dhewanto, W.	2	0.73%

Table 7: Authors related to this research across various publications.

The table above summarises author frequency across various publications or some form of collected data. It shows a list of authors ordered by the total number of times they are credited, represented by the column labelled "TP," and their corresponding percentage of credits about the author's total credits, represented by the column labelled "%". At the top of the list is the author named Cardella, G.M., who has the highest total credits (TP) of 3, which is 1.09% of the total. This data also shows that there is a similarity between them, namely Duong, C.D., and Liu, Z, where they have the same score. For Agrawal, A., Bhattarai, C., Bonfanti, A., Cao, X., Carlos-Arroyo, M., Cruz-Sandoval, M., and Dhewanto, W., each has the same number of publications, namely by two and the respective percentage is 0.73%. This table helps analyse the distribution of authorship in a particular body of work or database. It provides insight into the most prominent and possibly influential or dominant authors in their field or in the data set. It also enables an understanding of the long-tail effect, where a smaller number of authors have a higher number of credits, while a larger number of authors may have fewer credits each. The data is structured, making it accessible for quick comparison and author frequency analysis. However, it is important to note that the table does not provide information about the total number of authors, the total number of works considered, or the context in which these authorships were collected (e.g., academic publications, collaborative projects, etc.). These additional details are necessary for a more comprehensive understanding of the frequencies and percentages' significance.

5. Conclusion

The results of this bibliometric analysis show a notable rise in interest in and participation in social entrepreneurship research between 2019 and 2023. By analysing prevalent trends, contributions from various geographical areas, publication styles, significant authors, influential source titles, and main subject topics, this research has offered insightful information about the changing scientific field of social entrepreneurship. Upon concluding this analysis, researchers have identified several important observations that affect the field's future practice, policy, and research. The results emphasise, above all, how international social entrepreneurship is a field of study. Although historically, the discourse has been dominated by some places (the United States of America and Europe), the contributions of rising economies and regions have become more prominent. Asia, Southeast Asia, and other nations have made noteworthy contributions, demonstrating the increasing acknowledgement of social entrepreneurship as an essential tool for tackling global societal issues. The necessity for cross-cultural viewpoints and cooperative projects that make use of varied ideas and experiences to spur social innovation and impact is highlighted by this geographic variety. Additionally, the analysis highlights the complexity of social entrepreneurship research, seen in the wide range of publications, source categories, and languages used in the subject. Academic journals remain the principal medium through which scholarly knowledge is disseminated. Still, the emergence of alternative formats—such as books, reports, and conference proceedings—underlines the fact that social entrepreneurship research is interdisciplinary and applied. Moreover, the frequency of publications in many languages highlights the value of linguistic diversity in promoting collaboration and knowledge exchange among academics from various locations and backgrounds. It also indicates the field's inclusivity and global reach. The major source titles with the most publications and citations are identified in terms of publication venues, highlighting the significant platforms influencing the conversation on the subject. The "Journal of Social Entrepreneurship," "Nonprofit and Voluntary Sector Quarterly," and "Entrepreneurship Theory and Practice" are a few examples of journals that are important for sharing cutting-edge findings and promoting academic discourse. Researchers can find helpful help in identifying high-impact venues and navigating the intricate ecosystem of social entrepreneurship publishing by recognising these key channels. Moreover, examining highly productive writers and their influence on citations highlights the significance of individual

efforts in propelling the progress of social entrepreneurship studies. Finally, the process of identifying the main themes and topics emphasises the most important problems and issues in the context of social entrepreneurship. Scholarly research centres on inclusive entrepreneurship, sustainability, impact measurement, and social innovation, reflecting the field's dedication to using entrepreneurial approaches to solve complex societal problems. Comprehending these core topics offers crucial direction for moulding forthcoming study programmes, advising policy measures, and cultivating multidisciplinary partnerships to propel significant societal transformation and novelty. To sum up, this bibliometric analysis provides insightful information about the direction and significance of research on social entrepreneurship from 2019 to 2023. This research adds to a better knowledge of how social entrepreneurship develops by analysing trends, innovations, and thematic foci in the sector. To advance the field and optimise its potential for positive societal impact, researchers, practitioners, and policymakers must build upon these insights going forward. They should encourage cross-cultural collaboration, embrace interdisciplinary approaches, and utilise diverse perspectives.

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