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The Impact of Social Entrepreneurship on Market Mavericks: A Meta-Analysis

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Abstract

Numerous studies on the topic of social entrepreneurship and businesses have yielded a wide range of findings and publications. The purpose of this research is to provide a synopsis of previous work on this topic and to identify where the field is now and where it is heading. Consequently, the research on social entrepreneurship's potential to transform businesses was the subject of a bibliometric analysis. Several methods were employed in our search of the SCOPUS database, such as authors, study kinds, and keywords. Articles from different authors, institutions, and even nations are all part of this study's scope. There are several analysis applications used in bibliometric research, including VOS viewer (for data visualization) and Bibilomagika 2.2 (for frequency). Using the terms "social entrepreneurship" and "business" as search terms, 1272 publications were located between 2020 and 2024. The time frame of this research is five years. Most of the articles exhibit a pattern with both a growth and a fall, according to the analysis. But there will be a rise of 359 in 2023. With a total of 12 articles (0.94%) authored by Ratten, Vanessa was the most productive author in this study. The US, India, UK, Spain, and China are the most common bases for publications. Between the two journals, Sustainability (Switzerland) has published 93 papers and Emerald Emerging Markets Case Studies has published 48. Research, national contributions, famous writers, and the most active journals on the subject can be better understood with the use of this study. The data collected can serve as a foundation for academics to fill knowledge gaps and chart a course for the field's future.

Keywords*: Bibliometric, VOSviewer, Social, Entrepreneurship, Business*

1. INTRODUCTION

The term "social entrepreneurship" describes the trend of using business strategies to improve society and the environment. Incorporating traditional entrepreneurship elements, it aims to improve economic, environmental, or social conditions in society (García-González & Ramírez-Montoya, 2021). According to Sampaio and Sebastião (2024), social entrepreneurship encompasses more than just financial gain; it also involves enhancing social conditions via the use of creativity, entrepreneurship, and innovation. According to Hidalgo et al. (2024), this might include answers to

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issues related to public health, environmental sustainability, educational inequity, and poverty. In many industrialized nations, entrepreneurship is largely responsible for the rise to economic and social modernity. According to Rojas et al. (2024), India's high youth unemployment rates significantly impact the country's young population, which ranks first globally. Cultural drivers of social entrepreneurship (SE) are the subject of this study, which aims to shed light on how GLOBE influences SEA in various nations (Venice et al., 2022). Policymakers should think about entrepreneurship in terms of digital transformation, leadership, company impact, and social inclusion (Nuchian et al., 2024) to better comprehend the significance of future research in these areas. The prospects for entrepreneurial changes to attain development and competitiveness are revealed by the societal upheavals caused by the repercussions of COVID-19. According to Rwehumbiza and Hyun (2024), an essential component of social economic development is entrepreneurialism, which is also considered the fundamental aspect of enterprise. Hussain et al. (2022) employ the triple bottom line as a metric for high-quality economic development, and they investigate the ways in which entrepreneurship and the three pillars of sustainable development impact one another. The goal of social entrepreneurship is to transform businesses in a way that has a greater positive impact on society. It comprises creating new businesses with the intention of addressing social or environmental problems or bringing elements of social entrepreneurship into current company models. As stated by Kamaludin et al. (2024), social entrepreneurs encourage innovative solutions to social and environmental problems. Thus, new products, services, and technical developments with even greater positive impacts can be created. What follows is a discussion of certain research questions:

- Beginning in 2020 and continuing until 2024, how many articles discuss how social entrepreneurship is changing the face of business?
- Which ten resource titles have had the most impact on the movement to transform businesses through social entrepreneurship, both in terms of overall publication count and citation count?
- In terms of transforming businesses through social entrepreneurship, which publication by that document has the most citations overall?
- In each piece, how many writers involved in social entrepreneurship's revolution of business?
- Which writers have made a name for themselves in the fields of social entrepreneurship?
- Which nations have had the most impact in the realms of social entrepreneurship?

2. METHODOLOGY

A complete analysis of Scopus articles on the influence of cost of living published between 2020 and 2024 was carried out by this study using bibliometric analysis. state that bibliometric analysis is a commonly employed technique for assessing publishing trends within a certain discipline, examining publication patterns related to a particular topic, and measuring advancements in a particular research field. The study's conclusions offer experts and specialists who are interested in evaluating research activity in the field important and relevant information. Furthermore, bibliometric analysis enables a measurable and objective assessment of a certain academic topic We do an extensive bibliometric study with many techniques (Xiang et al., 2023). The researchers also created graphical data visualisations using the publicly accessible VOS viewer programme. It is simple to combine these tools and approaches with thorough, thorough study analysis of the impact of rising living expenses. Figure 1 shows a flowchart representing the search approach used for this investigation. Vos Viewer software was used for inter-country co-occurrence network analysis.

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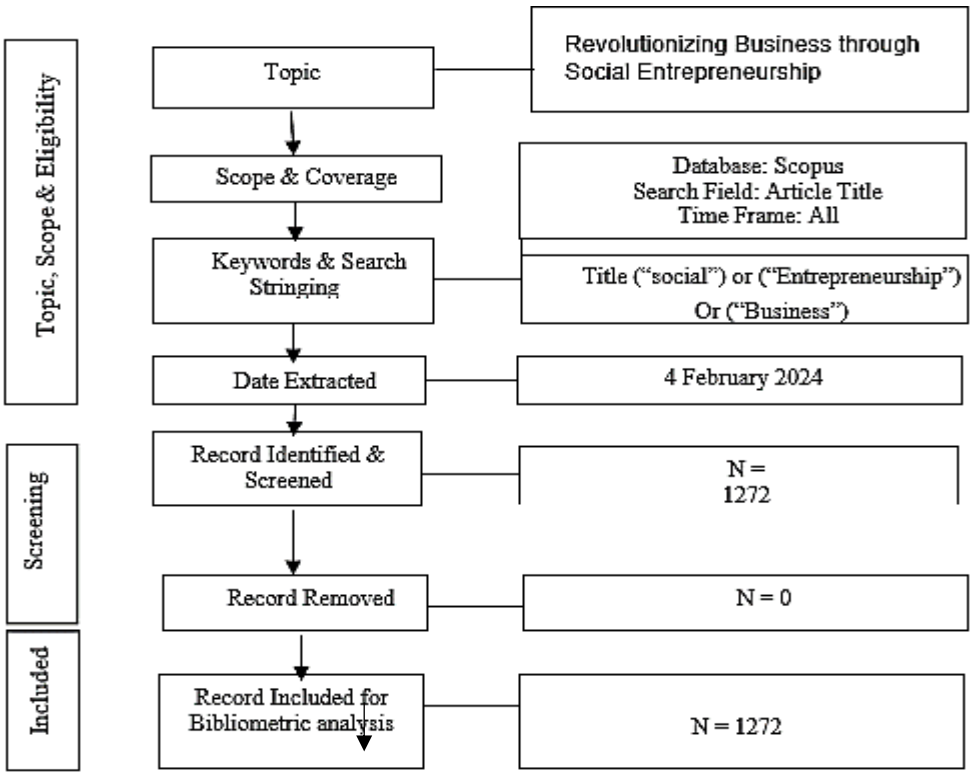

Figure 1: Flow Diagram of Research Strategy

3. RESULT AND FINDINGS: 3.1. PUBLICATION BY YEAR

Table 1: Publication by Year

Year	TP	%	Cumm. TP	NCA	NCP	TC	C/P	C/CP	h-index	g-index	Citation sum within h-Core	m-index
2020	295	23.19%	295	823	229	3848	13.04	16.80	30	52	2229	6.000
2021	316	24.84%	611	932	242	2517	7.97	10.40	25	36	1068	6.250
2022	282	22.17%	893	771	197	1501	5.32	7.62	18	27	628	6.000
2023	359	28.22%	1252	1093	124	417	1.16	3.36	8	12	115	4.000
2024	20	1.57%	1272	63	2	2	0.10	1.00	1	1	1	1.000
Grand Total	**1272**	**100.00%**		**3682**	**794**	**8285**	**6.51**	**10.43**				

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Table 1 shows the number of publications discussing revolutionizing business through social entrepreneurship across the year. In 2020, the total number of publications is 295 and the total cumulative of total publications is 295 with a cumulative percentage of 23.19%. The number of cited publications (NCP) is 229 and (NCA) is 823. The total citation (TC) is 3848. The citation per paper was 16.80 and the citation on sum within h-core is 2229 with m-index is 6.000. Next, in the year 2021, the total publication is 316 and the total cumulative of total publications is 611 with a cumulative percentage of 48.03%. The number of cited publications (NCP) is 242 and (NCA) is 932. The total citation (TC) is 2517. The citation per paper was 10.40 and the citation sum within h-core is 1068 with an m-index is 6.250. While, in the next year 2022, the total publication is 282 and the total cumulative of total publications is 893 with a cumulative percentage of 70.20%. The number of cited publications (NCP) is 197 and (NCA) is 771. The total citation (TC) is 1501. The citation per paper was 7.62 and the citation sum within h-core is 628 with m-index is 6.000. For the year 2023, the total number of publications is 359 and the total cumulative of total publications is 1252 with a cumulative percentage of 98.43%. The number of cited publications (NCP) is 124 and (NCA) is 1093. The total citation (TC) is 417. The citation per paper was 3.36 and the citation sum within the h-core is 115 with m-index is 4.000. Last, in 2024, the number of total publications is 20 and the total cumulative of total publications is 1272 with a cumulative percentage of 100.00%. The number of cited publications (NCP) is 2 and (NCA) is 63. The total citation (TC) is 2. The citation per paper was 1.00 and the citation sum within h-core is 1 with m-index is 1.000.

Table 2: Total Publication and Total Citation

Year	Total Publication	Total Citation
2020	295	3848
2021	316	2517
2022	282	1501
2023	359	417
2024	20	2
Grand Total	**1272**	**8285**

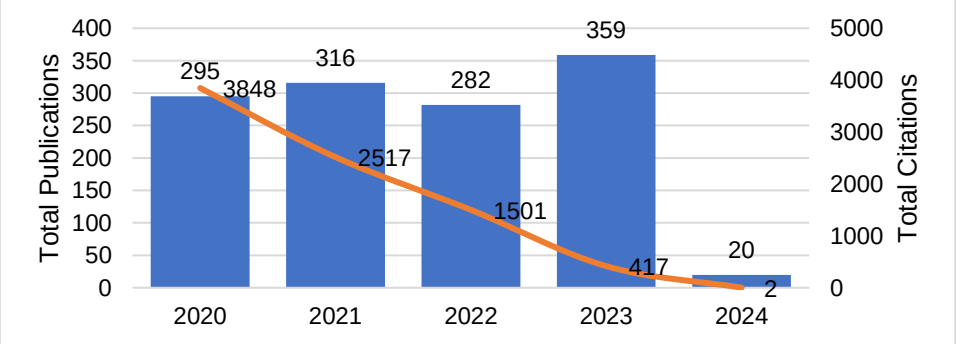

Figure 2: Total Publication and Total Citation

Table 2 and Figure 2 show the trend in publications that is total publications and total citations. In 2020, the total publication was 295. In 2021, the total publication was increased to 316. In 2022, the total publication was decreased to 282, and in 2023, the total publication was increased to 356. In 2024, the

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total publication reached a minimum level of 20. In 2020, the total citation was the highest at 3848. In 2021,2022 and 2023, the total citation decreased to 2517,1501,417 and reached a minimum level of 2 in 2024.

3.2 PUBLICATION BY SOURCES TITLE

Table 3: Publication by Sources Title

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)	93	306	79	756	8.13	9.57	16	22	424	5	2020	3.200
Emerald Emerging Markets Case Studies	48	103	13	28	0.58	2.15	2	4	15	5	2020	0.400
International Journal of Entrepreneurial Behaviour and Research	20	61	15	252	12.60	16.80	10	15	240	5	2020	2.000
Journal of Entrepreneurship in Emerging Economies	16	41	13	286	17.88	22.00	6	16	267	5	2020	1.200
Journal of Social Entrepreneurship	15	42	13	102	6.80	7.85	6	9	83	4	2021	1.500
Academy of Entrepreneurship Journal	14	39	6	17	1.21	2.83	2	3	12	5	2020	0.400
Small Business Economics	14	45	13	238	17.00	18.31	8	14	204	4	2021	2.000
Technological Forecasting and Social Change	12	43	12	382	31.83	31.83	8	12	357	5	2020	1.600
Journal of Business Ethics	12	36	11	406	33.83	36.91	7	12	394	5	2020	1.400
Journal of Business Research	11	38	11	339	30.82	30.82	7	11	320	5	2020	1.400

Table 3 shows the top 10 publications by sources title are shown in Table 3. With 93 total publication (TP), sustainability (Switzerland) is the most popular source, as can be shown. (NCA) is 306, and 79 referenced publications. The biggest number of citations is 756 with 8.13 citation per paper and C/CP of 9.57 are published. The m-index is 3.200, the g-index is 22, and h-index is 16. The citation sum within h-core is 424. Next sources is Emerald Emerging Markets Case Studies. The total publication (TP) is 48, (NCA) is 103, and 13 referenced publications. The total of citation is 28 with 0.58 citation per paper and C/CP of 2.15 are published. The m-index is 0.400, the g-index is 4, and h-index is 2. The citation sum within h-core is 15. There are 20 total publications in the International Journal of Entrepreneurial Behaviour and Research, (NCA) is 61 and 15 referenced publications. The number of citations is 252 with 12.60 citation per paper and C/CP of 16.80 are published. The m-index is 2.000. the g-index is 15, and h-index is 10. The citation sum within h-core is 240. Next source is Journal of Entrepreneurship in Emerging Economies. The total publication (TP) is 16, (NCA) is 41, and 13 referenced publications. The total of citation is 286 with 17.88 citation per paper and C/CP of 22.00 are published. The m-index is 1.2000, the g-index is 16, and h-index is 6. The citation sum within h-core is 267. Fifth sources is Journal of Social Entrepreneurship. The total publication (TP) is 15, (NCA) is 42, and 13 referenced publications. The total citation is 102 with 6.80 citation per paper and C/CP of 7.85 are published. The m-index is 1.5000, the g-index is 9, and h-index is 6. The citation sum within h-core is 83. The next source is Academy of Entrepreneurship Journal. The total publication (TP) is 14, (NCA) is 39, and 6 referenced publications. The total of citation is 17 with 1.21 citation per paper and C/CP of 2.83 are published. The m-index is 0.400, the g-index is 3, and h-index is 2. The citation sum within h-core is 12. Additionally, there have been 14 total

of publication for Small Business Economics. (NCA) is 45, and 13 referenced publications. The total citation is 238 with 17.00 citation per paper and C/CP of 18.31 are published. The m-index is 2.000, the g-index is 14, and h-index is 8. The citation sum within h-core is 204. Next source is Technological Forecasting and Social Change. The total publication is 12, (NCA) is 43, and 12 referenced publications. The total citation is 382 with 31.83 citation per paper and C/CP of 31.83 are published. The m-index is 1.600, the g-index is 12, and h-index is 8. The citation sum within h-Core is 357. The next source is Journal of Business Ethics. The total of publication is 12, (NCA) is 36, and 11 referenced publications. The total citation is 406 with 33.83 citation per paper and C/CP of 36.91 are published. The m-index is 1.400, the g-index is 12, and h-index is 7. The citation sum within h-core is 394. The last source is Journal of Business Research. The total publication is 11, (NCA) is 38, and 11referenced publications. The total citation is 339 with 30.82 citation per paper and C/CP of 30.82 are published. The m-index is 1.400, the g-index is 11, and h-index is 7. The citation sum within h-core is 320.

3.3. PUBLICATIONS BY DOCUMENT

Table 4: Publications by Source Titles and Document- Table 4 above shows publications based on Title and Document Sources, in total there are 10 publications and sources of title and documents that have been obtained. The first title is " Human capital and AI in industry 4.0. Convergence and divergence in social entrepreneurship in Russia ". The sources of this title are from Journal of Intellectual Capital with total citations are 236 and citations per year is 47.20. The authors of this document are Popkova E.G.; Sergi B.S. (2020). The second subtitle is " Measuring the impact of business management Student's attitude towards entrepreneurship education on entrepreneurial intention: A case study". This title's sources include Computers in Human Behavior, with 196 citations overall and 39.20 citations annually. Jena R.K. are the authors of this document (2020). The next title is " Mapping the Intellectual Structure of Social Entrepreneurship Research: A Citation/Co-citation Analysis ". The sources of this title are from Journal of Business Ethics with total citations are 190 and citations per year is 38.00. The authors of this document are Hota P.K.; Subramanian B.; Narayanamurthy G. (2020). The fourth article is entitled " Being an entrepreneur post-COVID-19 – resilience in times of crisis: a systematic literature review “. The Journal of Entrepreneurship in Emerging Economies is the source for this title, with 26.20 citations annually and 131 total citations. Portuguez Castro M.; Gómez Zermeño M.G. created this document in 2020. The fifth article is about “Women entrepreneurs as agents of change: A comparative analysis of social entrepreneurship processes in emerging markets” where the sources of the tittle is from Technological Forecasting and Social Change. Total Citation of this article is 121 and the number of citations per year is 24.20.

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No.	Author(s)	Title	Source Title	TC	C/Y
1	Popkova E.G.; Sergi B.S. (2020)	Human capital and AI in industry 4.0. Convergence and divergence in social entrepreneurship in Russia	Journal of Intellectual Capital	236	47.20
2	Jena R.K. (2020)	Measuring the impact of business management Student's attitude towards entrepreneurship education on entrepreneurial intention: A case study	Computers in Human Behavior	196	39.20
3	Hota P.K.; Subramanian B.; Narayanamurthy G. (2020)	Mapping the Intellectual Structure of Social Entrepreneurship Research: A Citation/Co-citation Analysis	Journal of Business Ethics	190	38.00
4	Portuguez Castro M.; Gómez Zermeño M.G. (2020)	Being an entrepreneur post-COVID-19 – resilience in times of crisis: a systematic literature review	Journal of Entrepreneurship in Emerging Economies	131	26.20
5	Rosca E.; Agarwal N.; Brem A. (2020)	Women entrepreneurs as agents of change: A comparative analysis of social entrepreneurship processes in emerging markets	Technological Forecasting and Social Change	121	24.20
6	Bacq S.; Geoghegan W.; Josefy M.; Stevenson R.; Williams T.A. (2020)	The COVID-19 Virtual Idea Blitz: Marshaling social entrepreneurship to rapidly respond to urgent grand challenges	Business Horizons	118	23.60
7	Gieure C.; Benavides-Espinosa M.D.M.; Roig-Dobón S. (2020)	The entrepreneurial process: The link between intentions and behavior	Journal of Business Research	118	23.60

In addition, " The COVID-19 Virtual Idea Blitz: Marshaling social entrepreneurship to rapidly respond to urgent grand challenges " is another title. The author of the article is Bacq S.; Geoghegan W.; Josefy M.; Stevenson R.; Williams T.A. (2020). With 118 citations overall and 23.60 citations annually, the Business Horizons is the source for this title. "Urban green boosterism and city affordability: For “The entrepreneurial process: The link between intentions and behavior " is the 7th title. Journal of Business Research is the source for this title, with 118 citations overall and 23.60 citations annually. Gieure C.; Benavides-Espinosa M.D.M.; Roig-Dobón S. (2020 are the authors of the present study. The eighth title reads: " Coronavirus (Covid-19) and entrepreneurship: cultural, lifestyle and societal changes". Journal of Entrepreneurship in Emerging Economies is the source for this title, with 95 citations overall and 19.00 citations annually. Ratten V. (2020 are the authors of this document. The ninth title is " COVID-19: Small and medium enterprises challenges and responses with creativity, innovation, and entrepreneurship”. The source for this title is Strategic Change with a total citation of 94 and citation per year is 23.50. The author of this document is Thukral E. (2021). Finally, the tittle is “Religion as a social shaping force in entrepreneurship and business: Insights from a Technology-empowered Systematic literature review”. Technological Forecasting and Social Change be the sources of this tittle with 81 of total citation and 27.00 citation per year. The authors of this article are Kumar S.; Sahoo S.; Lim W.M.; Dana L.-P. (2022).

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3.3 AUTHORSHIP ANALYSIS

Table 5: Number of Author(s) per Document

Number of Author(s) per Document	
Author Count	**Frequency**
1	210
2	369
3	333
4	194
5	95
6	39
7	15
8	6
9	1
10	4
13	1
15	1
20	1
Grand Total	**1269**

Table 5 shows the number of authors (s) per document for each paper released under the subject "Revolutionizing business through social entrepreneurship". There are 1269 articles overall that were discovered, which is equal to 20 listed authors. The table shows that with a frequency of 210, the number of writers with the greatest frequency was 1, followed by two authors with a frequency of 369. Next, there are 333 instances of 3 writers and 194 instances of 4 authors. Furthermore, there are five writers with a frequency of 95, followed by six authors with a frequency of 39. 15 is the frequency of seven writers, while 6 is the number of eight. Furthermore, there are the same number of writers 9,15, and 20 which equals 1 followed by 13 authors with a frequency of 4.

Table 6: Number of Authors

Single author vs. multi-authors			
Count of Authorship	**Column Labels**		
Year	**Single author**	**Multi-authors**	**Grand Total**
2020	62	232	294
2021	50	265	315
2022	51	231	282
2023	45	313	358
2024	2	18	20
Grand Total	**210**	**1059**	**1269**

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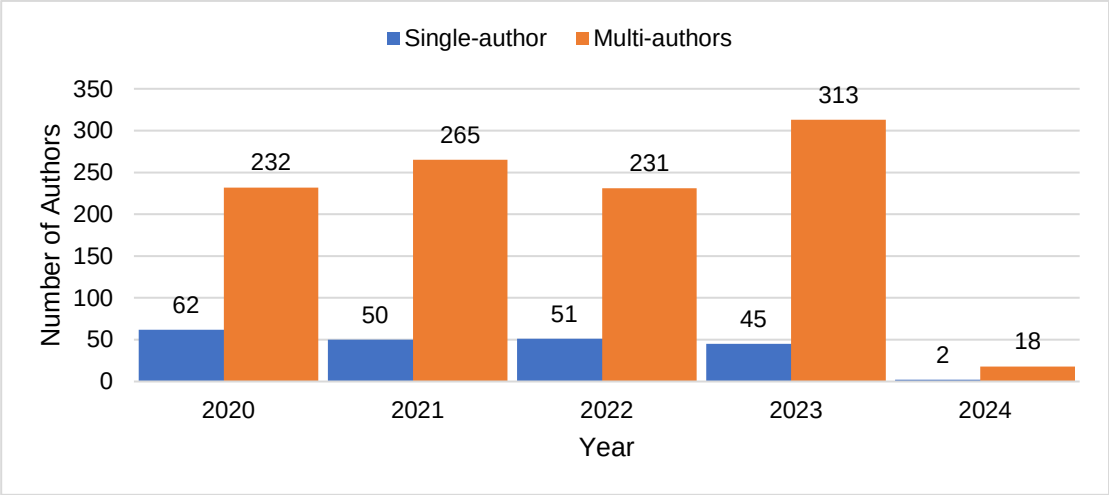

Figure 3: Count of Authorship

Table 6 and Figure 3 illustrate the number of authors in each year. The number of authors is divided into two categories, namely single-author and multi-author. In total, 1269 authors contributed to this field in research. In year 2020, the number of single authors is 62 and multi-authors is 232. Next, in year 2021, the number of single authors is 50 and multi-authors is 265. Then in year 2022, the number of single authors is 51 and multi-authors is 231. In year 2023, the number of single authors is 45 and the highest multi-author among the year is 313. Lastly, in year 2024 the number of single authors is 2 and the highest multi-author among the year is 18.

3.4 PUBLICATION BY AUTHOR

Table 7: Most Productive Authors

Top 25 Most Productive Authors

Author Name	TP	%
Ratten, V.	12	0.94%
Dana, L.P.	4	0.31%
Kraus, S.	4	0.31%
Ramírez-Montoya, M.S.	4	0.31%
Renko, M.	4	0.31%
Urban, B.	4	0.31%
Vázquez-Parra, J.C.	4	0.31%
Abramov, R.A.	3	0.24%
Almeida, F.	3	0.24%
Alvarez-Risco, A.	3	0.24%
Bastida, M.	3	0.24%
Caldwell, K.	3	0.24%
Cannatelli, B.L.	3	0.24%
Cardella, G.M.	3	0.24%
Carvalho, L.	3	0.24%
Chaudhuri, R.	3	0.24%
Corrêa, V.S.	3	0.24%
Del-Aguila-Arcentales, S.	3	0.24%
Fairlie, R.	3	0.24%
Ferreira, J.J.	3	0.24%

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Fossen, F.M.	3	0.24%
Hamdan, A.	3	0.24%
Hernández-Sánchez, B.R.	3	0.24%
Kruse, P.	3	0.24%
Lee, C.K.	3	0.24%

Table 7 displays the top 25 writers. There are 1269 writers in all made contributions to this field. The highest authors in this study are Ratten, V. that have 12 total publications with 0.94%. Next, the principal authors in this study are Dana, L.P., Kraus, S., Ramírez-Montoya, M.S., Renko, M., Urban, B., Vázquez-Parra, J.C. with a combined total of 4 (0.31%) publications. The three publications possessed by the remaining 18 writers are identical. The writers include Vázquez-Parra, J.C., Abramov, R.A., Almeida, F., Alvarez-Risco, A., Bastida, M., and Caldwell, K.

3.5 PRODUCTIVITY PATTERNS OF AUTHORS AND RESEARCH CONTRIBUTIONS

Table 8: Productivity Patterns of Authors and Research Contributions

Productivity Patterns of Authors and Research Contributions				
Document Written	**N. of Authors**	**Proportion of Authors**	**Total N. of Contributions**	**Lotka's Law**
1	288	83.72%	288	60.00%
2	30	8.72%	60	15.00%
3	6	1.74%	18	6.67%
4	4	1.16%	16	3.75%
5	10	2.91%	50	2.40%
6	6	1.74%	36	1.67%
Grand Total	**344**	**100.00%**	468	89.48%

Table 7 presents the productivity patterns of authors and research contributions for the six documents included in the table. In document 1, there are 288 authors, or 83.72% of the total number of authors. This is followed by document 2, which has 30 authors, or 8.72% of the total number of authors. In document 3, there are 6 authors, or 1.74%) and 10 authors, or 2.91%, of the total number of authors. In document 6, there are 6 authors (1.74%) and 344 authors in total. In the meantime, the total number of contributions in the productivity patterns of authors is 288 (60.00%). The second document has 60 contributions, contributing 15% of the Lot'ka Law. There are 18 contributions, with 6.67% and 16 contributions, with 3.75%. Next, number of contributions is 50 and have 2.40%, number of contributions is 36 and have 1.67% and the last one is 468 number of contribution which 89.48%.

Table 9: Author Productivity through Lotka's Law

Chart need to be generated manually.		
Author Productivity through Lotka's Law		
Document Written	**Proportion of Authors**	**Lotka's Law**
1	83.72%	60.00%
2	8.72%	15.00%
3	1.74%	6.67%
4	1.16%	3.75%
5	2.91%	2.40%
6	1.74%	1.67%

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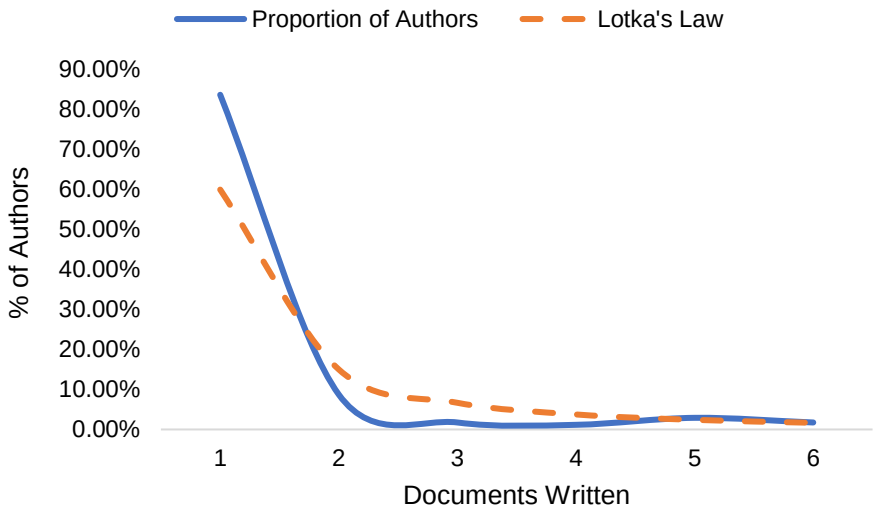

Figure 4 show the graph of the proportion of authors and Lotka shows that the graph decreases from document written number one to document six. From an estimated 80% at the pinnacle position to an estimated 0% at the bottom, the percentage of authors is large. This graph illustrates the chosen subject, which is how everyone is impacted by rising living expenses

Table 10: Calculation of n-total Counting Method

This section still in testing stage.							
Calculation of n-Total Counting Method							
N	**x**	**y**	**X**	**Y**	**XY**	**XX**	**X^2**
1	1	288	0.00000	2.45939	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
2	2	30	0.30103	1.47712	0.44466	0.09062	0.09062
3	3	6	0.47712	0.77815	0.37127	0.22764	0.22764
4	4	4	0.60206	0.60206	0.36248	0.36248	0.36248
5	5	10	0.69897	1.00000	0.69897	0.48856	0.48856
6	6	6	0.77815	0.77815	0.60552	0.60552	0.60552
	Grand Total	**344**	2.85733	7.09488	2.48290	2.48290	1.77482

Based on the calculation table of n-total counting technique, there are 5 sections in the calculation for counting methods such as X, Y, XY, XX, X2. The total of the result of the computation of X is 2.85733 followed by the sum of Y which is 7.09488. Because the total of XY and XX, 2.48290, is equal. Lastly, 1.77482 is the quantity of X2 in the effect cost of living title according to the total counting technique.

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Calculation the value of *n* and *C*

$$n = \frac{N\sum XY \; - \; \sum X \sum Y}{N\sum X^2 \; - (\sum X)^2}$$

N	=	6
ΣX	=	2.85733
ΣY	=	7.09488
ΣXY	=	2.48290
ΣX^2	=	1.77482
TP	=	344

*N*ΣXY - ΣXΣY	=	-5.37504	14.8973755	20.2724204	-5.37504495
$N\Sigma X^2 - (\Sigma X)^2$	=	2.48456			
n	=	-2.16338	calculated value		
$\Sigma 1/x^n$		1.44449			
C	=	0.69228			
n	=	2.10	adjustable value		

Figure 5: Figure 5 shows the calculation of the value of n and c. This calculation uses formula n=(N∑XY - ∑X ∑Y)/(N∑X^2 -(∑〖X)〗^2) to get total value of n and c. The total value of n is 2.10 and the total value of C is 0.69228.

Table 11: Observed and Expected Distribution of Authors

K-S Test on the Observed and Expected Distribution of Authors							
Observed				**Theoretical**			
N. of Pubs.	**N. of Authors (y_x)**	**% of Authors**	**Cum. % of Authors**		**Expected % of Authors**	**Cum. Expected % of Authors**	***D***
x	**y**	$y_x/\Sigma y_x$	$\Sigma(y_x/\Sigma y_x)$	$1/x^n$	$f_e = C\ (1/x^n)$	Σf_e	D_{max}
1	288	0.83721	0.83721	1.00000	0.69228	0.69228	0.14493
2	30	0.08721	0.92442	0.23326	0.16148	0.85377	0.07065
3	6	0.01744	0.94186	0.09955	0.06892	0.92268	0.01918
4	4	0.01163	0.95349	0.05441	0.03767	0.96035	-0.00686
5	10	0.02907	0.98256	0.03405	0.02357	0.98392	-0.00137
6	6	0.01744	1.00000	0.02322	0.01608	1.00000	0.00000
Grand Total	**344**	1.00000		1.44449			

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Table 11 show the distribution of writers is split into two categories, observed and theoretical, based on the test table comparing the observed and predicted distribution of authors. There are 6 articles and 344 authors in the section that was monitored. The computed result is 1.00000. But for the f value, the mean is 1.00000 and the total of the theoretical values is 0.01608.

3.6 PUBLICATION BY INSTITUTIONS

Table 12: Publications by Institutions

Top 25 Most Productive Institutions		
Institution	**TP**	**%**
Tecnológico de Monterrey	13	1.02%
University of Pretoria	12	0.94%
La Trobe Business School	12	0.94%
La Trobe University	11	0.86%
Indiana University Bloomington	11	0.86%
Universitat de València	10	0.79%
Universidade de São Paulo	9	0.71%
LUT University	8	0.63%
University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg	8	0.63%
Gordon Institute of Business Science	8	0.63%
Universidade da Beira Interior	7	0.55%
University of South Africa	7	0.55%
Universitat Politècnica de València	7	0.55%
Aalto University	7	0.55%
University of Northumbria	6	0.47%
Newcastle University	6	0.47%
Harvard University	6	0.47%
RMIT University	6	0.47%
Syracuse University	6	0.47%
Plekhanov Russian University of Economics	6	0.47%
Financial University under the Government of the Russian Federation	6	0.47%
Bina Nusantara University	6	0.47%
University of Nicosia	6	0.47%
Symbiosis International Deemed University	6	0.47%
Bucharest University of Economic Studies	6	0.47%

Table 12 shows the top 25 most productive institutions that contributes to this research. Tecnológico de Monterrey is the top institutions with 13 total publication (1.02%) followed by University of Pretoria with 12 (0.94%) total publication. Next, La Trobe Business School with the 12 (0.94%) .

3.8 TOTAL PUBLICATION COUNTRY

Table 13: Total publication by country

Country	**Continent**	**TP**	**%**
United States	North America	186	14.62%
India	Asia	124	9.75%
United Kingdom	Europe	106	8.33%
Spain	Europe	86	6.76%

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China	Asia	71	5.58%
Australia	Oceania	58	4.56%
Italy	Europe	56	4.40%
Germany	Europe	55	4.32%
Canada	North America	53	4.17%
Russian Federation	Europe	48	3.77%
Indonesia	Asia	47	3.69%
South Africa	Africa	47	3.69%
Portugal	Europe	41	3.22%
Mexico	North America	34	2.67%
Brazil	South America	31	2.44%
Poland	Europe	31	2.44%
France	Europe	28	2.20%
Romania	Europe	28	2.20%
Pakistan	Asia	27	2.12%
Finland	Europe	26	2.04%
Netherlands	Europe	26	2.04%
Malaysia	Asia	25	1.97%
Chile	South America	20	1.57%
Colombia	South America	20	1.57%
Turkey	Europe	19	1.49%

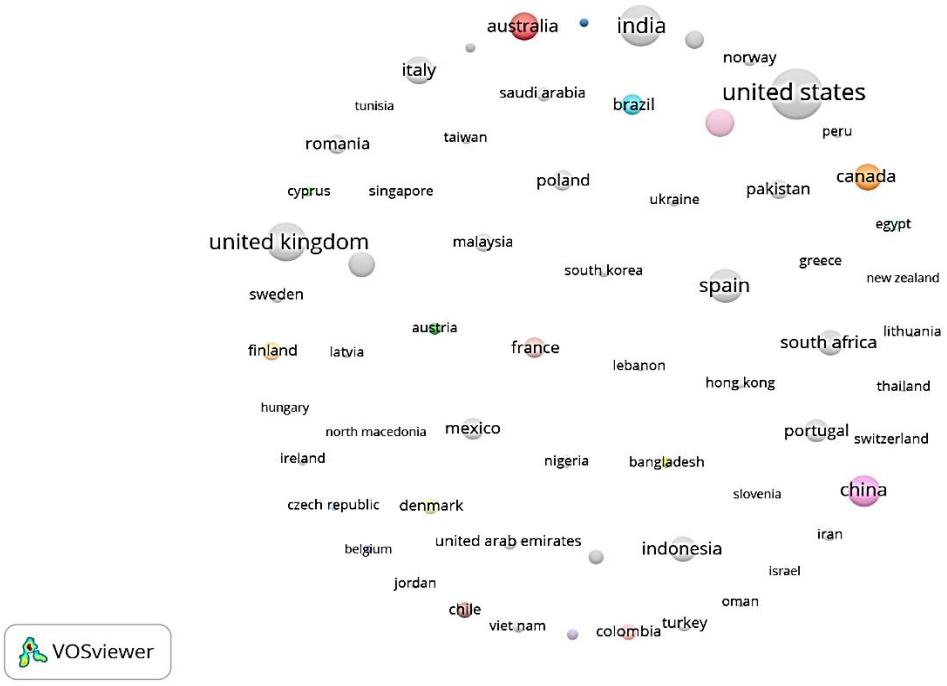

Figure 5: Publication By Country

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Table 13 and Figure 5 shows the research production of different nations that have generated at least 25 publications. The United States (186) topped the list of countries with publications, followed by India (124) and the United Kingdom (106). The studies on the were conducted not just in Western countries but also in Asian countries. China, Malaysia, and other countries have a total of 71, 25 publications, respectively. Spain get 86 total publication and Australia get 58 total publications.

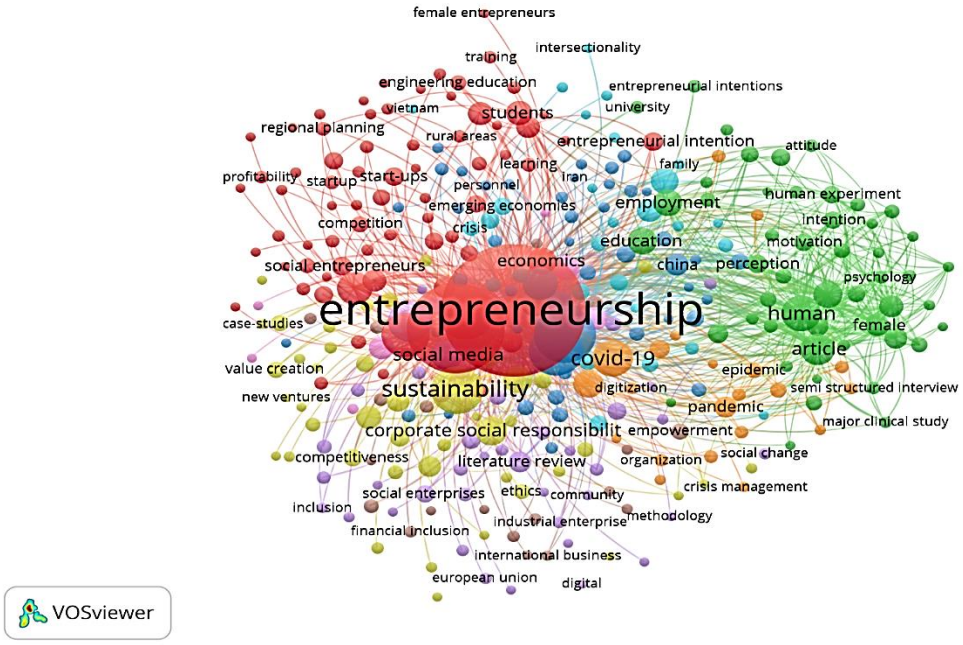

Figure 6: Network visualization map of the co-occurrence based on area of study or keywords

Figure 6 shows the most popular terms to load this study are displayed in the figure above. met, with a minimum co-occurrence level of three. "Entrepreneurship" is the important term in this context, The second term is "sustainability," and the third is "economic". Many studies involve the word in their studies.

4. CONCLUCION

In summary, social entrepreneurship is a cutting-edge strategy that integrates entrepreneurial values with the objective of resolving social or environmental issues in order to revolutionise business. Businesses can be profitable while improving society and the environment by incorporating social entrepreneurship principles into their business plans. These programmes solve social issues and foster innovation, job development, economic growth, and increased community awareness, among other advantages. Businesses that revolutionise their operations through social entrepreneurship gain long-term efficacy, credibility, and competitiveness. It assists businesses in satisfying the needs of investors and customers who are becoming more conscious of the social and environmental consequences of their business actions. Furthermore, it enables the business to establish enduring relationships with the community and cultivate a reputation as a collaborator in sustainable community development. All things considered, social entrepreneurship is revolutionising business and offers the chance to improve society and the environment while also bringing about financial success. This is a significant step towards building an economy that is more sustainable, equitable, and capable of addressing the world's most difficult problems. According to research done by consulting a variety of papers with the issue of social entrepreneurship, social entrepreneurship is something that is highly respected by all nations since it can aid in the advancement of a company or corporation.

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