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Community-Centric Social Entrepreneurship: Mapping Research Evolution, Emerging Themes and Future Directions

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ABSTRACT
This article uses a bibliometric study of the Scopus database to find the research fields with the most research output, as well as the nations and languages. The analysis, which was done between 2020 and 2025, included 1038 articles by writers from journals that publish the most research, as well as twenty-five of the most prolific authors with social entrepreneurship writings. Furthermore, this work received attention in academia, notably at the University of Toronto, Indiana University Bloomington, and the University of Johannesburg. Thus, the purpose of this study is to help new social entrepreneurship academics decide which publications and authors to contact while researching this topic. The analysis also identifies some of the most prolific researchers in the field of social entrepreneurship. This demonstrates a significant contribution in terms of the quantity of research conducted by those people to further understanding about social entrepreneurship.
Keywords: Community, Social Entrepreneurship, Empowerment, Enterprise.

1. INTRODUCTION

Empowering Ascension: Community-Centre Social Entrepreneurship" is a strategy that emphasizes community empowerment via social innovation and entrepreneurship that is tailored to the needs and ambitions of local communities. This strategy benefits not just socially vulnerable groups but also society (Mion, G., Baratta, R., Bonfanti, A., & Baroni, S. 2023). These consequences highlight the need for ongoing support for non-profit disability organizations, and policymakers should recognize the necessity of aiding and resources to projects targeted at improving social and economic circumstances. Furthermore, failing to employ appropriate communication channels might impede collaborative action in social endeavors. (Ntamu D.N., Balunywa W., Nsereko I., & Kwemarira G. 2023). As a result, managers in social businesses must ensure open information exchange between themselves and their partners to raise awareness and encourage collaborative action in tackling social problems. A tangible example of a meaningful social innovation is a business partnership innovation that helps lessen income and employment disparities between suburban and metropolitan cities (Do, M.N. 2023). This demonstrates that through social entrepreneurship and innovation, the social and economic disparities across areas may be resolved. Increase opportunities for informal networks, empower communities through funding and investment support, and support intermediary roles that reflect and adapt to local culture, heritage, and values (Anne de Bruin, Michael J. Roy, and Kate V. Lewis, 2023). In this approach, the community may strengthen its social entrepreneurship while also ensuring the preservation of its culture and distinctiveness. This includes offering education, assistance, skill development, and access to resources that can help a community or person enhance their economic, social, and emotional well-being. These initiatives apply social entrepreneurship ideas to tackle or overcome social challenges in the community. This method may successfully improve social and economic circumstances while protecting local culture and values by giving continued support to non-profit disability organizations, supporting open information exchange, and fostering social innovation based on local needs.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

In the age of globalization and rapid technological innovation, a thorough grasp of literary studies has become increasingly crucial in terms of social and economic development. The literature review gives an overview of the existing knowledge landscape, a theoretical framework, and aids in the identification of research needs. The literature study focuses on the issue of "Empowering Ascent: Community-Centre Social Entrepreneurship" and seeks to investigate various techniques, strategies, and innovations employed in

attempts to empower communities through social entrepreneurship. In this introduction, we will look at suggestions ideas and past research that are important to the goals of this study, as well as emphasize the necessity of understanding the role of social entrepreneurship in bringing about good changes in society. The development of high-quality education and skills in the community is critical to enhancing people's lives and raising the community's overall prosperity. For example, a community learning center that offers classes in digital marketing, software engineering, and entrepreneurship. Individuals in the community can gain skills relevant to current and future labor market demands by enrolling in these courses. Individuals who improve their abilities can raise their competitiveness in the job market and open new prospects in rapidly increasing industries such as information technology or internet commerce. The development of high-quality education and skills in the community is critical to enhancing people's lives and raising the community's overall prosperity. For example, a community learning center that offers classes in digital marketing, software engineering, and entrepreneurship. Individuals in the community can gain skills relevant to current and future labor market demands by enrolling in these courses. Individuals who improve their abilities can raise their competitiveness in the job market and open new prospects in rapidly increasing industries such as information technology or internet commerce. As a result, individuals may enhance their ability as effective social entrepreneurs in promoting good social change by gaining access to quality education and the necessary skills. Next, digital technology empowerment comprises giving all members of the community access to digital technology tools like computers and the internet, as well as strengthening their abilities in using these technologies, also known as digital literacy. One alternative is to provide computer and internet access in community centers such as public libraries or community spaces with digital technology equipment. As a result, a person with excellent digital literacy is more likely to use their skills to identify social problems in their community and create digital platforms or applications to address them. They may also utilize online social media platforms to garner awareness and funds for their causes. Furthermore, with access to online education and an abundance of material available on the internet, social entrepreneurs may continue to study and acquire the skills required to grow and expand their businesses. As a result, participating in community development programs such as quality education, skill development, and digital technology empowerment offers individuals a valuable opportunity to become effective social entrepreneurs. Individuals in the community who participate in the construction of social infrastructure, such as community centers, not only gain access to various educational and training activities but also have a platform to hone their skills and apply what they have learned to actions that benefit society. For example, enroll in fundamental skill courses such as communication skills, time management skills, or entrepreneurship skills by working on community center building projects. They can also participate in entrepreneurial courses geared towards the development of social companies or community-beneficial projects. This effort might also include self-development seminars to help individuals learn how to conduct and manage social ventures. Individuals may build a strong basis for becoming social entrepreneurs by improving their education and abilities through participation in community development projects. They can use their knowledge and talents to identify social issues in their society and devise new and effective solutions. As a result, participation in community development initiatives not only improves individual education and abilities but also serves as a firm basis for social entrepreneurs capable of driving constructive social change. In addition, determining the direction of development contributes to the delineation of management measures to ensure the effectiveness of the development of the territorial community (Prokhorova and Viktoriia, 2023)

3.REAEARCH DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY

This research employs bibliometric analysis to conduct a comprehensive examination of Scopus articles on Shariah-compliant credit cards in Islamic banking covering the period from 2020 to 2026. According to Muhuri et al. (2019), bibliometric analysis is a commonly used tool for assessing publishing trends in a particular field, analyzing topic-specific publication patterns, and measuring changes in a specific research area. The study's findings are valuable and pertinent for professionals and specialists interested in evaluating research activity within this field. Additionally, bibliometric analysis enables the objective and quantitative appraisal of specific academic subjects (Ye et al., 2020). Biometric technologies serve various purposes, including information security, identity verification, controlling physical access to specific areas, and more. One advantage of biometric techniques lies in the fact that the traits used for identification are often challenging to counterfeit or replicate, offering a higher level of security compared to traditional identification methods like passwords or identity cards. Given their comprehensive collection of reputable publications, researchers collected data from the Scopus database. The VOS viewer Software represents the second technique, providing applications for network analysis. These applications encompass collaborative network analysis among authors and nations, alongside keyword-based network analysis for specific events. The extensive capabilities of VOS viewers empower users to map and analyze networks swiftly and effortlessly. Consequently, VOS viewers are not only valuable for analyzing author cooperation from diverse perspectives but also enables the utilization of network analysis techniques to recognize collaboration patterns among nations and keyword trends within specific events. VOS viewers go beyond being merely a free tool for constructing network-based maps; it also simplifies the exploration and analysis of the visualization results it produces. Users can swiftly and clearly grasp the existing network structure, identify significant connections, pinpoint essential elements, and derive profound insights from the data presented through VOS viewer's map visualization. Consequently, VOS viewers are valuable not only for map creation but also for exploring, comprehending, and uncovering hidden

information in complex network data.

4.RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Basic Info.	
Start Year	2020
End Year	2026
Total Publications	2928
Number of Contributing Authors	8218
Number of Cited Papers	2313
Total Citations	32,926
Citation per Paper	11.25
Citation per Cited Paper	14.24
Citation per Author	4.01
Citation sum within h-Core	13,684
Citable Year	6
h-index	68
g-index	105
Publication Years	2020- 2026
Citation Years	4
Citation per Year	8231.50
Author per Paper	2.81
m-index	11.33

Table 1: Basic Info

The fundamental information from this study, as presented in the results and comments, gives an important overview of research activity from 2020-2026. During that time, a total of 2928 studies were published, demonstrating research activity in the investigated field. This study draws on the work of 8218 distinct writers, demonstrating the importance of academic collaboration in the production of knowledge. In addition, this paper comprises 2313 references, totaling 32,926 citations. The average citations per paper is 11.25, while the average citations per cited work is 14.24, showing a modest degree of importance in the topic under consideration. The average number of citations per author is 4.01, indicating that the author contributed significantly to the development of the study field. This analysis also included the h-Core concept, which received 13,684 citations. The study expected to last a period of six years, from 2019 to 2023. The h value for this study is sixty-eight, and the g index is 105, indicating the study's overall performance in terms of importance and relevance in the research area. The total annual collection is 8231.50, demonstrating the study's sustained importance in the academic world. Each manuscript also had an average of 2.81 authors, showing strong teamwork in research. Finally, the m-index for this study is 11.33, indicating the number of authors with a high number of citations. Finally, this fundamental information gives a thorough picture of the study's influence and contribution to the subject of research under consideration

Subject Area	TP	%
Social Sciences	562	54.14%
Business, Management and Accounting	552	53.18%
Economics, Econometrics and Finance	281	27.07%
Environmental Science	161	15.51%
Computer Science	74	7.13%
Arts and Humanities	72	6.94%
Energy	72	6.94%
Engineering	63	6.07%
Agricultural and Biological Sciences	32	3.08%
Decision Sciences	31	2.99%
Psychology	31	2.99%
Medicine	30	2.89%
Earth and Planetary Sciences	12	1.16%
Health Professions	9	0.87%
Mathematics	7	0.67%
Multidisciplinary	6	0.58%
Nursing	5	0.48%
Biochemistry, Genetics and Molecular Biology	4	0.39%
Materials Science	4	0.39%
Chemical Engineering	2	0.19%
Pharmacology, Toxicology and Pharmaceutics	2	0.19%
Dentistry	1	0.10%
Immunology and Microbiology	1	0.10%
Veterinary	1	0.10%

Table 2: Subject Area

Ascending Empowerment: Community-Centered Social Entrepreneurship is a comprehensive method that combines various disciplines to create a considerable influence on community development. In this regard, the study of the research subjects indicates that there is substantial participation from disciplines of knowledge, with Social Sciences accounting for more than half (54.14%). Business, Management, and Accounting (53.18%), as well as Economics, Econometrics, and Finance (27.07%), are significant disciplines that assist the social entrepreneurship strategy in community development. In addition, other areas such as Environmental Science (15.51%), Computer Science (7.13%), and Engineering (6.07%) play a key role in developing effective methods and solutions to increase community well-being. With such extensive variation, it is critical to include viewpoints and expertise from diverse disciplines of study when establishing social entrepreneurship efforts that affect society. Thus, awareness and collaboration among various fields of knowledge are critical foundations for strengthening the empowerment of increase through a community-centered social entrepreneurship approach, as evidenced by the presence and effective contribution of the various research subjects included.

Document Type	TP	%
Article	1038	100.00%

Table 3: Document Type

The article is the most common document type in this study, accounting for 100.00% of all document types examined. This demonstrates that the analysis and study conducted in the form of papers, which are frequently used as the primary medium for communicating information and discoveries in academia. This result demonstrates the significance and popularity of writing articles to share the outcomes of studies and views connected to empowerment through a community-centered social entrepreneurship method

Source Type	TP	%
Journal	1036	99.81%
Book Series	2	0.19%

Table 4: Source Type`

An examination of the study's sources reveals that journals are the most common, accounting for 99.81% of the sources evaluated. This demonstrates that much of the material and conclusions utilized in the study came from publications published in scholarly journals. The choice for journals as primary sources can attributed to their capacity to provide extensive, carefully validated, and current research in the subject of community-centered social entrepreneurship. Despite this, book series made a minor contribution, accounting for 0.19% of the sources studied. Although modest in number, these contributions may give diversity in information sources and add a new perspective to our knowledge of the topics under consideration. As a result, most of the information and knowledge obtained in this study comes from studies published in academic journals, demonstrating the importance of sharing the most up-to-date information and research among academics in the field of empowerment through a community-centered social entrepreneurship approach

Language	TP	%
English	1038	100.00%
Spanish	5	0.48%
Portuguese	4	0.39%

Table 5: Langue

The examination of the language used in the study revealed that all 1038 studies (100.00%) utilized English as the primary language. Although there a few studies in Spanish (0.48%) and Portuguese (0.39%), English is still the most used language for study authoring and presentation. These findings indicate that English remains the dominant research medium in the topic under consideration, offering better access and impact to the international research community

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Main Information	
Publication Years	2020 - 2026
Total Publications	2928
Citable Year	6
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Citation per Paper	11.25
Citation per Cited Paper	14.24
Citation per Year	8231.50
Citation per Author	4.01
Author per Paper	2.81
Citation sums within h-Core	13,684
h-index	68
g-index	105
m-index	11.33

Table 6: Main Information

The examination of the study's key information gives an in-depth perspective of the research activities conducted between 2020 and 2026. During that time, total of 2928 research was published, demonstrating the field's activity and diversity. The engagement of researchers is compelling, with 8218 distinct writers contributing to these works. This emphasizes the need for collaboration and the sharing of expertise in scientific growth. Furthermore, this study gives an overview of the effect and significance of the study findings. This study cited a total of 2313 studies, demonstrating the enormous literature contribution to the research done. The total number of citations was 32,926, with an average of 11.25 per manuscript and 14.24 per referred paper. This graph demonstrates the profound influence and importance of such studies in the academic community. In addition, the analysis assesses the impact of each year of research. The average amount collected every year is 8231.50, demonstrating the study's continuity and relevance in the scholarly community. Furthermore, the average citation for each author is 4.01, demonstrating the contribution and effect made by each researcher in the study. The h-Core idea establishes, consisting of 13,684 collections. This suggests that the research group has a major effect in the field studied. In terms of impact index, this study's h-index is sixty-eight, g-index is 105, and m-index is 11.33. These data provide an indication of the significance and reputation of research in the topic studied. Overall, this analysis of essential information gives a complete assessment of the influence and relevance of research

undertaken throughout the review period, as well as demonstrating researchers' degree of engagement and commitment to scientific advancement.

Year	TP	%	NCA	NCP	TC	C/P	C/CP	h-index	g-index	Citation sums within h-Core	m-index
2019	178	17.18%	503	165	3132	17.60	18.98	28	48	1906	4.667
2020	197	19.02%	630	182	2694	13.68	14.80	28	40	1352	5.600
2021	197	19.02%	636	165	1503	7.63	9.11	18	28	613	4.500
2022	215	20.75%	685	174	965	4.49	5.55	13	20	328	4.333
2023	249	24.03%	760	123	475	1.91	3.86	8	15	197	4.000
Grand Total	**1036**	**100.00%**	**3214**	**809**	**8769**	**8.46**	**10.84**	**95**	**151**	**4396**	

Table 7: Publication Citation by year

The breakdown of publications and citations by study year gives a thorough picture of research contributions from 2020 to 2026. In 2020, 178 papers publish, representing 17.18% of the total number of research. This year's number of contributing writers was 503, with 3132 references. The average number of citations per manuscript was 17.60, with an average of 18.98 for referred papers. This year's h-index is twenty-eight, with a g-index of forty-eight. Furthermore, the total number of citations in h-Core is 1906, demonstrating the research group's substantial effect throughout the year. In 2021, the number of publications climbed to 197, representing 19.02% of the total. The number of contributing writers is 630, and there are 2694 references. The average citation per paper is 13.68, while the average citation per referred paper is 14.80. This year's h index is twenty-eight, with a g index of forty. The complete collection in h-Core is 1352, indicating that the study's effect would continue into the following year. In 2022, the number of publications remained consistent, with 197 studies accounting for 19.02% of the total. Nonetheless, the number of contributing writers fell to 636, and the number of references dropped to 1503. The average citation per paper was 7.63, whereas the average citation per referred paper was 9.11. This year's h-index is eighteen, with a g-index of twenty-eight. The overall number of citations in h-Core is 613, indicating that research's importance has decreased slightly this year. In 2023, the number of publications climbed to 215 studies, representing 20.75% of the total. There are 685 contributing writers and 965 references in all. The average number of citations per manuscript is 4.49, with an average of 5.55 for referred papers. This year's h-index is thirteen, with a g-index of twenty. The total number of citations in h-Core is 328, indicating that studies' influence has decreased significantly. The number of publications peaked in 2024, with 249 research accounting for 24.03% of the total. The number of contributing writers is 760, and there are 475 references. The average number of citations per manuscript is 1.91, with an average of 3.86 for referred papers. This year's h-index is eight; the g-index is fifteen. The total number of citations in h-Core is 197, indicating that studies' influence has decreased significantly. Overall, this study gives a complete picture of research contributions and effects from year to year, as well as information on trends and changes in research activity within the period under consideration

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Year	Total Publication	Total Citation
2020	178	3132
2021	197	2694
2022	197	1503
2023	215	965
2024	249	475
Grand Total	**1036**	**8769**

Table 8: Publication and citation by year

The research study demonstrates the pattern of publication and citation from 2020 to 2024. In 2020, 178 pieces of research were published, for a total of 3132 citations. This demonstrates the activity of research on the subject during that year, with an average citation per study of 17.60. However, the number of collections decreased

significantly in 2021, while the number of publications remained constant from the previous year. This might suggest less impact in research released that year. The average collection per study was 13.68, indicating a decline over the previous year. The next dip in total collections occurs in 2023 and 2024, when both publishing and collecting parameters fall. This may indicate shifts in research focus or interest in the topic over time. In 2024, the number of publications climbed, but the number of citations decreased, showing a declining influence in research that year. This decline might be attributed to the research's methodological limitations, changes in prioritized topics, or difficulties in the distribution of study findings. Overall, this study identifies various patterns in the publication and effect of studies year after year, offering a more in-depth understanding of the evolution of research on the investigated topic.

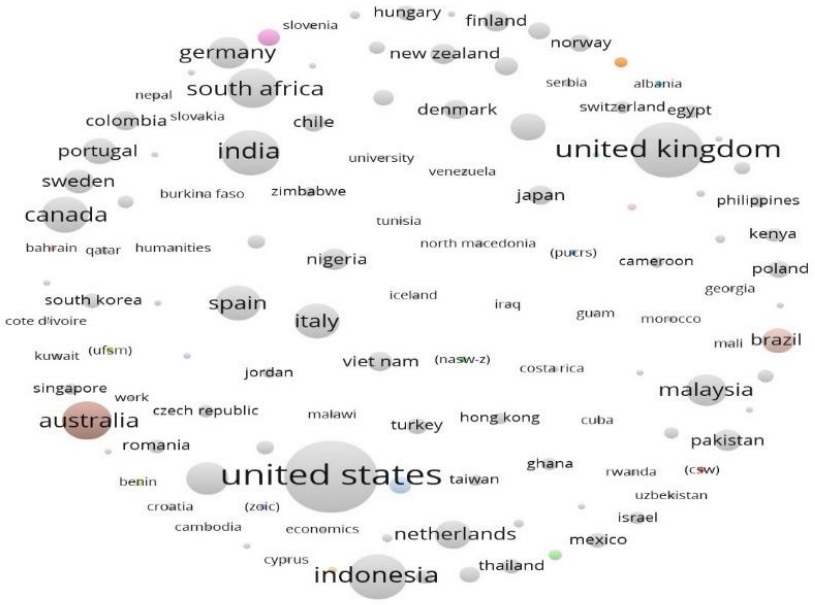


Figure 1: Network visualization map of countries based on publication.

Figure 1 shows the countries which contribute most of the document related to Empowerment Elevation: Community-Centric Social Entrepreneurship. United States gives the most contribution in publication by countries, followed by United Kingdom, Indonesia, India, south Africa, Australia, Italy, Germany, Spain, and Nigeria.

Author Count	Frequency
1	176
2	271
3	260
4	160
5	85
6	39
7	21
8	7
9	3
10	9
11	2
12	1
13	2
20	1
Grand Total	**1037**

Table 9: Author Count

The analysis of the number of writers in the study reveals various trends in author contributions. According to the table, most studies had one or more authors, with 176 involving one author, 271 including two writers, and 260 involving three. This demonstrates that most studies on the subject are undertaken by small or medium-sized research teams. However, other research has a higher number of authors. For instance, eighty-five research studies have five authors, whereas 160 have four. This might signal teamwork and the necessity for different skills in more sophisticated or prolonged studies. Furthermore, there are other examples of research with many authors, including seven studies with eight authors, three studies with nine authors, and nine studies with ten authors. Although the number of cases is limited, it might indicate cross-disciplinary collaboration and larger-scale investigations. Overall, this research paints a complete picture of the author's participation pattern in field studies, demonstrating the variability in the amount of collaboration and complexity of the investigations done.

Data analysis reveals a considerable rise in multi-author engagement in social entrepreneurship research between 2020 and 2025. In 2020, there were 137 multi-authors, and the number is progressively growing year after year, peaking in 2024 with 216 writers. This demonstrates a substantial shift in the dynamics of collaboration in the social entrepreneurship research field. Factors that may have contributed to this growth include the necessity for a multidisciplinary and collaborative approach to dealing with complex societal issues, as well as the advantages gained from the unique perspectives and experience of multiple authors. Thus, this increase indicates the maturation and expansion of the social entrepreneurship research area, as well as the scientific community's growing recognition of the value of collaboration and idea sharing in expanding knowledge and understanding in this sector. Next, the statistics reveal that the number of authors for single-author research is dropping between 2020 and 2025. In 2020, the number of authors for single-author research peaked at 41. This is followed by the year 2022, with 36 writers, and the years 2020 and 2024, both with 33 writers. However, in 2023, the number of authors for single-author research was the lowest, with only 32 authors. This tendency suggests that authors' participation in social entrepreneurship research may rise year after year

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Count of Authorship	**Column Labels**		
Year	**Single author**	**Multi-authors**	**Grand Total**
2020	41	137	178
2021	33	164	197
2022	36	161	197
2023	32	183	215
2024	33	216	249
Grand Total	**175**	**861**	**1036**
Count of Authorship	**Column Labels**		

Table 10: Count of authorship by year

The analysis of the number of authors in the study by year offers a more precise view of how the author's contribution pattern changes year after year. In 2020, the bulk of research endeavors spearheaded by lone individuals, as evidenced by forty-one out of 178 studies (approximately 23%) being led by single authors. Meanwhile, collaborative efforts between multiple authors accounted for the lion's share, comprising 137 studies (almost 77%) within the same period. However, from 2021 to 2024, there will be a rise in research incorporating authors. In 2021, up to thirty-three out of 197 papers (about 17%) were the result of solo work, while 164 studies (about 83%) featured collaboration among authors. In 2022, the trend was the same, with thirty-six research studies (about 18%) conducted by single people and 161 studies (about 82%) involving collaboration among numerous authors. In 2022, 32 out of 215 studies (about 15%) were the result of individual work, while 183 studies (about 85%) involved collaboration between authors. In 2023, 33 out of 249 studies (about 13%) are the result of individual work, while 216 studies (about 87%) involve collaboration between authors. This analysis demonstrates a consistent change in the pattern of author contributions in studies from year to year, with an increase in collaboration among multiple authors, providing a more complete and diversified view of research in the area. This suggests a dynamic change in the requirement for cross-disciplinary collaboration and the utilization of various expertise in undertaking complicated and productive research.

No.	Author(s)	Title	Source Title	TC	C/Y
1	Li Y.; Westlund H.; Liu Y. (2019)	Why some rural areas decline while some others not: An overview of rural evolution in the world	Journal of Rural Studies	351	58.50
2	Cotter K. (2019)	Playing the visibility game: How digital influencers and algorithms negotiate influence on Instagram	New Media and Society	295	49.17
3	Saura J.R.; Palacios-Marqués D.; Ribeiro-Soriano D. (2023)	Exploring the boundaries of open innovation: Evidence from social media mining	Technovation	121	60.50

Table 11: Top 10 highly cited document

In 2020 research, Li, Westlund, and Liu looked at why certain rural communities decline while others do not. This research offers a comprehensive picture of the evolution of the interior across the world. This study may be relevant to social entrepreneurship in the context of community development and local economic development, where creativity and community engagement can play a role in deciding the success or failure of a rural town. In addition, Cotter conducted a 2020 study on how digital influence and negotiation algorithms on the Instagram platform connected to social entrepreneurship. In this perspective, the use of social media platforms to build and expand small firms or social entrepreneurship projects might be an interesting subject for research. In 2025, Saura, Palacios-Marqués, and Ribeiro-Soriano will conduct research on the boundaries of open innovation, as well as data from social media mining, which can provide vital insights into social entrepreneurship. The use of social media to promote products or ideas, build community networks, or collect user feedback may have direct ramifications for social entrepreneurship.

Source Title	TP	TC	C/P	C/CP	h-index	g-index	Citation sum within h-core	Pub. Year Start	m-index
Sustainability (Switzerland)	53	589	11.11	11.78	14	21	357	2020	2.333
International Journal of Scientific and Technology Research	5	6	1.20	2.00	1	2	4	2020	0.167
Environment, Development and Sustainability	3	7	2.33	3.50	2	2	7	2022	0.500
Quality - Access to Success	3	2	0.67	1.00	1	1	1	2023	0.333
International Journal of Innovation, Creativity and Change	3	7	2.33	2.33	2	2	5	2020	0.333
Forest Policy and Economics	2	4	2.00	2.00	1	2	3	2023	0.333
Resources Policy	2	16	8.00	8.00	2	2	16	2022	0.500
World Review of Entrepreneurship, Management and Sustainable Development	1	3	3.00	3.00	1	1	3	2021	0.200
International Food and Agribusiness Management Review	1	3	3.00	3.00	1	1	3	2023	0.333
Grand Total	**73**	**637**	**8.73**	**9.65**	**25**	**34**	**399**	**2020**	

Table 12: Publication by Sources Title

The examination of the journals mentioned reveals a varied pattern of contributions to the subject of social entrepreneurship and sustainability. The journal Sustainability (Switzerland) has the largest number of studies (53), as well as the most references (589). This suggests that this publication might be the primary forum for research in the subject of social entrepreneurship and sustainability. In addition, number publications, like the International Journal of Scientific and Technology Research, Environment, Development, and Sustainability, and the International Journal of Innovation, Creativity, and Change, contribute to knowledge in this subject. Although the quantity of their research may be less, they still make a substantial contribution by examining themes relating to social entrepreneurship and sustainability. It is also crucial to pay attention to journals that may be less renowned in this subject but have a major influence, such as Resources Policy which only contains two studies but has a high number of references which is 16. This demonstrates that, while this publication may have a more particular emphasis, it provides a significant addition to the subject of social entrepreneurship and sustainability. Overall, the analysis of these journals provides a comprehensive overview of the research landscape in the field of social entrepreneurship and sustainability, highlighting major journals while also emphasizing the contributions of lesser-known journals with significant impact.

Top 25 Most Productive Authors

Author Name	TP	%
Ratten, V.	8	0.67%
Dana, L.P.	6	0.50%
Corrêa, V.S.	5	0.42%
Nassif, V.M.J.	5	0.42%
Altinay, L.	4	0.33%
Tien, N.H.	4	0.33%
Urban, B.	4	0.33%
Agrawal, A.	3	0.25%
Almeida, F.	3	0.25%
Amini Sedeh, A.	3	0.25%
Amorós, J.E.	3	0.25%
Anderson, A.R.	3	0.25%
Barba-Sánchez, V.	3	0.25%
Belitski, M.	3	0.25%
Ciambotti, G.	3	0.25%
Costa, J.	3	0.25%
Duong, C.D.	3	0.25%
Fakhreldin, H.	3	0.25%
Garçon, M.M.	3	0.25%
Guerrero, M.	3	0.25%
Igwe, P.A.	3	0.25%
Kimuli, S.N.L.	3	0.25%
Kistanti, N.R.	3	0.25%
Kuckertz, A.	3	0.25%
Liguori, E.W.	3	0.25%

Table 13: Top 25 Productive Authors

The study reveals that there are twenty-five most productive writers in the subject of social entrepreneurship. Primarily, Dr. V. Ratten stands out for his contribution to eight research, demonstrating strong engagement in this subject. Meanwhile, Prof. LP Dana published six studies that made significant contributions to our understanding of social entrepreneurship. Other writers, like Dr. VS Corrêa and Dr. V.M.J. Nassif, stand out with five studies apiece. This illustrates the diversity of scholars active in this topic, who have made significant contributions to increasing and expanding understanding of social entrepreneurship
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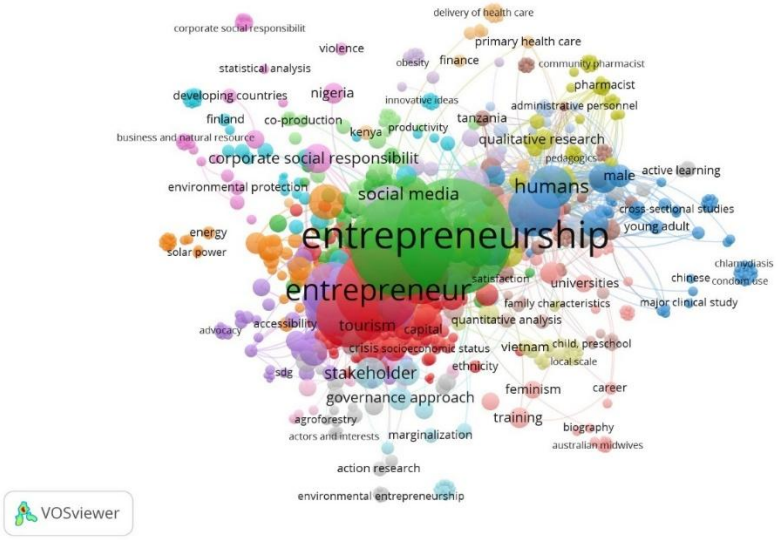


Figure 2: Network visualization map of the co-occurrence based on area of study or keywords.

A network visualization based on the link between study areas or keywords has been created to offer a better understanding of the relationship between relevant issues in this research field.

5.CONCLUSION

This analysis concludes that social entrepreneurship is a discipline that is gaining traction among scholars. The number of papers published in this discipline increased significantly throughout the five-year period 2020-2025. This highlights the growing relevance of recognizing the role of social entrepreneurship in addressing social issues and promoting community development. According to the statistics, social entrepreneurship research covers a wide range of areas, including sustainability, community development, digital technology, and others. This demonstrates the broad ramifications of social entrepreneurship, which can be utilized to address a variety of societal concerns. The analysis also identifies some of the most prolific researchers in the field of social entrepreneurship. This demonstrates a significant contribution in terms of the quantity of research conducted by those people to further understanding about social entrepreneurship. Nevertheless, despite a growth in the number of studies and contributions from scholars, there is still opportunities for more study and cross-disciplinary collaboration in the subject of social entrepreneurship. This conclusion emphasizes the need to continue to fund research in this sector to guarantee that it has a beneficial influence on alleviating social problems and promoting societal well-being

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