

# Social Entrepreneurship and Sustainable Development Goals: A Conceptual Framework

Anton Herutomo, Wawan Dhewanto and Eko Agus Prasetyo

School of Business and Management, Institut Teknologi Bandung, Indonesia

[anton.herutomo@sbm-itb.ac.id](mailto:anton.herutomo@sbm-itb.ac.id)

[w.dhewanto@sbm-itb.ac.id](mailto:w.dhewanto@sbm-itb.ac.id)

[eko.prasetyo@sbm-itb.ac.id](mailto:eko.prasetyo@sbm-itb.ac.id)

**Abstract:** Studies linking social entrepreneurship and sustainable development goals (SDGs) are gaining interest due to the possible impact acceleration to achieve both social and economic goals. Social entrepreneurship supports technology upgrading and innovation with the digital approach. This study proposes an updated conceptual framework that connects social entrepreneurship with SDGs, mainly targeting 8.2 in SDG 8 (achieving higher economic productivity levels through diversification, technological upgrading, and innovation, focusing on high value-added and labour-intensive sectors). However, less research addresses the focus on digital technology and SDGs. With this study, the authors contribute to filling this research gap by answering this research question: how can social innovation within social entrepreneurship using digital technology improve Sustainable Development Goals achievement? A systematic literature review of 3,214 social entrepreneurship-related journals based on the Scopus database with no publication date restriction resulted in 111 included studies. The results were then mapped into two bibliographic visualizations using VOSViewer, i.e., "social entrepreneurship" and "technology innovation in social entrepreneurship." In social entrepreneurship visualization, the technology-related keyword filter only resulted in 1 keyword, i.e., "technology transfer," which shows fewer research activities. In technology-related visualization, there are four keywords ("technology transfer," "social technology," "technology and innovation," and "technology"). Five organizational level constructs in digital social entrepreneurship were identified: sustainable entrepreneurship development, social business model design, government regulation, marketing strategy, and creative solution generation capacity. These organization behaviour dimensions have been categorized to illustrate their influence on digital social entrepreneurship and SDG. Hence, this study is envisioned to provide original work in the theoretical development of bridging digital social entrepreneurship and SDGs that benefit both academicians and practitioners.

**Keywords:** social entrepreneurship, digital social innovation, service-dominant logic, sustainable development goals, conceptual framework

---

## 1. Introduction

Technology, science, and capacity building have become significant pillars in the implementation of the recent Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) (UN-DESA, 2021). Technology represented mainly by digital technology usually aims to advance society. Technology is also addressed in early research, which showed in the context of innovation - an intertwined phenomenon between technology, social, and economic context (Austin et al., 2006; Ganne et al., 1989).

Social and technology context in innovation can also be seen in the entrepreneurship process, which is shown in the works of Dacin et al. (2010), Zahra et al. (2009), Peredo & McLean (2006), Mair & Martí (2006). Perceived change is one notable factor that shapes the social innovation process to benefit the social system (Bărbulescu et al., 2021; Cadenas et al., 2020; Goyal & Sergi, 2020; Popkova & Sergi, 2020).

In response to change, research also highlighted that technology-based innovation for social purposes needs to employ a social business model and its impact on social gain for the society and the firm (Amry et al., 2021; Chilukuri, 2021; Gerli et al., 2021; Gouvea et al., 2021). In recent years, one of the social business models includes innovation using Information and Communication Technology (ICT) means or digital platforms (Bărbulescu et al., 2021; Gerli et al., 2021; Ghatak et al., 2020). In this context, exogenous events like Covid-19 accelerate the new digital approach for the social business model.

Further, the social business model innovation can be geared toward the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs/SDG). Various researchers stated the importance of the social business model to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals agenda (Bretos et al., 2020; Conway et al., 2019; Eichler & Schwarz, 2019; Lavišius et al., 2020; Ramani, 2020; Tiba et al., 2020). Others stated that networking skills are essential for a social enterprise to situate around the agenda of the SDGs (Craveiro et al., 2020; García-Jurado et al., 2021).

However, few research efforts convey the focus on digital technology and SDGs. Some research efforts in social innovation discuss cultural motive (Lyne, 2020), economic motive, self-efficacy (Quiroz-Niño & Murga-Menoyo, 2017), proactiveness (Mintrom & Thomas, 2018; Portuguese Castro & Gómez Zermelo, 2021), agreeableness (Lehoux et al., 2018), and marketing (Shu et al., 2020; Tiba et al., 2020). With this study, the authors contribute to filling this research gap by conducting a systematic literature review and answering this research question: *how can social innovation within social entrepreneurship using digital technology improve Sustainable Development Goals achievement?* Answering related research questions is imperative to developing social innovation and social business models using digital means to support sustainable development. It will also benefit academic knowledge in social entrepreneurship to support social innovation advancement using digital-based platforms.

## **2. Literature review**

### **2.1 Social entrepreneurship and social innovation**

The common elements of social entrepreneurship include social value creation, engagement in a process, and social entrepreneurship creation process (Dhewanto et al., 2020; Mair & Martí, 2006; Morris et al., 2021; Peredo & McLean, 2006). Nowadays, the business model must be followed by market values and principles, business strategies, operation methods, and collaboration capabilities with public institutions while focusing on their main visions (Kabir, 2019, p. 16). Entrepreneurs use the "creative destruction" process to fuel new economic growth to create an up-to-date fit in the ever-growing environment. Schumpeter called this "gambling," the individual vision and investors' money on new products (Ettlie, 2006, p. 8). The so-called gambling or creative destruction behaviour relates to giving resources with a new capacity to create wealth; Drucker (1986, p. 30) called this "to innovate." Innovation is one of the challenges in entrepreneurship to become sustainable (Dhewanto et al., 2020). Geoff Mulgan (former Chief Executive Officer of Nesta, an innovation foundation based in the UK) defined innovation in the social context as innovative activities and services created by organizations with a social or environmental related mission (Campopiano & Bassani, 2021).

### **2.2 Digital social innovation and value creation**

Service-Dominant (SD) logic is the new way of introducing and clarifying alternative views of exchange and value creation in the market. Some important principles of SD logic are viewed as follows: service is the foundation of exchange, and the customer actor is the value co-creator (Lusch & Vargo, 2014, pp. 15, 68).

Social entrepreneurship activities provide value creation (Lan et al., 2017). In the value creation process, information and communication technology act as the value shifter leading to new market opportunities (Bărbulescu et al., 2021; Bonomi et al., 2017; Henry et al., 2017; Scillitoe et al., 2018). Digital technology plays an essential facilitator of new value creation in forming products or services in the organization. There is a need to have appropriate strategies in place, particularly previous digital experience (in individual) or perceived feasibility (in the organization), to diffuse innovation using digital technology (Bărbulescu et al., 2021; Ghatak et al., 2020; Scillitoe et al., 2018). Researchers (Carroll & Casselman, 2019; Faludi, 2020) linked digital social innovation with innovation activities and process measurement such as member interaction to unlock social value creation potential.

### **2.3 Digital social innovation and SDGs**

Recent research reports suggest that social innovation influences social performance (do Adro et al., 2021; Salim Saji & Ellingstad, 2016; Sarkki et al., 2019). In this context, The United Nations' SDGs provide orientation reference for social performance for social enterprises (Günzel-Jensen et al., 2020; Marave-Vivas et al., 2021). Shu et al. (2020) studied the perspective framework toward SDGs awareness, which includes creativity as an essential factor. Gidron et al. (2021) analysed the impact of technology start-ups on solving social and environmental issues and used SDGs as a tool for characterizing the concept, which combines technology start-up (as innovation) and social enterprise (as social innovation).

### 3. Methodology

#### 3.1 Literature resources

The literature review started with the keyword selection and followed protocol guidelines in PRISMA 2020 to provide a systematic way to the intellectual structure in social entrepreneurship and social innovation research (Page et al., 2021). The term systematic in this study refers to the steps in research protocol; it fosters evidence-based practices and is fundamental to scientific activities, including social science (Pahlevan-sharif et al., 2019). The selected database is Scopus ProQuest, considering its broad coverage of 76.8 million core records covering 26.8% titles in social science (12,464 titles in social sciences covering psychology, economics, arts, and humanities as of January 2020) (Elsevier, 2020). The Scopus results are then compared to another scientific database i.e., ProQuest Central (9,096 titles in social sciences, sociology, psychology, humanities, business, and economics as of May 2022) (ProQuest LLC, 2022).

#### 3.2 Search string and study selection

The identification stage began with identifying keywords with the criteria based on organizational behaviour and technological factors which influence the social innovation process within social entrepreneurship. Authors also exercised keywords related to social innovation and SDGs.

**Table 1:** Keyword query string

Keyword	Scopus Advanced Search query string	ProQuest Basic Search command
Main topic: Social entrepreneurship, social innovation	TITLE-ABS-KEY ("social entrepreneurship" AND "social innovation")	(ab("social entrepreneurship" AND "social innovation") OR ti("social entrepreneurship" AND "social innovation") OR if("social entrepreneurship" AND "social innovation"))
Digital constructs	TITLE-ABS-KEY ( "social entrepreneurship" AND digital )  TITLE-ABS-KEY ( "social entrepreneurship" AND technolog* AND innovation )	(ab("social entrepreneurship" AND digital) OR ti("social entrepreneurship" AND digital) OR if("social entrepreneurship" AND digital)) AND at.exact("Article")  (ab("social entrepreneurship" AND technolog* AND innovation) OR ti("social entrepreneurship" AND technolog* AND innovation) OR if("social entrepreneurship" AND technolog* AND innovation))
Social innovation and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) constructs	TITLE-ABS-KEY("social innovation" "SDG*")	(ab("social innovation" AND SDG*) OR ti("social innovation" AND SDG*) OR if("social innovation" AND SDG*))

The initial search of the "social entrepreneurship" exact keyword with no restrictions on language, published date, or type of article resulted in 3,214 results. It is identified that 1,201 results need to be filtered out due to non-English, non-journal, and non-article exclusion criteria. This activity reflected the identification phase (the first one) in the PRISMA 2020 flow diagram.

Several assessment processes are used for eligibility in the screening phase (the second one). The process of "reports sought for retrieval" and "reports assessed for eligibility" employ a comparison between Scopus and ProQuest search results. In general, ProQuest Search Results yielded fewer data compared to Scopus. For example, Scopus search results for "social innovation" and SDG\* generated 40 articles, whereas ProQuest yielded 11 articles. Since the particular attention of this study is to get the latest progression of social innovation, the query strings in Table 1 assisted the focus. They resulted in 111 included studies (the inclusion phase, third process).

#### 3.3 Data collection

Search results from the "social entrepreneurship" exact keyword (3,214 articles) were filtered to include only journal articles written in English and four subject areas (Business, Management, and Accounting; Economics,

Econometrics, and Finance; Social Sciences; Decision Sciences), yielded in 1,900 articles. It is then downloaded as comma-delimited (.csv) file and fetched to VoSViewer (Visualization of Similarities Viewer) software for keyword occurrence mapping.

Other search results from "social entrepreneurship" and "technology-based innovation" keywords were treated similarly and yielded 77 articles. After downloading the .csv bibliographic file, VoSViewer is also used for keyword occurrence mapping.

Figure 1 contains two graphic illustrations for treatment on 111 included studies. The articles were tabularized to get important constructs on current social innovation frameworks.

#### 4. Findings and discussion

Findings from VOSViewer give initial objective data on the intellectual structure in the relative timeframe. The analysis of interest is co-occurrence analysis (focusing on author keywords), which means the relatedness of items based on the number of documents they exist together (van Eck & Waltman, 2021, p. 37).

Research articles related to "social entrepreneurship" are visualized in Figure 1 (on the left side). It was extracted using keyword co-occurrence analysis with a minimum of 5 author keywords in abstract, title, and keywords, resulting in 4,146 keywords, 4,590 total link strength, and 228 articles.

Research articles related to "social entrepreneurship" and "technology-based innovation" are visualized in Figure 1 (on the right side). It was extracted using keyword co-occurrence analysis with a minimum of 2 author keywords in abstract, title, and keywords, resulting in 320 keywords, 134 total link strength, and 28 resulting articles.

Recent research (around the year 2018 to 2020) in social entrepreneurship focuses on social entrepreneurial intention, passion, sustainable development, self-efficacy, design thinking, entrepreneurial ecosystem, and hybrid organizing. Likewise, research keywords in technology innovation and social entrepreneurship surround technology transfer, innovation ecosystem, technological innovation, and entrepreneurial ecosystem.

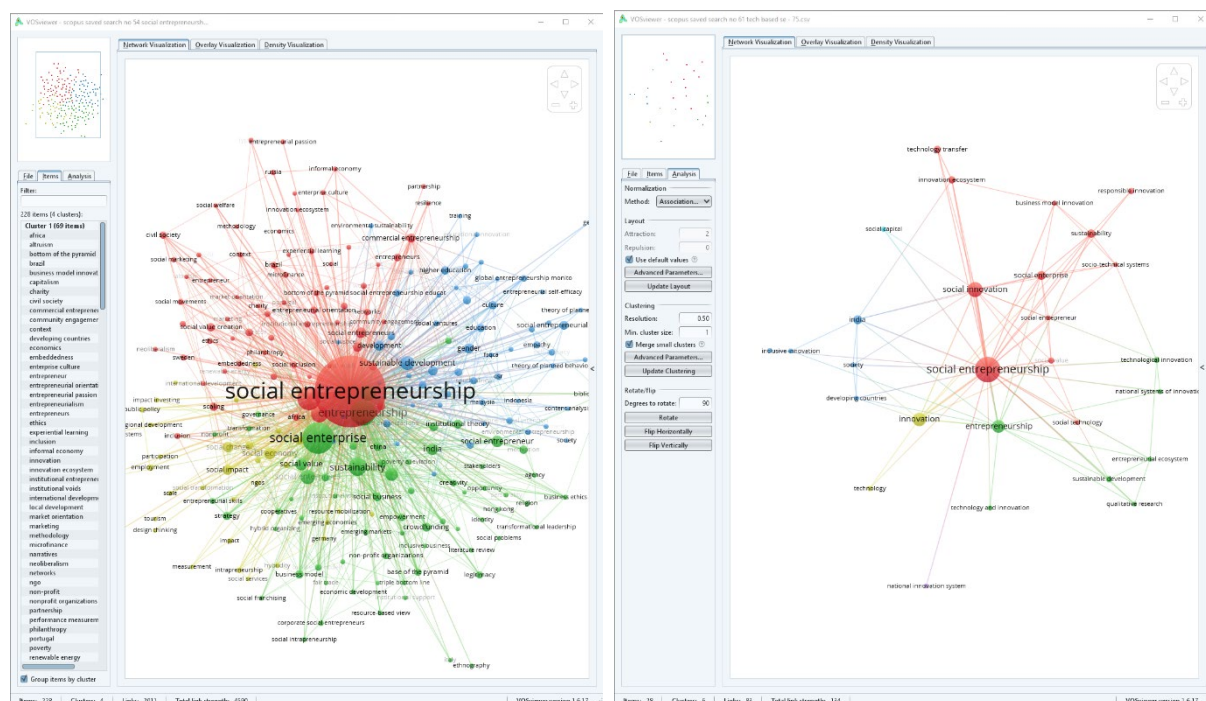


Figure 1: Co-occurrence keywords from 2 bibliographic data

#### 4.1 Research focus: digital social innovation to address SDGs

The study intended to identify existing digital social innovation frameworks in social entrepreneurship to support the achievement of SDGs. This study's specific SDG focus is target 8.2 in SDG 8 (achieving higher economic productivity levels through diversification, technological upgrading, and innovation, focusing on high value-added and labour-intensive sectors). The findings from the tabularization process resulted in 17 factors influencing technology-based social innovation within social entrepreneurship:

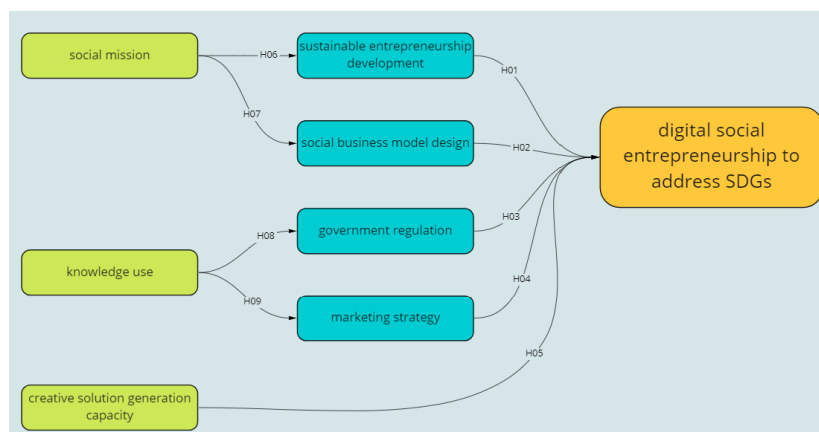
- Individual behaviour = 9 factors: social mission, networking ability, deliberate action to use knowledge, economic motives, perceived change, customer opportunity recognition, creativity, prior entrepreneurship experience, and empathy.
- Group behaviour = 3 factors: social network development, group entrepreneurship development, spontaneous order.
- Organization behaviour = 5 factors: sustainable entrepreneurship development, impact, social business model design, government regulation, marketing strategy.

#### 4.2 Theoretical lens for framework development

The digital social innovation process has the potential for improvement in social value and social structure (Faludi, 2020). From the Diffusion of Innovation theory and actor side, innovation begins with a linking process initiated by actors. There are several types of mediating actors in the diffusion of innovation described by (Caiazza & Volpe, 2017): opinion leader, facilitator, champion, linking agent, and change agent. This study focuses on the change agent role, an actor who fosters self-reliance in adopters.

A more recent finding (Downes & Nunes, 2014) suggested a more radical change in the diffusion process. Looking from the actor side, they argued that the bell-shaped curved in diffusion innovation theory has shifted to the shark-fin-shaped curve. The Big Bang Disruption Theory is particularly applicable to the actors who have the below characteristics: undisciplined strategy (not tied to one market discipline); unconstrained growth: (achieve nearly vertical market adoption with customers' help e.g., through social networks); unencumbered development (engineer products or services by testing in the real market).

From the Service-Dominant logic lens, all four axioms beautifully fit with social innovation with the digital approach: "service is the foundation of exchange," "the customer is always the value co-creator," and "all economic and social actors act as integrators for resources," and "beneficiaries determine value" (Lusch & Vargo, 2014, p. 15).



**Figure 2:** A proposed conceptual framework

Considering the focus of this study on the organization analysis and actors of innovation, factors included in the conceptual model development come from organizational behaviour synthesis.

Impact is defined as the transformation which leverages partnership and collaboration (Goyal & Sergi, 2020). Impact of social entrepreneurship generates social and economic values which support sustainability (Cardella et al., 2020; Gerli et al., 2021; Turker, 2021). Sustainable entrepreneurship development relies on a relationship with suppliers, employees, and customers based on mutual benefit and sustainability outcomes

(Cardella et al., 2020; Gerli et al., 2021; Scillitoe et al., 2018). Costs are within consideration after social and environmental outcomes are achieved (Alberti & Garrido, 2017). Therefore, we have the following hypothesis:

**H01:** *sustainable entrepreneurship development capability is positively related to digital social entrepreneurship to address SDGs.*

Digital social entrepreneurship, which uses digital technology for social impact, is the future of social entrepreneurship (Faludi, 2020; Ghatak et al., 2020; Goyal & Sergi, 2020). The business model addresses explicit social or environmental issues; organizational slack and business case are relatively minor priorities (Alberti & Garrido, 2017). Thus, we have the following hypothesis:

**H02:** *social business model design is positively related to digital social entrepreneurship to address SDGs.*

Nowadays, new roles of government include ways to address failure in the innovation system and bottlenecks in the flow of knowledge and technology (Gouvea et al., 2021). In a broad sense, government regulations positively affect sustainable enterprise development in a country (Apostolopoulos et al., 2020; Bajwa et al., 2021; Díaz-Perdomo et al., 2021; Jiatong et al., 2021; Tabares, 2021; Thiam et al., 2021). Therefore, we have proposed the following hypothesis:

**H03:** *government regulation is positively related to digital social entrepreneurship to address SDGs.*

Social entrepreneurship uses marketing strategy for relationship development rather than competitive advantage (Ko et al., 2019; Mirvis & Googins, 2018; Powell & Osborne, 2015). Although several studies found that most social enterprises had no explicit marketing capacity, it is currently executable with the free approach in the era of digital. Social enterprises can use relatively accessible digital tools for marketing strategies like blogs and video-based platforms (like Youtube, Instagram, Tiktok). Therefore, the following hypothesis applies:

**H04:** *marketing strategy is positively related to digital social entrepreneurship to address SDGs.*

Creativity at the individual level can produce new communities (Gouvea et al., 2021). Scholars also argued that creativity is the factor that drives social innovation performance (Ko et al., 2019). Creativity also relates to digital social entrepreneurship since value creation can use digital platforms (Chandna, 2021). Thus, we have the following hypothesis:

**H05:** *creative solution generation capacity is positively related to digital social entrepreneurship to address SDGs.*

Challenges in social entrepreneurship include creating impact with a sustainable approach and a proper social business model (Chandna, 2022). Having a social mission is imperative in social entrepreneurship. A feasible business model and sustainable entrepreneurship could be generated through the social experience and perceived feasibility of digital solutions (Gerli et al., 2021; Ghatak et al., 2020; Ibáñez et al., 2021).

**H06:** *the relationship between social mission and digital social entrepreneurship to address SDGs is mediated by sustainable entrepreneurship development.*

**H07:** *the relationship between social mission and digital social entrepreneurship to address SDGs is mediated by social business model design.*

Social entrepreneurship operates in a specific institutional context at a minimum within country boundaries. Knowledge of the regulation and the market shaped by the regulation is essential to ensure sustainable entrepreneurship. Government regulation and marketing influence knowledge use in digital social entrepreneurship (Gerli et al., 2021; Ghatak et al., 2020). Thus, we have the following hypothesis:

**H08:** *the relationship between knowledge use and digital social entrepreneurship to address SDGs is mediated by government regulation.*

**H09:** *the relationship between knowledge use and digital social entrepreneurship to address SDGs is mediated by marketing strategy.*

This study tries to improve the understanding of social entrepreneurship as a field of study and practice. It examined the social entrepreneurship context and the process of social innovation to create value. It might have several limitations, such as focusing on the processual view of social innovation actors. Future research can also consider viewing the social innovation from the adoption process on the consumer or user side.

Another limitation entails the unit analysis of social enterprise as an organization. Future research can combine the unit of analysis by integrating individual and organizational factors to improve perceptions of technology use in social innovation.

## **5. Conclusion**

The global development network has highlighted the importance of having technology-based solutions to improve unsustainable development tracks. Related digital technology enables improvement in almost every economic sector, including social innovation. However, we still see many blockers in technology adoption for social good. Social entrepreneurship embodies the potential to become a catalyst in technology transformation and social improvement. The value creation process can be enhanced using technology in social innovation.

This study explores the research questions concerning digital social innovation and its influence on achieving sustainable development goals. Using bibliometric data from Scopus and 111 literature reviews, this research mapped social entrepreneurship's intellectual structure and technology-based social innovation within social entrepreneurship. Six variables were extracted from state-of-the-art research tabularization. Subsequently, a conceptual framework model and its hypotheses from an organization-level view are proposed. Having this conceptual framework enables the researchers in social entrepreneurship to pave a more focused relationship with sustainable development goals.

## **References**

- Alberti, F. G., & Garrido, M. A. V. (2017). Can profit and sustainability goals co-exist ? New business models for hybrid firms. *Journal of Business Strategy*, 38(1), 3–13. <https://doi.org/10.1108/JBS-12-2015-0124>
- Amry, D. K., Ahmad, A. J., & Lu, D. (2021). The new inclusive role of university technology transfer : Setting an agenda for further research. *International Journal of Innovation Studies*, 5(1), 9–22. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijis.2021.02.001>
- Apostolopoulos, N., Liargovas, P., Stavroyiannis, S., Makris, I., Apostolopoulos, S., Petropoulos, D., & Anastasopoulou, E. (2020). Sustaining rural areas, rural tourism enterprises and EU development policies: A multi-layer conceptualisation of the obstacles in Greece. *Sustainability (Switzerland)*, 12(18). <https://doi.org/10.3390/su12187687>
- Austin, J., Stevenson, H., & Wei-Skillern, J. (2006). Social and Commercial Entrepreneurship: Same, Different, or Both? *Entrepreneurship Theory and Practice*, 30(1), 1–22. <https://doi.org/10.1540-6520.2006.00107.x>
- Bajwa, S., Dabral, A., Chatterjee, R., & Shaw, R. (2021). Co-producing knowledge innovation through thematic incubators for disaster risk reduction and sustainable development in India. *Sustainability (Switzerland)*, 13(4), 1–22. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su13042044>
- Bărbulescu, O., Tecău, A. S., Munteanu, D., & Constantin, C. P. (2021). Innovation of Startups , the Key to Unlocking Post-Crisis Sustainable Growth in Romanian Entrepreneurial Ecosystem. *Sustainability (Switzerland)*, 13(2), 1–16.
- Bonomi, S., Ricciardi, F., & Rossignoli, C. (2017). Network organisations for externality challenges: How social entrepreneurship co-evolves with ICT-enabled solutions. *International Journal of Knowledge-Based Development*, 8(4), 346–366. <https://doi.org/10.1504/IJKBD.2017.088183>
- Bretos, I., Díaz-Foncea, M., & Marcuello, C. (2020). International expansion of social enterprises as a catalyst for scaling up social impact across borders. *Sustainability (Switzerland)*, 12(8). <https://doi.org/10.3390/SU12083262>
- Cadenas, G. A., Angélica, E., Lynn, N., Spence, T., & Ruth, A. (2020). A programmatic intervention to promote entrepreneurial self-efficacy, critical behavior, and technology readiness among underrepresented college students. *Journal of Vocational Behavior*, 116(October 2019), 103350. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jvb.2019.103350>
- Caiazza, R., & Volpe, T. (2017). Innovation and its diffusion: process, actors and actions. *Technology Analysis and Strategic Management*, 29(2), 181–189. <https://doi.org/10.1080/09537325.2016.1211262>
- Campopiano, G., & Bassani, G. (2021). Social innovation: Learning from social cooperatives in the Italian context. *Journal of Cleaner Production*, 291, 125253. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jclepro.2020.125253>
- Cardella, G. M., Hernández-Sánchez, B. R., & Sánchez García, J. C. (2020). Entrepreneurship and Family Role: A Systematic Review of a Growing Research. *Frontiers in Psychology*, 10(January), 1–17. <https://doi.org/10.3389/fpsyg.2019.02939>
- Chandna, V. (2021). Social entrepreneurship and digital platforms: Crowdfunding in the sharing-economy era. *Business Horizons*, xxx. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.bushor.2021.09.005>
- Chilukuri, K. C. (2021). Planning and Teaching design thinking online. *Journal of Engineering Education Transformations*, 34(Special Issue), 703–706.
- Conway, D., Robinson, B., Mudimu, P., Chitekwe, T., Koranteng, K., & Swilling, M. (2019). Exploring hybrid models for universal access to basic solar energy services in informal settlements: Case studies from South Africa and Zimbabwe. *Energy Research and Social Science*, 56(May), 101202. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.erss.2019.05.012>
- Craveiro, I., Carvalho, A., & Ferrinho, P. (2020). “get us partnerships!”- A qualitative study of Angolan and Mozambican health academics’ experiences with North/South partnerships. *Globalization and Health*, 16(1), 1–10. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12992-020-00562-7>

- Dacin, P., Dacin, M., & Matear, M. (2010). Social entrepreneurship: Why we don't need a new theory and how we move forward from here. *Academy of Management Perspectives*, 24(3), 37–57.  
<https://doi.org/10.5465/AMP.2010.52842950>
- Dhewanto, W., Ratnaningtyas, S., Permatasari, A., Anggadwita, G., & Prasetyo, E. A. (2020). Rural entrepreneurship: Towards collaborative participative models for economic sustainability. *Entrepreneurship and Sustainability Issues*, 8(1), 705–724. [https://doi.org/10.9770/jesi.2020.8.1\(48\)](https://doi.org/10.9770/jesi.2020.8.1(48))
- Díaz-Perdomo, Y., Álvarez-González, L. I., & Sanzo-Pérez, M. J. (2021). A Way to Boost the Impact of Business on 2030 United Nations Sustainable Development Goals: Co-creation With Non-profits for Social Innovation. *Frontiers in Psychology*, 12(August), 1–17. <https://doi.org/10.3389/fpsyg.2021.719907>
- do Adro, F., Fernandes, C. I., Veiga, P. M., & Kraus, S. (2021). Social entrepreneurship orientation and performance in non-profit organizations. *International Entrepreneurship and Management Journal*, 0123456789.  
<https://doi.org/10.1007/s11365-021-00748-4>
- Downes, L., & Nunes, P. (2014). *Big Bang Disruption: Strategy in the Age of Devastating Innovation*. the Penguin Group Penguin Group (USA) LLC.
- Drucker, P. F. (1986). *Innovation and Entrepreneurship* (1st editio). First Perennial Library.
- Eichler, G. M., & Schwarz, E. J. (2019). What sustainable development goals do social innovations address? A systematic review and content analysis of social innovation literature. *Sustainability (Switzerland)*, 11(2).  
<https://doi.org/10.3390/su11020522>
- Elsevier. (2020). Content Coverage Guide. 1–24.  
[https://www.elsevier.com/\\_data/assets/pdf\\_file/0007/69451/Scopus\\_ContentCoverage\\_Guide\\_WEB.pdf](https://www.elsevier.com/_data/assets/pdf_file/0007/69451/Scopus_ContentCoverage_Guide_WEB.pdf) (Accessed on 22 July 2021)
- Ettlie, J. E. (2006). *Managing Innovation: New Technology, New Products, and New Services in a Global Economy* (2nd ed.). Elsevier Butterworth-Heinemann.
- Faludi, J. (2020). How to Create Social Value Through Digital Social Innovation ? Unlocking the Potential of the Social Value Creation of Digital Start-Ups How to Create Social Value Through Digital Social Creation of Digital Start-Ups. *Journal of Social Entrepreneurship*, 0(0), 1–18. <https://doi.org/10.1080/19420676.2020.1823871>
- Ganne, B., Homme, S. D. I., & Berthelot, A. (1989). Regional dynamics of innovation : A look at the Rhône Alpes Region. *Entrepreneurship and Regional Development*, 1(2), 147–154. <https://doi.org/10.1080/08985628900000013>
- García-Jurado, A., Pérez-Barea, J. J., & Nova, R. (2021). A new approach to social entrepreneurship: A systematic review and meta-analysis. *Sustainability (Switzerland)*, 13(5), 1–16. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su13052754>
- Gerli, F., Chiodo, V., & Bengo, I. (2021). Technology Transfer for Social Entrepreneurship : Designing Problem-Oriented Innovation Ecosystems. *Sustainability (Switzerland)*, 13(1), 1–19.
- Ghatak, A., Chatterjee, S., & Bhowmick, B. (2020). Intention Towards Digital Social Entrepreneurship : An Integrated Model. *Journal of Social Entrepreneurship*, 0(0), 1–21. <https://doi.org/10.1080/19420676.2020.1826563>
- Gouvea, R., Kapelianis, D., Montoya, M. R., Vora, G., Gouvea, R., Kapelianis, D., Montoya, M. R., & Vora, G. (2021). The creative economy , innovation and entrepreneurship : an empirical examination. *Creative Industries Journal*, 14(1), 23–62. <https://doi.org/10.1080/17510694.2020.1744215>
- Goyal, S., & Sergi, B. S. (2020). Social entrepreneurship for scalable solutions addressing sustainable development goals ( SDGs ) at BoP in India. *Qualitative Research in Organizations and Management: An International Journal*.  
<https://doi.org/10.1108/QROM-07-2020-1992>
- Günzel-Jensen, F., Siebold, N., Kroeger, A., & Korsgaard, S. (2020). Do the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals matter for social entrepreneurial ventures? A bottom-up perspective. *Journal of Business Venturing Insights*, 13(January), e00162. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jbvi.2020.e00162>
- Henry, E., Newth, J., & Spiller, C. (2017). Emancipatory Indigenous social innovation: Shifting power through culture and technology. *Journal of Management and Organization*, 23(6), 786–802. <https://doi.org/10.1017/jmo.2017.64>
- Ibáñez, M. J., Guerrero, M., & Valdés, C. Y. (2021). Digital social entrepreneurship : the N Helix response. *The Journal of Technology Transfer*, 0123456789. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10961-021-09855-4>
- Jiatong, W., Li, C., Murad, M., Shahzad, F., & Ashraf, S. F. (2021). Impact of Social Entrepreneurial Factors on Sustainable Enterprise Development: Mediating Role of Social Network and Moderating Effect of Government Regulations. *SAGE Open*, 11(3). <https://doi.org/10.1177/21582440211030636>
- Kabir, M. N. (2019). *Knowledge-Based Social Entrepreneurship: Understanding Knowledge Economy, Innovation, and the Future of Social Entrepreneurship*. Palgrave Macmillan.
- Ko, W. W., Liu, G., Wan Yusoff, W. T., & Che Mat, C. R. (2019). Social Entrepreneurial Passion and Social Innovation Performance. *Nonprofit and Voluntary Sector Quarterly*, 48(4), 759–783.  
<https://doi.org/10.1177/0899764019830243>
- Lan, J., Ma, Y., Zhu, D., Mangalagiu, D., & Thornton, T. F. (2017). Enabling Value Co-Creation in the Sharing Economy : The Case of Mobike. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su9091504>
- Lavišius, T., Bitė, V., & Andenas, M. (2020). Social entrepreneurship in the baltic and nordic countries. Would the variety of existing legal forms do more for the impact on sustainable development? *Entrepreneurship and Sustainability Issues*, 8(1), 276–290. [https://doi.org/10.9770/jesi.2020.8.1\(19\)](https://doi.org/10.9770/jesi.2020.8.1(19))
- Lehoux, P., Silva, H. P., Sabio, R. P., & Roncarolo, F. (2018). The unexplored contribution of Responsible Innovation in Health to Sustainable Development Goals. *Sustainability (Switzerland)*, 10(11). <https://doi.org/10.3390/su10114015>
- Lusch, R. F., & Vargo, S. L. (2014). *Service-Dominant Logic: Premises, Perspectives, Possibilities*. Cambridge University Press.



- Lyne, I. (2020). Bottling water differently, and sustaining the water commons? Social innovation through water service franchising in Cambodia. *Water Alternatives*, 13(3), 731–751.
- Mair, J., & Martí, I. (2006). Social entrepreneurship research: A source of explanation, prediction, and delight. *Journal of World Business*, 41(1), 36–44. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jwb.2005.09.002>
- Marave-Vivas, M., Salvador-garcia, C., Capella-peris, C., & Gil-Gomez, J. (2021). Influence of Socio-Demographic Factors in the Promotion of Social Entrepreneurship : A Service-Learning Programme. *International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health*, 18.
- Mintrom, M., & Thomas, M. (2018). Policy entrepreneurs and collaborative action: Pursuit of the sustainable development goals. *International Journal of Entrepreneurial Venturing*, 10(2), 153–171. <https://doi.org/10.1504/IJEV.2018.092710>
- Mirvis, P., & Googins, B. (2018). Catalyzing Social Entrepreneurship in Africa: Roles for Western Universities, NGOs and Corporations. *Africa Journal of Management*, 4(1), 57–83. <https://doi.org/10.1080/23322373.2018.1428020>
- Morris, M. H., Santos, S. C., & Kuratko, D. F. (2021). The great divides in social entrepreneurship and where they lead us. *Small Business Economics*, 57(3), 1089–1106. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11187-020-00318-y>
- Page, M. J., Moher, D., Bossuyt, P. M., Boutron, I., Hoffmann, T. C., Mulrow, C. D., Shamseer, L., Tetzlaff, J. M., Akl, E. A., Brennan, S. E., Chou, R., Glanville, J., Grimshaw, J. M., Hróbjartsson, A., Lalu, M. M., Li, T., Loder, E. W., Mayo-Wilson, E., McDonald, S., ... McKenzie, J. E. (2021). PRISMA 2020 explanation and elaboration: Updated guidance and exemplars for reporting systematic reviews. *The BMJ*, 372. <https://doi.org/10.1136/bmj.n160>
- Pahlevan-sharif, S., Mura, P., & Wijesinghe, S. N. R. (2019). A systematic review of systematic reviews in tourism. *Journal of Hospitality and Tourism Management*, 39(November 2018), 158–165. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jhtm.2019.04.001>
- Peredo, A. M., & McLean, M. (2006). Social entrepreneurship: A critical review of the concept. *Journal of World Business*, 41(1), 56–65. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jwb.2005.10.007>
- 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*, 21(4), 565–581. <https://doi.org/10.1108/JIC-09-2019-0224>
- Portuguez Castro, M., & Gómez Zermelo, M. G. (2021). Identifying entrepreneurial interest and skills among university students. *Sustainability (Switzerland)*, 13(13), 1–19. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su13136995>
- Powell, M., & Osborne, S. P. (2015). Can marketing contribute to sustainable social enterprise? *Social Enterprise Journal*, 11(1), 24–46. <https://doi.org/10.1108/sej-01-2014-0009>
- ProQuest LLC. (2022). ProQuest - Title Lists. [http://tls.search.proquest.com/titlelist/jsp/list/tlsSingle.jsp?productId=10000255&\\_ga=2.205447184.1686838085.1654176600-263655394.1652154133](http://tls.search.proquest.com/titlelist/jsp/list/tlsSingle.jsp?productId=10000255&_ga=2.205447184.1686838085.1654176600-263655394.1652154133)
- Ramani, S. v. (2020). On consortium driven sanitation interventions to end open defecation: insights from an Indian village study. *Innovation and Development*, 10(2), 245–261. <https://doi.org/10.1080/2157930X.2019.1580934>
- Salim Saji, B., & Ellingstad, P. (2016). Social innovation model for business performance and innovation. *International Journal of Productivity and Performance Management*, 65(2), 256–274. <https://doi.org/10.1108/IJPPM-10-2015-0147>
- Sarkki, S., Ficko, A., Miller, D., Barlagne, C., Melnykovich, M., Jokinen, M., Soloviy, I., & Nijnik, M. (2019). Human values as catalysts and consequences of social innovations. *Forest Policy and Economics*, 104(May 2018), 33–44. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.forpol.2019.03.006>
- Scillitoe, J. L., Poonamallee, L., & Joy, S. (2018). Balancing Market Versus Social Strategic Orientations in Socio-tech Ventures as Part of the Technology Innovation Adoption Process—Examples from the Global Healthcare Sector. *Journal of Social Entrepreneurship*, 9(3), 257–287. <https://doi.org/10.1080/19420676.2018.1498378>
- Shu, Y., Ho, S. J., & Huang, T. C. (2020). The Development of a Sustainability-Oriented Creativity, Innovation, and Entrepreneurship Education Framework: A Perspective Study. *Frontiers in Psychology*, 11(August), 1–7. <https://doi.org/10.3389/fpsyg.2020.01878>
- Tabares, S. (2021). Do hybrid organizations contribute to Sustainable Development Goals? Evidence from B Corps in Colombia. *Journal of Cleaner Production*, 280, 124615. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jclepro.2020.124615>
- Thiam, S., Aziz, F., Kushitor, S. B., Amaka-Otchere, A. B. K., Onyima, B. N., & Odume, O. N. (2021). Analyzing the contributions of transdisciplinary research to the global sustainability agenda in African cities. *Sustainability Science*, 16(6), 1923–1944. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11625-021-01042-6>
- Tiba, S., van Rijnsoever, F. J., & Hekkert, M. P. (2020). The lighthouse effect: How successful entrepreneurs influence the sustainability-orientation of entrepreneurial ecosystems. *Journal of Cleaner Production*, 264, 121616. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jclepro.2020.121616>
- Turker, D. (2021). How do social entrepreneurs develop technological innovation ? *Social Enterprise Journal*, 17(1), 63–93. <https://doi.org/10.1108/SEJ-05-2020-0034>
- UN-DESA. (2021). Technology | Department of Economic and Social Affairs. <https://sdgs.un.org/topics/technology>
- van Eck, N. J., & Waltman, L. (2021). VOSviewer Manual. In Leiden: Universiteit Leiden (Issue July). Universiteit Leiden, CWTS. [http://www.vosviewer.com/documentation/Manual\\_VOSviewer\\_1.6.1.pdf](http://www.vosviewer.com/documentation/Manual_VOSviewer_1.6.1.pdf)
- Zahra, S. A., Gedajlovic, E., Neubaum, D. O., & Shulman, J. M. (2009). A typology of social entrepreneurs: Motives, search processes and ethical challenges. *Journal of Business Venturing*, 24(5), 519–532. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jbusvent.2008.04.007>