



A Bibliometric Exploration for Resource Accessibility and its Impact on Women's Social Entrepreneurship

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Abstract

This study presents a bibliometric analysis of global research on Women's Social Entrepreneurship with a focus on the role of resource accessibility in enhancing sustainability and impact. By analyzing peer-reviewed articles published between 2014 and 2024, the research explores trends, collaborative networks, and thematic developments using bibliometric tools such as VOS viewer. The findings highlight a steady increase in scholarly interest, with emerging themes centered around empowerment, social capital, entrepreneurship, and financial inclusion. India, the USA, and the UK emerge as prominent contributors, while collaborative networks reveal strong academic ties among developed and developing nations. The study identifies three dominant thematic clusters: (1) entrepreneurial ecosystem and policy support, (2) women empowerment and social capital, and (3) sustainable resource management. The analysis also underscores significant gaps in research from low-income and rural contexts, particularly concerning technological accessibility and policy impact. This study contributes to the literature by mapping the intellectual landscape of Women's Social Entrepreneurship and identifying priority areas for future research. It emphasizes the need for inclusive policy frameworks and grassroot-level innovations to strengthen women's roles as agents of sustainable change. The findings offer actionable insights for academics, practitioners, and policymakers focused on gender-inclusive entrepreneurship and social innovation.

Keywords: Social entrepreneurship, financial sustainability, gender, inclusion, policy intervention

INTRODUCTION

The rise of female-led firms and the rising focus on social impact are two significant factors that are coming together to form women's social entrepreneurship. It represents the union of an entrepreneurial spirit with a dedication to solving societal issues, realizing that purpose and profit do not have to be mutually incompatible. In an ever-changing industry, female entrepreneurs use their creativity, tenacity, and enthusiasm to launch businesses that not only make money but also influence good change in the local and global communities. As development agents, they break through obstacles, question conventions, and create new business models that put the needs of people and the environment ahead of profit. Thus, women's social entrepreneurship is leading the way in a revolutionary movement that redefines and supports inclusion, sustainability, and empowerment.

Women are undervalued or have their contributions restricted by societal norms or impediments that are particular to their gender in many developing nations, despite the fact that they play significant roles at many nodes of the value chains. Researchers study the connections between women's accreditation, gender equality, and involvement in several chains that form the system using basic data gathered in Asia (Bangladesh, Philippines) and Africa (Benin, Malawi) and discover that many individual and family traits, also the upholding chain and the particular involvement, are important, although in varied ways depending on the national context. Neither entrepreneurship—which is typically practiced by wealthier households with more risk tolerance—nor household wealth, as measured by the possession of assets, are inherently empowering for women.

Also, access to startup finance is more likely to be limited for Nigerian women entrepreneurs. Only 7% of the private sector's funding comes from the official financial sector. Instead, the entrepreneur's own funds or those of their family members provide more than 80% of the capital for Nigerian businesses. Due to prejudice or unfavourable views on the part of lending organisations, women frequently have their applications for credit financing denied. These organisations can have doubts about women's capacity to manage profitable businesses (Amon Simba et al., 2022).

According to Bertraux and Crable (2007), social entrepreneurship is a means of promoting social ideals, guaranteeing social effect with limited resources, and eventually assisting in the positive development of rural communities and women's empowerment. People want for decent orchestration, yet they are eager to work and get money.

Proactive, creative companies that manage risk well will be better at grabbing opportunities. Innovative businesses create new capabilities and adjust to shifting macroeconomic conditions to increase productivity. These characteristics are all products of the mindset of entrepreneurs, who aim to operate profitable businesses that provide them with sufficient income to lead comfortable lives. In actuality, there is insufficient help, understanding, and support available to meet these expectations of would-be business owners. In the first five years of their business, start-ups and new businesses might experience failure rates of up to 60% (Agarwal and Lenka 2018).

Covid has brutally impacted the economic status of women than men. According to the Global Economic Monitor 2022 Worldwide report on the state and perceptions of entrepreneurship activity, respondents were more likely to have heard of company closures than company openings. Previous research examining the effects of COVID-19 on

entrepreneurship indicates that entrepreneurial women are more visible because of more structural inequality in industrialized countries like the United States, United Kingdom, and Canada. The group most affected by the pandemic, according to GEM 2022 analysis, is women-led micro-enterprises due to their scanty access to managerial and financial resources. They also point out that research on the recovery from the Covid effect are primarily dominant by men and concentrate on fields like Science, technology, engineering and mathematics, disregarding women led businesses. The worldwide health crisis has impacted women's status in the entrepreneurial fields rather than men.

According to Brush et al. (2019) a false belief that exists in entrepreneurial biospheres, male & female entrepreneurs have equal access to resources and levels of support when launching a firm. They contend that the actual world defies this presumption and that "*women are at a disadvantage*" when it comes to launching and even growing a successful business. Scholars emphasized the need of analyzing gender disparities in policy (Foss et al., 2019). The entrepreneurial ecosystems, including levels such as institutional, organizational, and individual.

According to Shoham and Lee (2018), more grammatical gender marks in gender wage gap increased with a country's predominant spoken language. Hicks et al. (2015) investigate how genders influence performance on sex-based tasks in United States nationals. They discover that assigning domestic chores according to gender is more common roles among immigrants whose gender is marked in their mother tongue. These outcomes are persistent and if acquired at a critical early growing stage, unaffected by the length of time spent in the United States. Through a cross-national examination, Jha and Sarangi (2018) discover the main language of a nation's grammatical genders can be used to determine involvement of women in the labor force, even after adjusting for culture, institutions, and income.

Because credit managers and bankers handle loan applications differently for men and women, supply-side discrimination places extra restrictions on women entrepreneurs. According to Muravyev et al. (2009), businesses run by women have a lower approval rate for bank loans and when they do, they pay more interest rates than their male counterparts. According to Chaudhuri et al. (2020), women entrepreneurs in the Indian Ministry of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises have more severe loan restrictions. Gender disparity in getting access to formal business finance sources is not seen, however, researchers discover that, in contrast to nations in Latin America and Africa, women owners in Europe and Asia apply for loans less frequently Bardasi et al. (2011).

LITERATURE REVIEW

Social entrepreneurship is a new method that solves social issues and introduces solutions that also create social value. This business strategy is based on socially entrepreneurial models developed by women to solve both global and domestic social issues in the corporate world (Rosca et al., 2020). Some of the characteristics of social entrepreneurship are focusing on social goals rather than profit, giving power to communities, and mainly targeting under-represented or marginalized groups. Resources for social entrepreneurship are divided into financial resources, human resources, social resources, technological resources, and barriers to gaining access to these resources (Agarwal et al., 2020).

Many women are especially driven to launch their own enterprises in order to achieve a better work-family balance, even though this goal isn't always achieved. Many people choose entrepreneurship because it provides "flexibility" and "independence," enabling them to plan their working hours to accommodate various demands, including keeping track on their kids' activities (Munkejord, 2017).

In Africa, SMEs make almost 90% of the private sector and around 80% of all jobs. Conversely, just 33.3% of all firms in the global formal economy are owned by women, despite the fact that they play a crucial role in creating job opportunities, enhancing the standard of living for the productive poor, and advancing the economy as a whole (Kato, 2023).

The term financial resources refer to grants and gifts from governmental organizations and private foundations. Additionally, venture capital, impact investment, microfinance programs, and crowdfunding play crucial roles in supporting social entrepreneurship (Cabrera 2017). Skilled labor, mentorship, leadership, and community support are human resources. Social resources include such things as networks and mentorship, community support, and digital tools. Barrier to the accessibility of resources is gender bias in funding, cultural norms, and social constraints, legal and institutional barriers, and limited education and training (Foss et al., 2019).

According to a bibliometric study by Raman, et al., (2022), further research on the long-term effects of COVID-19 on women-led businesses in high-risk industries should be done because empirical evidence is based on short-term studies. There are still unanswered fundamental questions about how to best equip women to be more resilient in humanitarian and economic disasters.

Female entrepreneurs use certain factors in a way that is consistent with their primary view of growth (for instance, employing managerial skills/experience to obtain entry to the market, which improves cash flow or money). In order to overcome the barriers keeping women from realising their full potential for success, a deeper comprehension of female entrepreneurship is essential (Oyedele Ogundana et al., 2022).

Resource availability could be a great driver of whether a woman-led social enterprise is going to be successful or not and how long it will last. Financial resources and mentorship are the keys that can ensure success, the increase in the social impact, and the ending of economic disability (Panda 2018). The supporting environment, e.g., government policies, incubators, and accelerators, and women's networks and alliances can help the women entrepreneurs (Neumeyer et al., 2019).

Weak institutional support results from a lack of resources and inadequate formal institutions. Discontinued policy procedures, a lack of government assistance, and overall institutional uncertainty are common challenges for entrepreneurs (Brito et al., 2022).

Women entrepreneurs constitute the most rapidly expanding segment of global entrepreneurship and have gathered significant attention from various scholars, particularly in the latest years (Bullough et al., 2022). Emerging literature indicates that women most importantly contribute to the entrepreneurial activity and economic development by generating new jobs and expanding gross domestic product (GDP), thereby positively affecting poverty reduction and social exclusion (Yadav 2016). The proportion of women opting for an entrepreneurial career is, however, lesser than that of men, and this disparity widens with the increasing level of a country's development. Female entrepreneurs can utilize resources to surmount challenges in establishing and expanding their enterprises (Berger 2016).

Access to resources and support is essential for promoting women's entrepreneurship and societal change (Ahl 2015). Entrepreneurship accelerates economic growth by fostering innovation and creativity, generating employment, alleviating poverty, and promoting healthy competition both nationally and internationally (Cardella et al., 2020). It is noteworthy that, despite this cultural context, India exhibits a wide level of optimism in fostering women entrepreneurs. The Indian ministry has implemented numerous initiatives to support women entrepreneurs (Sindhura et al., 2022).

Included among them are "the Rashtriya Mahila Kosh, E-Haat, STEP, Nari Shakti Puraskar scheme, and the working women's hostel scheme". Entrepreneurship entails initiating a new enterprise or rejuvenating an existing one to pursue a novel opportunity (World Bank Group, 2016). Entrepreneurs transform the economy by generating new capital, employment opportunities, and goods and services (Agarwal et al., 2020). The Female Entrepreneurship Resource Point addresses the growing demand for effective practices and tools to incorporate gender considerations into private sector development and entrepreneurship initiatives, while also tackling the challenges and limitations encountered by female entrepreneurs (Women's Entrepreneurship Development, 2025). It is intended to fulfill two purposes: to offer practical recommendations and guidance, and to act as a repository of programs, emerging research, and data on the subject.

More research is necessary to fully understand the growing relationship between financial inclusion, women's empowerment, and social entrepreneurship. The financial services and products, which are typically developed and provided by social entrepreneurs themselves, are frequently customised to meet the particular requirements of women and have the twin advantage of increasing financial inclusion and fostering economic empowerment (Assaf, 2024).

Women are making a big splash in many fields, reshaping corporate norms, and climbing the corporate ladder. The rise of female entrepreneurs is a testament to the tenacity and persistence of modern female inventors. However, the journey to entrepreneurial success is frequently fraught with various challenges (Shereignscrdev, 2023).

In Figure 1, resources that empower women entrepreneurs include access to knowledge, financial assistance, mentorship, and business networks. These elements help bridge gaps and create a supportive ecosystem for women-led enterprises. Essential resources include Women's Business Centers (WBCs), digital platforms such as The Female Entrepreneur Association, funding opportunities via grants and loans, networking avenues like SCORE Mentors, and local business associations (fundsforNGOs, 2024).

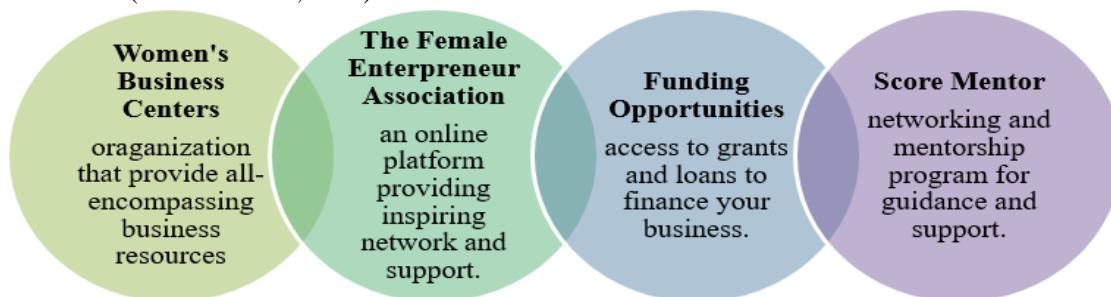


Figure 1: Key Resources for Women Entrepreneurs (Shereignscrdev, 2023)

AIMS

This paper aims to thoroughly examine the subsistent literature on the role of resource accessibility in shaping the landscape of women's social entrepreneurship. The study employs bibliometric analysis in conjunction with VosViewer to identify the most influential journals and authors who focus on themes such as "resource accessibility, women's social entrepreneurship, and financial sustainability." By analyzing citation networks and scholarly contributions, the study highlights the most impactful research in the field. This study highlights the importance of human, financial, and technical resources in entrepreneurship, as well as upcoming trends and important subject topics within women's social entrepreneurship. In addition, the study reveals promising possibilities for cross-border information sharing by mapping networks of multinational collaborations. Policymakers, academics, and practitioners may use this study's results to create a more inclusive environment for social women entrepreneurs and add to the conversation around gender-inclusive economic growth.

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

The Resource Based View posits that access to valuable, rare, and inimitable resources determines a firm's sustained competitive advantage (Barney, 2001). In the context of Women's Social Entrepreneurship, financial capital, human skills, and technological infrastructure are essential resources. Women entrepreneurs, particularly in developing economies, often face barriers to acquiring these, affecting the scalability and longevity of their ventures. Resource Based View provides the lens through which we analyze how different types of resource access impact the sustainability and success of women-led social enterprises.

Kabeer (1999) conceptualizes empowerment as a process involving access to resources, agency, and achievements. Women's Social Entrepreneurship is inherently linked to empowerment, as it enables women to make strategic life choices and exert influence in social and economic spheres. This theory helps frame Women's Social Entrepreneurship not only as an economic activity but also as a transformative social process that enables women to challenge norms and build resilience.

Social capital refers to the value derived from social networks and trust-based relationships (Bourdieu, 2011). In Women's Social Entrepreneurship, social capital facilitates knowledge sharing, collaborative ventures, and community legitimacy, all of which are critical for navigating resource-scarce environments. This theory supports the analysis of collaborative research networks and community-based entrepreneurship models, which are central to the bibliometric insights of the study.

These theories intersect in the context of Women's Social Entrepreneurship, where resource access (Resource Based View), empowerment outcomes (Empowerment Theory), and social networking (Social Capital Theory) collectively influence entrepreneurial success and policy relevance. The bibliometric findings are interpreted through this framework, providing a deeper understanding of how Women's Social Entrepreneurship research is evolving.

METHODOLOGY & STRUCTURE

The study indicates that researchers focused on the most relevant works. The choice was focused on the Scopus database due to the credibility of the source from which citation data would be retrieved because it is crucial to understand how resource accessibility impact women's social entrepreneurship. The search was subjected to 1186 papers and 22489 citations that were incorporated in the research conducted from 2014 to 2024. This large pool of data provides a good basis for assessing resource accessibility and women's social entrepreneurship. **Figure 2** below outlines how information flows through different levels within a systemic literature review process.

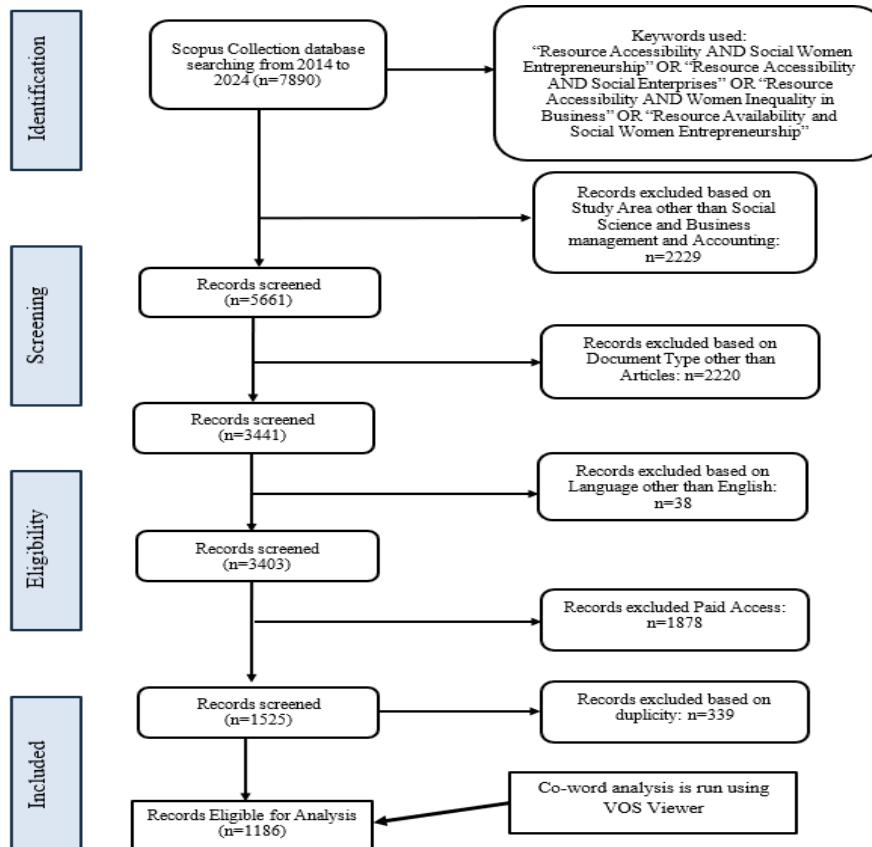


Figure 2: Systematic Literature Review (PRISMA)

Figure 2 depicts the whole systematic data extraction procedure. The procedure involves retrieving research articles, assessing sources, eliminating superfluous material according to defined criteria, and eventually reviewing the selected research content. The systematic literature search process employed within this study evaluates the role that accessibility to resources plays in women's social entrepreneurship. It initiates the search with an expansive search of Scopus Collection data from the period of 2014 to 2024 and gets a 7,890-record response. In order to filter the dataset, specific keywords associated with resource accessibility and women entrepreneurship were used. Certain exclusion criteria were subsequently used in order to determine relevance. The initial exclusion based on the area of study excluded 2,229 records and kept only the social sciences and business management-related records. 2,220 records were subsequently excluded as they were not research articles. The additional filtering out excluded 38 records that were not in the English language. Separately, 1,878 paywall articles were extracted, then 339 duplicate records were removed. Following these systematic filtering processes, a remaining dataset of 1,186 records was determined to be eligible for analysis. This methodical approach ensures that the selected literature is both representative and comprehensive, establishing a robust basis for bibliometric analysis.

As part of the Scopus search, the research looked for the following in each record: (1) author name, (2) journal name, and (3) citation count. The investigation used bibliometric analysis. A plethora of data triangulation approaches were used to explore and interpret the data in order to provide thorough and precise comprehension. Using the VOS viewer program, distance-based co-occurrence maps were created for bibliometric analysis and synthesis. As a result, the concepts were arranged and categorized based on how well they matched the keywords, titles, and abstracts.

Table 1: Inclusion and Exclusion Criteria

Criterion	Inclusion	Exclusion
Keywords	Records conferring the relationship between resource accessibility, social women entrepreneurship, social enterprises, and women inequality in business	Records excluded in which variables have no relation
Timeframe	Concerning 2014 – 2024	< 2014
Study Area	Social Science and Business management and Accounting	Other subjects
Document Type	Articles	Book series, book, chapter in book.
Language	English	Other languages
Access Type	Open access	Paid excess
Duplicity	Unique studies	Same studies

Table 1 describes the systematic criteria applied in selecting pertinent studies for this study on resource accessibility and social women entrepreneurship. The inclusion criteria target documents that create a connection between resource accessibility, social enterprises, women entrepreneurship, and business inequality to ensure relevance to the study. The time limit is set at 2014–2024 to include the latest and most influential research. Only Business Management, Social Sciences, and accounting research were used, while the research of other disciplines was excluded. In respect to academic integrity, only journal articles were used, and books, book chapters, and others were excluded.

In addition, selection process favored English-language studies to ensure clarity and accessibility and excluded non-English publications. Open-access articles were included to facilitate broad dissemination of information, and paid-access studies were excluded. Duplicates were deleted to prevent duplication, with only original studies retained. This systematic screening procedure ensures that the dataset is focused, high-quality, and immediately usable for investigation of the impact of resource access on women entrepreneurship, offering a sound foundation for bibliometric analysis.

ANALYSIS

Table 2: No. of documents published in the given time frame

Year	No. of Documents
2014	16
2015	22
2016	31
2017	39
2018	36
2019	79
2020	96
2021	141
2022	187
2023	247
2024	292

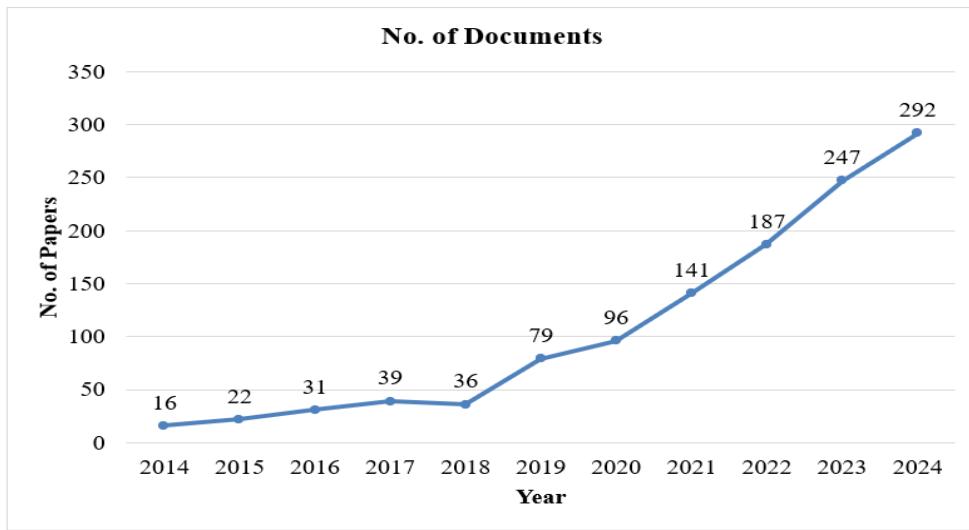


Figure 3: The number of total publications from 2014-2024

The information included in Table 2 and Figure 3 shows the annual trend of the number of publications between the years 2014 and 2024. The number of published documents has been on an increasing trend all along, signifying an escalating interest and participation in the specific research field. Between 2014 and 2018, the growth was quite moderate, with publications growing from 16 in 2014 to 36 in 2018. Yet, a sharp increase can be seen from 2019 onwards, with publications almost doubling from 36 in 2018 to 79 in 2019. This trend of increase continues with a steep rise in the following years, up to 96 in 2020 and then further increasing to 141 in 2021. The most notable growth is seen between 2021 and 2024, with the number of publications peaking at 292 in 2024. This consistent growth indicates a growing interest in the subject, which might be prompted by developments in the area, more financing, or a stronger acknowledgment of its importance. The exponential growth in recent years highlights a significant shift towards more scholarly contributions, reflecting both the evolution of academic discourse and the increasing availability of research resources.

Table 3: Co-occurrence of Keywords related to resource accessibility and social women entrepreneurship

Keyword	Occurrences	Total Link Strength	Keyword	Occurrences	Total Link Strength
Human	80	1667	Priority Journal	9	358
Humans	63	1431	Major Clinical Study	10	344
Article	43	1140	Psychology	12	328
Female	46	1096	Sustainable Development	52	315
Adult	37	993	Urban Population	17	311
Accessibility	92	822	Health Care Access	8	309
Male	31	790	India	28	293
Health Services Accessibility	27	707	Epidemiology	13	286
Health Care Delivery	24	637	COVID-19	57	268
Controlled Study	17	551	Poverty	28	266
Demography	20	489	Entrepreneur	42	264

Socioeconomics	16	461	Statistics and Numerical Data	10	260
Socioeconomic Factors	17	441	Procedures	7	258
Middle Aged	12	427	Aged	9	252
United States	31	425	Organization and Management	13	248
Neighbourhood	20	398	Health Care	16	244
Rural Area	27	398	Income	17	244
Residence Characteristics	13	387	Health Survey	9	238
Sustainability	74	387	Young Adult	8	238
Gender	72	366	Adolescent	7	237

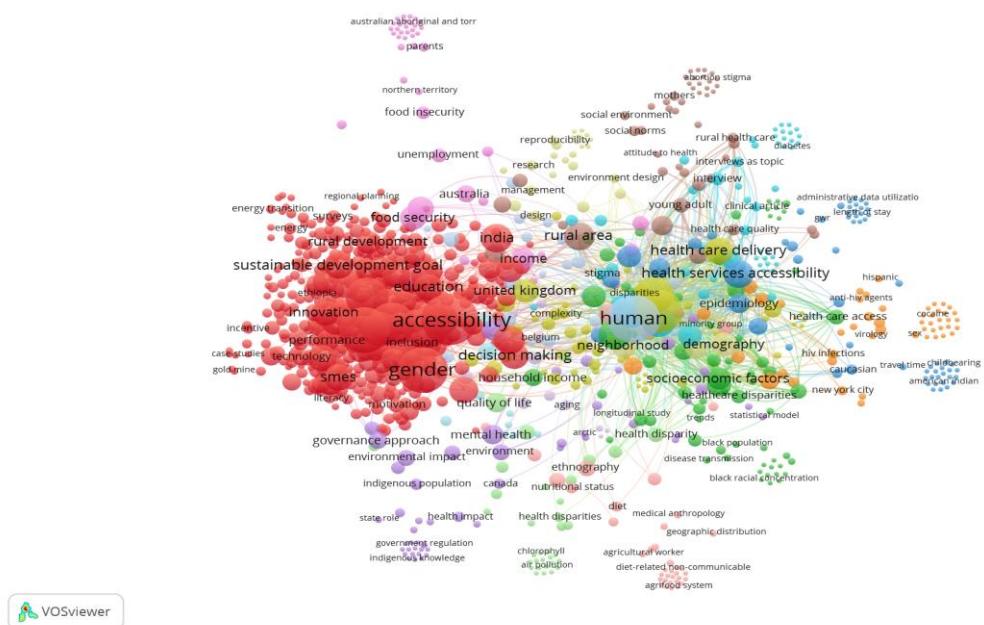


Figure 4: Co-occurrence of Keywords related to resource accessibility and social women entrepreneurship (Cluster Diagram)

Figure 4 and Table 3 presents a co-occurrence network of keywords related to resource accessibility and women's social entrepreneurship, visualized using VOSviewer. The network consists of 1000 items categorized into 15 clusters, with 29,583 links and a total link strength of 36,621, indicating a strong interrelation among key themes. The blue cluster focuses on healthcare access, healthcare delivery, epidemiology, and demography, suggesting the importance of health services in supporting women's social and economic participation. Additionally, the green cluster emphasizes socioeconomic factors, health disparities, and environmental impact, showing how external conditions shape women's entrepreneurial opportunities. Other clusters, such as brown and purple, explore themes like stigma, mental health, and indigenous populations, indicating unique challenges certain groups face in accessing resources and opportunities.

The high density of connections in the network suggests that women's entrepreneurship is deeply embedded in broader issues of health, economy, and governance. The presence of keywords related to India, the United Kingdom, Australia, and Canada highlights a global research perspective, while terms such as rural development, SMEs, innovation, and governance approaches emphasize the policy frameworks and localized interventions essential for enhancing women's entrepreneurial success. The network further suggests that improving resource accessibility—whether financial,

infrastructural, or social—is a crucial factor in strengthening women's participation in entrepreneurship. The intersection of healthcare, education, and gender equality points to the need for multi-sectoral policies that address systemic barriers. Future research should explore targeted interventions, particularly for rural and marginalized communities, to create a more inclusive and sustainable environment for women entrepreneurs.

Table 4: Relationship between countries' resource accessibility and social women entrepreneurship

Country	Documents	Citations	Total Link Strength
United Kingdom	224	7957	273
United States	244	7909	262
China	92	2630	121
Canada	74	1651	108
Australia	64	2264	97
Germany	60	2757	92
Malaysia	47	1799	91
India	54	2263	88
Norway	30	2637	84
South Africa	72	1062	78
France	39	2261	77
Netherlands	42	2907	73
Italy	45	2428	70
Ireland	16	1791	66
Sweden	35	745	63
Finland	24	808	59
Poland	31	451	59
Brazil	12	1852	56
Spain	57	2112	54
Saudi Arabia	23	1523	53

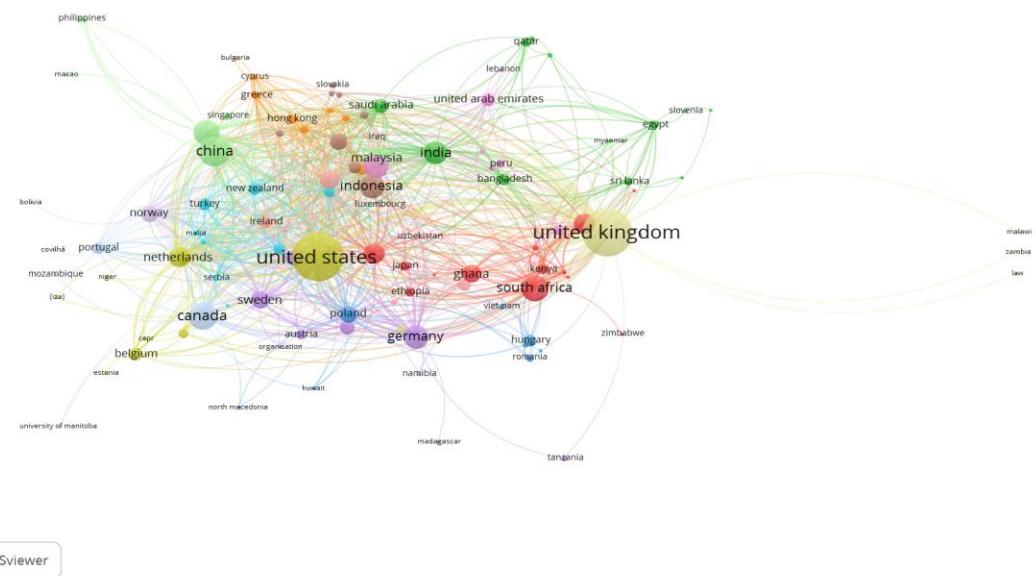


Figure 5: Relationship between countries' resource accessibility and social women entrepreneurship (Cluster Diagram)

Figure 5 and **Table 4** represents a co-occurrence network of countries related to resource accessibility and women's social entrepreneurship, visualized using VOSviewer. This visualization draws attention to international partnerships in research and policymaking in this field; it has 113 items organized into 14 clusters with 903 ties and total link strength of 1,578. At the top of the list are the United States and the United Kingdom, which means that these countries are heavily

involved in women's entrepreneurship policy, research, and financing. These countries have strong connections with Canada, Germany, South Africa, and India, signifying active partnerships in knowledge-sharing, policy development, and research projects focused on enhancing women's economic participation and improving resource accessibility. The presence of China, Indonesia and Malaysia in the network suggests a focus on emerging economies, where resource accessibility for women entrepreneurs is influenced by government incentives, microfinance opportunities, and socio-economic policies.

The African cluster, led by South Africa, Ghana, Kenya, and Ethiopia, captures the increasing significance of women-owned businesses in the continent, backed by external financing, capacity development programs, and policy actions. A separate Middle Eastern and South Asian cluster, featuring Qatar, UAE, Egypt, and Bangladesh, emphasizes debates over legal systems, cultural considerations, and economic policies influencing women entrepreneurship. The occurrence of European nations like Germany, Netherlands, and Sweden point towards a policy-oriented model of entrepreneurship, financial inclusion, and technological innovation in favor of supporting women entrepreneurs. Another link connecting Malawi and Zambia with the keyword "law" points to legal and regulatory structures around the access of women to financial assets and business ownership. Overall, the network uncovers the global economies' interdependence in the promotion of women's entrepreneurship and emphasizes the imperative of cross-border collaborations and policy reforms to maximize the accessibility of resources for women entrepreneurs globally.

Table 5: Co-authorship between authors for resource accessibility and social women entrepreneurship

Authors	Title	Cited By
Dwivedi Y.K.; Hughes L.; Baabdullah A.M.; et al.	“Metaverse beyond the hype: Multidisciplinary perspectives on emerging challenges, opportunities, and agenda for research, practice and policy”	1362
Salemink K.; Strijker D.; Bosworth G.	“Rural development in the digital age: A systematic literature review on unequal ICT availability, adoption, and use in rural areas”	587
Pescosolido B.A.; Martin J.K.	“The Stigma Complex”	553
Corburn J.; Vlahov D.; Mberu B.; et al.	“Slum Health: Arresting COVID-19 and Improving Well-Being in Urban Informal Settlements”	380
Rialti R.; Zollo L.; Ferraris A.; Alon I.	“Big data analytics capabilities and performance: Evidence from a moderated multi-mediation model”	291
Chib A.; Van Velthoven M.H.; Car J.	“MHealth adoption in low-resource environments: A review of the use of mobile healthcare in developing countries”	270
Cislaghi B.; Heise L.	“Gender norms and social norms: differences, similarities and why they matter in prevention science”	256
Westhead P.; Solesvik M.Z.	“Entrepreneurship education and entrepreneurial intention: Do female students benefit?”	251
Morschheuser B.; Hamari J.; Koivisto J.; Maedche A.	“Gamified crowdsourcing: Conceptualization, literature review, and future agenda”	246
Horst M.; Mcclintock N.; Hoey L.	“The Intersection of Planning, Urban Agriculture, and Food Justice: A Review of the Literature”	225
Carter S.; Mwaura S.; Ram M.; Trehan K.; Jones T.	“Barriers to ethnic minority and women's enterprise: Existing evidence, policy tensions and unsettled questions”	220
Padavic I.; Ely R.J.; Reid E.M.	“Explaining the Persistence of Gender Inequality: The Work–family Narrative as a Social Defense against the 24/7 Work Culture*”	205

Morris W.; Henley A.; Dowell D.	“Farm diversification, entrepreneurship and technology adoption: Analysis of upland farmers in Wales”	188
Malmström M.; Johansson J.; Wincent J.	“Gender Stereotypes and Venture Support Decisions: How Governmental Venture Capitalists Socially Construct Entrepreneurs’ Potential”	183
Mahabir R.; Crooks A.; Croitoru A.; Agouris P.	“The study of slums as social and physical constructs: Challenges and emerging research opportunities”	183
Della Corte V.; Del Gaudio G.; Sepe F.; Sciarelli F.	“Sustainable tourism in the open innovation realm: A bibliometric analysis”	163
Hanmer L.; Klugman J.	“Exploring Women’s Agency and Empowerment in Developing Countries: Where do we stand?”	160
Compton J.; Pollak R.A.	“Family proximity, childcare, and women's labor force attachment”	153
Hipp L.; Bernhardt J.; Allmendinger J.	“Institutions and the prevalence of nonstandard employment”	133
Choudrie J.; Junior C.-O.; McKenna B.; Richter S.	“Understanding and conceptualising the adoption, use and diffusion of mobile banking in older adults: A research agenda and conceptual framework”	132

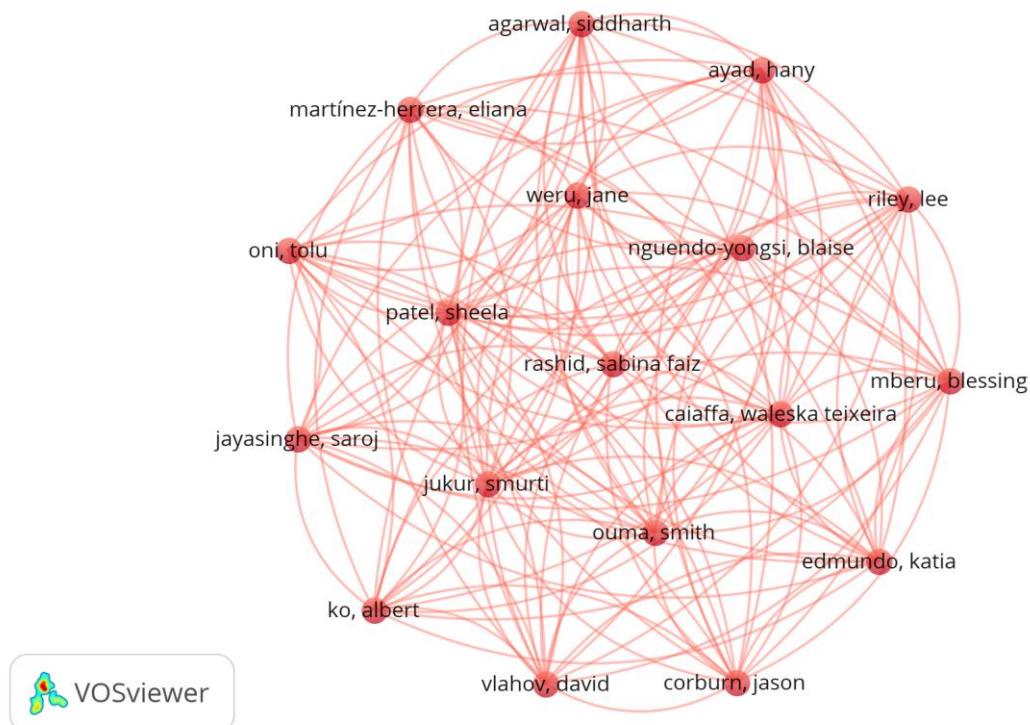


Figure 6: Co-authorship between authors for resource accessibility and social women entrepreneurship (Cluster Diagram)

Figure 6 and **Table 5** is a co-authorship network of scholars researching resource accessibility and women's social entrepreneurship, as produced by VOS viewer. The network is made up of 18 authors clustered into one cluster, with 153 links between them, reflecting a robust collaborative research network. The fact that all authors are connected to each



other implies a high level of academic collaboration and knowledge sharing in this research area. Rashid Sabina Faiz, Patel Sheela, and Nguendo-Yongsi Blaise seem to occupy central positions in the network, which reflects their prominence in establishing research collaborations. Having more than one link between authors such as Agarwal Siddharth, Oni Tolu, and Weru Jane is a sign of an active research community wherein skills and resources are being circulated freely across institutions and geographies.

The figure also shows that co-authorship is not limited to a particular region because different background researchers like Ko Albert, Ayad Hany, and Mberu Blessing are themselves contributing to cross-border collaborative scholarly research. The pattern of the clustered network shows that authors co-publish frequently, and as such, the collection of literature on resource availability and women's entrepreneurship is vast. The lack of numerous clusters also suggests that these scientists are part of a tight-knit scholarly community, working together as one group instead of distinct sub-groups. The dense connectivity within this network shows the importance of inter-disciplinary and international research efforts in addressing women's entrepreneurship and resource accessibility challenges to achieve more inclusive and sustainable development methodologies.

DISCUSSION

The bibliometric study conducted in this work provides a detailed view of the role played by the accessibility of resources in the determination of women's social entrepreneurship. This work concurs with prior studies, e.g., Raman, et al., (2022), that underscore the importance of networks and social capital in shaping female entrepreneurship. The findings confirm the assumption that resource accessibility—financial, human, or technology—is a success and viability determinant for women social enterprises. The finding aligns with the assumption of Kato, (2023), where financial resources and mentoring are mentioned as main success and economic obstacle overcome determinants for women entrepreneurs.

Contrary to prior bibliometric research, the current study takes a narrow stance by scrutinizing global patterns and global cooperation through co-authorship and co-word analysis. Prior research, including that by Mahato, et al., (2023), has offered information on women's entrepreneurship in startup ecosystems but not a thorough exploration of systemic challenges unique to women-owned social enterprises. This research builds on such studies by charting some of the most important thematic areas, demonstrating how digital products and financial inclusion policies help to build women's entrepreneurial potential.

The gendered approach to entrepreneurship that has been examined in this paper resonates with Assaf, (2024), who write about the entrenched gender bias in investment and institutional obstacles that stymie women entrepreneurs. This study's co-occurrence analysis supports these assertions by recognizing gender inequality as a very common keyword, affirming that socio-cultural constraints continue to be big challenges in many areas. In addition, the current research agrees with the argument of Miah, et al., (2024), whose work highlights policy interventions as being critical in eliminating gender gaps in business opportunities. To avoid merely replicating studies of male entrepreneurs or using gender as a control variable, researches must radically alter how they approach gender (Brush et al., 2009).

Moreover, the country-wise collaboration analysis provides an insight into the international nature of research on entrepreneurial women, like in the research of Fauzi, et al., (2023), who examined the growth of societal and cultural expectations on the success of women entrepreneurs. In this research, there exist firm research linkages between the United States, the United Kingdom, India, and Australia, reflecting the role of international knowledge spillovers in the solution of challenges encountered by women entrepreneurs.

In general, this research adds to the expanding literature on female entrepreneurship and social resource access by offering a bibliometric, data-informed analysis. It validates the previous findings and extends them by classifying emerging trends, noting international research collaboration networks, and stressing the importance of policy support and gender-sensitive financial frameworks. Future studies need to emphasize longitudinal analysis focusing on the long-term effects of digital financial services and policy efforts on women entrepreneurs in varying socio-economic settings.

CONCLUSION

The bibliometric study in this research highlights the importance of resource availability in influencing women's social entrepreneurship. The research shows that human, financial, and technical resources are vital to the growth and viability of social businesses owned by women by analyzing worldwide research trends, citation networks, and keyword co-occurrences. The rising number of papers in this topic suggests that scholars are becoming more conscious of the importance of available resources in fostering gender-sensitive entrepreneurship.

Key results show that financial limitations, gender discrimination in access to funding, and socio-cultural obstacles are still the prevalent challenges that undermine women entrepreneurs. However, the study also recognizes new opportunities such as digital financial services, government-sponsored initiatives, and foreign partnerships that assist in creating a better enabling environment. Co-occurrence analysis also reveals extremely strong relationships between resource availability, policy framework, and entrepreneurial performance, indicating the need for multi-sectoral

interventions to address the gaps in gender differences.

Moreover, the country-by-country analysis highlights the global nature of research in this space, with the solid educational collaborations among countries like the US, the UK, India, and Australia. Such research linkages point to cross-border knowledge exchange and policy alignment to enable women entrepreneurs. The research also points towards mentorship, training programs, and community-based networks as important areas of work in promoting women-owned business resilience.

In brief, access to resources remains a determiner of paramount importance in empowering women entrepreneurs and provoking social entrepreneurship. The study's results have far-reaching consequences for scholars, practitioners, and policymakers. Among these consequences is the need for more financial inclusion, policy measures tailored to individual contexts, and encouraging work settings. Future studies, particularly those involving disadvantaged and rural communities, must do longitudinal analyses of the effects of resource availability over the long term. Stakeholders may strive for a more equal and sustainable entrepreneurial environment for women worldwide by bridging these disparities.

IMPLICATIONS OF RESEARCH

The results of this research have important policy implications for female business owners, academics, financial institutions, and lawmakers. The study establishes that access to resources is a principal driver of the sustainability and performance of female-owned social enterprises. Policymakers can utilize the findings to develop targeted interventions tackling funding limitations, gender-based discrimination in funding, and socio-cultural barriers. By creating gender-responsive financial policies such as low-interest microfinance schemes, grants, and venture capital opportunities, governments can promote women's business participation and economic empowerment.

For financial institutions and investors, the report emphasizes the importance of inclusive funding channels that address the specific needs of female entrepreneurs. Traditional funding vehicles are inaccessible to women because they need high levels of collateral and operate on the basis of gendered stereotypes. Impact investing, online financial services, and crowdfunding have the capacity to bridge the gaps, making money available for women to build their businesses. Additionally, finance education should also be included as part of business training to assist women in better accessing financing alternatives.

The research also carries significant academic implications, emphasizing the need for increased interdisciplinary research within the area of women's social entrepreneurship. Scholars are advised to consider examining how different models of accessibility to resources impact entrepreneurial success in different socio-economic and cultural settings. The established strong research interlinkages among countries in this research suggest that international collaborations and comparative research can provide valuable information on best practices for empowering women entrepreneurs globally.

For women business owners and business growth organizations, the report identifies mentorship, networking, and online spaces as playing a pivotal role in addressing entrepreneurial challenges. Building women's business networks and encouraging knowledge spillovers through incubators, accelerators, and industry collaborations can increase their access to capital, markets, and skills. Online spaces, in fact, can be effective means of bridging women entrepreneurs with global markets, investors, and support networks.

LIMITATIONS OF RESEARCH

Although this research presents a thorough bibliometric review of resource availability and its effect on women's social entrepreneurship, it is not without limitations. To start with, although Scopus is undeniably a trustworthy database, it may have missed relevant research in other databases such as Web of Science, Google Scholar, and local repositories. This might explain why the study relies on data from Scopus. Scholars whose work appears in publications that aren't indexed or aren't as well-known may have their important contributions overlooked because of this. Furthermore, the study just considers publications written in English, which may mean that important studies written in other languages are being missed. This is especially true in areas where female entrepreneurship is on the rise.

Another limitation is the quantitative nature of bibliometric analysis, which primarily evaluates citation trends, keyword co-occurrences, and author collaborations without deeply analyzing the contextual and qualitative aspects of resource accessibility in women's entrepreneurship. While the study highlights key themes and influential research, it does not account for real-world policy effectiveness, cultural nuances, or the lived experiences of female entrepreneurs. Adding qualitative investigations, case studies, or field-based surveys to this study might help future researchers comprehend the possibilities and obstacles encountered by women entrepreneurs in diverse socio-economic circumstances more nuancedly.

FUTURE RESEARCH DIRECTIONS

The long-term ramifications of easy access to resources on the viability and expansion of social businesses run by women should be the subject of future studies. While this study provides a bibliometric overview, there is a need for pragmatic studies that track female entrepreneurs over time, assessing how different financial models, mentorship



programs, and policy interventions influence their long-term success. Additionally, research could focus on the role of digital financial inclusion, examining how fintech innovations such as mobile banking, blockchain-based lending, and AI-driven credit assessments can bridge financial gaps for women entrepreneurs, particularly in developing economies.

Moreover, future studies should embrace a comparative, cross-cultural approach to understand the regional variations in resource accessibility and its impact on women's entrepreneurship. Investigating how socio-cultural norms, legal frameworks, and institutional support systems shape resource distribution across different countries can provide valuable insights for global policy recommendations. Furthermore, interdisciplinary research integrating behavioral economics, gender studies, and technology adoption models can offer a more holistic understanding of the challenges women entrepreneurs face.

AUTHOR CONTRIBUTIONS

Shruti S Agarwal: Conceptualization, Writing – Original draft, Editing, Methodology, Data collection and analysis

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I am grateful to the journal, editor and reviewers.

DECLARATION OF INTEREST

No potential conflict of interest was reported by the author.

DECLARATION OF FUNDING

No funding was provided for this research.

DATA AVAILABILITY STATEMENT

The author confirms that the data supporting the findings of this study are available within the article (and/or) its supplementary materials.

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