Exploring the Landscape of Digital Entrepreneurship among Disabled People: A Bibliometric Analysis

Rahmawati [1], Rochmat Aldy Purnomo [2], Ari Kuncara Widagdo [1], Noor Ismawati Jaafar [3], Farzana Parveen Tajudeen [3], Endang Dwi Amperawati [4], Sri Hartoko [1] and Agus Dwianto [1]

[1]   Department of Economics, Faculty of Economics and Business, Universitas Sebelas Maret, Surakarta 57126, Indonesia;
[2]   Department of Economics, Faculty of Economics, Universitas Muhammadiyah Ponorogo, Ponorogo 63471, Indonesia;
[3]   Department of Business, Faculty of Business and Economics, Universiti Malaya, Kuala Lumpur 50603, Malaysia;
[4]   Department of Business, Faculty of Business and Economics, Universitas Primagraha, Serang 42117, Indonesia;

Corresponding author*: rahmaw2005@yahoo.com.

ABSTRACT: This study delves into the landscape of digital entrepreneurship among people with disabilities through a bibliometric and cartographic analysis. Four key research questions guide the investigation: 1) What pattern have publications about digital entrepreneurship of people with disability shown throughout the years?, (2) Which writers and nations have made the most significant contributions to the literature on digital entrepreneurship of people with disability?, (3) Which journals publish the most articles about the digital entrepreneurship of people with disabilities?, and (4) What are the most popular keywords found in digital entrepreneurship of people with disability documents. The research unveils trends, prominent contributors, leading publication outlets, and prevalent themes in digital entrepreneurship among individuals with disabilities. Furthermore, employing cartographic analyses with VOSviewer, the study maps out the interconnectedness and collaboration networks among authors, nations, and keywords, offering insights into the global research landscape in this critical area. By shedding light on the existing body of literature and research dynamics, this study contributes to a deeper understanding of digital entrepreneurship within the disability context. It informs future research directions and policy initiatives to foster inclusivity and innovation in entrepreneurship.

Keywords: People with disabilities, digital entrepreneurship, bibliometric, cartographic, VOSviewer.

I. INTRODUCTION

The advent of technological advances has brought about a period of unparalleled possibilities and difficulties, significantly altering different facets of society, including the field of entrepreneurship. Digital entrepreneurship provides individuals with disabilities with a notable advancement, as it offers opportunities for economic autonomy, self-assertion, and integration into society [1-4]. In the past, people with disabilities have encountered significant obstacles to starting their own businesses because of negative attitudes in society, physical limits, and financial limitations [5, 6]. Nevertheless, the emergence of digital tools and platforms has opened up fresh opportunities, empowering individuals with impairments to surmount conventional obstacles to entrepreneurship [7]. Recent research emphasizes the capacity of digital entrepreneurship to empower individuals with disabilities [8, 9]. The advancement of e-commerce and online services has diminished the necessity for a physical presence and infrastructure, thereby facilitating disabled entrepreneurs to run companies from their homes or other accessible places [10, 11]. People who might normally struggle with physical or geographical constraints might benefit greatly from the marketing, customer engagement, and sales capabilities provided by digital platforms like social media and online marketplaces [12, 13]. Furthermore, the increasing prevalence of digital technology corresponds with larger patterns of globalization and technological change, underscoring the significance of inclusive entrepreneurship in the contemporary economy [14]. However, these developments do come with their own set of obstacles. Although digital entrepreneurship offers potential, disabled people frequently encounter particular challenges, including limited access to technology, inadequate digital literacy, and persistent discrimination in society [15, 16]. To comprehend these current events, it is necessary to conduct a thorough examination of the advantages and difficulties that arise from digital entrepreneurship for individuals with impairments.

Lack of access and representation in digital entrepreneurship for people with disabilities is a major concern. Despite the increased opportunities provided by digital platforms, disabled entrepreneurs frequently face systemic obstacles that impede their complete involvement [17, 18]. The accessibility of digital tools and platforms continues to be a substantial obstacle [19, 20]. Several online services and websites lack consideration for accessibility, which hinders users with visual, auditory, or motor disabilities [21, 22]. The absence of accessibility can impede the efficacy of digital entrepreneurship for individuals with disabilities, hindering their ability to fully use the capabilities of digital tools [23, 24]. Moreover, disabled entrepreneurs have a significant deficiency in digital knowledge and abilities. Although digital technologies are widely accessible, some disabled individuals lack the requisite skills or resources to properly utilize these tools [23], [25]. The current disparity is further intensified by the unequal allocation of digital resources and training opportunities, which might worsen the already existing disparities in entrepreneurial achievement [26-28]. It is essential to tackle these problems in order to ensure that digital entrepreneurship may function as a leveling influence rather than reinforcing current inequalities [29, 30]. The feminist entrepreneurial policy parameters necessitate additional elucidation and adjustment in diverse policy, cultural, and geopolitical situations [31]. Enduring social attitudes and stigmas further complicate the matter. Disabled entrepreneurs frequently encounter detrimental preconceptions and discrimination, which can have a significant influence on their entrepreneurial ambitions and prospects [32, 33]. These problems emphasize the necessity of creating a digital entrepreneurship environment that is more inclusive and helpful, allowing disabled individuals to succeed without encountering unnecessary obstacles or prejudices.

Particularly for people with disabilities, theoretical frameworks like Shapero and Sokol's Entrepreneurial Event Model and Ajzen's Theory of Planning Behavior (TPB) provide insightful information on entrepreneurial intentions. Ajzen's Theory of Planned Behavior (TPB) highlights how views, personal standards, and perceived behavioral control impact entrepreneurial intentions. It also emphasizes how limitations, such as restricted access to resources, affect self-efficacy and entrepreneurial motivation [34, 35]. The model proposed by Shapero and Sokol enhances our understanding by emphasizing the importance of perceived feasibility, attractiveness, and tendency to act in relation to entrepreneurial motivation. This model also sheds light on how barriers might influence entrepreneurial motivation, as discussed [36, 37]. Furthermore, Thaler's theory of mental accounting elucidates how disabled entrepreneurs effectively handle financial resources, taking into consideration cognitive biases that influence their financial making choices [38-40]. The bibliometric evaluation framework, as described by prominent bibliometric scholars such as [41-45], provides a systematic analysis of publication patterns and thematic developments. This framework provides a structured approach to assessing the impact and trends in the literature on the field of digital entrepreneurship for individuals with disabilities.

Given that digital entrepreneurship is increasingly seen as a critical tool for empowering those with disabilities, this research is very important. Despite substantial advancements in digital technology, there is a lack of rigorous bibliometric evaluations that specifically focus on digital entrepreneurship across this population [46]. Prior research has predominantly examined disability and entrepreneurship as separate topics, with few studies effectively combining these domains thoroughly. The fragmented character of previous research is brought to light [17], who also point out that there is still a lack of research on the relationship between digital entrepreneurship and disability. This gap provides an opportunity to offer innovative perspectives on the patterns, main contributors, and thematic advancements within this specific field. This study's uniqueness is evident in its use of bibliometric analysis to examine digital entrepreneurship among individuals with impairments. This study consolidates past research on disability and entrepreneurship to offer a comprehensive analysis of the subject. This research provides a new viewpoint that connects traditional entrepreneurship studies with the digital business literature by examining publishing trends, notable contributors, and prevalent keywords [47, 48]. This methodology departs from previous studies [49, 50], which frequently concentrated on particular disability categories or conventional business models without giving the digital space a careful look.

The disparities between this study and other investigations underscore the necessity of tackling the ever-changing terrain of digital entrepreneurship for those with disabilities. Prior research has predominantly focused on conventional entrepreneurial frameworks or certain categories of handicap, resulting in a disjointed understanding of the digital entrepreneurship landscape [51]. The objective of this research is to offer a comprehensive perspective by integrating new patterns and difficulties that are unique to disabled individuals engaged in digital business. One significant distinction is the emphasis on thorough bibliometric analysis, which has been absent in previous research. [52-54], has revealed substantial knowledge gaps regarding the digital entrepreneurial ecosystem for excluded populations. This underscores the importance of doing the present study. Moreover, the literature uncovers inconsistencies in the extent and emphasis of prior research. Although certain studies have investigated the obstacles faced by disabled individuals in starting their own businesses, such as financial limitations and prejudice [20, 55], there is a lack of research on the potential of digital platforms in alleviating these difficulties. [56, 57] have examined obstacles connected to disabilities in entrepreneurship,

although they have not adequately examined the impact of digital technology in surmounting these obstacles. This study offers insightful information on both research and real-world applications, filling in these gaps and fostering a more inclusive and knowledgeable view of digital entrepreneurship for those with disabilities. This research is consistent with recent results that highlight the importance of doing a more comprehensive analysis. The significance of investigating the impact of online resources and platforms on the entrepreneurial intents and outcomes of disabled individuals is emphasized [58, 59]. Moreover, recent bibliometric studies conducted [60-62], have shown the effectiveness of bibliometric analysis in detecting research trends and gaps. This further emphasizes the significance of the approach used in this work. By combining these findings, this study fills in gaps in the literature and provides a basis for further research and useful developments in the field.

The objective of this study is to conduct a bibliometric analysis of digital entrepreneurship among people with disabilities to uncover trends, identify key contributors, and highlight significant themes in the literature. By addressing research questions related to publication patterns, major contributors, influential journals, and popular keywords, this study aims to provide a comprehensive overview of the field. This analysis is intended to offer valuable insights into the current state of research, reveal gaps in the literature, and guide future research directions. Understanding these aspects is crucial for fostering collaboration among scholars, informing policy development, and enhancing support for disabled entrepreneurs. The findings will contribute to a more inclusive and informed approach to digital entrepreneurship, promoting better resources and opportunities for people with disabilities to succeed in the digital economy.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

The advent of digital entrepreneurship has become a powerful catalyst, fundamentally altering the processes of business creation and management in the modern economy [63, 64]. The incorporation of digital technologies into business processes has created new opportunities for entrepreneurship, allowing individuals to easily access global marketplaces like never before [20, 65]. Due to their ability to reduce entry barriers and dependence on physical infrastructure, key innovations including social media, e-commerce platforms, and digital payment methods have made it easier for digital entrepreneurship to flourish [66, 67]. [68-70] these advancements are consistent with the larger trend of digitization, which is a major engine of innovation and economic progress.

Although digital entrepreneurship offers potential advantages, individuals with disabilities face distinct obstacles. They are unable to fully take advantage of digital potential due to systemic hurdles, such as restricted access to digital technologies and low digital literacy [16]. Numerous digital platforms and technologies continue to struggle with accessibility, making it difficult for users with motor, visual, or hearing impairments to use them [19]. [21], those with disabilities may find it more difficult to connect with digital markets as a result of this lack of accessibility, which might have a substantial negative influence on the effectiveness of digital entrepreneurship. Moreover, the difference in digital skills and resources worsens these difficulties [71]. A significant number of disabled individuals face challenges in acquiring the essential abilities and resources to effectively utilize digital technology. As a result, there is a growing disparity between their potential for entrepreneurship and the actual results they achieve [25]. Studies show that resources and initiatives for digital literacy that are specifically designed to help disabled entrepreneurs are needed (Smith, 2024).

Entrepreneurial goals and behaviors can be better understood by applying theoretical frameworks like Shapero and Sokol's Entrepreneurial Event Theory or [72]', Theory of Planned Behavior (TPB). Ajzen's Theory of Planned Behavior (TPB) suggests that attitudes, subjective norms, and perceived behavioral control have an impact on entrepreneurial intents. This theory highlights the significance of self-efficacy and perceived control in influencing entrepreneurial motivation [72]. This approach is especially applicable in comprehending the obstacles confronted by disabled entrepreneurs, who frequently confront hindrances such as restricted availability of resources [35]. The model proposed by Shapero and Sokol enhances the Theory of Planned Behavior (TPB) by emphasizing perceived feasibility, desirability, and tendency to act as factors that can predict entrepreneurial intention [71]. This model elucidates the relationship between barriers and entrepreneurial motivation, as well as how surmounting these barriers might augment entrepreneurial aspirations [36]. Furthermore, Thaler's theory of mental accounting elucidates how disabled entrepreneurs effectively handle their financial resources, taking into consideration cognitive biases that impact their financial decision-making [39, 40].

Bibliometric analysis is an invaluable tool for comprehending research patterns and pinpointing deficiencies in the body of literature. Recent bibliometric research has emphasized the increasing attention given to digital entrepreneurship. However, there is still a requirement for more targeted investigations that focus on particular populations, such as persons who have disabilities [41, 42, 73, 74]. This method rigorously analyzes the patterns of publishing, the main contributors, and the development of themes, offering valuable insights into the current state of research and potential areas for further investigation [44, 45, 75]. [47, 48] have highlighted the significance of

combining traditional research on entrepreneurship with the online company literature through bibliometric analysis. The research demonstrate substantial deficiencies in comprehending how digital platforms may effectively tackle the distinctive obstacles encountered by impaired entrepreneurs [17]. With a focus on trends, significant figures, and thematic developments, this study attempts to close these gaps by providing an in-depth examination of digital entrepreneurship for individuals with disabilities [58, 76].

Prior study has primarily focused on disability and entrepreneurship as distinct subjects, with minimal incorporation of these areas. [20, 55] have examined the obstacles faced by disabled individuals in entrepreneurship. However, these research have not sufficiently investigated the impact of digital technology in overcoming these obstacles. This study aims to fill this void by conducting a comprehensive bibliometric analysis that links the literature on disability and digital entrepreneurship. It aims to provide fresh perspectives on how digital platforms can alleviate conventional challenges faced by entrepreneurs [56, 57]. This study seeks to fill these gaps in order to enhance the comprehensiveness of digital entrepreneurship, providing valuable insights for both academic research and practical implementations [77]. In order to promote a more fair and knowledgeable approach to digital entrepreneurship, the findings will shape future research areas, policy development, and support systems for impaired entrepreneurs [78].

III. MATERIAL AND METHOD

This study takes a broad approach to investigate digital entrepreneurship among people with disabilities by combining bibliometric analysis with a review of the literature. The literature review approach is employed to gather and assess the existing research on the subject, providing a systematic synthesis of the accessible knowledge. This approach is crucial for analyzing the digital entrepreneurship environment specifically for disabled individuals. It helps to identify any areas that need improvement and gain a deeper understanding of how the industry has developed over time [79, 80]. In study [82] state that bibliometric analysis is a quantitative technique that supports the literature review by evaluating research developments, patterns, and the influence of scholarly production in this field. The publications were selected using the Scopus database, which was chosen for its comprehensive coverage and greater data export capabilities in comparison to the Web of Science (WoS). The focus of this study is on digital entrepreneurship and disability, therefore a wider selection of business and management-related papers is available on Scopus [79]–[82]. The selection of Scopus is supported because to its efficient capacity for facilitating large-scale data extraction, in contrast to WoS, which necessitates more onerous procedures for comparable operations [83], [84]. Because of this database's broad coverage, the assessment includes a wide range of pertinent literature and offers a thorough picture of the state of the field [85], [86].

During the literature review, many criteria were used to select the appropriate publications. A wide range of terms pertaining to digital entrepreneurship and disability were used in the search, including "digital entrepreneurial activity," "disabilities "independent intentions," "inclusive innovation," "entrepreneurs the community," "mental finance," and "financial performance," which was among others, combined with "digitalization." The goal of this inclusive keyword strategy was to encompass a broad range of studies relevant to the relationship between digital technology and disabilities [79, 80]. The analysis incorporated specific keywords to encompass literature that explored several facets of digital entrepreneurs that could potentially affect individuals with impairments [89]. The study's temporal scope was restricted to articles published between 2016 and 2024, guaranteeing that the review accurately represents the latest research trends and advancements in the field. The chosen time frame aims to encompass recent progress and emerging patterns in digital entrepreneurship, which hold significant importance due to the swift development of digital technology and their impact on impaired individuals [90].

The selection method was further improved by concentrating on Management, Leadership, Accounting and Finance, Economics, econometric and Finance while filtering articles. The review was able to stay current in the areas that were most relevant to disability and digital entrepreneurship because of this concentration. Furthermore, only scholarly articles published in the English language were selected to uphold uniformity and guarantee the research's accessibility for analysis. The focus of the study was on peer-reviewed journal publications that present robust and validated research findings, and it excluded other publishing formats, such as book chapters and conference papers.

After the selection procedure, 267 articles were included in the dataset, which the VOSviewer program was used to do bibliometric analysis on. Van Eck and W]altman (2010) [45], say that the VOSviewer tool was chosen for mapping the research environment because of its sophisticated bibliometric network visualization and analysis capabilities. The analysis utilized various essential techniques, outlined in the table provided:

Table 1. Article processed

Criteria	Screening Results
Keywords: "digital entrepreneurship" OR "disability" OR "entrepreneurial intentions" OR "inclusive innovation" OR "entrepreneur community" OR "mental accounting" OR "financial performance" OR "entrepreneurship" AND "digitalisation"	718
Year: 2016-2024	718
Subject Area: Business, Management, Accounting, Economics, Econometrics, Finance	438
Source Type: Journal	269
Language: English	267
Publication stage: Final	267

Source: processed by the authors, 2024.

Multiple approaches were used in the bibliometric analysis [44, 83]. In order to uncover major topics and research trends in the subject, co-occurrence analysis was utilized to find and illustrate the correlations between often co-occurring keywords [84, 85]. This research facilitates comprehension of the theme clusters and primary areas of emphasis in digital entrepreneurship as it relates to disability [86, 87]. The technique of co-authorship analysis was employed to investigate the collaboration networks among scholars, focusing on their joint publications. By highlighting significant players and organizations, this approach sheds information on the composition of scholarly cooperation and the scope of collaborative research projects. A bibliographic study was conducted to trace the progression of research fields by analyzing citation patterns and the growth of research subjects over a period of time [88, 89]. This methodology detects changes in the focus of research and names key papers and authors who have influenced the way that people with disabilities currently understand digital entrepreneurship.

In order to guarantee the dependability and accuracy of the data, the study employed stringent procedures in both data extraction and processing. The data was methodically collected from Scopus using the predetermined search parameters, and VOSviewer was calibrated to precisely analyze and display the bibliometric data [90, 91]. To verify the veracity of the trends and patterns found, the data were cross-referenced with the body of existing literature. By using a thorough approach, the bibliometric study is guaranteed to offer a solid and perceptive overview of the literature landscape, which advances the knowledge of technological entrepreneurship for people with disabilities.

IV. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1. NUMBER OF PUBLICATIONS ANALYSIS

From 2016 to 2024, there was a markedly variable movement in the publications that emerged from investigations into digital entrepreneurship, disability, inclusive innovation, an entrepreneur who community, mental computation, financial success, entrepreneurship, and digitalization. 245 articles were gathered for this study from the Scopus page based on the screening results for the designated themes, and the distribution is displayed in Figure 1 below.

In 2020, there was a rise in publications concerning research findings on the subject of digital entrepreneurship among individuals with disabilities compared to prior years. However, in 2021, there was a decline in such publications. Since 2022, the publications have exhibited a notable surge, contradicting previous trends. The shift to digital was a direct result of the COVID-19 pandemic. The COVID-19 epidemic has been catalyzing an unavoidable global shift towards digital transformation. It has motivated numerous individuals, including those with impairments, to utilize internet platforms for employment, education, and commerce.
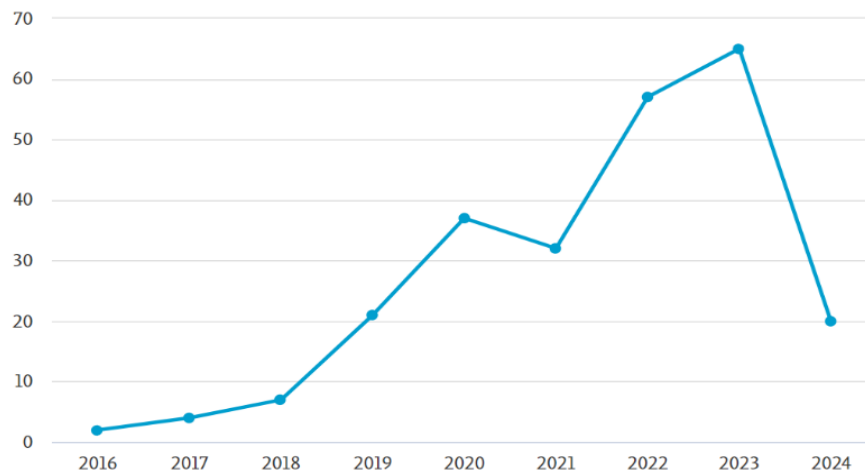
FIGURE 1. Publication graphics 16-24

The growing dependence on technology emphasizes the already present disparity in access to digital resources and the pressing requirement for comprehensive solutions that include everyone. Furthermore, the worldwide effort to promote disability inclusion is gathering pace. Individuals with disabilities are becoming more assertive in their calls for equitable access and possibilities inside the digital economy. This has sparked a greater emphasis on the investigation and creation of solutions that surmount digital obstacles and enable those with disabilities to actively engage in the digital economy. The reason the number was low in 2024 was that the publication data for that year was only available during the mid-year portion of the research project. Hence, there is a high likelihood for this figure to further escalate, considering the multitude of forthcoming publications by diverse publishers towards the year's finish. Here is a breakdown of the top 5 publications that publish research findings on the following topics: digital entrepreneurship, financial performance, inclusive innovation, mental accounting, entrepreneurship, disability, and digitalization.

Figure 2 shows that publications on the topics of digital entrepreneurship, disability, entrepreneurial intentions, inclusive innovation, entrepreneur community, mental accounting, financial performance, entrepreneurship, and digitalisation are published with a good distribution, in the sense that they are not dominated by certain publishers. This shows that the topic of digital entrepreneurship of people with disabilities in the economic field is acceptable in almost all publishers, which means that it is a topic worth considering in publishing. The emphasis on the economic field in our discussion stems from the overarching focus of the research topics, such as digital entrepreneurship, financial performance, and entrepreneurial intentions, which are inherently tied to economic outcomes. These topics are widely recognized and accepted across various publishers, indicating their relevance and importance within the broader economic context.
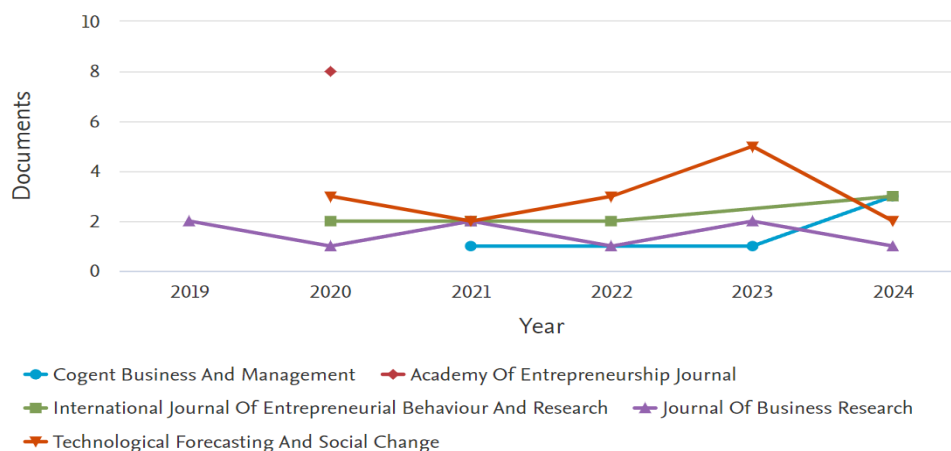

FIGURE 2. Publication diagrams

474

Figure 2 demonstrates that publications on these subjects are well-distributed among different publishers, underscoring their broad appeal and significance. This suggests a strong alignment between research on digital entrepreneurship for people with disabilities and the priorities of the economic field, making it a compelling topic for publication and potentially leading to impactful contributions that can shape economic policy and development.

2. JOURNAL ANALYSIS

The following Figure 3 shows the various factors that have been utilized in studies on digital entrepreneurship, disability, inclusive innovation, entrepreneurship, mental computation, profitability, and digitalization. An overview of the variables that are commonly found in relation to digital entrepreneurship, disability, inclusive innovation, entrepreneurship, financial performance, mental accounting, and digitalization is given in Figure 3. The size of the circle depicted for each variable in Figure 3 directly corresponds to the frequency of its usage or appearance. An overview of each variable's quantification may be seen in Table 2 below. Digitalization and entrepreneurship are the factors with the most pronounced circles in Figure 3; Table 2 confirms this, demonstrating that these variables are more frequent than other variables. This is due to the advancing period, which necessitates individuals with impairments to possess the ability to adjust to emerging technology. The combination of entrepreneurship and digitalization has the potential to promote social and economic inclusion for those with impairments. Through active engagement in the economy, individuals with disabilities can attain increased recognition, self-worth, and independence [100]. Additionally, it has the potential to alter societal attitudes towards individuals with disabilities and foster a more inclusive and accepting community [101]. Furthermore, digitalization is widely regarded as having created fresh prospects for individuals with impairments to engage in economic activities [102]. The advent of online platforms and digital technology has effectively eliminated the limitations imposed by physical and geographical constraints, thereby enabling individuals with disabilities to establish and manage businesses from any location [103].

3. ANALYSIS OF VARIABLES AND AUTHOR
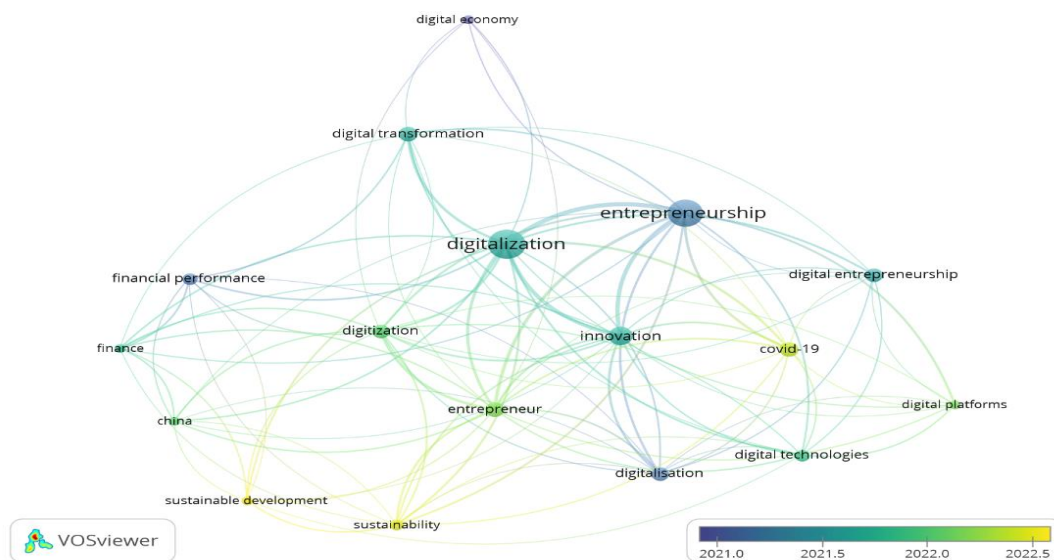
Source Image; Data processed by the author of the VosViewers 2024 method

FIGURE 3. VOSviewer results

The data depicted in Figure 3 emphasizes the importance of digitalization and entrepreneurship as recurring factors in current research. Researchers can acquire useful insights into the current research emphasis and goals by analyzing the factors commonly connected with these issues. Gaining insight into these connections enables the identification of developing patterns, the identification of deficiencies in current understanding, and the promotion of the creation of novel study subjects. Furthermore, the examination of these factors using bibliometric techniques

provides a more comprehensive outlook on social and cultural changes, assisting scholars, policymakers, and the general public in understanding the progression of societal concerns throughout time [61, 96].

The incidence of variables related to mental accounting, financial results, digitalization, inclusive innovation, disability, entrepreneurial goals, and entrepreneurial communities is shown in Table 2. The table presents some researched variables and also suggests the presence of countless other relevant variables that have not been investigated. This observation highlights the possibility for researchers to explore these less investigated areas, potentially revealing new aspects of the research issue [15].

It is clear how factors like COVID-19, entrepreneurship, digital platforms, digital technology, and digitalization are related to one another [105]. Through the use of assistive technologies and internet platforms, digitalization has transformed many facets of life and opened up new opportunities for people with disabilities [106]. The COVID-19 pandemic has expedited the shift towards a digital economy, emphasizing the digital gap and its influence on entrepreneurial prospects for those with disabilities. But digitalization also offers creative answers to these problems, opening doors for financial independence [107, 108]. Entrepreneurship offers a means to achieve financial autonomy and make economic contributions, aided by digital tools that make it easier to start and run firms in the present period [65, 109].

Table 2. 17 Most used keywords

Variable	Cluster	Occurrence	Total Link Strength
COVID-19	1	22	35
Digital Entrepreneurship	1	18	18
Digital Platforms	1	9	18
Digital Technologies	1	15	28
Digitalisation	1	19	30
Entrepreneurship	1	72	104
Innovation	1	36	76
China	2	8	20
Digitisation	2	18	49
Entrepreneur	2	22	65
Finance	2	9	25
Financial Performance	2	15	19
Sustainability	2	12	31
Sustainable Development	2	8	17
Digital Economy	3	8	7
Digital Transformation	3	21	27
Digitalisation	3	87	121

Source: processed by the authors, 2024.

The research on digitalization and entrepreneurship has 17 most commonly used terms, which are shown in Table 2. Based on their frequency and overall link strength, keywords are grouped into three clusters in the table. Three topics that are heavily weighted in Cluster 1 are COVID-19, digital platforms, and digital entrepreneurship. These topics are important to current research. Entrepreneurship is the most frequently used term (72 occurrences) and has the highest total link quality (104), suggesting its significant importance in the subject. With a noteworthy total connection strength (76), innovation is also a key aspect in this cluster. Words like "China," "digitization," and "entrepreneur" are included in Cluster 2, and these terms exhibit significant correlations. Of these, "entrepreneur" is

one of the most prevalent (22 instances out of 65 total links). Within Cluster 3, the keyword that appears most frequently and has the highest overall link strength (121) is Digitalisation, highlighting its crucial significance in multiple research. This extensive keyword analysis offers important insights into the main study areas in the field of digitalization and entrepreneurship.

Figure 4 shows some authors partner with other related authors in making publications. The larger the circle shown on each author's name means that the author publishes more often, such as Kraus, Sascha. The more often an author appears in publications on the same topic, it can be interpreted that the author concerned understands more about the topic he/she writes about. Furthermore, the more understanding an author has, the more suitable the author is to be used as a reference for further research on related topics.
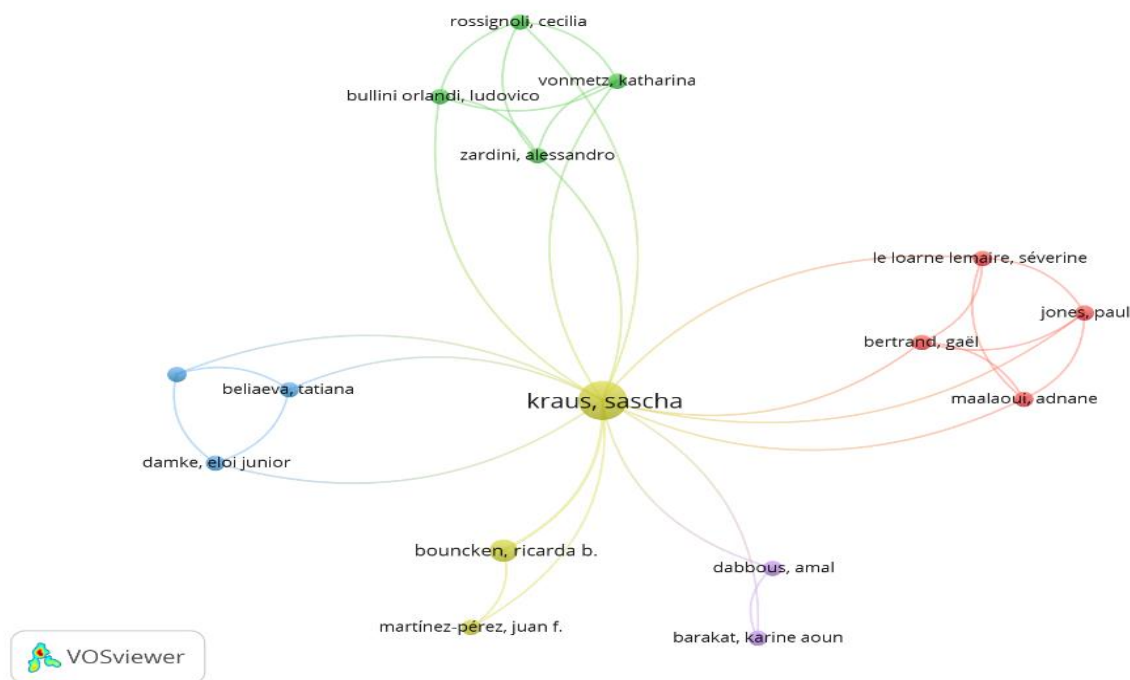

FIGURE 4. Authors with other related in making publications

4. COUNTRY ANALYSIS

The most productive and significant countries in the area of return volatility are examined in this section [110]. Figure 5 below shows the distribution of research objects on digital entrepreneurship, disability, entrepreneurial intentions, inclusive innovation, entrepreneur community, mental accounting, financial performance, entrepreneurship, and digitalisation [58].

Figure 5 shows that when it comes to research on digital entrepreneurship, disability, inclusive innovation, entrepreneurial goals, mental modeling of economic performance, and digitalization, Italy is clearly the leader. Italy's dominance in these study areas suggests that it is leading the way, with these topics being more advanced within its academic and research community before acquiring popularity in other nations. Italy's strong measures to promote digital accessibility for people with impairments make a substantial contribution to this pattern [111], [112]. According to [101, 102], the nation is fortunate to have a vibrant research community that includes important institutions like Politecnico di Milano and Università degli Studi di Roma "La Sapienza," which play a critical role in promoting education in these fields. Additionally, cutting-edge approaches to enhancing digital accessibility are supported by Italy's technology industry, which is home to renowned businesses like Percept s.r.l. and Superabile.it [115]. Another reason for the large number of research publications in this subject in Italy is the high level of public awareness of issues related to digital accessibility, which has been reinforced by widespread campaigns and educational initiatives [104, 105].
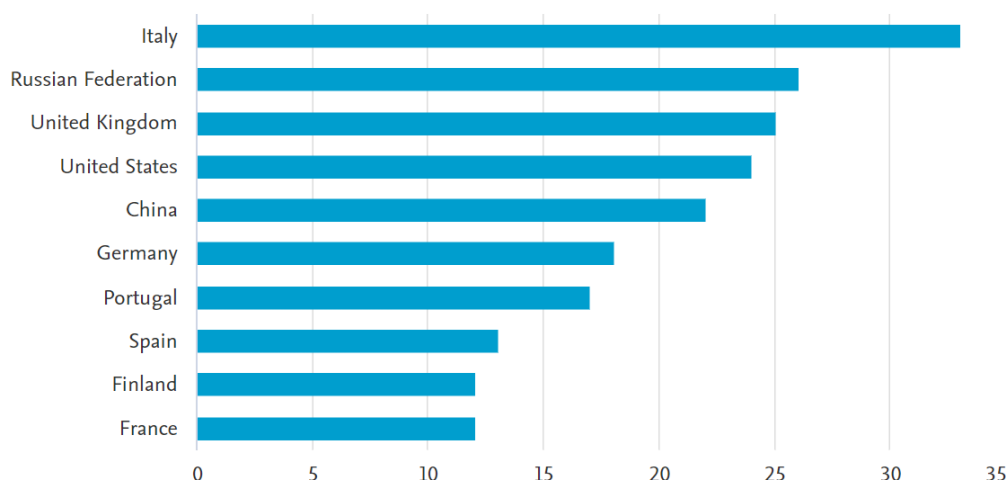
Source Image; Data processed by the author of the VosViewers 2024 method

FIGURE 5. The country object of research

The bibliographic review of studies conducted between 2016 and 2024 on the topics of digital business ownership, disability, and equitable innovation reveals significant trends and consequences that can guide future research. This debate explores the main discoveries, places them in the wider academic conversation, and acknowledges the strengths and weaknesses of the current study field.

5. RESEARCH PUBLICATION

The data shows a significant rise in articles concerning digital business ownership and disability, especially after 2020. The significant increase may mostly be ascribed to the COVID-19 epidemic, which expedited the process of digital transformation in many industries. The pandemic served as a catalyst, stimulating an increase in research that specifically examines how digital technologies and platforms might overcome obstacles encountered by individuals with impairments [27]. The initial decrease in 2021 following the pandemic was probably a result of the period of adaptation and evaluation. However, in 2022, research work recommenced with increased enthusiasm. The resurgence mentioned here demonstrates the ongoing importance of digitalization in promoting inclusivity and financial possibilities for people with impairments [118]. The increase in publications throughout this period reflects a significant change in research interests. The COVID-19 epidemic has emphasized the immediate requirement for digital solutions that close the accessibility disparities, indicating a significant shift in how research is focused on meeting the requirements of marginalized populations [50]. The growing focus on digital platforms and tools is consistent with larger digitalization trends, demonstrating how these technologies are changing the employment environment for people with disabilities [103].

6. IMPLICATIONS OF RESEARCH FINDINGS

The results of this bibliometric analysis indicate various important consequences for the field. In order to improve social and economic inclusion, digitization and entrepreneurship play a major part in the literature. Figure 3 shows how these themes are becoming more entwined, which is indicative of their critical role in expanding opportunities for people with disabilities. Digitalization serves as both a tool to overcome traditional obstacles and a way to facilitate more participation in the economic realm [92, 93]. Terms like "digitalization" and "entrepreneurship" are quite prevalent, as shown by the study of Table 2's keywords. The significance of these notions in the current research discourse is shown by their great frequency. According to [102], the focus on digitalization as a disruptive force indicates its potential to upend established economic models and open up new avenues for people with disabilities [119]. The emphasis on entrepreneurship underscores the need of nurturing company endeavors that may utilize digital resources to advance financial self-sufficiency and social inclusion [120], [121]. An increasing amount of research is being done, and it shows that digital technologies are helping people participate in the economy [109, 110]. This aligns with the wider scholarly discussion on how technology might contribute to fostering inclusiveness [124]. For people with disabilities, incorporating digital platforms into their entrepreneurial endeavors provides a way to get over long-standing obstacles and enhance their social and economic inclusion [101].

478

7. STRENGTHS AND LIMITATIONS OF CURRENT RESEARCH

An outstanding aspect of the present research is its emphasis on the convergence of digitalization and disability. The importance of this approach is growing as digital technologies continue to develop and transform economic prospects. An in-depth examination of factors and keywords yields useful insights into the rising trends and areas of research that need more exploration in this field. For example, the repeated concepts of "mental accountancy" and "financial performance" suggest an increasing curiosity in comprehending the influence of digital instruments on the financial results of individuals with impairments. However, the present research landscape is not without its constraints. In spite of the fact that digitalization and entrepreneurship have been the subject of much research, other pertinent topics like "inclusive innovation" and "independent communities" are still little known. Future research has the opportunity to fill this knowledge gap and better understand how inclusive innovation might affect digital entrepreneurship for people with disabilities by addressing these less explored areas. Additionally, the research may be limited in its comprehensiveness due to the use of Scopus data and mid-year publishing data for 2024. The anticipated surge of publications in the latter part of the year has the potential to modify the tendencies identified in this analysis [105]. Furthermore, the current research places less emphasis on the integration of other aspects, such as policy consequences and socio-economic conditions, despite the importance of digitalization and entrepreneurship.

8. IMPLICATIONS FOR POLICY AND PRACTICE

The bibliometric research yielded valuable insights that hold significant implications for practitioners and policymakers. The focus on digital platforms and tools as engines of opportunity for entrepreneurship draws attention to the necessity of supportive laws that advance digital inclusion and accessibility. Legislators ought to provide top priority to programs that guarantee people with disabilities fair access to technology resources, allowing them to successfully utilize digital tools for entrepreneurship [111]. Programs for education and training that work to improve the digital literacy of people with disabilities are equally crucial. These programs have the ability to enable individuals to proficiently utilize digital technologies, hence reducing the gap in access to technology and promoting more economic involvement [112]. To ensure the success of those with disabilities in the digital economy, policymakers and practitioners should prioritize digital literacy and accessibility. The extensive dissemination of research articles among different publishers, as depicted in Figure 2, indicates a general acknowledgment of the significance of these subjects. The significance of ongoing investigation and sharing of research findings to influence policy and practice is highlighted by this distribution. The broad participation of publishers in the academic and professional domains is indicative of the increasing interest in and recognition of the importance of disability and digital entrepreneurship [117].

9. FUTURE RESEARCH DIRECTIONS

The bibliometric study reveals multiple possible areas for future investigation. The function of "entrepreneurial communities" and "inclusive innovation" in the setting of technological entrepreneurship for people with disabilities is an important subject that requires more research. Examining these marginalized regions could yield significant observations on how inclusive strategies and communal assistance can amplify entrepreneurial results. Furthermore, longitudinal research evaluating the long-term consequences of digitalization on the social and economic integration of people with disabilities would provide a better knowledge of the efficacy and durability of digital technologies. These research could assist in identifying the most effective methods and possible obstacles in utilizing digital platforms for achieving entrepreneurial success. In order to offer a more thorough examination of the variables influencing digital entrepreneurship and disability, future research should take into account combining a variety of data sources and methodological techniques. To enhance the comprehension of this developing topic, it would be beneficial to broaden the research focus to encompass policy implications, socio-economic situations, and emerging technology. In summary, the results of this bibliometric research highlight the significant impact of digitalization and entrepreneurship in improving the chances for individuals with disabilities. As the sector develops further, tackling the issues and taking advantage of the benefits brought about by digital technology will require constant research and policy development.

V. CONCLUSION

A thorough picture of the state of research in the subjects of inclusive innovation, disability, digital entrepreneurship, and related areas is given by this bibliometric analysis, which spans the years 2016 through 2024. The COVID-19 epidemic has expedited the uptake and significance of digital solutions for people with disabilities, and the analysis, which makes use of VOSviewer as and other bibliometric techniques, demonstrates a dynamic

shift in research focus. The substantial rise in publications starting in 2020 indicates a rising understanding of the contribution that digital platforms and technology make to improving both the economic and social inclusion of individuals with disabilities. This rise demonstrates a larger pattern in which digitalization and entrepreneurial activity are closely connected, providing new chances for individuals who have historically been excluded due to economic and physical obstacles. The field's significance and the need for further research are highlighted by the distribution of publications across different journals and the prominence of important subjects like digital entrepreneurship and financial performance. Future research endeavors have to tackle the deficiencies discovered, including the incorporation of policy ramifications and socio-economic elements, in order to completely leverage the possibilities of digital technologies in advancing inclusivity and financial autonomy for individuals with disabilities.

Funding Statement

Author Contributions

Rahmawati: Conceptualization, Methodology, Data Curation, Writing – Original Draft. Rochmat Aldy Purnomo: Methodology, Data Analysis, Writing – Review & Editing. Ari Kuncara Widagdo: Visualization, Data Analysis, Writing – Review & Editing. Noor Ismawati Jaafar: Supervision, Writing – Review & Editing. Farzana Parveen Tajudeen: Supervision, Writing – Review & Editing. Endang Dwi Amperawati: Data Collection, Writing – Review & Editing. Sri Hartoko: Writing – Review & Editing, Data Curation. Agus Dwianto: Project Administration, Writing – Review & Editing, Plagiarsm ,Citation Mendeley Data Scopus.

Conflict of Interest

The authors declare that they have no conflict of interest regarding the publication of this paper.

Acknowledgments

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483

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