



Araştırma Makalesi • Research Article

Examination of Postgraduate Theses in Turkey within the Scope of Social Enterprise/Entrepreneur/Entrepreneurship: A Bibliometric Analysis

Sosyal Girişim/ci/lik Kapsamında Türkiye'deki Lisansüstü Tezlerin İncelenmesi: Bibliyometrik Analiz

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Abstract: Social entrepreneurship is the process of creating social impact using innovative ways to solve social problems. The effect created can ultimately create social value that enables lasting and fundamental changes. There is currently no holistic research in the form of bibliometric analysis on social enterprise/entrepreneur/entrepreneurship in the Turkish literature and the primary aim of this study is to create a bibliometric profile of postgraduate theses in this field. Within the scope of the study, theses prepared in the National Thesis Center on social entrepreneurship were scanned and a total of 80 postgraduate theses produced between 2008-2022 were accessed. The theses were examined according to the parameters “publication year”, “thesis type”, “university”, “institute”, “department”, “keywords”, “publication language”, “research subject”, “research type”, “study group/sample”, “data collection tool”. The findings show that most of the theses were prepared in 2019 and that most are at master's level at Marmara University, Institute of Social Sciences, Department of Business Administration and are in Turkish. The most studied topics are the relationship between leadership/personality traits and social entrepreneurship and social impact/value/development/change. The most frequently used keyword is “social entrepreneurship”, and the most used sample is social entrepreneurs. The qualitative research type was mostly used in the theses. The most frequently used data collection tool is the questionnaire. It is expected that this study will contribute to the related literature and researchers who will work on this subject. In future studies, it is recommended to compare studies on social entrepreneurship by examining different databases such as books, journals, articles, and papers.

Keywords: Social enterprise, Social entrepreneur, Social entrepreneurship, Bibliometric analysis, Postgraduate theses

Öz: Sosyal girişimcilik, sosyal sorunların çözümünde inovatif yollar kullanarak sosyal etki yaratma sürecidir. Yaratılan etki nihayetinde kalıcı ve köklü değişimleri sağlayan sosyal değer oluşturabilir. Bu çalışmanın temel amacı, ulusal alanyazında sosyal girişim, sosyal girişimci ve sosyal girişimcilik konularında bibliyometrik analiz biçiminde yapılan bütüncül bir çalışmayla karşılaşılmadığı gerekçesiyle, sosyal girişim/ci/lik konusunda

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yayımlanmış lisansüstü tezlerin bibliyometrik profilinin çıkarılmasıdır. Çalışma kapsamında Ulusal Tez Merkezi'nde sosyal girişim/ci/lik konusunda hazırlanmış tezler taranmış, 2008-2022 yılları arasında toplam 80 adet lisansüstü teze ulaşılmıştır. Tezler, “yayın yılı”, “tez türü”, “üniversite”, “enstitü”, “anabilim dalı”, “anahtar kelimeler”, “yayın dili”, “araştırma konusu”, “araştırma türü”, “çalışma grubu/örneklem”, “veri toplama aracı” parametrelerine göre incelenmiştir. Araştırmadan elde edilen bulgulara göre en fazla tez 2019 yılında hazırlanmıştır. Bu alanda çoğunlukla yüksek lisans düzeyinde, Marmara Üniversitesi'nde, Sosyal Bilimler Enstitüsü'nde, İşletme Ana Bilim Dalı'nda ve Türkçe olarak çalışılmıştır. En çok çalışılan konular liderlik/kişilik özelliklerinin sosyal girişimcilikle ilişkisi ve sosyal etki/değer/gelişim/değişim konularıdır. En sık kullanılan anahtar kelime “sosyal girişimcilik”, en çok kullanılan örneklem ise sosyal girişimcilerdir. Tezlerde çoğunlukla nitel araştırma türü kullanılmıştır. En sık kullanılan veri toplama aracı ise ankettir. Bu çalışmanın konuyla ilgili alanyazına ve bu konuda çalışacak olan araştırmacılara katkı sağlaması beklenmektedir. Gelecek çalışmalarda sosyal girişim/ci/lik konusunda kitap, dergi, makale, bildiri gibi farklı veri tabanlarındaki çalışmaların da incelenerek karşılaştırma yapılması önerilmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Sosyal girişim, Sosyal girişimci, Sosyal girişimcilik, Bibliyometrik analiz, Lisansüstü tezler

1. Introduction

Entrepreneurship is a concept that has been defined in different ways by many theorists and its usage is widening. The concept of entrepreneur emerged in the French economy in the 17th and 18th centuries. Early literature considered starting a for-profit business venture sufficient for entrepreneurship. Later, the scope of the concept expanded to include making innovations, taking risks, and uncertainty (Sullivan Mort vd., 2003: 77; Tan, 2005: 355). In the 20th century, the famous economist Joseph Schumpeter is one of the most referenced names regarding the theory of entrepreneurship, which is seen as an innovation. According to him, one of the main characteristics of the entrepreneur is the ability to combine existing resources in creative ways (Schumpeter, 2000). Schumpeter defined entrepreneurs as innovators who manage the "creative-destructive" process of capitalism (Dees, 2001: 1). The creative-destruction theory is inspired by three ideas. The first of these is that innovation exists with accumulated progressive knowledge and is at the center of the growth process. Second, innovation is based on incentives and protection of property rights. Third is creative destruction. In other words, the existence of new innovations invalidates old ones, paving the way for conflict between the old and the new (Aghion et al., 2021: 4-5). In Schumpeter's theory, innovation comes first. In addition, the destructive creation of new models and techniques, as suggested by Schumpeter, shows that it is the driving force of social change (Nicholls, 2006: 109). According to this view, there is a significant relationship between social entrepreneurship and frequently emphasized expressions such as breaking the mold, creating a revolution, and innovation.

Although social entrepreneurship expresses features such as the emergence of entrepreneurship in the social field, recombining social resources, and containing the creative power of people, it has been used more frequently in the last twenty years in the sense of improving society and eliminating inequalities (Bandinelli, 2017: 20). Social entrepreneurship is a process by which citizens create new institutions or transform existing institutions in order to solve existing social problems and improve living standards (Bornstein and Davis, 2010: 1). Social entrepreneurship focuses on social problems or needs not dealt with by the private sector or public institutions and creates social value and fulfils them without being opposed to market forces (Beugre, 2017). Social entrepreneurs also take an active role in solving social problems, such as poverty, unfair distribution of income, unemployment, economic crises, ecological crisis, and health problems, that arise from the capitalist production system. Transformations within the system, achieved innovatively, can create radical change in the long run, even if they are small at the beginning. People innovatively triggering transformation are social entrepreneurs.

Social entrepreneurs have been around since ancient times. For example, many of today's institutions were built by social entrepreneurs. However, social entrepreneurship has become a fashionable construct in recent years (Dees, 2001: 1). Among the reasons for insufficient work on social entrepreneurship are factors such as uncertainty about the actors of which sector the concept covers and the variation of social value creation according to cultures. The dimensions assumed to constitute social

entrepreneurship are discussed differently according to researchers and cultures (Aslan et al., 2012: 85). For instance, social entrepreneurs, the members of ASHOKA, a social entrepreneurship platform, say that social entrepreneurship is perceived in different ways in different geographies and that social enterprises differ in terms of both legal status and internal dynamics of the ecosystem. On the other hand, social entrepreneurship is considered an intercultural concept, whereby even if the problems change, its principles and functions are common (Müftügil Yalçın, 2015: 23). Social enterprises do not have any legal status in Turkey. Therefore, social entrepreneurs organize under various individual or institutional structures and continue creating social benefits within current structures. Even structures that continue their activities as social enterprises cannot define themselves in this manner due to the ongoing uncertainty in practice; it is possible to say that there is as yet not enough awareness of this issue.

Determination of the theoretical framework of the subject is crucial in developing different perspectives, becoming visible, and raising self-awareness of the limited number of social enterprises available in practice. For these reasons, trends in this subject can be examined and deficiencies revealed through an investigation that is the purpose of the present study. Topuz Savaş (2020: 3810) states that scanning and systematically analyzing postgraduate theses in order to determine the scope and orientation of academic studies in a discipline/field/subject provides important data about the field and that the investigation of postgraduate theses directly contributes to the development of the relevant literature and scientific knowledge generation.

Only one bibliometric study in this field, a master's thesis, was found in Turkey (Akkocaoğlu, 2019) and it was limited because the bibliometric analysis on social entrepreneurship documents was carried out using organizational theories and it did not consider the national literature. In effect, no holistic study taking into account the national literature and bibliometric analysis for the concepts of social enterprise, social entrepreneur, and social entrepreneurship has been identified. This current study is important as it is the first bibliometric study to deal with the national literature.

Graduate theses are guiding in terms of determining the general trend regarding a subject or a field. Therefore, this study examines postgraduate theses and studies in this field holistically by including various parameters. In addition, the concepts of social entrepreneurship, social entrepreneur, and social entrepreneurship are discussed holistically in the form of social entrepreneurship, taking into account the semantic relations between them. It is expected that this study will contribute to the literature in terms of determining the general trend and will provide a guide to researchers intending to work on this subject.

2. Literature

When viewed from a general perspective, some studies determine the bibliometric profile of the entrepreneurship ecosystem in Turkey. Karadal et al. (2017) examined the postgraduate theses carried out in the field of entrepreneurship in Turkey between 1988 and 2015 based on "thesis type, publication year, university, method, sample size, and related fields". They suggest performing comparative analyses in future studies on entrepreneurship and providing information about its contributions to science. Again, in the same year, 187 postgraduate theses on entrepreneurship published in Turkey between 2007 and 2017 were examined by Kılıç et al. (2017) within the scope of parameters such as "thesis type, publication year, university, department, number of pages, application field, subject, research method, and research type". Kılıç et al. (2017) observed an increase in the number of theses after 2011. According to them, this situation may be related to the increase in the number of trained instructors providing education in the field of entrepreneurship and the increase in the number of universities providing education in this field. Karadal et al. (2017) state that the reason for the increase in the number of theses in the 2000s may be related to the adoption of entrepreneurship in the country's economy and the increase in incentives given by public institutions and organizations.

Apart from theses, Demir (2022) examined 736 entrepreneurship articles published in the "Dergipark Akademik" database between 01.01.2015 and 01.01.2021 using the following parameters:

"the publication year, the number of authors, the titles of the authors, the universities and units of the authors, the journals in which the articles were published, the review status of these journals in the Tr Dizin Ulakbim index and the focused topics". There are also some bibliometric studies on journals and congresses that directly discuss the subject of entrepreneurship. Çetinkaya Bozkurt and Çetin (2016) analyzed 153 articles published in the *Journal of Entrepreneurship and Development* between 2006 and 2015 using the bibliometric citation analysis technique. Some features were determined such as concentrated subjects, universities with the highest publications, the most cited kind of source, the largest contribution by title, publication language, the number of self-citations, and the most cited journals. Maksudunov (2016), on the other hand, examined a total of 390 papers published in six proceedings books released between 2006 and 2016 within the scope of International Entrepreneurship Congresses through content analysis in terms of variables such as "general information, subjects, data type, language, country, university, and characteristics of the author". He found that most studies were carried out on "entrepreneurship and entrepreneurship culture", "economy-economics" and "marketing/foreign trade" but that "development" was missing. The universities with the highest number of publications are Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart University, Harran University, Balıkesir University and Sakarya University. In addition to this, contributions were made by authors affiliated to 64 different institutions. Since the publication language in most of the theses is Turkish, it has been stated that the number of international citations is low. An average of 65 papers were presented per congress. Topics such as "economic structure and entrepreneurship", "entrepreneurship personality", "young entrepreneurship" came to the fore. He found that most of the papers were presented by participants from Turkey and then by people from countries such as Kyrgyzstan, Kazakhstan, Azerbaijan, Russia, Aurstriya, Pakistan, Germany, Northern Cyprus, Great Britain, Poland.

Bibliometric analyses of studies that discuss women entrepreneurship and disabled entrepreneurship which can be described as entrepreneurship among disadvantaged groups were also performed. Yumuşak (2019) examined the publications between 1983 and 2019 in the Web of Science database on the concept of "women entrepreneurship" according to "the number of articles, the number of citations, the universities which published the most articles and the author network analysis indicators". He found that six authors came to the fore on women's entrepreneurship, the University of North Carolina was the university that contributed the most, and the highest contribution was made by the United States, England, Canada and Spain on a country basis. Durak et al. (2021), on the other hand, applied bibliometric analysis techniques such as citation analysis and co-word analysis to 54 studies published in the Web of Science (WoS) database between 2000 and 2021 on "disabled entrepreneurship". The first study in this area was published in 2000 and the number is increasing gradually. The countries that produce the most work in this field are Spain, the USA, and the UK. The journal leading this field is *Suma de Negocios*. The prominent themes were concentrated on topics such as "challenges", "motivation", "education" and "employment".

Some studies establish the relationship between entrepreneurship and other fields/concepts. Akyar and Sarıkaya (2020) examined postgraduate theses on the concept of "educational entrepreneurship" prepared between 2013 and 2019 according to the descriptive survey model in terms of "thesis type, publication year, institute, method, design, data collection tool, study group, and study group size". Postgraduate theses in this field were made in the graduate type at the institute of educational sciences in 2019. The most used data collection tool was the survey, the sample preference was generally teachers, and sample sizes were between 301 and 1,000. They made some suggestions to shape the studies on entrepreneurship in Turkey. One of them is the importance of researching social entrepreneurship and other types of entrepreneurship. Işık et al. (2019) accessed 96 nationally published studies in the Google Scholar, ULAKBİM, and Council of Higher Educational National Thesis Center databases between 1988 and 2019, including the keywords of tourism and entrepreneurship, in order to determine the discussion of entrepreneurship in national tourism literature, to determine the current features of the studies, and to reveal the study areas that still need to be examined. Tourism-entrepreneurship studies have increased in number as of 2010. It has been concluded that the subjects of "entrepreneur characteristics", "women's entrepreneurship" and "internal entrepreneurship" have been studied more. Other entrepreneurship subjects have not found enough space in the national literature.

Tepe Küçükoğlu and Berber (2018) analyzed 29 postgraduate theses in the field of entrepreneurship and innovation in Turkey according to the criteria of "publication year, university, thesis type, thesis language, research method, analysis technique, and keywords". The studies show that the concept of intrapreneurship came to the fore and the relations between innovation and intrapreneurship were discussed. It has been emphasized that master's theses are predominant in the field of entrepreneurship and innovation and that the increase in doctoral theses to be written is important in terms of spreading entrepreneurship culture and contributing to the development of the entrepreneurship ecosystem. Due to the intensification of quantitative studies in this field, the inclusion of qualitative studies in the future will accelerate scientific knowledge.

In addition to the studies on entrepreneurship in the general framework, there are also studies that specifically discuss the types or characteristics of entrepreneurship. Yılmaz (2018) examined postgraduate theses on "intrapreneurship" written between 2001 and 2007, taking into account the criteria of "publication year, department, institute, advisor, research region and university, thesis type, publication language". Işık et al. (2019) and Küçükoğlu and Berber (2018) stated that there is a limited number of studies on this subject and recommended an increase in research on this subject and work on its relationship with different subjects. Erdem (2017) examined postgraduate theses published on "corporate entrepreneurship" with the content analysis method in terms of the method used, keywords, foreign resource rate, number of words, and the number of "corporate entrepreneurship" words in the text. It was stated that due to the limited number of Turkish studies, international sources were generally used, the study with the highest number of sources used 521 sources, and the maximum number of samples used in studies was 500. It has been determined that most of the postgraduate theses are doctoral theses and all theses are written in the field of business administration. Özer Çaylan (2014) investigated 123 scientific articles published in *Strategic Entrepreneurship Journal* between 2007 and 2013, examining the "strategic entrepreneurship" research field, using the bibliometric analysis technique citation method. The first two most cited studies are "resource and competition focused" and "learning and innovation focused" studies. Devciyan et al. (2021) investigated 313 studies on "ethic entrepreneurship" searched using the words "entrepreneurship" and "ethics" in Ulakbim, TR index database and Web of Science database in SCI, SSCI, and AHCI, using the bibliometric citation analysis technique. The results of this study showed that social entrepreneurship was not discussed in the national literature in comparison to international literature, and the number of citations was also less due to the lack of awareness.

The status of past bibliometric studies or content analysis studies on social entrepreneurship was examined and only one study directly related to this subject was encountered in the national literature. Akkocaoğlu (2019) investigated social entrepreneurship documents using organizational theories according to parameters such as "main authors, literature analysis, word frequencies", using the Web of Science database and performing bibliometric analysis on social entrepreneurship documents. The results of the study show that there were few studies on organizational theories such as "Population Ecology Theory" and "Social Network Theory" and that the theoretical contribution to this field would be significant.

In summary, when looking at the national literature, bibliometric articles about entrepreneurship focused on the following subjects:

- 1) Studies dealing with the phenomenon of entrepreneurship in a general framework,
- 2) Studies conducted for disadvantaged groups such as women's entrepreneurship and disabled entrepreneurship,
- 3) Studies that examine entrepreneurship more specifically, such as intrapreneurship, corporate entrepreneurship, strategic entrepreneurship, ethical entrepreneurship and social entrepreneurship,
- 4) Studies that establish the relationship of entrepreneurship with other fields such as entrepreneurship in education, entrepreneurship in tourism,

5) Studies examining the relationship of entrepreneurship with its own characteristics, such as entrepreneurship and innovation, were examined.

3. Method

3.1. Research Method

Bibliometrics is the study of the bibliometric elements of scientific studies through numerical analysis and statistics. Bibliometric analyses can be descriptive, such as the number of publications released per year, or they can be evaluative in order to determine how the publication influences scientists studying in this field (Zan, 2019: 502). In this study, a descriptive bibliometric analysis method was used.

3.2. The Aim of the Research

The general purpose of this study is to reveal the general profile of postgraduate theses in the field of social entrepreneurship. The study determined research questions of postgraduate theses written on social entrepreneurship. The types of theses, their year of publication, institutes, which departments they concentrate on, the keywords used and their frequency, the distribution of the theses according to the language of publication, research topics, study group/sample and data collection tools are questioned.

3.3. Research Population and Sample

The research population consists of all academic studies discussing the subject of Social Enterprise/Entrepreneur/Entrepreneurship in the national literature. The sample is the postgraduate theses prepared on Social Enterprise/Entrepreneur/Entrepreneurship at the Council of Higher Educational National Thesis Center.

3.4. Data Collection Process

The data collection site used was the Council of Higher Educational National Thesis Center, and the data was accessed via the internet. The postgraduate theses in the Council of Higher Educational National Thesis Center were searched in the form of "thesis name", permission status "all", thesis type "all", and using the keyword "social enterprise". Due to the structure of the Turkish language, the search came up with studies related to "social entrepreneur" and "social entrepreneurship" as well as "social enterprise", all of which were included in this study. The year of publication the theses in the system on these dates indicated they included the years between 2008 and 2022 and the theses in the system published between these years were examined.

3.5. Limits and Inclusion

This research is limited to the studies published in the Council of Higher Educational National Thesis Center; studies in other databases are not included. Due to the data collection date, theses added to the system after 28 June 2022 were excluded from the study. Postgraduate theses available in the system between 2008 and 28 June 2022 were included in the study.

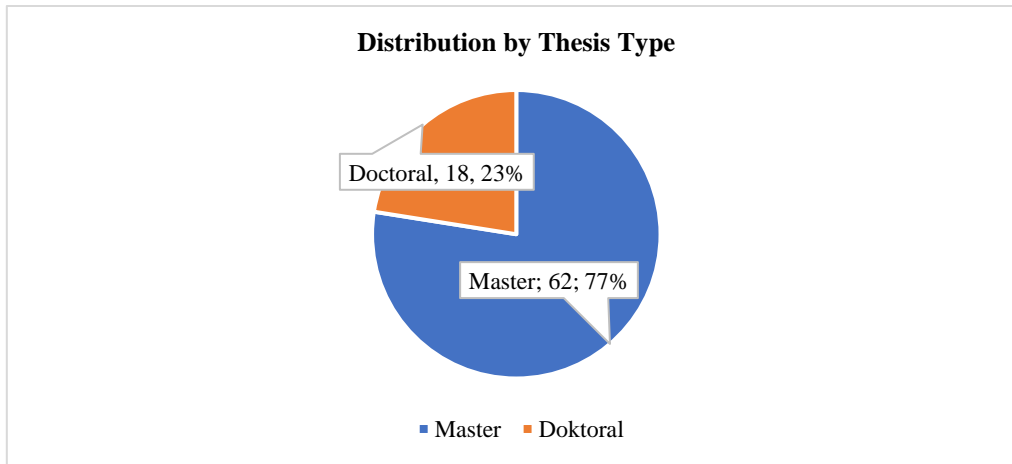
3.6. Data Analysis

Postgraduate theses in the Council of Higher Educational National Thesis Center were reviewed within the framework of several parameters, and their bibliometric profile was obtained. The basic parameters of this study were determined as follows: "publication year", "thesis type", "university", "institute", "department", "keywords", "publication language", "research subject", "research type", "study group/sample", "data collection tool". Data analysis was performed through related programs.

4. Results

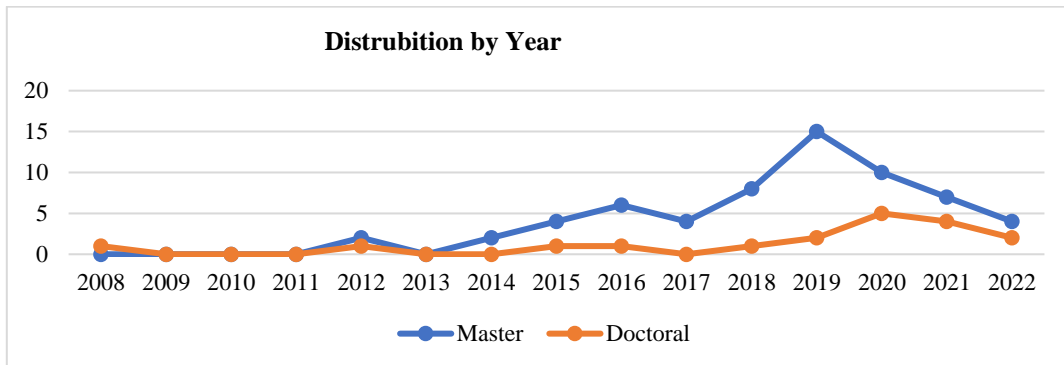
Because of the formal relationship between the concepts of social enterprise, social entrepreneur and social entrepreneurship, all theses containing these three concepts emerged in the searches made using the keyword "social enterprise" in the Council of Higher Educational National Thesis Center. A total of 80 graduate theses were accessed. The findings were analyzed with a holistic approach in the

form of social entrepreneurship, due to the formal relationship between the concepts of social enterprise, social entrepreneur and social entrepreneurship, as well as their semantically related ties.



Graph 1. Distribution of Theses on Social Enterprise/Entrepreneur/Entrepreneurship by Thesis Type

Graph 1 shows the distribution of postgraduate theses written on social entrepreneurship by thesis types. In the years 2008-2022, there are 80 postgraduate theses (100%), 18 of which are doctoral dissertations (23%), and 62 of which are master's theses (77%).



Graph 2. Distribution of Thesis Type on Social Enterprise/Entrepreneur/Entrepreneurship by Year

Graph 2 shows the distribution of master's and doctoral theses on Social Enterprise/ Entrepreneur/ Entrepreneurship by year. The first postgraduate thesis was published in 2008, and it was a doctoral thesis. Following the first postgraduate thesis, no thesis was published for three years, and the postgraduate theses started to be published in 2012. We see that the master's theses published after this year increased more than doctoral theses. The highest number of master's theses were published in 2019, the highest number of doctoral theses were published in 2020, and in total most theses were published in 2019. In general, no thesis studies were found in 2009, 2010, 2011 and 2013. That might be caused by the fact that the subject of Social Enterprise/Entrepreneur/Entrepreneurship was not yet known sufficiently in those years. Nevertheless, it is possible to say that there has been an increase in postgraduate studies because of the expansion of awareness on this subject in recent years.

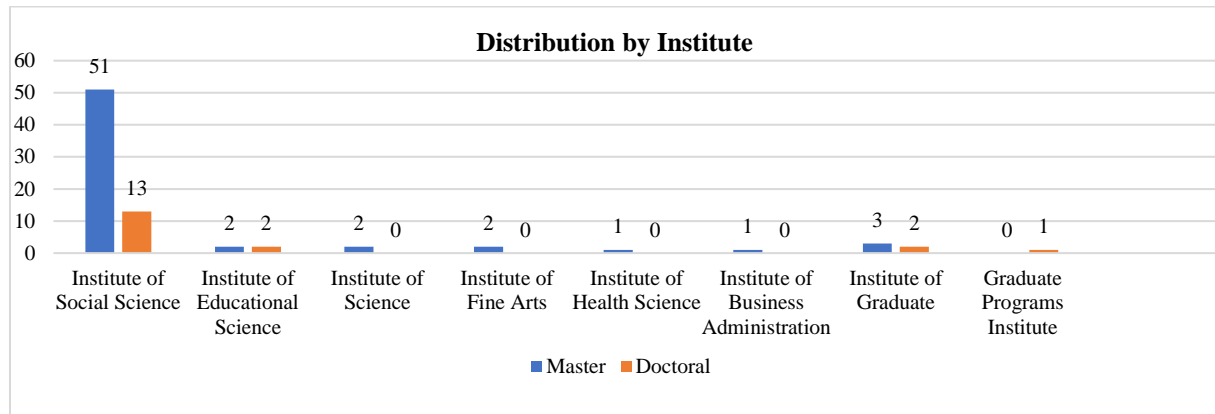
Table 1. Distribution of Theses on Social Enterprise/Entrepreneur/Entrepreneurship by Universities

University	Master	Doctoral	Frequency
Nevşehir Hacı Bektaş Veli University	1	-	1
İstanbul Aydın University	1	-	1
Necmettin Erbakan University	-	1	1
Yaşar University	1	-	1
Haliç University	1	-	1
Kastamonu University	1	-	1
Bursa Technical University	1	-	1
Duzce University	1	-	1
Aksaray University	-	1	1
Kocaeli University	1	-	1
Gaziantep University	-	1	1
Altınbaş University	1	-	1
Sakarya University	1	-	1
Giresun University	1	-	1
Erzincan University	1	-	1
Canakkale Onsekiz Mart University	-	1	1
Akdeniz University	1	-	1
Maltepe University	1	-	1
Selçuk University	1	-	1
Afyon Kocatepe University	1	-	1
Atatürk University	-	2	2
Erciyes University	1	-	1
Middle East Technical University	1	-	1
Galatasaray University	1	-	1
Süleyman Demirel University	-	1	1
Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University	-	1	1
Atilım University	1	-	1
Bogazici University	1	-	1
İstanbul Bilgi University	1	-	1
Karabük University	-	1	1
Ankara University	1	-	1
Bursa Uludağ University	1	-	1
Yıldız Technical University	1	-	1
İstanbul Okan University	-	2	2
Bahçeşehir University	1	1	2
Pamukkale University	1	1	2
Bolu Abant İzzet Baysal University	2	-	2
Anadolu University	2	-	2
Gazi University	1	1	2
Yalova University	2	-	2
İstanbul Commerce University	2	-	2
Inönü University	1	1	2
Muğla Sıtkı Koçman University	2	-	2
İstanbul Technical University	3	-	3
Dumlupınar University	3	-	3
Fırat University	3	-	3
Dokuz Eylül University	2	1	3
İstanbul University	3	-	3
Marmara University	10	-	10
TOTAL	63	17	80

Table 1 shows the status of thesis studies on Social Enterprise/Entrepreneur/Entrepreneurship according to university. Theses on this subject were prepared in 49 different universities, and the

concentration of these theses in Marmara University (10) compared to other universities is significant. After Marmara University, the universities with the most theses written on this subject are Dokuz Eylül University (3), Istanbul Technical University (3), Istanbul University (3), Dumlupınar University (3), and Fırat University (3).

Looking at the distribution of doctoral theses by university, the highest number of these were prepared at Okan University (2) and Atatürk University (2). In the distribution of master's theses by university, Marmara University ranks first while Istanbul University (3), Istanbul Technical University (3), Fırat University (3), and Dumlupınar University (3) share second place.



Graph 3. Distribution of Theses on Social Enterprise/Entrepreneur/Entrepreneurship by Institute

Graph 3 shows the distribution of thesis types on Social Enterprise/Entrepreneur/Entrepreneurship by institute. There are postgraduate theses in eight different institutes, as follows: Institute of Social Sciences (64), Institute of Graduate Studies (5), Institute of Educational Sciences (4), Institute of Science (2), Institute of Fine Arts (2), Institute of Health Sciences (1), Institute of Business Administration (1) and Graduate Programs Institute (1). Looking at the distribution, there is a clear interest in this subject in the Institute of Social Sciences, where a significant proportion of master theses were written.

Table 2. Distribution of Theses on Social Enterprise/Entrepreneur/Entrepreneurship by Department

	Master	Doctoral	Frequency
Department of Public Relations and Publicity	1	-	1
Department of Social Work	2	-	2
Department of Primary Education	-	1	1
Department of Urban and Regional Planning	1	-	1
Department of Health Management	1	-	1
Department of Social Structure-Social Change	1	-	1
Department of Turkish and Social Sciences Education	1	-	1
Department of Sociology	1	-	1
Department of Management and Organization	-	1	1
Department of Organization Studies	-	1	1
Department of Communication Sciences	1	-	1
Department of Innovation and Entrepreneurship	1	-	1
Department of Physical Education and Sports	1	-	1
Department of Sports Management	1	-	1
Department of Political Science and Public Administration	1	-	1

Department of Textile and Fashion Design	1	-	1
Department of Educational Sciences	1	-	1
Department of Journalism	1	-	1
Department of Economics	1	1	2
Department of Industrial Product Design	1	-	1
Department of Industrial Design	1	-	1
Department of Industrial Engineering	1	-	1
Department of Entrepreneurship	2	-	2
Department of Basic Education	1	1	2
Department of International Economic Policy	2	-	2
Department of Tourism Management	2	-	2
Department of Tourism and Hospitality Management	-	1	1
Department of Entrepreneurship and Innovation Management	2	-	2
Department of Labor Economics and Industrial Relations	1	3	4
Department of Business Administration	32	8	40
Unspecified	-	1	1

Table 2 shows the distribution of theses on Social Enterprise/Entrepreneur/Entrepreneurship by department. Theses on these subjects have been prepared in 30 different departments. This shows the interest of writers/academics working in different fields and it is significant that 40 of 80 postgraduate theses were prepared in the Department of Business Administration.

Table 3. Keywords in Theses on Social Enterprise/Entrepreneur/Entrepreneurship

Keywords	Frequency	Keywords	Frequency
Social Entrepreneurship	60	Sport	1
Social Enterprise	15	Social Value	1
Hybrid Organization	1	Women Social Entrepreneurs	1
Mission Drift	1	Social Entrepreneurship Orientation	1
Dual-Mission Management	1	Entrepreneurial Personality Traits	1
Legal Status	1	Charity	1
Social Entrepreneur	13	Armed Forces Pension Fund	1
Recognition of Social Entrepreneurship	1	OYAK	1
Awareness of Social Entrepreneurship	1	Service Quality	1
Qualitative and Quantitative Research	1	Positive Discrimination	1
Descriptive Analysis	2	Employment	1
T-Test	1	Disadvantaged Individuals	1
Anova	1	Disadvantaged Groups	1
Tourism	1	Leadership Styles	1
Job satisfaction	1	School Administrator	1
Life Satisfaction	1	Pre-School Teacher Candidates	1
Social Marketing	2	Problem Solving Skill	1
Goals of Social Entrepreneurship	1	Project Cycle Management	1
Personality Traits	4	Media	1
Five Factor Personality Traits	1	Digital Media	1
Profiles of Social Entrepreneurs	1	Social media	1
Corporate Logic	1	Gender	1
Paradox	1	Program Guide	1
Cognitive Dissonance	1	Health sector	1

Tension	1	Social Development	1
Women's Entrepreneurship	1	Commercial Entrepreneur	2
Entrepreneurship	22	Success	1
Gaza Strip	1	Success Factors	1
Sustainability	4	Crowdfunding	1
Individual Giving	1	Social Intelligence	2
Volunteering	3	Critical Thinking Disposition	1
Production While Consuming	1	Teacher Candidate	1
Co-Creation of Value	1	Personality	2
Communication	1	Environmental Dynamics	1
Social Benefit	3	Enterprise	1
Social Benefit Communication	1	Entrepreneur	3
Social Impact	2	Third Sector	1
Storytelling	1	Social Purpose Work	1
Culture	1	Literature	1
Institutional Theory	1	Classical Sociology	1
Resource Dependency Theory	1	Poverty	1
Population Ecology Theory	1	Micro Credit	1
Social Network Theory	1	Muhammed Yunus	1
Economic Growth	1	Grameen	1
Sustainable Development	1	Brand	1
Sustainable Development Goals	1	Brand Positioning	1
Grounded Theory	2	Social Entrepreneurial Businesses	1
Neoliberalism Practices	1	Social Entrepreneur Marketing	1
Ecosystem	1	Organizational Climate	1
Social and Economic Effects	1	University	1
Social Entrepreneurship Education	2	Social Problem Solving	1
Social Entrepreneurship Intentions/Intention	2	Innovation	1
Social Entrepreneurship in Primary School	1	Internal Entrepreneurship	1
Social Studies	1	Family Businesses	1
Non-Governmental Organizations/Organization	6	Social Studies Prospective Candidate	1
Elaziğ	1	Global Citizenship	1
Social Problems	1	Environmental Behaviour	1
Volunteer Management	2	Preschool Social Entrepreneurship Education	1
Social Responsibility	2	Voluntary Organizations	1
Panel Data Analysis	1	Non-governmental Organizations	1
SMA	1	Non-profit Organization	1
Local government	1	Personality Theorems	1
Social Youth Desk	1	Five Factor Theory of Personality	1
Leader	2	Public relations	1
Self-Leadership	1	AKUT	1
Sports Sciences	1	TOG	1
NGO	1	Transformational Leadership	1
Activity Theory	1	Structural Equation Model (SEM)	1
Civil Society	1	Social Entrepreneurial Behaviour	1
Leader Approach	1	Model Proposal	1
Perceived Social Support	1	Social Benefit Oriented Design	1
Belief in a Just World	1	Roles of the Industrial Designer	1
Feeling	1	Ethical Leadership	1
Emotional intelligence	2	Servant Leadership	1

Human Resources Management	1	Innovative Perspective	1
Institutional Permanence	1	Social Innovation	1
Gastronomy Industry	1	Social Gastronomy	1
Mission Statement	1	Latent Dirichlet Allocation	1
Content Analysis	1	Resource Access	1
Performance	1	Institutionalization	1
Experiential Marketing	1	Marketing	1
Sustainable Tourism Attitude	1	Slow City	1
Social Entrepreneurship Behavior Precursors	1	Social Entrepreneurship Trend	1
Disabled Individuals	1	Social Entrepreneurship Experience	1
Volunteer and Professional Work	1	Social Performance	1
Inductive Content Analysis	1	Interpretive Structural Modeling	1
Empathy	1		

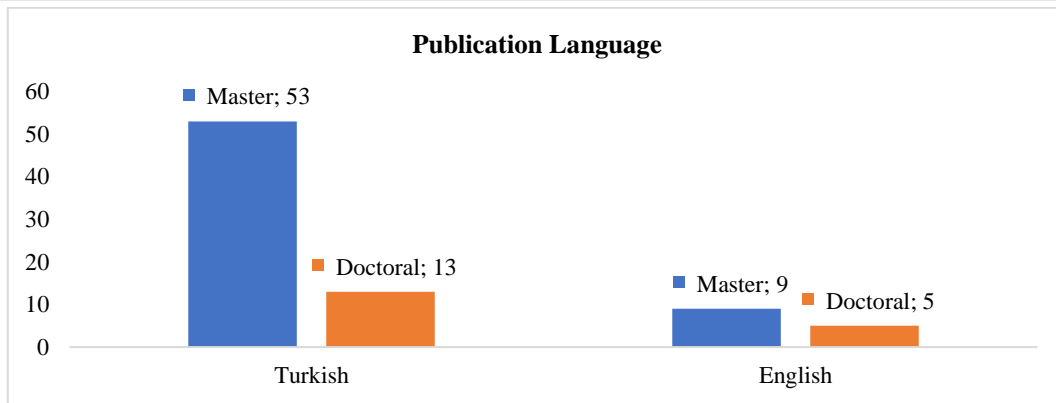
Table 3 presents the keywords used in theses written on Social Enterprise/Entrepreneur/Entrepreneurship. Examination of 73 theses in terms of keyword frequency found a total of 308 keywords. Seven of the 80 postgraduate theses did not include keywords. There is an average of 4.2 keywords per thesis. A total of 173 different keywords were used.

The keywords in order of most to least are: social entrepreneurship (60), entrepreneurship (22), social enterprise (15), social entrepreneur (13), non-governmental organization(s) (6), personality traits (4), sustainability (4), volunteering (3), entrepreneur (3), social benefit (3), social responsibility (2), descriptive analysis (2), embedded theory (2), social influence (2), social intelligence (2), social marketing (2), personality (2), social entrepreneurship education (2), social entrepreneurship intentions (2), commercial entrepreneur (2), volunteer management (2), leader (2), emotional intelligence (2) were used. Table 3 includes other words that were used once. Examination of the keywords provides a general opinion of the studies in this field.



Figure 1. Word Cloud of the Keywords in Theses on Social Enterprise/ Entrepreneur/ Entrepreneurship

Figure 1 is a word cloud of the keywords in the postgraduate theses on Social Enterprise/ Entrepreneur/Entrepreneurship. Word frequency was calculated based on the size column value and words were not repeated.



Graph 5. Distribution of Social Enterprise/Entrepreneur/Entrepreneurship Thesis Type by Publication Language

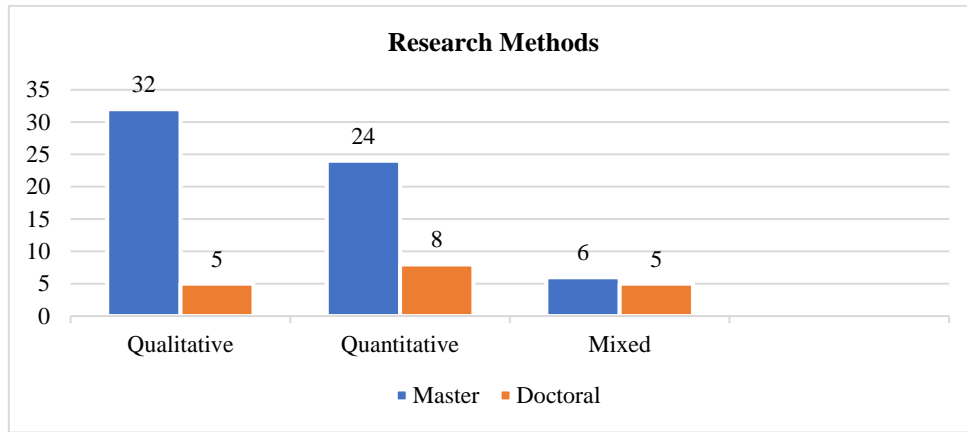
Graph 5 shows the distribution of postgraduate theses by publication language. A total of 68 theses, 53 of which are master's and 13 doctoral, are in Turkish. A total of 14 theses, 9 of which are master's and 5 doctoral, are in English. The theses written in English are mostly from universities providing education in a foreign language, and the authors of 7 of these theses are foreign nationals.

Table 4. Social Enterprise/Entrepreneur/Entrepreneurship Thesis Subjects

Thesis Subjects	Frequency
Hybrid Organization Research Question/Paradoxical Tensions	2
Legal Structure	1
Sustainability of Social Enterprises/Projects	2
Success Factors for Sustainable Social Enterprises	1
Social Entrepreneurship within the Framework of Sustainable Development Goals	1
Volunteering in Social Enterprises	1
Social Enterprise Employment/ Employment for Disadvantaged Individuals	2
Contributions of Non-Governmental Organizations Working as Social Enterprises to Health Care	1
NGOs as Social Enterprises: Innovative Skills	1
Perceptions on Social Entrepreneur and Social Entrepreneurship	2
Social Entrepreneurship Tendencies / Philanthropy Levels	2
The Role of Voluntary Organizations in Social Entrepreneurship Education	1
Volunteer Management Model Proposal For Social Entrepreneurship/Crowdfunding Model Proposal	2
Social entrepreneurship behaviour, job satisfaction and life satisfaction	1
Social Entrepreneurship/ Social Entrepreneurship Case from Sociological Perspective/ Social Entrepreneurship Structures/ Social Entrepreneurship Ecosystem	4
Social Entrepreneurship and Sustainable Tourism	1
Social Entrepreneurship in Local Governments	1
Development of Social Entrepreneurship in Turkey	1
Change Creation/ Creating Shared Value/ Social Development/ Social Impact/ Creating Social Value	5
Social Benefit Oriented Design/ Design in Social Entrepreneurship Projects	3
Social Capital Perspective/ Social Benefit Communication	2
The Impact of Culture on Social Entrepreneurship/The Impact of Institutional Structures	2
Institutionalization and Organizational Performance in Social Enterprises	1

Social Entrepreneurship in Gastronomy	1
Documents of Organization Theories on Social Entrepreneurship	1
Social Entrepreneurship in Non-Governmental Organizations for Local Development	1
Social Entrepreneurship in the Struggle Against Poverty	1
Political Economy of Social Entrepreneurship	1
The Effect of Social Entrepreneurship on Economic Growth	1
The Effect of Intrapreneurship on Social Entrepreneurship in Family Owned Business	1
The Relationship of Social Entrepreneurship with Commercial Entrepreneurship	1
Social Entrepreneurship Intentions	3
Factors Affecting Social Entrepreneurship and Social Enterprise	2
Environmental Dynamics Affecting Social Enterprises and Behavioural Phenomena Affecting Activities	1
The Effect of Self-Leadership Traits on Social Entrepreneurship Tendencies/The Effect of Personality and Entrepreneurial Personality Traits on Social Entrepreneurial Orientation/ The Effect of Five Factor Personality Theory on Social Entrepreneurial Orientation/ The Relationship Between Leadership Styles and Social Entrepreneurship Skills/The Context of Success Factors of Social Entrepreneurship in Terms of Entrepreneurial Individuality and Transformational Leadership	5
The Relationship Between Emotional Intelligence, Social Intelligence and Social Entrepreneurship/ The Relationship between Social Intelligence and Social Entrepreneurship/The Relationship Between Social Entrepreneurship Antecedents and Emotional Intelligence Levels	3
The Effect of Social Marketing on Social Entrepreneurship and Social Innovation/Experiential Marketing	2
Mission Statements Used to Access Resources	1
Evaluation of Service Quality in the Context of Social Entrepreneurship	1
Human Resources Management Practices in Social Enterprises	1
The Relationship between Social Entrepreneurship Levels and Problem Solving Skills / Social Entrepreneurship Characteristics and Critical Thinking Tendencies/ Social Entrepreneur and Solution of Social Problems	3
Brand Positioning/ Promotion of Social Entrepreneurship Activities	2
Organizational Climate Based on Social Entrepreneurship	2
The Relationship Between Social Entrepreneurship, Global Citizenship and Environmental Behaviour	1
Social Entrepreneurship Potentials and Importance of Social Entrepreneurship	1
Women Social Entrepreneurs/ Challenges Faced by Women Social Entrepreneurs and Their Motivational Factors	2
Ethical and Servant Leadership Behaviours	1
Profiles and Enterprise Models of Social Entrepreneurs	1
Differences Between Personality Traits of Traditional and Social Entrepreneurs	1

In Table 4, the subjects of Social Enterprise/Entrepreneur/Entrepreneurship theses are shown. The thesis titles were used in determining the subjects. The subjects were combined, considering the similarities and relationships between them. Accordingly, in the general framework, this demonstrates that studies discussing the investigating the relationship between leadership/personality traits and social entrepreneurship (5 theses), and covering resources and outputs such as social impact/value/development/change (5 theses), phenomenon of social entrepreneurship (4 theses) have intensified.



Graph 6: Distribution of Theses in the Field of Social Enterprise/Entrepreneur/Entrepreneurship by Research Method

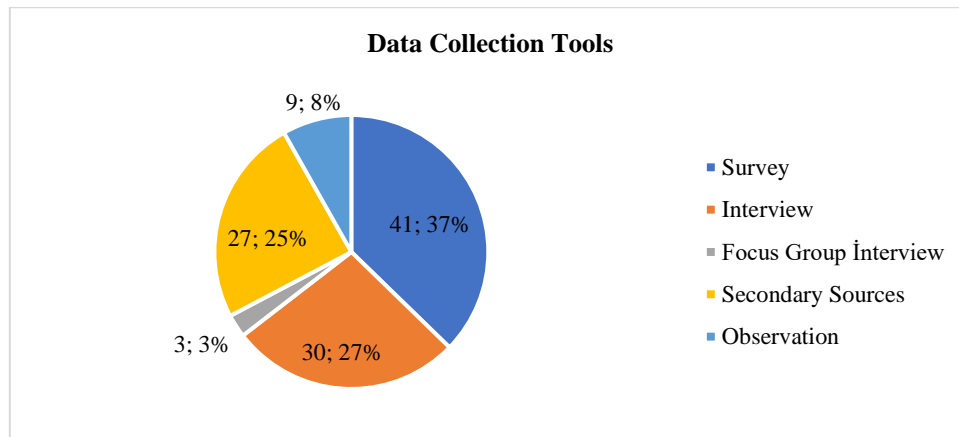
Graph 6 shows the research methods used in postgraduate thesis types, which are as follows from most to least: qualitative research method (37), quantitative research method (32), and mixed research method (11). The highest number of theses that use quantitative research methods (8) are doctoral theses, and the highest number of theses that use qualitative research methods (32) are master's theses.

Table 5. Study Group/Sample Use of Theses on Social Enterprise/Entrepreneur/Entrepreneurship

Study Group/Sample	Frequency
Social Entrepreneurship Studies	1
Sports Club Manager, Member and Staff	1
Factory Workers	1
Institution Member	1
Family-owned Business	1
Citizens of the Republic of Turkey Continuing their Entrepreneurial Activities at Home and Abroad	1
Prospective Teacher	3
Academician	3
Educational Institution/School Administrator/Administrative Teachers	3
Commercial Entrepreneur	1
Non-Governmental Organizations Volunteers	1
Social Enterprise Volunteers	2
Employees in Non-Governmental Organizations	3
Non-Governmental Organizations Representatives/Managers	10
Intermediary Institutions in the Ecosystem	1
Philanthropists, Grantors	1
Instructors	1
Social Enterprise	7
Social Enterprise Board Members / Senior Executives	3
Social Enterprise Beneficiaries	1
Government Agencies Representatives	2
International and National Organization Representatives	1
Employees in Entrepreneurship Projects in Nonprofit Organizations	1

Social Enterprise Employee	3
Social Enterprise Worker/Social Enterprise Project Representatives	1
Social Entrepreneurship Worker/Social Entrepreneurship Professional Employees	3
Students	9
Business Managers	1
Disabled Employees	1
Social Entrepreneur	14
Social Entrepreneur/Discontinued Social Entrepreneur	1
Social Entrepreneur/Women Social Entrepreneurs	2
Social Entrepreneur/Award-winning Social Entrepreneurs	2

Table 5 shows the study group/sample used/obtained in theses on Social Enterprise/ Entrepreneur/ Entrepreneurship. The most frequently used study group/sample is social entrepreneurs. In addition to studies that generally describe this sample group as social entrepreneurs (14), some studies distinguish women social entrepreneurs (2), prize-winning social entrepreneurs (2), and social entrepreneurs who have discontinued their activities (1). There are 19 studies in total under the category of social entrepreneurs. The other most used sample/study groups are non-governmental organization managers/representatives (10), students (9), and social enterprises (7 times).



Graph 7. Distribution of Theses on Social Enterprise/Entrepreneur/Entrepreneurship by Data Collection Tool

Graph 7 shows the data collection tools used in theses written on Social Enterprise/ Entrepreneur/ Entrepreneurship. The most frequently used data collection tool is the survey, which was used in 41 theses. Other data collection tools are interviews (30), secondary sources (27), observation (9), and focus group interview (3). More than one data collection tool is generally used in the theses.

5. Conclusion and Recommendations

Considering that the first thesis on social entrepreneurship was carried out in 2008, it can be stated that studies in this field are new in Turkey. No study has yet been conducted to determine the general characteristics of postgraduate studies on this subject and the trends in the literature. In addition, no holistic bibliometric analysis study has been found in this field in the national literature so far. Therefore, the main purpose of this study is to create a bibliometric profile of postgraduate theses published between 2008 and 2022 on "social enterprise", "social entrepreneur", and "social entrepreneurship". The study reveals the current situation for postgraduate theses within the framework of the following parameters: "publication year", "thesis type", "university", "institute", "department", "keywords", "publication language", "research subject", "research type", "study group/sample", "data collection tool".

The findings obtained from the research are as follows:

There are 18 doctoral theses and 62 master's theses in the system at the date of data collection. Most of the postgraduate theses are master's theses. Studies in this field are limited due to the fact that doctoral theses require a longer process and the field is relatively new. Doctoral theses are studies that require expertise in certain fields and are expected to make new contributions to the field. The increase in new researches at this level will contribute to the theoretical and practical development of the field of social entrepreneurship. In graduate studies, social entrepreneurship studies are still new, considering that the first thesis was published in 2008 and no work was done for the following 3 years. However, interest in the field has been increasing in recent years.

The preparation of postgraduate theses in 49 different universities shows that academicians and students in various universities are interested in this field. The doctoral theses were completed at Atatürk University (2) and Okan University (2); the master's theses are mostly studied at Marmara University (10), Istanbul University (3), Istanbul Technical University (3), Fırat University (3), and Dumlupınar University (3). It is noteworthy that the theses are concentrated in Marmara University and that all of them are master's thesis (10). The universities where postgraduate theses focused in this field were prepared are mostly located in the province of Istanbul.

Although theses were completed in 8 different institutes, it is notable that the Social Sciences Institute is a pioneer in the field. Sixty-four of the 80 theses researched were prepared in this institute and when distribution according to department was examined, 40 of the 80 theses were prepared in the Department of Business Administration. In general, although theses are available in 30 different departments, it is seen that the theses made outside the Department of Business Administration are still relatively insufficient. Conducting social entrepreneurship studies in different institutes and departments affiliated to these institutes will contribute to the development of the field.

Keywords play a critical role in accessing information in the search process. In order to find suitable keywords, various sources such as books, articles and the internet should be evaluated. Choosing words that are accepted in the literature rather than using different words with the same meaning prevents potential losses (Köroğlu, 2015: 64). While it is very important to use keywords, 7 of the examined postgraduate theses did not include keywords. In 73 theses, a total of 308 keywords were used, comprising 173 different words. The five most used keywords were social entrepreneurship (60), entrepreneurship (22), social enterprise (15), social entrepreneur (13), non-governmental organization(s) (6). An overview of the studies in the relevant literature can be obtained through looking at the content of the keywords.

The publication language of the postgraduate theses is mostly Turkish and only 14 theses were written in English. Theses written in English were mostly completed in universities providing education in a foreign language and 7 thesis writers were foreign nationals. This situation may be due to authors finding it faster and easier to write in their mother tongue, the language barriers of the authors, and being in a department that provides education in Turkish. However, almost all of the thesis writers benefited from international literature in their studies.

This study used the thesis titles to classify the thesis topics, taking into account the similarities and relations between them and combining similar topics. Due to the newness of the field, different subjects were studied in general. However, there were theses on the relationship between leadership/personality traits and social entrepreneurship (5), social impact/value/development/change (5), and similar topics on social entrepreneurship (4).

Mostly qualitative research method is used in the theses. This method is preferred in newly studied areas in order to examine the subject in depth. It is important to increase the amount of qualitative research conducted at the doctoral level.

Social entrepreneurs were preferred as the working group/sample in theses completed in this field. Although this preference is not surprising, there are studies that limit social entrepreneurs such as "women social entrepreneurs", "award winning social entrepreneurs", "social entrepreneurs who have

stopped their activities". In addition, non-governmental organization managers/representatives (10), students (9), social enterprises (7) are among the most studied sample groups. Diversification of studies in this field by using different sample groups will reveal the big picture in the field.

In summary, the subject selection of this study was determined in line with the interest of the researcher and on the grounds that there was no holistic study in the form of bibliometric analysis on these subjects in the national literature. This study discusses the subjects of "social enterprise", "social entrepreneur" and "social entrepreneurship" in a holistic manner as "social entrepreneurship" in terms of content. Postgraduate theses on social entrepreneurship were scanned and systematically examined. It is expected that this study will be a contribution to researchers working in this field by filling the gap in the literature.

There are, however, some limitations due to the nature of the research. The study is limited to the theses published by the YÖK National Thesis Center and entered into the system at the time of the research. The last date of data collection is 28 June 2022 and theses added to the system since this date could not be included in the study.

Based on this study, various suggestions can be offered for researchers who want to work in this field. First of all, the works for the year 2022 can be re-examined in a way that covers all of them. Bibliometric analysis of studies in different databases such as books, journals, articles, and papers that deal with social entrepreneurship in general can be compared with this study. Studies related to social entrepreneurship/business, such as social business, social innovation, social value, and social impact, can be examined. A profile can be created for research articles on this subject. The profile of studies that relate social entrepreneurship/business with other fields can be profiled. New interdisciplinary studies are recommended in terms of developing innovative solutions for the field.

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