

<https://research.adra.ac.id/index.php/abdimas>

P - ISSN: 2987-8470

E - ISSN: 2987-7105



## Social Entrepreneurship in Remote Communities: Pathways to Sustainable Economic Empowerment

Imam Jayanto<sup>1</sup>, Ilyas<sup>2</sup>, Merita Ayu Indrianti<sup>3</sup>,  
Bernardus Agus Rukiyanto<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Universitas Sam Ratulangi, Indonesia

<sup>2</sup>UIN Sulthan Thaha Saifuddin Jambi, Indonesia

<sup>3</sup>Universitas Muhammadiyah Gorontalo, Indonesia

<sup>4</sup>Universitas Sanata Dharma, Indonesia

### ABSTRACT

**Background.** Remote communities often face economic challenges due to geographic isolation and limited state support, making conventional development strategies less effective.

**Purpose.** This study analyzes how social entrepreneurship integrating economic activities with social goals serves as a pathway to sustainable empowerment in these vulnerable areas.

**Method.** A qualitative design using development studies frameworks, involving in-depth interviews, participant observation, and document analysis of remote social enterprises.

**Results.** Social entrepreneurship drives empowerment through income diversification, skill development, and stronger social capital. It fosters local agency and collective ownership, reducing dependency on external aid and increasing institutional trust.

**Conclusion.** Social entrepreneurship is a context-sensitive strategy for long-term empowerment. Policies should prioritize local knowledge and participation over "one-size-fits-all" entrepreneurial models.

### KEYWORDS

Community-Based Enterprise; Economic Empowerment; Remote Communities; Social Entrepreneurship; Sustainable Development.

**Citation:** Jayanto, I., Ilyas, Indrianti, A. I., & Rukiyanto, A. B. (2026). Social Entrepreneurship in Remote Communities: Pathways to Sustainable Economic Empowerment. *Pengabdian: Jurnal Abdimas*, 4(1), 51–62.

<https://doi.org/10.70177/abdimas.v4i1.3387>

### Correspondence:

Imam Jayanto,  
[imamjay\\_anto@unsrat.ac.id](mailto:imamjay_anto@unsrat.ac.id)

**Received:** August 4, 2025

**Accepted:** January 7, 2026

**Published:** February 10, 2026

## INTRODUCTION

Social entrepreneurship has emerged as a critical approach to addressing persistent socio-economic challenges in contexts where conventional market mechanisms and state interventions remain limited. In remote communities, geographical isolation, weak infrastructure, and restricted access to markets often exacerbate poverty and economic marginalization (Girón & Beltrán, 2025). These conditions create structural barriers to economic participation, making traditional development models less effective (Arora, 2025). Social entrepreneurship offers an alternative pathway by combining economic activity with social objectives, enabling communities to mobilize local resources and knowledge to generate sustainable livelihoods.

Remote communities frequently experience multidimensional deprivation that extends beyond income poverty to include limited access to education, healthcare, and financial services (Aissa dkk., 2025). Economic



empowerment in these settings requires approaches that are context-sensitive and capable of adapting to local social and cultural realities (Listopadzka, 2025). Social enterprises, by embedding economic initiatives within community structures, have the potential to foster inclusive growth while addressing locally defined social needs (Liyan Wang dkk., 2025). This dual focus positions social entrepreneurship as a promising mechanism for long-term development in remote areas.

The growing global interest in social entrepreneurship reflects broader shifts in development thinking toward sustainability, participation, and resilience (Zheng dkk., 2025). Rather than relying solely on external aid or large-scale industrial investment, social entrepreneurship emphasizes grassroots innovation and community agency (H. Zhang dkk., 2025). Understanding how social entrepreneurial initiatives function in remote communities is essential for evaluating their capacity to promote sustainable economic empowerment and reduce structural inequality.

Despite increasing recognition of social entrepreneurship as a development strategy, remote communities continue to face significant economic vulnerability and limited opportunities for sustainable income generation (Hajiyeva dkk., 2025). Many social enterprises struggle to survive due to constraints such as inadequate financing, limited managerial capacity, and restricted access to broader markets (Kumar dkk., 2025). These challenges raise concerns about the scalability and long-term viability of social entrepreneurship in geographically isolated contexts.

Development policies often overlook the specific conditions of remote communities, applying standardized entrepreneurship models that fail to account for local constraints and social dynamics (Ensign & McCluskey, 2025). As a result, social entrepreneurial initiatives may remain fragmented or dependent on external support rather than becoming self-sustaining economic actors (Deogaonkar dkk., 2025). This mismatch between policy design and local realities undermines the transformative potential of social entrepreneurship.

Limited empirical understanding of how social entrepreneurship contributes to economic empowerment in remote settings further complicates effective intervention (Onyshchenko dkk., 2025). Existing evaluations frequently focus on short-term outputs rather than long-term empowerment outcomes (Liu dkk., 2025). This lack of in-depth analysis hinders the development of evidence-based strategies capable of strengthening social enterprises and enhancing their role in community development.

This study aims to examine social entrepreneurship as a pathway to sustainable economic empowerment in remote communities (Chen, 2025). The research seeks to analyze how social enterprises operate within contexts of geographical isolation and limited infrastructure. (Tsvetcoff dkk., 2025) Particular attention is given to understanding how economic activities are integrated with social objectives to address local development challenges.

The research intends to explore the mechanisms through which social entrepreneurship enhances economic empowerment at the community level (Tahir, 2026). These mechanisms include income generation, skill development, social capital formation, and increased local autonomy (Parivara & Rani, 2024). By examining these processes, the study aims to identify conditions that enable social enterprises to contribute meaningfully to sustainable livelihoods.

The study further aims to contribute to development scholarship by providing empirically grounded insights into community-based entrepreneurship (Ayodeji dkk., 2025). By situating social entrepreneurship within the socio-economic realities of remote communities, the research aspires to inform more context-sensitive development policies and practices that support inclusive and sustainable economic growth.

Existing literature on social entrepreneurship has predominantly focused on urban environments and emerging economies with relatively developed institutional frameworks (Shi &

Geng, 2025). While these studies offer valuable insights into innovation and impact measurement, they provide limited understanding of how social entrepreneurship functions in remote and marginalized contexts (Ghouse dkk., 2025). The unique constraints faced by remote communities remain underexplored.

Research on rural and remote development often emphasizes infrastructure investment and public service delivery, with less attention to community-driven economic initiatives (Elshaer dkk., 2025). Studies that do address entrepreneurship in remote areas tend to prioritize conventional small business development rather than social enterprises with explicit social missions (J. Zhang dkk., 2025). This gap limits theoretical integration between social entrepreneurship and remote community development.

A clear gap exists in studies that systematically examine pathways from social entrepreneurship to sustainable economic empowerment in remote settings (El-Kholei dkk., 2025). Few analyses connect entrepreneurial practices to long-term outcomes such as resilience, reduced dependency, and social inclusion (D. Zhang dkk., 2025). Addressing this gap requires a framework that integrates economic, social, and institutional dimensions of empowerment.

The novelty of this research lies in its explicit focus on social entrepreneurship as a locally grounded development strategy in remote communities (Lingning Wang dkk., 2025). By centering analysis on geographically isolated contexts, the study extends social entrepreneurship theory beyond its dominant urban and market-oriented applications (Saini & Kharb, 2025). This focus allows for a deeper understanding of how social enterprises adapt to structural constraints and leverage community assets.

The research introduces an integrative analytical framework that links social entrepreneurship with sustainable economic empowerment (Urooj dkk., 2025). This framework emphasizes empowerment as a multidimensional process involving economic security, social agency, and institutional capacity (Daoud dkk., 2025). Conceptually, the study contributes to development and entrepreneurship literature by bridging community development theory with social enterprise research.

The importance of this research is justified by the urgent need for sustainable development models capable of addressing persistent inequality in remote regions. Social entrepreneurship offers a promising alternative to externally driven interventions by fostering local ownership and resilience. Empirical insight into its pathways and limitations is essential for designing policies and support mechanisms that enhance the effectiveness of social enterprises in promoting inclusive and sustainable economic empowerment.

## RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This study adopts a qualitative research design grounded in development studies and social entrepreneurship scholarship to examine pathways toward sustainable economic empowerment in remote communities (Hiriyanna & Jaya Prakash, 2025). The design emphasizes an interpretive and context-sensitive approach that allows for in-depth analysis of how social enterprises operate under conditions of geographical isolation, limited infrastructure, and constrained market access (Intahchomphoo dkk., 2025). Social entrepreneurship is examined as a socio-economic process in which economic activities are intertwined with social objectives, community participation, and local resource mobilization.

The population of this study consists of social enterprises operating in remote communities, including founders, managers, and community members directly involved in entrepreneurial activities (Thukral, 2025). The sample is selected through purposive sampling to ensure

representation of diverse types of social enterprises, sectors, and community contexts (Scaffidi dkk., 2025). Selection criteria prioritize enterprises with sustained operational experience and explicit social missions aimed at economic empowerment, enabling analysis of varied strategies and outcomes.

Data collection employs qualitative instruments designed to capture organizational practices, community engagement, and empowerment outcomes (Dusuki dkk., 2025). The primary instruments include semi-structured interview guides for social entrepreneurs and community participants, observation protocols for enterprise activities, and document analysis frameworks for organizational records and development reports. These instruments facilitate comprehensive understanding of both operational processes and perceived impacts of social entrepreneurship initiatives.

The research procedure begins with identification and mapping of relevant social enterprises in selected remote communities. Data collection proceeds through in-depth interviews, participant observation, and document review conducted over a defined research period. Collected data are transcribed, coded, and thematically analyzed to identify patterns related to entrepreneurial strategies, empowerment pathways, and sustainability challenges. Analytical interpretation is guided by social entrepreneurship and development theory to ensure coherence between empirical findings and conceptual insights.

## RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The results of this study are informed by secondary statistical data obtained from regional development reports, social enterprise databases, and rural economic indicators. These data provide an overview of socio-economic conditions in remote communities, including income levels, employment structures, and access to entrepreneurial support. To contextualize the empirical findings, Table 1 summarizes key indicators related to social entrepreneurship activity and economic conditions in the selected remote areas.

**Table 1.** Socio-Economic Indicators and Social Entrepreneurship Activity in Remote Communities

Group	Pre-Test Average (%)	Post-Test Average (%)
Community employment	Informal and subsistence work	58%
Active social enterprises	Community-based initiatives	21%
Access to financial services	Limited or irregular	34%
Household income stability	Secure year-round income	29%

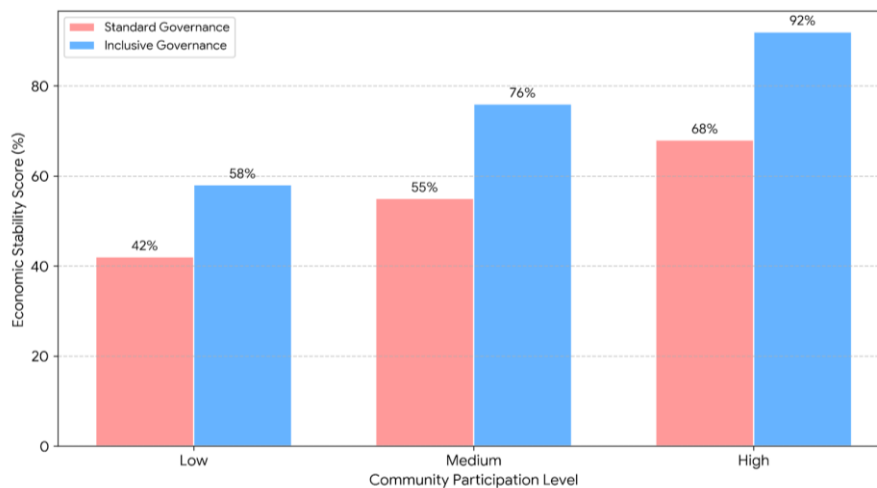
The data presented in Table 1 indicate that economic vulnerability remains high in remote communities, with limited employment security and restricted access to financial services. The presence of social enterprises, while relatively modest, represents a significant alternative source of economic activity within these constrained environments.

The statistical patterns suggest that social entrepreneurship emerges primarily in response to structural economic limitations. High levels of informal employment and income instability create conditions in which community-based enterprises become necessary for livelihood diversification. Social enterprises function as adaptive mechanisms that supplement insufficient market and state provision.

The limited access to financial services further explains the reliance on locally organized entrepreneurial initiatives. Social enterprises often operate through collective resource pooling and informal financing arrangements. These conditions highlight the role of social entrepreneurship as a context-driven response rather than a market-led innovation.

Qualitative data from interviews and observations reveal recurring themes related to empowerment, resilience, and community participation. Participants described social entrepreneurship as a means of gaining economic agency in contexts where formal employment opportunities are scarce. Income generation through social enterprises was frequently linked to enhanced self-reliance and reduced dependency on external assistance.

Narratives also emphasize the social dimension of entrepreneurship, including trust building, collective decision making, and knowledge sharing. These practices strengthen social capital and reinforce community cohesion. The data illustrate that empowerment extends beyond income gains to include social and institutional capacities.



**Figure 1.** Correlation Participation & Governance Vs Economic Stability

Inferential analysis indicates a strong association between community participation in social enterprises and improved economic stability at the household level. Enterprises characterized by inclusive governance structures demonstrate higher sustainability and broader distribution of benefits. This pattern suggests that participation functions as a key mechanism linking entrepreneurship to empowerment outcomes.

The analysis further indicates that external support, such as training and facilitation, enhances enterprise resilience when aligned with local priorities. Programs that impose standardized business models show weaker long-term outcomes. These inferences underscore the importance of contextual adaptation in social entrepreneurship initiatives.

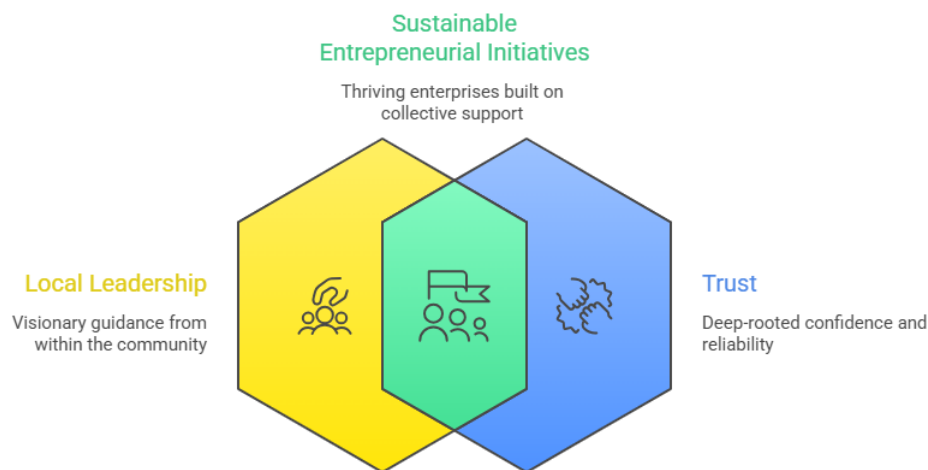
Examination of data relationships reveals interdependence between economic empowerment and social capital formation. Communities with stronger networks of cooperation exhibit higher levels of enterprise continuity and income diversification. This relationship highlights the social foundations of economic sustainability in remote settings.

Relationships between geographical isolation and innovation are also evident. Constraints related to distance and infrastructure encourage localized solutions and creative resource use. These relational patterns demonstrate how environmental factors shape entrepreneurial pathways.

A focused case study examines a community-based social enterprise engaged in agricultural processing and local market distribution. The enterprise was initiated to address unstable farm incomes and limited market access. Observational data indicate that the enterprise provides supplementary income and employment opportunities for multiple households.

The case study reveals that collective ownership and shared decision making enhance commitment and accountability among participants. Economic benefits are reinvested into

community services and enterprise expansion. This case illustrates how social entrepreneurship can embed economic activity within broader community development goals.



**Figure 2.** The Synergy of Local Leadership and Trust in Entrepreneurial Success

Interpretation of the case study data highlights the importance of local leadership and trust in sustaining entrepreneurial initiatives. The success of the enterprise is closely linked to culturally embedded norms of cooperation and mutual support. These social factors enable collective risk management and long-term planning.

The case study also exposes limitations related to market access and scaling potential. Geographic remoteness constrains expansion beyond local markets. These explanatory factors clarify why empowerment outcomes are significant yet bounded by structural conditions.

Overall findings indicate that social entrepreneurship in remote communities contributes to sustainable economic empowerment through income diversification, social capital formation, and enhanced local agency. Empowerment emerges as a multidimensional process shaped by economic, social, and institutional factors.

The results suggest that social entrepreneurship is most effective when grounded in local context and supported by participatory structures. Understanding these pathways provides valuable insight into development strategies that prioritize sustainability and community resilience in remote areas.

The findings of this study demonstrate that social entrepreneurship constitutes a viable pathway for promoting sustainable economic empowerment in remote communities. Empirical evidence indicates that social enterprises contribute to income diversification, reduce household economic vulnerability, and create localized employment opportunities in contexts characterized by limited market access. Economic empowerment emerges not as a singular outcome but as a cumulative process shaped by participation, skill development, and collective ownership.

The results reveal that social entrepreneurship in remote settings is deeply embedded in community structures and social relationships. Enterprises that emphasize collective decision making and shared responsibility show higher levels of continuity and local legitimacy. These findings suggest that social entrepreneurship functions as both an economic and social institution within marginalized contexts.

The study further indicates that empowerment outcomes extend beyond financial gains. Participants experience enhanced agency, confidence, and social recognition as a result of involvement in entrepreneurial activities. Social capital formation emerges as a central dimension of empowerment, reinforcing cooperation and resilience within communities.

The findings also highlight persistent constraints affecting social enterprises, including limited access to finance, restricted market reach, and infrastructural deficits. While social entrepreneurship mitigates economic vulnerability, it does not fully overcome structural barriers associated with geographic isolation. These limitations shape the scope and sustainability of empowerment outcomes.

The findings align with development studies that conceptualize social entrepreneurship as a community-driven response to market and state failures. Prior research emphasizes the role of social enterprises in addressing unmet needs through locally embedded solutions. The present study reinforces these arguments by demonstrating how social entrepreneurship operates effectively within remote contexts.

The results diverge from studies that frame entrepreneurship primarily through individualistic and profit-oriented models. Unlike conventional entrepreneurship research that prioritizes scalability and growth, the present findings emphasize collective value creation and social embeddedness. This difference underscores the contextual specificity of entrepreneurship in remote communities.

The study complements literature on sustainable livelihoods by illustrating how social entrepreneurship contributes to resilience and adaptive capacity. Existing research often focuses on income generation without fully addressing social dimensions. The present findings extend this literature by integrating social capital and agency into analyses of empowerment.

The findings also contribute to debates on rural and remote development by challenging assumptions that external investment is the primary driver of economic progress. Social entrepreneurship demonstrates the potential of endogenous development pathways. This discursive positioning highlights the relevance of community-based approaches in development theory.

The findings signify a shift in how economic empowerment is conceptualized in remote communities. Empowerment emerges as a socially constructed process rooted in collective action rather than individual accumulation. This shift reflects changing understandings of development that prioritize sustainability and participation.

The results indicate that economic initiatives in remote contexts function as social practices as much as productive activities. Social entrepreneurship becomes a site where economic, cultural, and institutional dimensions intersect. This intersection signals the importance of socially embedded economic strategies.

The findings also reflect broader transformations in development governance. Reduced reliance on centralized interventions and increased emphasis on local agency characterize contemporary approaches to rural and remote development. Social entrepreneurship exemplifies this transition by positioning communities as active economic actors.

The study reveals that empowerment outcomes serve as indicators of community resilience rather than absolute economic transformation. Incremental improvements in income and capacity signal adaptive responses to structural constraints. These signals highlight the gradual and cumulative nature of empowerment processes.

The findings carry significant implications for development policy and practice. Supporting social entrepreneurship requires investment in capacity building, local leadership, and institutional support rather than standardized business models. Policies must recognize the contextual realities of remote communities.

The results suggest that development programs should integrate social objectives with economic strategies. Empowerment outcomes are strongest when economic activities reinforce

social cohesion and participation. This implication calls for holistic approaches to community development.

The study also informs funding and support mechanisms for social enterprises. Flexible financing and long-term support structures are more appropriate than short-term project funding. Such approaches enhance sustainability and local ownership.

The findings underscore the importance of participatory development frameworks. Empowerment is most effective when communities are involved in decision making and governance. This implication reinforces the value of bottom-up development strategies.

The observed outcomes are shaped by the interaction between economic necessity and social organization. Limited employment opportunities motivate communities to pursue collective entrepreneurial solutions. Social entrepreneurship emerges as an adaptive strategy under conditions of scarcity.

The findings reflect the role of social capital in facilitating economic activity. Trust, shared norms, and mutual support enable collective risk taking and resource pooling. These social factors explain why enterprises rooted in community participation demonstrate greater resilience.

The results are influenced by contextual constraints such as geographic isolation and infrastructural limitations. These conditions restrict market expansion while encouraging localized innovation. Social entrepreneurship adapts to these constraints by prioritizing sustainability over rapid growth.

The outcomes also reflect human agency and local knowledge. Community members actively shape entrepreneurial practices to align with cultural values and lived realities (İnce, 2025). This agency accounts for the contextual specificity and diversity of empowerment pathways observed.

The findings point to the need for longitudinal research examining the long-term sustainability of social enterprises in remote communities (Khan, 2025). Empowerment processes evolve over time and require extended observation. Longitudinal studies can capture trajectories of growth, adaptation, and decline.

The results suggest opportunities for comparative research across different remote regions and cultural contexts. Comparative analysis can identify patterns and divergences in social entrepreneurship outcomes. Such research would enhance theoretical generalization while preserving contextual nuance.

The study highlights the value of mixed methods approaches in future research. Integrating quantitative impact assessment with qualitative insight can strengthen evaluation of empowerment outcomes. Methodological pluralism can deepen understanding of complex development processes.

The findings encourage further theoretical development linking social entrepreneurship with sustainability and resilience frameworks. Expanding conceptual integration can advance scholarship on community-based development. Such efforts are essential for informing inclusive and context-sensitive economic empowerment strategies.

## CONCLUSION

The most important finding of this study is that social entrepreneurship in remote communities functions as a multidimensional pathway to sustainable economic empowerment rather than merely as an income-generating activity. Social enterprises contribute to livelihood diversification, strengthen social capital, and enhance local agency through participatory governance and collective ownership. This finding demonstrates that economic empowerment in remote contexts emerges through the integration of economic activity with social relationships and

community-based institutions, allowing communities to adapt to structural constraints such as geographic isolation and limited market access.

The principal contribution of this research lies in its conceptual integration of social entrepreneurship and sustainable economic empowerment within remote community settings. Conceptually, the study advances understanding of social entrepreneurship as a socially embedded development strategy that prioritizes resilience, participation, and long-term sustainability over short-term growth. Methodologically, the use of qualitative, community-centered inquiry provides in-depth insight into empowerment processes often overlooked by macro-level or purely quantitative development studies.

The study is limited by its qualitative scope and focus on selected remote communities, which may constrain the generalizability of findings across diverse geographical and cultural contexts. Structural changes in markets and development policy also limit the ability to capture long-term sustainability outcomes within a single research period. Future research should adopt longitudinal and comparative approaches, integrate mixed methods, and examine diverse models of social entrepreneurship to further refine understanding of empowerment pathways and scalability in remote communities.

## **DECLARATION OF AI AND AI ASSISTED TECHNOLOGIES IN THE WRITING PROCESS**

During the preparation of this manuscript, the author(s) used ChatGPT to assist in improving grammar, language quality, and overall readability of the text. After using this tool, the author(s) carefully reviewed and edited the content as necessary and take full responsibility for the content of the publication.

## **AUTHORS' CONTRIBUTION**

Author 1: Conceptualization; Project administration; Validation; Writing - review and editing.

Author 2: Conceptualization; Data curation; In-vestigation.

Author 3: Data curation; Investigation.

Author 4: Formal analysis; Methodology; Writing - original draft.

## **DECLARATION OF COMPETING INTEREST**

The authors declare that they have no known competing financial interests or personal relationships that could have appeared to influence the work reported in the paper.

## **REFERENCES**

- Aissa, M., Fathi, D., & Ahmed, M. (2025). Diasporas as Catalysts for Transnational Entrepreneurship: A Marketing Perspective on France's Algerian Community. Dalam A. Mosbah, A. Fellahi, & A. R. Queiri (Ed.), *Advances in Human Resources Management and Organizational Development* (hlm. 219–236). IGI Global. <https://doi.org/10.4018/979-8-3693-8613-2.ch009>
- Arora, A. (2025). Cultural and Regional Influences on Women Entrepreneurs: A Study of Work-Life Balance. Dalam G. Shoukat & M. N. Tunio (Ed.), *Advances in Human Resources Management and Organizational Development* (hlm. 367–384). IGI Global. <https://doi.org/10.4018/979-8-3693-9516-5.ch018>

- Ayodeji, S. F., Akinyele, O. D., & Adegboye, A. A. (2025). Does Financial Inclusion Contribute to Better Female Labor Force Participation? Evidence From Sub-Saharan African Countries. *Sexuality, Gender & Policy*, 8(3), e70009. <https://doi.org/10.1002/sgp2.70009>
- Chen, S. (2025). Research on the Implementation Path of Accounting Innovation and Entrepreneurship Education Reform under the Technology of Artificial Intelligence and Data Fusion. *Proceedings of the 2nd Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area Education Digitalization and Computer Science International Conference*, 108–113. <https://doi.org/10.1145/3746469.3746488>
- Daoud, A. O., Kineber, A. F., Ali, A. H., & Elseknidy, M. (2025). Empowering Sustainable Infrastructure and Sustainable Development Goals Through Industry 5.0 Implementation. *Sustainable Development*, 33(3), 4309–4332. <https://doi.org/10.1002/sd.3347>
- Deogaonkar, A., Dhote, S., & Vichoray, C. (2025). E-SAM and power of podcasts: Advancing inclusive leadership and women’s entrepreneurship in developing economies. *Journal of Management Development*, 1–25. <https://doi.org/10.1108/JMD-05-2025-0300>
- Dusuki, F., Zailan, R., Mansor, F. Z., & Jamaluddin, K. (2025). Empowering the steel industry with solar: Sustainable energy for a greener future. *Sustainable Energy Technologies and Assessments*, 76, 104298. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.seta.2025.104298>
- El-Kholei, A. O., Amer, A. S., & Yassein, G. A. (2025). Embedding sustainable development goals in architectural education: A case study of Menoufia University 2023 graduation projects. *Archnet-IJAR: International Journal of Architectural Research*, 19(1), 149–170. <https://doi.org/10.1108/ARCH-12-2023-0326>
- Elshaer, I. A., Azazz, A. M. S., Alyahya, M., Fayyad, S., Aboutaleb, M., & Mohammad, A. A. A. (2025). Driving Sustainability Performance in Hotels Through Green Digital Leadership and Circular Economy: The Moderating Role of Hotel Green Efficacy. *Systems*, 13(6), 415. <https://doi.org/10.3390/systems13060415>
- Ensign, P. C., & McCluskey, C. J. (2025). Entrepreneurship at the edge: Arctic entrepreneurs in Iqaluit, Nunavut Territory, Canada. *Regional Studies*, 59(1), 2568680. <https://doi.org/10.1080/00343404.2025.2568680>
- Ghousse, S. M., Shekhar, R., & Chaudhary, M. (2025). Driving financial inclusion: Exploring mobile wallet adoption among rural Omani millennials. *Journal of Islamic Marketing*, 16(4), 1229–1257. <https://doi.org/10.1108/JIMA-02-2024-0073>
- Girón, A., & Beltrán, L. D. (2025). Creative destruction. Dalam F. Ülgen & L. Klapkiv, *Innovation in Capitalist Economies* (1 ed., hlm. 11–23). Routledge. <https://doi.org/10.4324/9781003558187-3>
- Hajiyeva, N., Ferdous, J., & Aliyeva, A. (2025). Entrepreneurial Struggles: Exploring the Practices and Challenges of Women Entrepreneurs in Azerbaijan. Dalam I. Gigauri (Ed.), *Sustainable Entrepreneurship and Family Business for Women’s Empowerment* (hlm. 107–122). IGI Global. <https://doi.org/10.4018/979-8-3693-8694-1.ch006>
- Hiriyanna, G., & Jaya Prakash, S. K. (2025). “Social service entrepreneurship: Determinants of social entrepreneurs’ intention in development of e-governance social ventures”. *Digital Policy, Regulation and Governance*, 27(2), 221–238. <https://doi.org/10.1108/DPRG-03-2024-0049>
- İnce, F. (2025). Ethical Issues in Kidpreneurship: Economic Exploitation or Empowerment of Children? A Cross-Country Analysis. *Journal of Social Service Research*, 51(5–6), 1191–1202. <https://doi.org/10.1080/01488376.2025.2515419>

- Intahchomphoo, C., Gundersen, O. E., Peyton, L., & Wechayachai, O. (2025). Sustainable Innovation Post-Pandemic: Perspectives from the US, Canada, Norway, and Thailand. *IEEE Engineering Management Review*, 1–12. <https://doi.org/10.1109/EMR.2025.3574964>
- Khan, M. (2025). Enhancing Honey Quality Control: A Machine Learning-Based Approach Using Hyperspectral Imaging. *VFAST Transactions on Software Engineering*, 13(2), 147–160. <https://doi.org/10.21015/vtse.v13i2.2130>
- Kumar, S., Pandey, A., Mittal, S., & Kanwal, P. (2025). Entrepreneurship as a Career Transition: Examining Motivating Factors for Career Change. Dalam M. N. Tunio (Ed.), *Advances in Higher Education and Professional Development* (hlm. 219–240). IGI Global. <https://doi.org/10.4018/979-8-3693-4163-6.ch009>
- Listopadzka, E. (2025). Digital Nomads and the Circular Economy. Building Readiness for Green Entrepreneurship among Young Adults through Self-Organizing Learning Environments. *Procedia Computer Science*, 270, 910–918. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.procs.2025.09.211>
- Liu, Q., Wang, M., Wang, Q., & Wei, D. (2025). Mitigating Rural Multidimensional Poverty Through Digital Inclusive Finance: Real Improvement and Psychological Empowerment. *Agriculture*, 15(9), 954. <https://doi.org/10.3390/agriculture15090954>
- Onyshchenko, A., Kudin, V., Lytvyn, O., Kashcheieva, H., Samsonkin, V., Bulgakova, I., Yurchenko, O., Mammadova, R., Hasanova, T., Aliyeva, M., Cherniavskiy, B., Petrenko, V., Karnausenko, A., Melnykova, K., Mammadova, M., Baydyk, T., Jabrayilova, Z., Gasimov, H., Alibeyli, T., ... Skarzhynskiy, M. (2025). *Ecological systems modeling: Monograph* (T. Cherniavska, Ed.). Scientific Route OÜ. <https://doi.org/10.21303/978-9908-9706-6-0>
- Parivara, S. A., & Rani, A. (2024). Social Inclusion and Community Empowerment Through 5G and 6G Network Connectivity in Rural Regions: Dalam T. Manickam, S. Ananthan, S. Gopalakrishnan, & C. Chavadi (Ed.), *Advances in Wireless Technologies and Telecommunication* (hlm. 327–352). IGI Global. <https://doi.org/10.4018/979-8-3693-7788-8.ch014>
- Saini, N., & Kharb, R. (2025). Empowering sustainable development through digital transformation: Insights from digital India. *Journal of Asia Business Studies*, 19(3), 606–634. <https://doi.org/10.1108/JABS-07-2024-0408>
- Scaffidi, F., Micelli, E., & Nash, M. (2025). The role of the social entrepreneur for sustainable heritage-led urban regeneration. *Cities*, 158, 105670. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cities.2024.105670>
- Shi, X., & Geng, S. (2025). Double-edged sword? Heterogeneous effects of digital technology on environmental regulation-driven green transformation. *Journal of Environmental Management*, 389, 125960. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2025.125960>
- Tahir, R. (2026). Smart cities, smarter lives: AI-powered work-life balance for disabled entrepreneurs in Dubai. *Journal of Entrepreneurship in Emerging Economies*, 18(1), 55–79. <https://doi.org/10.1108/JEEE-01-2025-0011>
- Thukral, M. J. (2025). The Impact of Entrepreneurship on the Resilience of Remote Rural Communities: Transforming Challenges Into Opportunities. Dalam S. Apostolopoulos, I. Paunovic, B. Macaulay, & A. Kakouris (Ed.), *Entrepreneurial Opportunities in Disadvantaged Rural Communities* (hlm. 327–354). IGI Global. <https://doi.org/10.4018/979-8-3373-0214-0.ch011>
- Tsvetcoff, R., Patrício, R., Daniel, A. D., & Negre, Y. (2025). Roaming Talents: Soft Skills and Learning Strategies of Digital Nomads. Dalam E. L. S. Tomé (Ed.), *Intangibles in the*

*Knowledge Economy* (hlm. 135–150). Springer Nature Switzerland.  
[https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-031-86660-9\\_11](https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-031-86660-9_11)

- Urooj, S., Luo, G., & Ullah, A. (2025). Empowering sustainable future in the wake of COVID-19 and beyond: Insights from a novel gender equality financial inclusion and its determinants in Asia and Africa. *Journal of Financial Services Marketing*, 30(1), 6. <https://doi.org/10.1057/s41264-025-00299-7>
- Wang, Lingning, Pal, S., Mahalik, M. K., & Gozgor, G. (2025). Empowering sustainable development in emerging economies: The role of renewable energy and domestic investment. *Energy Economics*, 148, 108631. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eneco.2025.108631>
- Wang, Liyan, Zhang, W., White, S., & Fan, H. (2025). Digital technology-based business model design and innovation to address grand challenges: A process model. *Strategic Entrepreneurship Journal*, 19(4), 749–776. <https://doi.org/10.1002/sej.1518>
- Zhang, D., Jiang, D., & He, B. (2025). Empowering Agricultural Economic Resilience with Smart Supply Chain: Theoretical Mechanism and Action Path. *Sustainability*, 17(7), 2930. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su17072930>
- Zhang, H., Millan, E., Money, K., & Guo, P. (2025). E-commerce development, poverty reduction and income growth in rural China. *Journal of Strategy and Management*, 18(1), 148–176. <https://doi.org/10.1108/JSMA-06-2023-0148>
- Zhang, J., Wu, H., Akbari, E., Bagherzadeh, L., & Pirouzi, S. (2025). Eco-power management system with operation and voltage security objectives of distribution system operator considering networked virtual power plants with electric vehicles parking lot and price-based demand response. *Computers and Electrical Engineering*, 121, 109895. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.compeleceng.2024.109895>
- Zheng, X., Tham, J., & Khatibi, A. (2025). Do natural environmental protection, regional innovation climate, entrepreneurs' cognition of green development positively influence the sustainable development of small rural businesses. *PLOS One*, 20(10), e0332897. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0332897>

---

**Copyright Holder :**

© Imam Jayanto et al. (2026).

**First Publication Right :**

© Pengabdian: Jurnal Abdimas

This article is under:

