BUSINESS SUSTAINABILITY, SOCIAL ENABLEMENT, ESG, AND ETHICS: A SYSTEMATIC BIBLIOMETRIC REVIEW

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ABSTRACT

Objective: This study uses a bibliometric analysis of articles on sustainability dimensions in various ways to illustrate the current trends in business sustainability literature.

Theoretical Framework: The concept of business sustainability has undergone significant development over time. Since the inception of the modern environmental movement and the implementation of environmental regulations during the 1970s, it has evolved into a strategic concern propelled by market forces.

Method: The study was centred on mapping of keywords, an analysis of bibliometric authors' citations, an analysis of bibliometric papers' citations, an analysis of co-citations in bibliometric references, a cartography of co-citations in journals, and an analysis of qualitative content. The data has been extracted from a dimensional database that covers a wide range of data. It was extracted from 2012 to 2023 and examined using bibliometric analytical tools.

Results and Discussion: A total of 318 sustainability-related articles were examined. VOSviewer was used to conduct the bibliometric study. There were determined to be six primary clusters: Business Sustainability, Social Enablement, Environment Social Governance (ESG), The People Profit Planet, Corporate Sustainability, Economic Value, and Ethics. Based on the findings, a search was conducted on the keyword "business sustainability" in a bibliometric analysis of a database comprising 318 documents. Out of these, 112 were articles, 85 were book chapters, 46 were preprint publications, 55 were proceedings, and the remaining 20 were edited books.

Conclusion: Additionally, the findings show that the fields of social enablement, environmental sustainability governance (ESG), people-profit-planet (PPP), and corporate sustainability have seen a considerable increase in the number of research publications and citations, showing their significant contributions to the field of business sustainability study.

Keywords: Sustainability, Social Enablement, The TBL, ESG, Systematic Bibliometric Review.

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SUSTENTABILIDADE EMPRESARIAL, CAPACITACIÓN SOCIAL, AMBIENTE, SOCIAL E GOVERNANÇA (ESG) E ÉTICA: UMA REVISÃO BIBLIOMÉTRICA SISTEMÁTICA

RESUMO

Objetivo: Este estudo utiliza uma análise bibliométrica de artigos sobre as dimensões da sustentabilidade de várias formas para ilustrar as tendências actuais da literatura sobre sustentabilidade empresarial.

Referencial Teórico: O conceito de sustentabilidade empresarial tem sofrido um desenvolvimento significativo ao longo do tempo. Desde o início do movimento ambientalista moderno e da implementação de regulamentos ambientais durante a década de 1970, evoluiu para uma preocupação estratégica impulsionada pelas forças do mercado.

Método: O estudo centrou-se no mapeamento de palavras-chave, numa análise bibliométrica das citações de autores, numa análise bibliométrica das citações de artigos, numa análise de co-citações em referências bibliométricas, numa cartografia de co-citações em revistas e numa análise de conteúdo qualitativa. Os dados foram extraídos de uma base de dados dimensional que abrange uma vasta gama de dados. Foram extraídos de 2012 a 2023 e examinados utilizando ferramentas de análise bibliométrica.

Resultados e Discussão: Foram analisados 318 artigos relacionados com a sustentabilidade. O VOSviewer foi utilizado para efetuar o estudo bibliométrico. Foram determinados seis grupos principais: Sustentabilidade empresarial, capacitação social, ambiente, governação social (ESG), People Profit Planet, sustentabilidade empresarial, valor económico e ética. Com base nos resultados, foi efectuada uma pesquisa com a palavra-chave "sustentabilidade empresarial" numa análise bibliométrica de uma base de dados com 318 documentos. Destes, 112 eram artigos, 85 eram capítulos de livros, 46 eram publicações pré-impressas, 55 eram actas e os restantes 20 eram livros editados.

Conclusão: Além disso, os resultados mostram que os domínios da capacitação social, da governação da sustentabilidade ambiental (ESG), das pessoas-lucro-planeta (PPP) e da sustentabilidade empresarial registaram um aumento considerável do número de publicações de investigação e de citações, o que demonstra os seus contributos significativos para o domínio do estudo da sustentabilidade empresarial.

Palavras-chave: Sustentabilidade, Capacitação Social, TBL, ESG, Revisão Bibliométrica Sistemática.

SOSTENIBILIDAD EMPRESARIAL, CAPACITACIÓN SOCIAL, MEDIO AMBIENTE, ASUNTOS SOCIALES Y GOBERNANZA (ESG) Y ÉTICA: UNA REVISIÓN BILIOMÉTRICA SISTEMÁTICA

RESUMEN

Objetivo: Este estudio utiliza un análisis bibliométrico de artículos sobre las dimensiones de la sostenibilidad de diversas formas para ilustrar las tendencias actuales de la literatura sobre sostenibilidad empresarial.

Marco Teórico: El concepto de sostenibilidad empresarial ha experimentado una importante evolución a lo largo del tiempo. Desde el inicio del movimiento ecologista moderno y la aplicación de la normativa medioambiental en la década de 1970, se ha convertido en una preocupación estratégica impulsada por las fuerzas del mercado.

Método: El estudio se ha centrado en una cartografía de palabras clave, un análisis de citas bibliométricas de autores, un análisis de citas bibliométricas de artículos, un análisis de co-citas en referencias bibliométricas, una cartografía de co-citas en revistas y un análisis de contenido cualitativo. Los datos se han extraído de una base de datos dimensional que abarca una amplia gama de datos. Se extrajeron desde 2012 hasta 2023 y se examinaron mediante herramientas de análisis bibliométrico.

Resultados y Discusión: Se examinó un total de 318 artículos relacionados con la sostenibilidad. Se utilizó VOSviewer para realizar el estudio bibliométrico. Se determinaron seis grupos principales: Sostenibilidad empresarial, habilitación social, gobernanza social medioambiental (ESG), el planeta People Profit, sostenibilidad corporativa, valor económico y ética. A partir de los resultados, se realizó una búsqueda de la palabra clave "sostenibilidad empresarial" en un análisis bibliométrico de una base de datos que comprendía 318 documentos. De ellos, 112 eran artículos, 85 capítulos de libros, 46 publicaciones preimpresas, 55 actas y los 20 restantes libros editados.
Conclusion: Additionally, the findings show that the fields of social enablement, environmental sustainability governance (ESG), people-profit-planet (PPP), and corporate sustainability have seen a considerable increase in the number of research publications and citations, showing their significant contributions to the field of business sustainability study.

Palabras clave: Sostenibilidad, Habilitación Social, El TBL, ESG, Revisión Sistemática Bibliométrica.

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1 INTRODUCTION

The concept of business sustainability has undergone significant development over time. Since the inception of the modern environmental movement and the implementation of environmental regulations during the 1970s, it has evolved into a strategic concern propelled by market forces. Currently, over 90% of CEOs acknowledge the significance of sustainability in achieving their company's success. To achieve this, companies are devising sustainability strategies, promoting sustainable products and services, appointing a chief sustainability officer, and releasing sustainability reports for the benefit of consumers, investors, activists, and the general public.

Business sustainability is becoming more relevant in a climate where organisations are more conscious of their societal responsibilities in terms of the use of resources taken from society and the environment to achieve economic profit (Saavedra García, 2022a). With the pervasive changes in the workplace, business sustainability has become a focal point. Sustainable investments are growing rapidly, with 35.3 trillion assets under management and 15% increase in two years, according to the 2020 Global Sustainable Investment Review (GSIR). This indicates a high demand for third-party ESG evaluations. (Elkington, 1997) presented the idea of sustainability as a term that encompasses the triple bottom line (also known as "TBL"), which consists of environmental, economic, and social considerations. According to (Hahn et al., 2018) Corporate sustainability is a comprehensive concept that connects organisational activities to outcomes in broader societal and natural systems. It entails the expectation that business firms will enhance the overall well-being of society. The pursuit in corporate sustainability grew as soon as the United Nations World Economic and Development Commission popularised the notion "sustainable development" in a very popular report of 1987 "Brundtland Report" and researchers very soon set out to familiarize the idea to
businesses by asserting that they could engage in sustainability by catering to their current needs with no impact on future generations' capability to cater their own needs (Montiel, 2008).

The concept of sustainability in business refers to the strategic approach taken by a company to address and minimise the negative environmental impacts resulting from its operations within a particular market. ESG metrics are widely utilised for assessing an organization's sustainability practices across the domains of environmental impact, social responsibility, and corporate governance. With the Earth's system undergoing irreversible alterations, the significance of the potential danger posed by climate change has reached a point where it cannot be ignored. The exceeding of environmental thresholds is generating concerns about the possibility of cascading effects in global ecological systems and human communities. Enterprises are currently facing challenges and opportunities in establishing sustainability objectives, particularly if they have not yet done so. In spite of the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic, companies continue to actively pursue alignment with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) set forth by the United Nations General Assembly in 2015. The objective is to achieve these goals by the year 2030. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) encompass a comprehensive collection of universally applicable objectives that function as a framework for fostering sustainability within the realm of business. The objectives outlined are designed to target multiple areas, such as poverty, inequality, environmental degradation, and climate change.

The term "corporate sustainability" has gained significant popularity among businesses of varying sizes. Sustainability has been identified as a crucial priority for Walmart Stores, Inc. (WMT), McDonald's Corporation (MCD), and other major corporations. Presently, various companies are facing the obligation to pledge to discovering sustainable approaches to distribute their commodities and amenities.

Corporate sustainability is a business approach that aims to generate sustainable, long-term value for shareholders, employees, consumers, and society. This is achieved by implementing responsible environmental, social, and economic (or governance) strategies.

CSR is often viewed as a self-initiated activity by a company itself or sometimes it is viewed as a mandatory initiative to be pursued by a company as part of its CSR strategy, but corporate sustainability can be understood as an organisational practise which has been incorporated into the company's overall business and corporate plan (Gutterman, 2022). ESG performance for investors, firms, academics, and regulators. When the United Nations Global Compact produced the 'Who Cares Wins' report in 2004, it formally established the notion of ESG. To encourage the incorporation of ESG-related principles into investment management
choices, the United Nations Responsible Investment Agency established the 'Responsible Investment Principles (PRI)' in 2006 (Gao, 2023). ESG investment is an integrated investment approach that considers environmental (E), social (S), and governance (G) factors during the investment process. The primary objective of ESG investment is to outperform the market rate of investment returns, thereby avoiding significant downside risks and promoting long-term, sustainable value investment practices (He, 2023).

As per the research conducted by (Batista & Francisco, 2018), a sustainable organisation is defined as an entity that possesses the necessary structures and resources to achieve its current and future objectives while simultaneously maintaining its market position. Historically, business organisations have prioritised profitability as a key factor in their sustainability. In the past, a leader's success was often measured by the level of profits generated by the organisation, with little consideration given to the methods used to achieve those profits. This trend persisted until the late 1990s.

In the past few decades, businesses have faced significant pressure to prioritise sustainability. This is due to the need to generate a positive social impact for stakeholders beyond shareholders, as well as the recognition that environmental, social, and governance (ESG) concerns are critical for firms' competitiveness and legitimacy (Camilleri, 2018; LINS et al., 2017). Business models for sustainability continue to gain traction as a way of achieving sustainability innovation and restructuring in organisations, both in academic study and in practise. The concept of business model innovation for sustainability involves enhancing positive effects or reducing negative effects on the environment and society while also allowing for the organization's and its stakeholders' long-term well-being (Geissdoerfer et al., 2018). The complicated process necessitates that an organisation locate itself inside its network of players in order to understand how sustainability-focused innovations will infiltrate its business model (BM) operations and consequences on broader society. Sustainable business models are the methods through which businesses develop, produce, and collect value for their customers and stakeholders in order to promote a safe and just working environment for humankind (Rockström et al., 2009).

Social economy is a concept which prioritises people and earth over profits. It relies on cooperatives, non-profits, and mutual societies that engage in socially beneficial market operations (Moreau et al., 2017). Social economy enterprises generate for the common benefit and meet local needs. The circular economy is founded on the premise that by rethinking and rebuilding all areas of the value chain from production to consumption, economic activity can be decoupled from its environmental consequences (Bellemare et al., 2022). Corporate
Governance, defined as a system of entities, laws, and processes used to lead and control a firm, aims to balance the interests of many stakeholders while eliminating opportunism (Turnbull, 1997).

The examination of environmental data is driving a significant shift in both business and societal operations, resulting in the emergence of the sustainable enterprise concept. The sustainability trend in business is a crucial factor that will persistently influence the competitiveness and survival of companies in the market. Organisational leaders are actively exploring the utilisation of data, artificial intelligence (AI), and blockchain technology to efficiently address climate and environmental risks, enhance asset performance and resource utilisation, drive decarbonization efforts, and establish sustainable supply chains.

1.1 IMPORTANCE OF SUSTAINABILITY FOR FUTURE GENERATIONS

According to the definition provided by the United Nations Brundtland Commission, sustainability refers to the ability to fulfil the current needs while ensuring that the future generations can meet their own needs without any compromise. Despite its apparent simplicity, many individuals neglect to implement this practise in their daily routines. Energy consumption is often treated as if it is sourced from an infinite supply of natural resources. Similarly, environmental pollution is often regarded as a reversible process by nature. Each action we take has an impact on the availability of resources and the quality of the environment. Temperatures have increased by 1.1 degrees Celsius above the levels recorded in the 1850s. If temperatures rise to 1.7-1.8 degrees Celsius, approximately 50% of the global population will be affected by heat and humidity that pose a threat to their lives. Ensuring a liveable environment for future generations is heavily reliant on sustainability.

1.2 SIGNIFICANCE OF SUSTAINABILITY IN BUSINESS

Historically, businesses have placed significant emphasis on their net earnings, commonly referred to as the bottom line. The triple bottom line approach has become increasingly popular as a result of the growing emphasis on sustainable practises. This approach takes into account three essential factors: profit, people, and the planet. According to a recent survey conducted by IBM, 49% of consumers have indicated that they made additional payments for products labelled as sustainable or socially responsible within the past twelve months.
Enterprises that adhere to sustainable practises demonstrate a heightened concern for their workforce, clientele, and the broader community. In addition, they engage in efforts to enhance the capacity of local communities, demonstrating a commitment to the broader objective of promoting social welfare. The increasing concern of individuals regarding a company's stance towards people can have long-term advantages for the organisation. As an illustration, a significant proportion of millennials in the United Kingdom, specifically 70%, have expressed their intention to remain employed with an organisation that has a well-established sustainability strategy.

Enterprises that adhere to sustainable practises typically prioritise the preservation of the environment and actively strive to conserve natural resources. The act of enhancing the image of a business not only improves its perception among customers and stakeholders, but also increases the accessibility of resources for all parties involved. An instance of prioritisation among executives is reducing the negative impact on the environment while simultaneously reducing costs, with 48% of them opting for this approach. It is not uncommon to observe prominent corporations being featured on the cover pages of newspapers due to their unscrupulous business practises, including environmental pollution, disregard for human rights, and other related issues. Over time, these enterprises may incur financial losses. However, enterprises that implement sustainable practises proactively attain a competitive edge. Based on a recent study, it has been found that 80% of executives maintain the perspective that businesses can enhance customer loyalty by adopting a purpose beyond solely pursuing profits.

2 REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Previous bibliometric reviewers were only able to examine sustainability publications from particular industries, but this study takes into account all sustainability-related papers to offer new information on a wide range of sustainability-related issues. (Polinar et al., 2023) created a detailed business continuity strategy and dynamics to improve employee resilience, change management preparation, and business sustainability for the selected PCAB-registered construction businesses in Cebu City. A sustainable business strives to meet each customer's specific demands as nearly as possible and reasonable. As a result, the trend in corporate development is towards more human-machine interaction (Karthick et al., 2023).

Regulators, investors, and businesses should recognise the potential and difficulties presented by ESG, not lose sight of the original objective, reinforce advice, improve management, promote enterprise sustainability, and promote high-quality economic
development (Gao, 2023). To encourage long-term economic growth, it is critical to employ social capital as a financial resource to fund sustainable development activities. The MSCI ESG series, the FTSE4Good series, and the Bloomberg ESG Index are currently important international ESG rating indexes (Duan, 2023). There are two opposing viewpoints on the link between ESG and business value. One supports and the other discourages (Zhan, 2023).

For successful ESG plan execution, senior leadership support, the construction of a methodical framework, and good communication with stakeholders are required, eventually assuring organisations' long-term competitiveness and sustainability (Dong, 2023). In the event of an emergency, immediate action should be done to avoid the occurrence from spreading and making traders negative. Similarly, focus should be placed on product supply quality, which will help to improve the price discovery efficiency of China's futures market (Li, 2023). There is a considerable positive link between ESG performance and company value, implying that good feedback from ESG performance influences business value (He, 2023). Hotels must enhance their present marketing practises to project a sustainable brand image and tap into consumers’ responsible and sustainable behaviour to be sustainable and responsible (Jia et al., 2023).

Entrepreneurship boosts business independence. Entrepreneurship and business independence also boost business sustainability. Entrepreneurial ideals boost business sustainability via independence (Gearey et al., 2023). Government regulation, flawed management, contact with stakeholders, corporate self-regulation and self-reflection, and the regulatory environment are all key variables influencing any company's sustainability (Blinova et al., 2023). The increasing focus on technology and the availability of detailed data, along with user demand, will lead to a greater emphasis on evaluating performance, outcomes, and impacts at the level of individual real estate assets. This will result in a wider range of ESG metrics, with a particular emphasis on climate resilience and risk. The outcome of this process will be an enhanced collection of ESG standards that can facilitate well-informed real estate investment choices (Newell et al., 2023).

The article by (Arie Sulistiono et al., 2023) discusses the various aspects of attention and orientation to the business environment. This article examines the factors and variables that can hinder the sustainability of family-owned companies. The sustainability of family businesses relies on paying attention to the spiritual atmosphere of the establishment, as well as the company's vision and mission. These aspects are crucial elements that require careful consideration. Small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) that incorporate natural dye into their business processes should prioritise the implementation of green logistics practises. Doing
so will have a lasting positive impact, particularly on the sustainability of the business. Enhancing the sustainability of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) necessitates the development of a consistent, ongoing, and unwavering absorptive capacity. Improving the competency of SMEs is crucial. The integration of existing business processes can enhance the implementation of CE, provided that all necessary resources are accessible (Muafi & Sugarindra, 2023). MSMEs may thrive in the long run not only with a solid financial literacy base, but also with good financial behaviour and the ability to use the correct financial technology in their company activities (Widagdo & Sa’diyah, 2023).

Investors are concerned about the businesses' Corporate Sustainability practises, both in the year the firm invests in Corporate Sustainability and in subsequent years and place a premium on Corporate Sustainability success in their investment selections (Aydoğan & Kara, 2023). Regardless of the tail risk models utilised the ESG data sources, risk market performance did not react favourably to high ESG rates or adversely to low ESG rates (Aldieri et al., 2023). Consumers have greater expectations of energy-intensive companies, and meeting these expectations is seen as a basic need to compensate for the intensive use of natural resources (Weinmayer et al., 2023). The performance of listed firms' ESG ratings may greatly increase the amount of corporate trade credit financing. The positive influence of ESG rating on trade credit financing is more pronounced when a company engages a "Big4" auditor, operates in a highly marketized area, or is monitored by a larger number of analysts (X. Wu, 2023).

Public economic legislation, which expresses and underpins this influence, and the social market economy, rightfully seen as Poland's economic system's constitutional premise, are closely related (Povalowski, 2023). (Satinover et al., 2023) advised marketers of sustainability-focused goods to convince Baby Boomers of the value of sustainable consumption. Quantified ESG disclosure increases ESG rating divergence. It is recommended that greater emphasis be placed on integrating sustainability-related principles into business curricula. Additionally, scholars should strive to develop and offer more interdisciplinary knowledge to equip management students with the skills necessary to become transformative leaders in advancing the United Nations' sustainability agenda (Ar et al., 2023; Yang et al., 2021). This data may be used to develop metrics and national public policies to assist us attain the SDGs. The second contribution is the adoption of SVEM through the convening of a conversation that includes the barriers and problems in the value generation and delivery system. Companies, being the primary producers of greenhouse emissions and environmental harm, must create their own business models to embrace sustainability in all dimensions (Schroedel, 2023). Through the perspective of spirituality, (Batra, 2023) study proposes a
Spiritual Triple Bottom Line (STBL) framework for the development and evaluation of three bottom lines, namely individual prosperity, impact on people, and impact on the environment. Internal business communication has a favourable impact on a company's long-term viability amid difficult times (Kalogiannidis et al., 2023).

Researchers in sustainable business models may capitalise on the field's interest and appeal by attempting to solve these open research topics and live up to the promise for dramatically increased economic, environmental, and societal impact (Bocken, 2023). The findings of (Nicolas & Geldres-Weiss, 2023) can assist all food global value chain players make better judgements to lead their sustainability efforts and evaluation. Furthermore, this study suggests that businesses must actively connect with their stakeholders and pay close attention to customer habits and views. The goal to strengthen institutions' and stakeholders' awareness of and trust in the transformative change necessary for humankind to achieve sustainable development is one of the key elements of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) (Maria Bele et al., 2023).

The ESG dashboard indicators serve as a form of accountability for all parties involved and help to ensure that the business follows through on its ESG promises (Bhattacharya & Zaman, 2023). The growth of the digital economy increases enterprises' desire to engage in CSR, resulting in a positive interaction between firms and stakeholders (Hu & Liu, 2023). The styles, functionality, and general quality of Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) applications that are freely available differ. These applications cannot be recommended at this time since there is insufficient evidence to support their clinical utility (Quach et al., 2023). Before beginning any corporate sustainability efforts, businesses should first cultivate an atmosphere that encourages the growth of sustainable practices. When developing a human governance structure that shapes the essence and conduct of their workforce, employers should exercise caution and use sound judgement (Ling et al., 2023).

In the context of sustainability, if a business fails, consumers tend to perceive the company as less ethical, its products as inferior, and their interest in purchasing the products decreases. This perception is irrespective of whether the failure pertains to the environmental, social, or economic aspects of the triple bottom line (Nichols et al., 2023). The study of (Divakaran et al., 2023) identified certain essential components for ensuring continuity of reintegration care. These include sharing of data across health systems, providing sufficient time and patient access for establishing pre-release relationships, and offering primary care services that are specifically focused on re-entry. A study by (Dharmono et al., 2023) was done on MSMEs and the study indicated that improving product quality and selecting the appropriate...
selling price might help MSMEs' E-Businesses that make skincare items produced from natural components to be more sustainable. Social Development as a major part of Integral Mission is advocated to increase the resilience of individuals living in previously disadvantaged and underprivileged communities (Buys et al., 2020).

The advancement and growth of ESG are in sync with the times and unstoppable. As a result, real changes are on the way, as is increased worldwide exposure and popularity (Liu, 2023). The constructed Corporate Sustainability Disclosure Index (CSDI), CSDI_Economic Dimension (CSDI_ECO), CSDI Environmental Dimension (CSDI ENV), and CSDI_Social Dimension (CSDI_SOCI) are valid and can reflect the actual disclosure of corporate sustainability performance (Tian et al., 2023). The revelation of sustainability impact data enhances customers' inclination and choice for extended delivery periods, with comparable outcomes for both environmental and social impact data. Similar to the concept of priming environmental concern, the presence of relevant sustainability concerns, whether environmental or social, as personality attributes among consumers, can significantly influence their decision-making process (Viet et al., 2023). (Awasthi, 2023) proposed a balanced scorecard framework for measuring the sustainability performance of business organisations, which provides a strong framework, is highly flexible, and allows for the study of the impact of one indicator over another via sensitivity analysis to identify improvements. Research investigations will continue to prioritise business sustainability, with further investigations in this area planned for the coming decades.

The determination of the role of business sustainability within an organisation is contingent upon the HR functions and corporate culture (Chinmulgund & Tapas, 2023). The research findings presented by (Ellili, 2023) have noteworthy implications for the field of sustainability research. The study provides insights into the evaluation of environmental and social sustainability within multinational institutional settings and across various industries. Furthermore, the research investigates the influence of environmental and social sustainability on diverse corporate facets and decision-making processes. (Jangjarat et al., 2023) concluded that Age, residence, technical readiness, and online communication platforms like Instagram and blogs may affect the social economy. Helping groups of individuals with similar interests start enterprises that support community and social activities strengthens the community and provides career possibilities. Diverse ages should be included to increase engagement. Both digital transformation (DT) and sustainability transformation (ST) may benefit from sustainable digital advancements.
(Zimmer & Järveläinen, 2022) conceptualised this proposition as a digital-sustainable co-transformation, with the aim of sensitising both information systems (IS) researchers and practitioners to incorporate the triple bottom line of sustainability into digital transformation (DT). The authors argue that it is important to view digital transformation (DT) and sustainability transformation (ST) as a single co-transformation, rather than two separate transformations occurring simultaneously. High or low corporate environmental, social, and governance (ESG) rates do not effectively predict risk market performance. Sustainability and social impact curricula should be required in undergraduate business education in the United States. Universities have a duty to lead the road for a more sustainable, socially aware economy, and undergraduate business education is a good place to start (Triana & Peterson, 2022).

(Muriithi et al., 2022) investigated how the church may maintain its relevance and sustainability in the nation by using the Triple Bottom Line (TBL) model in order to acquire and retain congregations. The model considers an organization's social, economic, and environmental initiatives while approaching sustainability. These factors prompted early missionaries to join the African market by establishing schools, technical and agricultural training institutes, and health centres. They preached about the need of living in a clean environment in their schools and churches, and they set an example with their church complexes. Profit and income metrics like revenue, sales gross profit, main activity profit/loss, financial gain, other income and Pre-tax profit/loss determine business income (Олександрович, 2022).

Quantitative environmental and social disclosure explains rating disagreement more than governance disclosure (Camilleri et al., 2022). According to (SalamiSuleiman & Olanrewaju Atanda Aliu, 2022) findings, both female directorship and female involvement on audit committees have a considerable favourable influence on company sustainability reporting. It is consequently advised that women be appointed to boards of African companies in order to improve corporate sustainability reporting. Regulators and politicians should take the appropriate steps to raise awareness of the GRI criteria and urge listed firms to adopt them into their business reporting (Priyadarshanie & Jayawardane, 2022). Corporate sustainability performance is improved by both general and sustainability-related governance systems (Minciullo et al., 2022).

The integration of the social economy and the circular economy enables the development of an all-encompassing, collaborative circular economy. This integration also facilitates the integration of environmental factors into social economics theory and practise (Bellemare et al., 2022). Sustainable manufacturing objectives can be more effectively realised if manufacturing operations are assessed and reassessed using methodologies based on the TBL.
concept of sustainability (Ahmad et al., 2022). The link between financial literacy and business sustainability can be totally mediated by financial behaviour and financial technology and demonstrates a favourable association between Business Sustainability and Financial Performance, demonstrating the critical necessity for firms to attain financial sustainability (Saavedra García, 2022b).

Study by (Nunes et al., 2022) makes two significant contributions. First, using case studies, it is feasible to argue that hurdles and problems in business models for sustainability are extremely relevant for startups, and empirical data may be used to identify the barriers to company development towards sustainability. The economic dimension (Buchholz et al., 2020) encompasses the societal benefits generated through employment opportunities and commercial relationships. Economic worth encompasses various factors, including individual wealth (such as income or firm earnings), societal wealth (derived from taxes), and indirect contributions arising from factors like enhanced productivity resulting from diverse teams. Consumer well-being (Buchholz et al., 2020) analyses the impact of products on end users, specifically in terms of enhanced health, safety, satisfaction, and enjoyment.

The ethical dimension (Buchholz et al., 2020) encompasses both internal supply chain and marketing practises, along with their impact on industry norms within these domains. In addition to the operational aspects of conducting business, the ethical dimension places emphasis on the impact of product or service content, specifically in terms of promoting transparency and safety for society. The environmental dimension (Buchholz et al., 2020) encompasses the measurement and management of emissions, utilisation of resources, consumption of land and water, and the impact of waste through different recycling processes. The majority of items exhibit adverse environmental impacts during the manufacturing process, which can be mitigated to some extent by incorporating energy and resource efficient practises. The phrase ‘societal enablement’ (Buchholz et al., 2020) pertains to the impact on the welfare of employees and communities resulting from the accessibility and affordability of products and services, along with education. The social enablement impact can be observed through the health benefits experienced by individuals who made lifestyle changes as a direct outcome of a health awareness campaign. It is noteworthy that these individuals may not have utilised the product being promoted, yet the health campaign successfully reached its target audience.

Finally, the governance dimension (Buchholz et al., 2020) addresses internal diversity, equity, compensation practises, and compliance methods like audits. The implementation of seventh-dimensional digitalization enables the adaptation of services, products, and processes to rapidly evolving market demands. This technology not only enhances existing offerings but
also allows for the introduction of novel solutions (M. Wu et al., 2021), ensuring the achievement of sustainable development through the continuous implementation of innovative practises (Kim et al., 2021; Sia et al., 2021; Ulas, 2019). In order to become a sustainable organisation, it is critical for an enterprise to thoroughly understand TBL (Coşkun Aslan & Kısacık, 2017). The study by (Ebehikhalu, 2015) advocated for the inclusion of commercial horticulture as an integral part of urban land use, as well as the modification of planning laws and regulations to accommodate such practises, which have multiplier effects (advantages) on citizens and the urban environment. This report explored how the TBL is used to address the diminishing phenomena in the Anglican Church of Kenya (ACK). In terms of sustainability impact, indirect construction suppliers exhibit the most significant effects when compared to on-site activity among the US construction sectors (Kucukvar & Tatari, 2013).

3 METHOD

The present study employed bibliometric analysis to investigate research on knowledge hiding. A bibliometric analysis is a type of quantitative statistical analysis that is commonly used to examine publications. It provides a method that is characterised by its quantitative nature, systematic approach, transparency, and ability to be replicated.

Two important bibliometric techniques are descriptive analysis and content analysis. A variety of publication and journal indexes used in descriptive analysis are used to assess how well sources and people publish their work. On the other side, content analysis shows the intellectual frameworks of the particular themes. It frequently entails key word and citation studies that identify trending issues, thematic evolution, and research focuses. A detailed bibliometric analysis of knowledge-hiding research was carried out in this study with the aid of an open-source VOSviewer. The bibliometric analysis was limited to the data obtained from Dimensions. The research did not consider other national and international databases. In recent years, Business Sustainable, ESG, Social Enable, and bibliometric analysis in general have drawn more attention in the literature. The data has been extracted from dimensions database that cover the wide range of data 2012 to 2023 are examined using bibliometric analytical tools.

Figure 1, defined the data extraction process from Dimensions database, initial search on “Business Sustainability”, and got the 23975 publications from the different form. Second filter used by researcher that is articles in English language, and extraction of data section 2012 to 2023, document of publication reduced to 21034, After that screening has started from title of “Environment, Social, and Governance (ESG)”, 3235 documents. “The Triple bottom line
(TBL)” scanning given the 549 documents, again scan the “Social Economy” document reached to the 323, “Corporate sustainability” fetched the 320 documents, 318 documents “Economic values & Ethics”. The co-occurrence of keywords and document citations was visually analysed using the VOS viewer. Filter the data set and concluding the research on the 318 final publications.

**Figure 1**

*Data extraction process from Dimensions database*

**4 RESULTS**

Over the course of the past decade, there has been a significant increase in the number of publications focused on sustainability. The findings indicate that there has been a substantial increase in the total number of papers pertaining to ESG, social enablement, corporate sustainability, and social economy. Additionally, there has been a notable rise in the average number of authors per article and the number of references cited in these articles, which collectively contribute to the overall sustainability.
4.1 DESCRIPTIVE ANALYSIS

**Figure 2**

*Business Sustainability Published Publication*

Business sustainability database of bibliometric analysis of publication of 318 documents, in figure 2, which is 112 from articles, book chapters are 85, preprint publication of 46, 55 documents from proceeding, and last 20 edited books.

Figure 3, consist of co-authorship country wise, United Kingdom and Italy are highest published documents, 5 citations and 28 citations respectively. Denmark, United States, and Germany documents with 1, 22, and 86 citations. Australia, Nigeria, Portugal, and Turkey documents with 5, 4, 10, and 5 citations.
4.1.1 Fig 3, Co-authorship Network

Co-authorship, Authorship, full count, and bibliographic information based on maps. After conducting an analysis, it was found that a minimum of one document and one citation from an author were required to proceed with the data analysis. As a result, it was determined that out of the total of 50 authors, only 31 authors met this requirement. Each of the 31 authors that participated in the research will have their overall co-authorship ties with other authors calculated. The authors with the strongest overall link profile will be chosen. In the presented network, 31 objects are not interconnected. Four items make up the largest connected group. These four authors are interconnected to each other on the title of business sustainable.
**Figure 4**

*Diagnostic Analysis*

![Diagram](image)

**Diagnostic Analysis Fig 3**: It was discovered that 13 authors out of 51 authors who submitted at least two documents met the minimum data measurement standard. Each author has two documents and two citations, but they are not connected in any way.

**Figure 5**

*Diagnostic Analysis*

![Diagram](image)

**Diagnostic Analysis Fig 3**, Citation Authors, minimum one document and 2 citation each paper, extracted 50 authors and 27 meet of threshold. It was discovered that 13 authors out of 51 authors who submitted at least two documents met the minimum data measurement standard.
standard. Each author has two documents and two citations, but they are not connected in any way.

**Figure 6**

*Diagnostic Analysis*

![Diagnostic Analysis Fig 4](image)

**Diagnostic Analysis Fig 4**, The analysis involves three key metrics: co-citation, cited reference, and full counting. Specifically, we are examining the minimum number of citations for each cited reference within a pool of 237 cited references. When the threshold of 16 is met, the links with the highest strength will be chosen. A total of 16 citations will be selected. The maximum number of connected items in a set is six.
Figure 7

Occurrence of Map based Text data

The occurrence of map-based test data has been recorded in a RIS file. Through binary counting and word extraction from the abstract, a total of 856 terms on the abstract have been determined, and five of those actually exceed the criterion. A computation will be performed to determine the relevance score for each of the five terms. The selection of the most relevant phrases will be determined according to this score. The 805 most important terms were retained by the researcher. Out of 318 documents, five words are represented a most, meaning that entire paper based on the society, Business, Book, Management and practices. Which deals with the Business sustainability.

Figure 8

Fig Diagnostic Analysis 4
**Fig Diagnostic Analysis 4**, Through binary counting and word extraction, a total of 856 terms have been identified in the abstract. These terms have been selected based on their minimum incidence of appearing in at least 3 documents. Among the 318 documents that were examined, 56 terms were found to meet the specified criteria. A total of 56 terms were considered, out of which 34 were selected, accounting for 60% of the texts. The abstracts of 318 documents contain a range of words, including but not limited to Practitioner, World, study, CSR, Scholar, and Variety. The figure below depicts the details.

**Figure 9**

*Figure Diagnostic Analysis 4*

![Figure Diagnostic Analysis 4](image)

**Figure Diagnostic Analysis 4:** Through binary counting and word extraction from the abstract and title total of 856 terms on the abstract and title have been determined, minimum occurrence of documents 5 and 22 meet the threshold out of 318 total document as sample has taken.

5 CONCLUSION

The objective of this study was to analyse the correlation between business sustainability and its associated variables through the examination of papers published in the Dimensions database. The objective of this study was to assess the expansion of the research field, ascertain the fundamental concepts and ideas associated with this specific research
domain, and offer suggestions for future investigations. This study employs bibliometrics, evolutionary analysis, content analysis, and trend analysis to identify the most productive authors, citations, and countries in the field of business sustainability. The articles contained within the Dimension database have been extracted for the time frame spanning from 2012 to 2023. The bibliometric study was performed utilising VOSviewer.

In addition, this study identified that there were determined to be six primary clusters: (1) Business Sustainability, (2) Social Enablement, (3) Environment Social Governance (ESG), (4) The People Profit Planet, (5) Corporate Sustainability, (6) Economic Value, and Ethics. This study has theoretical and practical implications. According to the findings, the search on the keyword of business sustainability database of bibliometric analysis of publication of 318 documents, in which 112 from articles, book chapters are 85, preprint publication of 46, 55 documents from proceeding, and last 20 edited book. The second issue is that, out of the 50 authors, only four are co-authors, and each of them has one citation and one document. Out of 51 writers that submitted at least two documents, it was found that 13 authors met the minimal data measurement criteria. Each author has two documents and two citations, but there is no relationship between them. Co-Citation, cited reference and full counting, minimum number of citations of cited reference on 237 cited references 16 meet of threshold, total link of strength will be selected, 16 citation selected. The largest set of connected items consists of 6 items. The majority of words in the 318 documents are five, which means that the complete paper is built on society, business, books, management, and practises. on the sustainability of the business. 34 of the possible 56 words were selected. The majority of the abstract's words used in 318 publications, including "practitioner," "world," "study," "CSR," "scholar," "variety," and many others. The abstract and title contain a total of 856 terms, with a minimum of 5 occurrences per document. Out of the 318 total documents used for the sample, 22 terms out of those totaled in the abstract and title fulfil the criterion. Additionally, the findings show that the fields of social enablement, environmental sustainability governance (ESG), people-profit-planet (PPP), and corporate sustainability have seen considerable increases in the number of research publications and citations, showing their significant contributions to business sustainability studies. The scope of this study is limited to the dimensions database. Notwithstanding these constraints, this study offers a valuable synopsis of the subject matter of present business sustainability.
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