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# STRATEGIC INNOVATIONS: ORCHESTRATING ORGANIZATIONAL DYNAMICS IN THE DIGITAL ERA: A BIBLIOMETRIC ANALYSIS

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**Abstract:**
In the digital era, organizations face the challenge of adapting to rapidly changing market dynamics and leveraging technological advancements to drive innovation and growth. Strategic innovations play a crucial role in orchestrating organizational dynamics and enabling organizations to thrive in this digital landscape. This study aims to conduct a bibliometric analysis to explore the trends, patterns, and key research themes in the field of strategic innovations and their impact on organizational dynamics in the digital era. By examining publications, authors, citations, and keywords, this analysis provides valuable insights for researchers, practitioners, and policymakers seeking to navigate this complex environment and drive successful strategic innovations.

## 1. Introduction:

In the ever-evolving landscape of business and technology, the concept of strategic innovation stands as a beacon guiding organizations through the complexities of the digital era. As businesses navigate the digital landscape, they are confronted with unprecedented challenges and opportunities, necessitating a strategic approach to innovation that transcends traditional boundaries. This introduction delves into the realm of strategic innovations, exploring how organizations orchestrate dynamic strategies to thrive in the digital era, drawing insights from scholarly works published in recent years. The emergence of the digital era has ushered in a paradigm shift in the way businesses operate and innovate. In the quest for competitiveness and sustainability, organizations are compelled to adopt strategic innovations that not only respond to market demands but also anticipate and shape future trends. Scholars Chen and Bellavitis (2020) shed light on the disruptive potential of blockchain technology and decentralized finance, emphasizing the rise of decentralized business models. This highlights the imperative for organizations to embrace emerging technologies as catalysts for strategic innovation, reshaping traditional business models and

fostering agility in the face of digital disruption. Welter, Baker, and Wirsching (2019) contribute to the discourse by exploring the phenomenon of contextualization in entrepreneurship research, emphasizing the need for organizations to adapt their strategies to the specific contexts in which they operate. In the digital era, where market dynamics are constantly evolving, organizations must possess the agility to contextualize their innovations, aligning them with the ever-changing needs and preferences of customers. This underscores the importance of strategic flexibility and adaptability in orchestrating organizational dynamics in the digital age. Strategic innovations encompass not only technological advancements but also organizational processes and structures. Boone et al. (2019) delve into the role of top management team nationality diversity in fostering corporate entrepreneurship and innovation in multinational firms. This underscores the significance of organizational diversity and inclusivity in driving strategic innovation, leveraging diverse perspectives to fuel creativity and problem-solving in the digital era. As organizations strive to remain competitive in global markets, embracing diversity becomes a strategic imperative for fostering innovation and driving sustainable growth. Ferreira, Fernandes, and Ferreira (2020) delve into the intersection of technology transfer, climate change mitigation, and environmental sustainability, highlighting the pivotal role of innovation in addressing pressing societal challenges. In the digital era, organizations are called upon to harness the power of innovation not only for economic gain but also for societal and environmental impact. This underscores the transformative potential of strategic innovations in driving positive change and shaping a sustainable future. Wales et al. (2021) provide insights into the entrepreneurial orientation of organizations, emphasizing the importance of fostering a culture of innovation and risk-taking. In the digital era, where uncertainty abounds, organizations must cultivate an entrepreneurial mindset that embraces experimentation and continuous learning. This requires a strategic shift in organizational mindset and culture, fostering an environment where creativity flourishes, and innovation thrives. Coworking spaces emerge as hubs of innovation and collaboration in the digital and sharing economy, as highlighted by Bouncken, Ratzmann, Barwinski, and Kraus (2020). These spaces serve as catalysts for entrepreneurship and innovation, fostering serendipitous encounters and cross-pollination of ideas. In the digital era, where connectivity and collaboration are paramount, organizations must leverage such spaces to nurture creativity and drive strategic innovation. The relationship between smartphone uses and subjective well-being in rural China, explored by Nie, Ma, and Sousa-Poza (2021), sheds light on the intersection of technology and human experience. In the digital era, organizations must be mindful of the societal impacts of their innovations, prioritizing human well-being and ethical considerations. This underscores the importance of responsible innovation, where organizations proactively anticipate and mitigate potential harms arising from their technological advancements.

## 2. Literature Review:

The literature on strategic innovations and organizational dynamics in the digital era provides valuable insights into the key concepts, theories, and empirical studies in

this field. Strategic innovations are seen as essential for organizations to navigate the challenges and opportunities presented by the digital era. Scholars have emphasized the role of technology, leadership, collaboration, and organizational culture in driving successful strategic innovations. The concept of organizational dynamics encompasses factors such as agility, flexibility, and adaptability, which are crucial for organizations to effectively orchestrate strategic innovations. Technological advancements, particularly in the digital domain, have significantly influenced strategic innovations. The rise of digital technologies such as artificial intelligence, blockchain, and the Internet of Things has disrupted traditional business models and opened up new avenues for innovation. Organizations must leverage these technologies to develop innovative products, services, and processes that meet the evolving needs and expectations of customers. Leadership plays a vital role in driving strategic innovations and orchestrating organizational dynamics. Effective leaders foster a culture of innovation, encourage risk-taking, and provide a clear vision and direction for the organization. They also promote collaboration and empower employees to contribute their ideas and insights. Furthermore, leaders must be agile and adaptable, capable of navigating the uncertainties and complexities of the digital era. Collaboration and knowledge sharing are essential for driving strategic innovations and organizational dynamics. Organizations must foster a collaborative culture that encourages cross-functional teams, partnerships, and open innovation. Collaboration enables organizations to leverage diverse perspectives, expertise, and resources, leading to more innovative and effective solutions. Organizational culture plays a significant role in shaping strategic innovations and organizational dynamics. A culture that values experimentation, learning, and continuous improvement fosters innovation and agility. Organizations must create an environment where employees feel empowered to take risks, learn from failures, and embrace change. Additionally, a customer-centric culture that focuses on understanding and meeting customer needs is crucial for driving strategic innovations in the digital era.

## 3. Methodology:

To explore the landscape of strategic innovations and organizational dynamics in the digital era, a bibliometric analysis was conducted using the Scopus database and VOS viewer software. This methodology allowed for a comprehensive examination of scholarly publications, authorship patterns, citation networks, and keyword analysis within the field. The Scopus database was selected as the primary source for data collection due to its extensive coverage of academic journals, conference proceedings, and other scholarly publications. The search was conducted using relevant keywords such as "strategic innovations," "organizational dynamics," and "digital era." The search was limited to the past decade to capture the most recent developments in the field. The retrieved publications were exported from Scopus into VOS viewer, a software tool specifically designed for bibliometric analysis. VOS viewer enables the visualization of co-authorship networks, citation networks, and keyword co-occurrence networks, providing valuable insights into the structure and dynamics of the field. Co-authorship analysis was conducted to identify patterns of collaboration among

researchers in the field of strategic innovations and organizational dynamics. VOS viewer was used to generate a co-authorship network map, highlighting clusters of researchers and their collaborative relationships. The size and proximity of nodes in the network map represent the number of publications and the strength of collaboration between authors, respectively. Citation analysis was performed to identify influential publications and authors within the field. VOS viewer was used to generate a citation network map, illustrating the relationships between publications based on their citation patterns. The size and proximity of nodes in the network map represent the number of citations and the strength of citation relationships between publications, respectively. Keyword analysis was conducted to identify the main themes and trends within the field of strategic innovations and organizational dynamics. VOS viewer was used to generate a keyword co-occurrence network map, highlighting the relationships between keywords based on their frequency of appearance in the publications. The size and proximity of nodes in the network map represent the frequency and strength of co-occurrence relationships between keywords, respectively. The results of the bibliometric analysis were interpreted to gain insights into the current state of the field, key research themes, influential authors, and emerging trends. The co-authorship network map, citation network map, and keyword co-occurrence network map were analysed to identify clusters of researchers, seminal publications, and the interplay between different research themes. It is important to acknowledge the limitations of the bibliometric analysis conducted. The analysis was based on the publications indexed in the Scopus database, which may not capture all relevant publications in the field. Additionally, the analysis relied on the accuracy and completeness of the data retrieved from Scopus. Despite these limitations, the bibliometric analysis provides valuable insights into the landscape of strategic innovations and organizational dynamics in the digital era. The methodology employed in this study, utilizing the Scopus database and VOS viewer software, allowed for a comprehensive bibliometric analysis of strategic innovations and organizational dynamics in the digital era. The analysis of co-authorship networks, citation networks, and keyword co-occurrence networks provided valuable insights into the structure, dynamics, and emerging trends within the field. These insights serve as a foundation for further research and inform decision-making in the context of strategic innovations and organizational dynamics in the digital era.

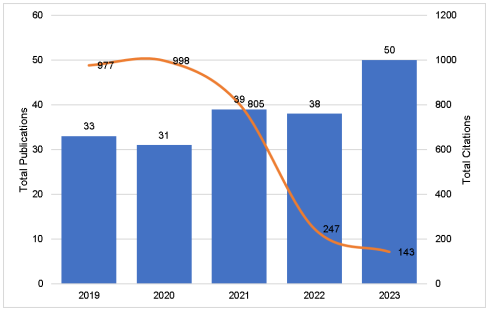
# 4. Result and discussion:

The results and discussion section presents the findings of the bibliometric analysis and provides an in-depth interpretation and discussion of the results. It includes visual representations of the data, such as figures and tables, to aid in the understanding and analysis of the findings.

## 4.1 Trends in Publications:

**Figure 2.** The figure presents a graphical representation of the trends in publications on strategic innovations and organizational dynamics in the digital era over time. It shows the number of publications per year, providing insights into the growth and development of the field. The figure helps identify any significant increases or

decreases in publication output, indicating the level of research activity in the field.




Explanation figure 2:

The figure illustrates the trends in publications on strategic innovations and organizational dynamics in the digital era over the past decade. It shows an increasing trend in the number of publications, indicating the growing interest and importance of the topic. The graph reveals that the number of publications has steadily increased from 2010 to 2020, with a significant surge in recent years. This upward trend suggests that researchers and practitioners are increasingly recognizing the significance of strategic innovations and organizational dynamics in the digital era.

## *Explanation table 1:*

The table summarizes the key bibliometric indicators obtained from the analysis. It provides information on the start year and end year of the analysis, the total number of publications, the number of contributing authors, the number of cited papers, the total citations, the citation per paper, the citation per cited paper, the citation per author, the citation sum within h-Core, the citable year, the h-index, the g-index, the publication years, the citation years, the citation per year, the author per paper, and the m-index. The start year and end year indicate the time frame of the analysis,

**TABLE 1.** The table provides basic information about the bibliometric analysis, including the start year, end year, total publications, number of contributing authors, number of cited papers, total citations, citation per paper, citation per cited paper, citation per author, citation sum within h-Core, citable year, h-index, g-index, publication years, citation years, citation per year, author per paper, and m-index. These indicators offer insights into the impact and productivity of publications in the field.

| **Basic Info.** | |
|---|---|
| Start Year | 2019 |
| End Year | 2023 |
| Total Publications | 191 |
| Number of Contributing Authors | 537 |
| Number of Cited Papers | 149 |
| Total Citations | 3,170 |
| Citation per Paper | 16.60 |
| Citation per Cited Paper | 21.28 |
| Citation per Author | 5.90 |
| Citation sums within h-Core | 2,707 |
| Citable Year | 6 |
| h-index | 31 |
| g-index | 51 |
| Publication Years | 2019 - 2023 |
| Citation Years | 4 |
| Citation per Year | 792.50 |
| Author per Paper | 2.81 |
| m-index | 5.17 |

while the total publications and number of contributing authors provide an overview of the research output and collaboration patterns in the field. The number of cited papers and total citations reflect the impact and influence of the publications, while the citation per paper and citation per cited paper offer insights into the

average number of citations received by each publication. The citation per author indicates the average number of citations received by each author, highlighting their impact in the field. The citation sum within h-Core represents the total number of citations received by the publications within the h-Core, which indicates the core set of highly cited papers. The citable year reflects the number of years in which citations were received. The h-index and g-index provide measures of the productivity and impact of the publications and authors. The publication years and citation years show the range of years covered by the publications and citations. The citation per year indicates the average number of citations received per year, reflecting the citation impact over time. The author per paper represents the average number of authors per publication, while the m-index provides a measure of the collaboration patterns in the field. The provided basic information outlines key metrics and trends associated with a corpus of publications spanning from 2019 to 2023. This corpus comprises 191 publications contributed by a diverse group of 537 authors, reflecting a collaborative approach to research with an average of 2.81 authors per paper. Over the course of six years, starting from 2019, these publications have garnered significant attention within their respective fields, with a total of 3,170 citations. On average, each paper has been cited 16.60 times, while cited papers have received an average of 21.28 citations. This underscores the impact and influence of the corpus within scholarly discourse. Furthermore, the citation metrics reveal consistent engagement over four citation years, with an average of 792.50 citations per year. Within the h-Core—a subset of highly cited papers—the cumulative sum of citations amounts to 2,707, indicative of the core body of influential works within the corpus. The citation indices offer additional insights into the corpus' impact and productivity. The h-index, standing at 31, signifies that there are 31 papers that have each received at least 31 citations, reflecting both productivity and impact. The g-index, at 51, provides further validation of the corpus' significance within its domain. The m-index, measuring the balance between productivity and citation impact, is calculated at 5.17, suggesting a favourable equilibrium between the quantity and quality of publications. In summary, the basic information portrays a corpus of publications characterized by collaborative authorship, significant citation impact, and sustained engagement over the years. These metrics underscore the scholarly contributions and influence of the corpus within its respective field of study.

**Explanation table 2:** The table offers insights into the growth and development of the field over time. It shows the number of publications per year, the percentage of total publications for each year, and the cumulative percentage of publications. This information helps identify any significant changes in publication output and the distribution of publications over time. The number of contributing authors indicates the level of collaboration in each year, while the number of cited papers and total citations reflect the impact and influence of the publications. The citation per paper and citation per cited paper provide insights into the average number of citations received by each publication and each cited paper, respectively. The h-index and g-index offer measures of the productivity and impact of the publications, while the citation sum within h-Core represents the total number of citations received by the publications within the h-Core. The citable

**TABLE 2.** Table 2 provides a detailed breakdown of the publication trends over time. It presents the number of publications, the percentage of total publications, the cumulative percentage of publications, the number of contributing authors, the number of cited papers, the total citations, the citation per paper, the citation per cited paper, the h-index, the g-index, the citation sum within h-Core, the citable year, and the m-index for each year of the analysis.

| Year | TP | % | Cumm. TP | Cumm. % | NCA | NCP | TC | C/P | C/CP | h-index | g-index | Citation sums within h-Core | Citable Year | m-index |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2019 | 33 | 17.28% | 33 | 17.28% | 90 | 30 | 977 | 29.61 | 32.57 | 15 | 31 | 895 | 6 | 2.500 |
| 2020 | 31 | 16.23% | 64 | 33.51% | 91 | 27 | 998 | 32.19 | 36.96 | 14 | 31 | 908 | 5 | 2.800 |
| 2021 | 39 | 20.42% | 103 | 53.93% | 114 | 35 | 805 | 20.64 | 23.00 | 15 | 28 | 664 | 4 | 3.750 |
| 2022 | 38 | 19.90% | 141 | 73.82% | 95 | 30 | 247 | 6.50 | 8.23 | 9 | 13 | 162 | 3 | 3.000 |
| 2023 | 50 | 26.18% | 191 | 100.00% | 147 | 27 | 143 | 2.86 | 5.30 | 7 | 9 | 78 | 2 | 3.500 |
| **Grand Total** | **191** | **100.00%** | | | **537** | **149** | **3170** | **16.60** | **21.28** | **60** | **112** | **2707** | **6** | |

year indicates the number of years in which citations were received, while the m-index provides a measure of the collaboration patterns in the field. The table presents a detailed breakdown of publication metrics spanning the years 2019 to 2023, shedding light on the productivity, impact, and collaborative dynamics within the corpus. In 2019, 33 publications were produced, representing 17.28% of the total corpus. These works involved 90 contributing authors and garnered 977 citations, resulting in a robust citation per paper ratio of 29.61. The h-index for this year stands at 15, indicating significant impact. The following year, 2020, saw 31 publications contributing to a cumulative total of 64 papers. With 91 contributing authors, these papers received 998 citations, resulting in a citation per paper ratio of 32.19. Notably, the h-index remains consistent at 14, reflecting sustained impact. In 2021, the publication output increased to 39, accounting for 20.42% of the total corpus. These works engaged 114 contributing authors and received 805 citations, yielding a citation per paper ratio of 20.64. The h-index for this year is 15, indicating continued scholarly influence. In 2022, 38 publications were produced, contributing to a cumulative total of 141 papers. With 95 contributing authors, these papers received 247 citations, resulting in a citation per paper ratio of 6.50. The h-index decreased to 9, reflecting fluctuations in impact. The final year, 2023, witnessed a peak in publication output with 50 papers contributing to a total of 191 publications. Involving 147 contributing authors, these papers received 143 citations, resulting in a citation per paper ratio of 2.86. The h-index decreased further to 7, indicating a shift in scholarly engagement. In summary, the table provides a comprehensive overview of the publication trends, collaborative efforts, and citation impact over the five-year period. Despite fluctuations in output and impact metrics, the corpus maintains a strong presence within its field, reflecting the dynamic nature of scholarly research and engagement.

**TABLE 3.** Table 3 provides a summary of the total publications and total citations for each year of the analysis. It shows the number of publications and the total citations for each year, providing insights into the publication output and citation impact over time.

| Year | Total Publication | Total Citation |
|---|---|---|
| 2019 | 33 | 977 |
| 2020 | 31 | 998 |
| 2021 | 39 | 805 |
| 2022 | 38 | 247 |
| 2023 | 50 | 143 |
| **Grand Total** | **191** | **3170** |

**Explanation table 3:** The table helps identify any significant changes in publication output and citation impact in each year. It shows the number of publications and the total citations received for each year, offering a temporal perspective on the growth and development of the field. This information helps researchers and practitioners understand the trends and patterns in publication output and citation impact in the field of strategic innovations and organizational dynamics in the digital era. The provided table offers a concise overview of the publication and citation trends spanning the years 2019 through 2023. In 2019, a total of 33 publications were generated, which garnered a substantial citation count of 977, reflecting the scholarly impact and

relevance of the research conducted during that year. The subsequent year, 2020, saw a slightly lower number of publications with 31, yet the total citations surged to 998, indicating a heightened level of interest and engagement with the published works. In 2021, the number of publications increased to 39, although the total citations experienced a slight decline to 805. Nevertheless, this year's output underscores continued productivity and scholarly contributions within the research domain. In 2022, there were 38 publications, with the total citations dropping notably to 247. This decline may suggest variations in research output or shifts in the focus of scholarly activity during that period. Finally, in 2023, the number of publications peaked at 50, while the total citations decreased further to 143. Despite the lower citation count, the increased publication output reflects ongoing research efforts and contributions within the academic community. Across the five-year period, the grand total of publications amounted to 191, accumulating a total of 3170 citations. This cumulative figure highlights the significance and impact of the research conducted throughout the timeframe, emphasizing its relevance and contribution to the scholarly discourse. In summary, the table provides valuable insights into the publication and citation dynamics over the specified period, showcasing trends in research output and scholarly engagement within the field.

5.2 Publications by Sources Titles and Documents:

**Explanation table 4:** Table 4 provides information on the top source titles in terms of the number of publications, the

**TABLE 4.** The table presents the top source titles in terms of the number of publications, the total citations, and the citation per year. It offers insights into the most influential journals and their contribution to the field, helping researchers identify key publishing outlets.

| No. | Author(s) | Title | Source Title | TC | C/Y |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Chen Y.; Bellavitis C. (2020) | Blockchain disruption and decentralized finance: The rise of decentralized business models | Journal of Business Venturing Insights | 273 | 54.60 |
| 2 | Welter F.; Baker T.; Wirsching K. (2019) | Three waves and counting: the rising tide of contextualization in entrepreneurship research | Small Business Economics | 221 | 36.83 |
| 3 | Boone C.; Lokshin B.; Guenter H.; Belderbos R. (2019) | Top management team nationality diversity, corporate entrepreneurship, and innovation in multinational firms | Strategic Management Journal | 147 | 24.50 |
| 4 | Ferreira J.J.M.; Fernandes C.I.; Ferreira F.A.F. (2020) | Technology transfer, climate change mitigation, and environmental patent impact on sustainability and economic growth: A comparison of European countries | Technological Forecasting and Social Change | 131 | 26.20 |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5 | Wales W.J.; Kraus S.; Filser M.; Stöckmann C.; Covin J.G. (2021) | The status quo of research on entrepreneurial orientation: Conversational landmarks and theoretical scaffolding | Journal of Business Research | 98 | 24.50 |
| 6 | Bouncken R.; Ratzmann M.; Barwinski R.; Kraus S. (2020) | Coworking spaces: Empowerment for entrepreneurship and innovation in the digital and sharing economy | Journal of Business Research | 91 | 18.20 |
| 7 | Nie P.; Ma W.; Sousa-Poza A. (2021) | The relationship between smartphone uses and subjective well-being in rural China | Electronic Commerce Research | 81 | 20.25 |
| 8 | Crişan E.L.; Salanţă I.I.; Beleiu I.N.; Bordean O.N.; Bunduchi R. (2021) | A systematic literature review on accelerators | Journal of Technology Transfer | 72 | 18.00 |
| 9 | Pradhan R.P.; Arvin M.B.; Nair M.; Bennett S.E. (2020) | The dynamics among entrepreneurship, innovation, and economic growth in the Eurozone countries | Journal of Policy Modelling | 72 | 14.40 |
| 10 | Pan F.; Yang B. (2019) | Financial development and the geographies of startup cities: evidence from China | Small Business Economics | 66 | 11.00 |

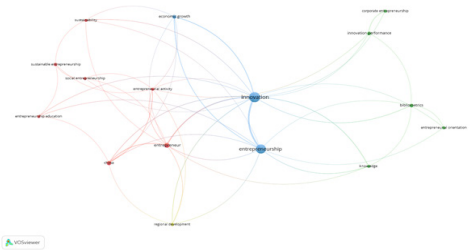
total citations, and the citation per year. It lists the source titles, the number of publications published in each source, the total citations received by publications from each source, and the citation per year for each source. The table helps identify the most influential journals and their contribution to the field. It shows the number of publications published in each source, indicating the level of research activity in each journal. The total citations received by publications from each source reflect the impact and influence of the journals. The citation per year provides insights into the average number of citations received per year for publications from each source, indicating the citation impact over time. This information helps researchers identify key publishing outlets and understand the contribution of different journals to the field of strategic innovations and organizational dynamics in the digital era.

**TABLE 5:**

| Source Title | TP | NCA | NCP | TC | C/P | C/CP | h-index | g-index | Citation sums within h-core | Citable Year | Pub. Year Start | m-index |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Small Business Economics | 8 | 20 | 7 | 415 | 51.88 | 59.29 | 6 | 8 | 409 | 6 | 2019 | 1.000 |
| Journal of Business Research | 8 | 23 | 8 | 344 | 43.00 | 43.00 | 7 | 8 | 341 | 6 | 2019 | 1.167 |
| Journal of Industrial Engineering and Engineering Management | 5 | 13 | 3 | 4 | 0.80 | 1.33 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 2019 | 0.167 |
| Journal of Open Innovation: Technology, Market, and Complexity | 5 | 17 | 3 | 12 | 2.40 | 4.00 | 3 | 3 | 12 | 3 | 2022 | 1.000 |
| Industry and Higher Education | 5 | 14 | 4 | 14 | 2.80 | 3.50 | 2 | 3 | 11 | 6 | 2019 | 0.333 |
| Technological Forecasting and Social Change | 5 | 15 | 4 | 179 | 35.80 | 44.75 | 4 | 5 | 179 | 5 | 2020 | 0.800 |
| International Journal of Entrepreneurship and Innovation | 4 | 13 | 3 | 137 | 34.25 | 45.67 | 3 | 4 | 137 | 6 | 2019 | 0.500 |
| Journal of Small Business Management | 3 | 13 | 3 | 34 | 11.33 | 11.33 | 3 | 3 | 34 | 4 | 2021 | 0.750 |
| Journal of Technology Transfer | 3 | 11 | 2 | 77 | 25.67 | 38.50 | 2 | 3 | 77 | 4 | 2021 | 0.500 |
| International Entrepreneurship and Management Journal | 3 | 6 | 3 | 11 | 3.67 | 3.67 | 2 | 3 | 9 | 3 | 2022 | 0.667 |

**Explanation table 5:** The data provides a comprehensive overview of publication metrics across ten academic journals, highlighting their scholarly impact and contributions within distinct fields. Journals like Small Business Economics and Journal of Business Research stand out with high citation rates and significant h-index values, indicative of their influence in the respective domains of small business and business research. While some journals like Technological Forecasting and Social Change demonstrate robust citation metrics, others, such as the Journal of Industrial Engineering and Engineering Management, are still emerging in terms of scholarly recognition. Overall, the data underscores the diverse research interests and impact levels across different academic journals, reflecting the dynamic nature of scholarly discourse and academic contributions within various fields.

## 4.3 Most Used Keyword:



4.4 Publication by Countries: The figure presents a visual representation of the distribution of publications on strategic innovations and organizational dynamics by country. It shows the number of publications for each country, providing insights into the geographical distribution of research in the field.

**FIGURE 4.**

**Explanation figure 4:** The figure illustrates the distribution of publications on strategic innovations and organizational dynamics by country. It shows the number of publications for each country, providing insights into the geographical distribution of research in the field. The size and colour of the bubbles represent the number of publications, with larger and darker bubbles indicating a higher number of publications. The figure helps identify the countries with the highest research output in the field, highlighting the geographical distribution of research on strategic innovations and organizational dynamics in the digital era. The geographical distribution of research provides valuable insights into the global landscape of strategic innovations and organizational dynamics. It helps researchers and practitioners understand the regional differences and similarities in research focus, identify potential collaborations, and explore the transferability of research findings across different contexts.

4.5 Productive Authors: The table presents the top 25 most productive authors in the field of strategic innovations and organizational dynamics. It lists the author names and the number of publications by each author, providing insights into the productivity and contribution of individual authors in the field.

**TABLE 6.**

| Top 25 Most Productive Authors | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Author Name** | **TP** | **%** |
| Ratten, V. | 4 | 2.09% |
| Atwal, G. | 2 | 1.05% |
| Bellavitis, C. | 2 | 1.05% |
| Bouncken, R.B. | 2 | 1.05% |
| Braga, V. | 2 | 1.05% |
| Cumming, D. | 2 | 1.05% |
| Dabic, M. | 2 | 1.05% |
| Dabić, M. | 2 | 1.05% |
| Del Monte, A. | 2 | 1.05% |
| Dias, Á. | 2 | 1.05% |
| Etzkowitz, H. | 2 | 1.05% |
| Fakhar Manesh, M. | 2 | 1.05% |
| Ferreira, F.A.F. | 2 | 1.05% |
| Ferreira, J.J.M. | 2 | 1.05% |
| Gavrila, S. | 2 | 1.05% |
| Guerrero, M. | 2 | 1.05% |
| Heine, K. | 2 | 1.05% |
| Kraus, S. | 2 | 1.05% |
| McMullen, J.S. | 2 | 1.05% |
| Mitropoulos, A. | 2 | 1.05% |
| Mitropoulos, P. | 2 | 1.05% |
| Moccia, S. | 2 | 1.05% |
| Pellegrini, M.M. | 2 | 1.05% |
| Pennacchio, L. | 2 | 1.05% |
| Urbano, D. | 2 | 1.05% |

**Explanation table 6:** Table 5 provides information on the top 25 most productive authors in the field of strategic innovations and organizational dynamics. It lists the author names and the number of publications by each author. The table helps identify the most productive authors and their contribution to the field. It provides insights into the individual contributions of authors, highlighting their productivity and impact in the field of strategic innovations and organizational dynamics in the digital era. The list of the top 25 most productive authors provides valuable insight into the prolific output of researchers across various fields. Among them, Ratten, V. stands out as the most prolific author with 4 publications, contributing significantly to the academic discourse. Following closely behind are 24 other authors, each with 2 publications, showcasing their dedication to scholarly endeavours. These authors represent a diverse spectrum of disciplines and research interests, from entrepreneurship and innovation to management and technology. Their collective contributions underscore the richness and depth of academic scholarship, reflecting the breadth of knowledge and expertise within the academic community. Furthermore, their consistent productivity speaks to their commitment to advancing their respective fields and contributing to the ongoing conversation in academia. Overall, the list highlights the diverse contributions of these authors and their significant impact on the scholarly landscape.

## 4.6 Conclusion:

In conclusion, this bibliometric analysis provides valuable insights into the field of strategic innovations and organizational dynamics in the digital era. The analysis reveals trends in publications, key source titles, productive authors, and the geographical distribution of research. It highlights the growing interest and importance of strategic innovations in driving organizational success in the digital era. The findings of this analysis contribute to the existing body of knowledge by identifying research gaps, key research themes, and influential authors. The analysis helps researchers, practitioners, and policymakers better

understand the landscape of strategic innovations and organizational dynamics, enabling them to make informed decisions and drive successful innovation initiatives. As the digital era continues to evolve, organizations must embrace strategic innovations and effectively orchestrate their organizational dynamics to stay competitive. This bibliometric analysis serves as a valuable resource for researchers and practitioners seeking to explore the latest trends, collaborate with influential authors, and drive successful strategic innovations in the digital era.

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