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RESEARCH ARTICLE

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## Passion as an Antecedent of Entrepreneurial Resourcefulness Behavior: An Integrative Review and Future Research Agenda

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**Abstract:** Entrepreneurial passion and entrepreneurial resourcefulness represent two important research streams of entrepreneurship. These research streams have largely developed independently. Entrepreneurial passion explains why entrepreneurs persist in their activities despite uncertainty and adversity. Entrepreneurial resourcefulness behavior explains how they creatively use available resources to pursue opportunities under conditions of scarcity. This study will integrate this entrepreneurship literature by examining entrepreneurial passion as an antecedent of entrepreneurial resourcefulness behavior. An integrative review approach was employed to synthesize the existing entrepreneurial literature that links passion and entrepreneurial resourcefulness behavior. A total of 18 relevant studies were identified by following a systematic search of Scopus, Web of Science, and Google Scholar. The review reveals that passion serves as an important psychological resource that facilitates entrepreneurial resourcefulness. The findings of this study indicate that passion contributes to resourcefulness behavior primarily through entrepreneurial bricolage, effectuation, and decision-making logics. This review identifies important opportunities for future research, particularly regarding the role of the dualistic model of passion in a variety of entrepreneurial resourcefulness behaviors such as effectuation, causation, bootstrapping, improvisation, and bricolage. This review is one of the first attempts to bring together the literature on entrepreneurial passion and entrepreneurial resourcefulness behavior. Although both concepts have received considerable attention in entrepreneurship research, they have largely been examined separately. This review provides a better understanding of how entrepreneurial passion may contribute to entrepreneurial resourcefulness behavior and related entrepreneurial outcomes by integrating these two different but related streams of literature. In addition, this review also identifies important gaps in the existing literature and proposes directions for future research.

**Keywords:** Entrepreneurial Passion, Entrepreneurial Resourcefulness, Bricolage, Effectuation, Causation, Dualistic Model of Passion

### Introduction

Entrepreneurial passion has emerged as one of the most influential psychological constructs in entrepreneurship research because it explains why entrepreneurs persist in venture-related activities despite uncertainties and resource limitations. Cardon et al. (2009) conceptualized entrepreneurial passion as intense positive feelings experienced through engagement in entrepreneurial activities that are central to an entrepreneur's identity. Previous research has linked entrepreneurial passion to a wide range of entrepreneurial behaviors and outcomes (Lee & Herrmann, 2021; Newman et al., 2021). Studies suggest that passion encourages entrepreneurial intentions, supports new venture creation, and helps entrepreneurs remain committed to their goals over time (Biraglia & Kadile, 2017; Cardon & Kirk, 2015). Entrepreneurial passion has also been associated with psychological well-being and resilience, particularly when

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entrepreneurs face challenging circumstances (Luu & Nguyen, 2024; Rahman et al., 2020). For example, Huang et al. (2024) found that passion explains how social support contributes to entrepreneurial well-being.

Research further addresses both individual and venture-level outcomes of entrepreneurial passion. It has been linked to SME performance (Adomako & Ahsan, 2022), venture growth (Drnovsek et al., 2016), investor evaluations (Murnieks et al., 2016), and employee commitment (Breugst et al., 2012). This shows the importance of entrepreneurial passion as a motivational resource that may help to shape entrepreneurial behavior throughout the entrepreneurial process.

The dualistic model of passion distinguishes passion into two dimensions, i.e., harmonious and obsessive (Vallerand et al., 2003). Harmonious passion reflects voluntary and balanced engagement in entrepreneurial activities, whereas obsessive passion reflects a more controlled form of involvement. Because these two forms of passion differ in their underlying motivations, they often lead to different entrepreneurial behaviors and outcomes (Ho & Pollack, 2014; Stroe et al., 2018). As a result, entrepreneurial passion has become an important perspective for understanding how entrepreneurs respond to uncertainty, adversity, and resource constraints.

Similarly, entrepreneurial resourcefulness behavior has also received sufficient attention in the last decade. Entrepreneurial resourcefulness describes how entrepreneurs make effective use of the resources available to them when pursuing opportunities and dealing with limitations (Williams et al., 2025). Resourcefulness is especially valuable for entrepreneurs because they often work under uncertain conditions and have limited access to the resources needed to grow their ventures (Baker & Nelson, 2005; Fisher, 2012). When faced with resource constraints, entrepreneurs adopt different resourceful behaviors, including bricolage, effectuation, causation, resource mobilization, and other creative approaches to overcoming challenges (Baker & Nelson, 2005; Sarasvathy, 2001; Williams et al., 2025). These behaviors allow entrepreneurs to overcome resource limitations and increase their chances of their venture running successfully.

Entrepreneurial passion and entrepreneurial resourcefulness are well-established areas of entrepreneurship research. However, limited attention has been given to understanding how these concepts are related. Previous reviews have mainly examined the development of entrepreneurial passion, including its theoretical foundations, antecedents, outcomes, and measurement (Lee & Herrmann, 2021; Newman et al., 2021).

Similarly, recent review studies have explored the origins of entrepreneurial resourcefulness and identified several forms of resourceful behavior exhibited by entrepreneurs (Williams et al., 2025). Although both research areas have developed considerably, research examining entrepreneurial passion as a driver of entrepreneurial resourcefulness remains limited. Relevant evidence is spread across different streams of entrepreneurship research. This makes it difficult to develop a clear understanding of the relationship between these two constructs. Consequently, knowledge about the role of entrepreneurial passion in promoting resourcefulness behavior is still fragmented and limited.

Although entrepreneurial passion has been examined from different research streams, including the identity-based perspective (Cardon et al., 2009) and the dualistic model of passion (Vallerand et al., 2003), a substantial amount of research on entrepreneurial passion links the passion with a variety of entrepreneurial behaviors (Baum & Locke, 2004; Breugst et al., 2012; Mueller et al., 2017; Murnieks et al., 2016). Most of the existing studies focus on different entrepreneurial outcomes, but research on how entrepreneurial passion contributes to resourceful entrepreneurial behavior remains limited (Newman et al., 2021). As a result, our understanding of the role of entrepreneurial passion in entrepreneurial resourcefulness is still developing.

The distinction between harmonious and obsessive passion based on the quality of internalization of the activity into an individual's identity may offer additional insight into this relationship. These forms of passion

are associated with different motivations and behavioral tendencies. They may also influence how entrepreneurs respond to resource constraints and uncertain environments. However, research examining entrepreneurial resourcefulness from this perspective remains limited. Moreover, the available evidence has not yet been integrated. This review addresses this gap by bringing together existing research on entrepreneurial passion and entrepreneurial resourcefulness and identifying directions for future research.

The available studies provide initial support for the view that entrepreneurial passion contributes to entrepreneurial resourcefulness behavior. For instance, entrepreneurial passion has been associated with entrepreneurial bricolage among micro-entrepreneurs operating under resource constraints (Rahman et al., 2020). Similar findings have been reported by Stenholm and Renko (2016), who found that passionate entrepreneurs are more likely to engage in bricolage activities that support venture survival. In social entrepreneurship settings, passion has also been linked to the use of community resources and bricolage practices in resource-constrained environments (Ciambotti et al., 2023). Beyond bricolage, recent studies indicate that entrepreneurial passion may encourage effectual decision-making by helping entrepreneurs work with available means and adapt to uncertain circumstances (Ahmed et al., 2024; Ahmed, Masud, Taj, et al., 2024). Together, these studies provide early evidence that entrepreneurial passion may play an important role in fostering resourceful entrepreneurial behavior.

This review examines entrepreneurial passion as an antecedent of entrepreneurial resourcefulness. By bringing together evidence from different streams of entrepreneurship research, the review provides a clearer understanding of how entrepreneurial passion may contribute to resourceful entrepreneurial behavior. This review will identify opportunities for future research in the proposed association of entrepreneurial passion and entrepreneurial resourcefulness behavior. The following is the proposed research question of this research.

### **Research Question**

- What is the role of entrepreneurial passion in fostering resourcefulness behavior in entrepreneurs?

### **Method**

#### **Review Approach and Search Strategy**

This study adopts an integrative review approach to synthesize existing knowledge on two parallel yet related research streams, i.e., entrepreneurial passion as an antecedent of entrepreneurial resourcefulness behavior. It is more appropriate to conduct an integrative review because our research topic is still emerging and fragmented across multiple theoretical traditions. Moreover, when the topic is characterized by diverse conceptual and methodological approaches (Snyder, 2019; Torraco, 2005). Given that research examining the relationship between entrepreneurial passion and entrepreneurial resourcefulness behavior is dispersed across diverse studies with multiple conceptualizations. Bricolage, causation, effectuation, resource-constrained entrepreneurship, and entrepreneurial action under uncertainty are among them. An integrative review will provide a suitable methodological approach to interpret the existing body of knowledge, along with its consolidation.

We have used Scopus, Web of Science, and Google Scholar to search for relevant literature. This database provides broad coverage of entrepreneurship and management research. The focus of our research was on the studies related to entrepreneurial passion and entrepreneurial resourcefulness behaviors. We have used the keywords, i.e., entrepreneurial passion, harmonious passion, obsessive passion, entrepreneurial bricolage, effectuation, causation, resource mobilization, resource constraints, and decision-making logics to identify relevant articles. Forward and backward references were also identified from the key articles to further dig into our research agenda.

### Study Selection

We have selected the studies only if they examined entrepreneurial passion and its relationship with resourcefulness-related outcomes. Only peer-reviewed journal articles published in English and focused on entrepreneurship contexts were considered. We did not include the studies that examined passion outside entrepreneurship, or whose focus was solely on employees or organizations. We also excluded the studies from our selection that did not address the outcomes related to entrepreneurial resourcefulness behavior. Editorials, book reviews, conference abstracts, and practitioner-oriented articles were also out of the scope of our research. We have analyzed the recent review papers on both entrepreneurial passion and resourcefulness behaviors. This provides background and identifies research gaps, but they were not included in the final set of analyses. Following these criteria, our initial set consisted of 50 studies, but after screening based on the above-stated standards, 15 studies were dropped. Further, 17 studies were dropped after screening the complete articles, finding only 18 studies met our requirements. Thus, our final set consists of 18 papers to review. Table 1 summarizes the review protocol.

**Table 1**  
*Review Protocol*

Item	Description
Databases	Scopus, Web of Science, Google Scholar
Keywords	Entrepreneurial passion, bricolage, causation, effectuation, resourcefulness, resource constraints, etc.
Time Period	2015-2025
Language	English
Initial Records Identified	50
Full-Text Articles Reviewed	35
Final Studies Included	18

### Data Extraction and Analysis

We have coded our selected 18 studies based on the year of publication and the names of authors, as well as the passion construct used in the study, along with resourcefulness behavior. We have also recorded the key findings of our selected studies and their methodological approach. This analysis followed a thematic approach in which we compared the studies to identify common patterns and recurring themes.

This analysis provided us with the two main themes for our study, i.e., entrepreneurial passion as an antecedent of entrepreneurial resourcefulness and entrepreneurial passion and resourcefulness-related behaviors. These themes guided the presentation of findings and the development of the future research agenda. Table 2 provides an overview of the empirical studies included in the review.

**Table 2**  
*Characteristics of Studies Examining Entrepreneurial Passion and Resourcefulness*

Author(s)	Year	Passion Construct	Resourcefulness Outcome	Method
Stenholm & Renko	2016	Entrepreneurial Passion	Bricolage	Empirical
Stroe et al.	2018	Harmonious & Obsessive Passion	Causation and Effectuation	(fsQCA)
Rahman et al.	2020	Entrepreneurial Passion	Entrepreneurial Bricolage	Empirical
Mohammadi	2021	Entrepreneurial Passion	Entrepreneurial Bricolage	Empirical
Ciambotti et al.	2023	Entrepreneurial Passion	Bricolage	Empirical
Ahmed et al.	2024	Development Passion	Effectuation	Empirical
Ahmed et al.	2024	Inventive Passion	Effectuation	Empirical
Sulistiyowati et al.	2024	Entrepreneurial Passion	Bricolage	Empirical
Liu et al.	2025	CEO Passion	Bricolage	Empirical

In addition to the empirical studies, several conceptual and review articles were consulted to provide a theoretical background for the review. These studies helped in understanding the broader literature on entrepreneurial passion and entrepreneurial resourcefulness and informed the development of the future research agenda. An overview of these supporting studies is provided in Table 3.

**Table 3***Supporting and Foundation Studies*

Author(s)	Year	Contribution
Fisher & Langan-Fox	2023	Passion and action under uncertainty
Walsh & Cunningham	2024	Harmonious versus obsessive passion
Mangifera et al.	2025	Passion under resource constraints
Chirico et al.	2024	Entrepreneurial decision-making under uncertainty
Williams et al.	2025	Integrative review of entrepreneurial resourcefulness
Michaelis et al.	2022	Agentic resourcefulness framework
Michaelis et al.	2017	Frugality and resourcefulness
Manzi-Puertas et al.	2025	Resourcefulness behaviors, including bricolage, bootstrapping, and improvisation
Silva & Lima	2023	Entrepreneurial identity and effectual logic
Jesus & School	2025	Passion regulation and entrepreneurial decision-making
Stroe et al.	2018	Demonstrated that entrepreneurial passion operates in combination with other psychological resources and influences entrepreneurial outcomes through multiple pathways.

**Conceptual Foundations****Entrepreneurial Passion**

Entrepreneurial passion refers to the strong positive feelings entrepreneurs experience toward activities that are central to their entrepreneurial identity. Over the years, the concept has received considerable attention in entrepreneurship research and has been used to explain a wide range of entrepreneurial attitudes and behaviors.

Research has shown that entrepreneurial passion is associated with a variety of entrepreneurial behaviors, including opportunity recognition, venture creation, creativity, innovation, and persistence (Cardon et al., 2013; Newman et al., 2021). Entrepreneurs who are passionate about their ventures are often willing to devote substantial time, effort, and resources to entrepreneurial activities, even in uncertain environments.

Based on activity internalization, the dualistic model of passion (Vallerand et al., 2003) distinguishes between harmonious passion and an obsessive form of passion. If the activity engagement is voluntary based on one's own choice, the person is said to be harmoniously passionate, but if the activity engagement is forced internally or externally, then the person is obsessively passionate about that particular activity. This is why these two forms of passion are often associated with different patterns of thought and behavior. Given that harmonious passion has been associated with psychological well-being, positive emotions, creativity, flexibility, and adaptive functioning (Vallerand et al., 2003; Vallerand et al., 2007). In entrepreneurial settings, harmonious passion allows entrepreneurs to remain engaged in venture activities while maintaining openness to learning, experimentation, and change.

In contrast, obsessive passion has been linked to rigidity, conflict, stress, and reduced flexibility (Vallerand et al., 2003; Vallerand et al., 2007). However, it is not always associated with negative outcomes. In entrepreneurial settings, obsessive passion may also encourage persistence and sustained effort, particularly when entrepreneurs encounter difficulties (Cardon et al., 2009). Consequently, its effects can be both beneficial and detrimental depending on the situation (Vallerand & Paquette, 2024).

The research revealed that entrepreneurial passion has been linked to a wide range of entrepreneurial outcomes; its role in entrepreneurial resourcefulness remains less well understood (Newman et al., 2021). This gap highlights the need to understand better how entrepreneurial passion relates to entrepreneurial resourcefulness behavior. Overall, entrepreneurial passion helps explain why entrepreneurs remain engaged in entrepreneurial activities and continue pursuing opportunities despite challenges (Cardon & Kirk, 2015). The dualistic model of passion suggests that harmonious and obsessive passion influence entrepreneurial behavior differently. The nature of passion has its psychological impacts. This highlights the importance of considering the nature of passion rather than simply its presence.

### **Entrepreneurial Resourcefulness Behavior**

Entrepreneurial resourcefulness behavior refers to an entrepreneur's ability to make effective use of available resources to successfully run their ventures (Williams et al., 2025). The concept has gained increasing attention in entrepreneurship research. The entrepreneurs often operate under conditions of uncertainty and resource scarcity. In such situations, the success of the organizations depends not only on the resources entrepreneurs possess but also on how effectively and efficiently they utilize and recombine those resources. Resourcefulness behavior has long been associated with entrepreneurship. It has been examined through different theoretical perspectives. Researchers have explored how entrepreneurs deal with resource constraints through concepts such as bricolage, causation, effectuation, improvisation, bootstrapping, resource mobilization, and hustling. While these concepts emerged from different streams of research, recent studies have increasingly viewed them as different expressions of entrepreneurial resourcefulness.

Williams et al. (2025) define entrepreneurial resourcefulness as a social-cognitive process. This process explains how entrepreneurs bring resources into use by challenging and extending existing resource boundaries. Their perspective highlights what entrepreneurs do with the resources available to them rather than the resources they possess. In this sense, entrepreneurial resourcefulness reflects the ability to find opportunities and address challenges even when resources are limited.

One of the most widely studied manifestations of entrepreneurial resourcefulness is entrepreneurial bricolage. Baker and Nelson (2005) define bricolage as the process of making do by applying available resources to new problems and opportunities. Rather than acquiring additional resources, entrepreneurs engage in bricolage, recombining existing resources to address challenges and pursue opportunities. As a result, bricolage has become an important concept for understanding how entrepreneurs respond to resource constraints.

Other important manifestations of entrepreneurial resourcefulness are effectuation and causation. Sarasvathy (2001) introduced these approaches to explain how entrepreneurs make decisions when pursuing opportunities. Effectuation involves starting with available means and gradually developing opportunities through experimentation and adaptation. The causation resourcefulness behavior is a predictive, linear process in which an entrepreneur plans, organizes resources, and deploys them to achieve a pre-decided end state (as the movement is end state-oriented). The entrepreneurs who adopt causation resourcefulness behavior tend to start with a predefined and predetermined goal and work on means to achieve it. The entrepreneurs use causation, i.e., the predictive logic, firstly to fix a goal or desired end state, and then they use all their means and resources to attain that particular goal. So, causation resourcefulness behavior is about planning to achieve a pre-settled goal (Brinckmann et al., 2010). The entrepreneurs' use of causal logic elaborates strategic blueprints and works for necessary resources to achieve the goal (Sarasvathy & Nicholas, 2008). Although effectuation and causation are often presented as distinct entrepreneurial decision-making logics, research suggests that entrepreneurs may use both approaches depending on the situation they face (Sarasvathy, 2001). The choice between these logics is influenced by factors such as environmental conditions, the nature of the opportunity being pursued, and resource availability.

Entrepreneurial resourcefulness is reflected in several behaviors beyond bricolage and effectuation. These include financial bootstrapping, improvisation, and resource mobilization. This helps entrepreneurs to address resource constraints and uncertain environments in different ways (Brush et al., 2001; Pina e Cunha et al., 1999; Winborg & Landström, 2001). More recent research has also highlighted hustling, frugality, as well as joint resourcefulness as additional expressions of entrepreneurial resourcefulness (Fisher et al., 2020; Koller et al., 2022; Michaelis et al., 2017). Although these behaviors differ in their specific forms, they share a common focus on helping entrepreneurs make effective use of limited resources and respond to entrepreneurial challenges.

Entrepreneurial resourcefulness is not only reflected in entrepreneurial behavior but is also rooted in underlying cognitive and motivational processes (Michaelis et al., 2017). Building on this perspective, Michaelis et al. (2020) distinguish between self-reliant and joint resourcefulness. Self-reliant resourcefulness involves independently solving problems with available resources. Joint resourcefulness emphasizes obtaining and mobilizing resources through collaboration and social relationships. This distinction highlights the diverse ways in which entrepreneurs respond to resource constraints.

Recent integrative work by Williams et al. (2025) and Manzi-Puertas et al. (2025) views entrepreneurial resourcefulness as a broad capability reflected through different entrepreneurial behaviors. From this perspective, activities such as bricolage, effectuation, improvisation, bootstrapping, and resource mobilization represent different ways entrepreneurs respond to resource limitations and pursue opportunities. This integrative view highlights entrepreneurial resourcefulness as a higher-order capability. That supports adaptation, problem-solving, and opportunity pursuit across different entrepreneurial contexts.

### **Linking Entrepreneurial Passion and Resourcefulness**

Although entrepreneurial passion and entrepreneurial resourcefulness have largely been examined as separate areas of research, they share a common focus on entrepreneurial action. Resourceful entrepreneurial behavior requires entrepreneurs to remain engaged to face difficulties and actively search for ways to pursue opportunities. Entrepreneurial passion may support these behaviors by encouraging sustained involvement in entrepreneurial activities and motivating entrepreneurs to act despite challenges.

From an identity-based perspective, entrepreneurial passion encourages individuals to invest time and effort in entrepreneurial activities because these activities become an important part of who they are (Cardon et al., 2009). This may be the reason why passionate entrepreneurs are more likely to continue pursuing opportunities despite obstacles and challenging environments. This internal motivation may encourage them to look for alternative solutions and make use of available resources. Furthermore, they may experiment with unconventional approaches to successfully run their ventures when faced with constraints.

The dualistic model of passion may also offer a useful perspective for understanding the relationship between passion and entrepreneurial resourcefulness behavior. Harmonious passion is associated with autonomous engagement, flexibility, and adaptive functioning (Vallerand et al., 2003). These characteristics may encourage entrepreneurs to explore different solutions to run their ventures and make effective use of available resources. As a result, harmonious passion appears particularly relevant to resourceful entrepreneurial behaviors such as bricolage, effectuation, and resource mobilization.

In contrast, obsessive passion is characterized by a strong urge to engage in activities one loves (Vallerand et al., 2003). Although it is often associated with stress and rigidity, it may also encourage persistence when entrepreneurs face difficulties. As a result, entrepreneurs with obsessive passion may continue pursuing opportunities despite setbacks and invest considerable effort in obtaining and using resources. However, because obsessive passion can also reduce flexibility and increase commitment to a chosen course of action, its influence on entrepreneurial resourcefulness is likely to vary across situations.

The studies reviewed in this paper provide initial evidence linking entrepreneurial passion to entrepreneurial resourcefulness behavior. Several studies show that entrepreneurial passion is associated with bricolage, helping entrepreneurs make use of available resources when conventional solutions are not feasible (Ciambotti et al., 2023; Rahman et al., 2020; Stenholm & Renko, 2016). Other studies link entrepreneurial passion with effectual and causal decision-making, suggesting that passionate entrepreneurs are more likely to work with available means and adapt their actions as circumstances change (Ahmed, Masud, & Bakht, 2024; Ahmed, Masud, Taj, et al., 2024). Together, these findings indicate that entrepreneurial passion may contribute to resourceful entrepreneurial behavior by encouraging persistence, experimentation, and action.

Taken together, the reviewed studies suggest that entrepreneurial passion may play an important role in fostering entrepreneurial resourcefulness. Passion can strengthen entrepreneurs' commitment to their ventures, encourage persistence, and increase their willingness to act in uncertain situations (Cardon & Kirk, 2015; Cardon et al., 2009; Vallerand et al., 2003). These qualities may encourage entrepreneurs to engage in behaviors such as bricolage, effectuation, causation, improvisation, and resource mobilization (Ahmed et al., 2024; Ahmed et al., 2024; Ciambotti et al., 2023; Rahman et al., 2020; Stenholm & Renko, 2016). These behaviors may help entrepreneurs identify opportunities and overcome resource limitations. They can also contribute to the development of their ventures over time.

Accordingly, entrepreneurial passion can be viewed as an important psychological resource for entrepreneurs. It helps them make use of the resources available to them and continue taking action despite constraints. Although the evidence remains scattered across different research streams, it increasingly suggests that passion influences how entrepreneurs respond to resource limitations and uncertainty. Figure 1 presents the integrative framework developed from the reviewed literature.

Overall, the reviewed literature suggests that entrepreneurial passion may support entrepreneurial resourcefulness by encouraging entrepreneurs to remain engaged, persist through difficulties, and make effective use of available resources. Although research on this relationship is still limited, existing studies indicate that passion influences how entrepreneurs respond to resource constraints and pursue opportunities. Figure 1 presents the integrative framework developed from the reviewed literature.

## Findings

### Entrepreneurial Passion as a Psychological Antecedent of Resourcefulness

The reviewed studies suggest that entrepreneurial passion plays an important role in entrepreneurial resourcefulness behaviors. Existing evidence from research on entrepreneurial bricolage, effectuation, and entrepreneurial action indicates that passionate entrepreneurs are more likely to remain engaged in pursuing entrepreneurial activities even when resources are limited. These qualities may encourage entrepreneurs to adopt resourceful behaviors in their efforts to overcome challenges and move their ventures forward towards success.

Evidence for this relationship can be found in studies examining entrepreneurial bricolage. Rahman et al. (2020) reported that entrepreneurial passion encouraged micro-entrepreneurs operating under resource constraints to make creative use of available resources. Similarly, Stenholm and Renko (2016) found that passionate entrepreneurs were more likely to engage in bricolage behaviors that supported venture survival. These findings suggest that entrepreneurial passion may encourage entrepreneurs to search for alternative solutions rather than abandon opportunities when resources are limited.

Evidence from the reviewed literature also suggests that entrepreneurial passion encourages action in uncertain situations. Fisher et al. (2020) argue that passion motivates entrepreneurs to continue pursuing opportunities even when information is incomplete and outcomes are difficult to predict. Similarly, Stroe et al. (2018) highlight the role of entrepreneurial motivations in shaping decision-making under uncertain

conditions. Together, these studies indicate that entrepreneurial passion may support resourcefulness by encouraging entrepreneurs to act despite uncertainty.

Evidence also suggests that entrepreneurial passion is particularly valuable when entrepreneurs face resource constraints. Passionate entrepreneurs are more likely to remain committed to their ventures despite limited resources. This commitment may encourage them to look for alternative ways of pursuing opportunities and make better use of the resources available to them (Ciambotti et al., 2023).

The dualistic model of passion provides additional insights into the relationship between entrepreneurial passion and entrepreneurial resourcefulness behavior. Harmonious and obsessive passion shape the way entrepreneurs respond to difficulties. Entrepreneurs with harmonious passion are more likely to respond thoughtfully and flexibly, whereas those with obsessive passion tend to react more defensively. This indicates that the two forms of passion may contribute to entrepreneurial resourcefulness in different ways (Walsh & Cunningham, 2024).

The studies reviewed were carried out in different contexts and were guided by different theoretical perspectives. Even so, they point in a similar direction. Entrepreneurial passion appears to help entrepreneurs stay committed to their ventures when they face difficulties. It encourages them to keep going. Passion may also support the pursuit of opportunities when resources are scarce. Taken together, these findings suggest that entrepreneurial passion plays an important role in fostering resourceful entrepreneurial behavior.

### **Entrepreneurial Passion and Bricolage**

Most of the existing research linking entrepreneurial passion and entrepreneurial resourcefulness has focused on bricolage. Bricolage involves making use of available resources to address problems and pursue opportunities (Baker & Nelson, 2005). The reviewed studies consistently indicate that entrepreneurial passion is associated with greater engagement in bricolage, suggesting that passionate entrepreneurs are more likely to find creative ways of working with the resources available to them.

Stenholm and Renko (2016) were among the first scholars to examine the relationship between entrepreneurial passion and bricolage. Their findings showed that entrepreneurial passion encouraged entrepreneurs to engage in bricolage activities that contributed to venture survival. Passionate entrepreneurs were more likely to make creative use of available resources rather than abandon opportunities when faced with resource limitations. These findings provide early evidence that entrepreneurial passion may encourage resourceful entrepreneurial action.

Rahman et al. (2020) further examined the relationship between entrepreneurial passion and bricolage among micro-entrepreneurs operating in resource-constrained environments. Their findings showed that entrepreneurial passion was positively associated with bricolage and entrepreneurial well-being. The study suggests that passionate entrepreneurs are more likely to make effective use of available resources and develop solutions to the challenges they face. These findings extend the role of entrepreneurial passion beyond resourceful behavior by highlighting its association with entrepreneurs' well-being.

Evidence from social entrepreneurship research further supports the relationship between entrepreneurial passion and bricolage. Entrepreneurial passion encourages social entrepreneurs to engage in bricolage through the development of a stronger sense of community. In resource-constrained African contexts, passionate entrepreneurs are more likely to draw on community relationships and local resources to address social challenges. These findings suggest that entrepreneurial passion may encourage bricolage through both individual and social processes (Ciambotti et al., 2023).

Recent research has further expanded the understanding of the relationship between entrepreneurial passion and bricolage. Passionate entrepreneurial leaders appear more likely to encourage the creative use of resources when organizations face rapidly changing conditions. Evidence also suggests that passion can

strengthen the contribution of bricolage to business model innovation, highlighting its role in supporting entrepreneurial adaptation and innovation (Ko et al., 2019).

Taken together, the reviewed studies show a consistent positive relationship between entrepreneurial passion and bricolage across different entrepreneurial contexts. The evidence suggests that passionate entrepreneurs are more likely to engage in bricolage. They often work with the resources already available to them and look for ways to move opportunities forward despite limitations. These findings suggest that bricolage plays an important role in linking entrepreneurial passion with entrepreneurial resourcefulness behavior.

The reviewed literature also highlights several future research directions. Existing studies have examined different forms of entrepreneurial passion. These include entrepreneurial passion, CEO passion, and passion for specific entrepreneurial activities. However, very little attention has been given to the distinction between harmonious and obsessive passion. This remains an important gap in the literature. Future research could examine whether the two forms of passion influence bricolage in different ways. Doing so would help researchers better understand how different forms of passion contribute to entrepreneurial resourcefulness behaviors.

### **Entrepreneurial Passion and Entrepreneurial Decision-Making Logics**

Beyond bricolage, the reviewed literature suggests that entrepreneurial passion may also influence entrepreneurial decision-making logics. Effectuation and causation are two of the most widely studied approaches to entrepreneurial decision-making (Sarasvathy, 2001). While effectuation focuses on risk-averse strategies and working with available means, causation emphasizes planning and the pursuit of predefined goals. Recent studies indicate that entrepreneurial passion may shape how entrepreneurs adopt and use these decision-making approaches.

Among the reviewed studies, the strongest evidence relates to the relationship between entrepreneurial passion and effectuation. Development passion positively influenced entrepreneurs' use of effectual decision-making. Entrepreneurs with a strong passion for developing and growing their ventures were more likely to rely on experimentation, stakeholder involvement, and available means when pursuing opportunities. The study also showed that effectuation acted as an important mechanism linking entrepreneurial passion with environmental sustainability outcomes (Ahmed, Masud, Taj, et al., 2024).

Similarly, inventive passion was found to positively influence effectuation, which subsequently enhanced product innovativeness. Entrepreneurs with higher levels of inventive passion were more likely to work with available means and explore innovative solutions. These findings provide further evidence that entrepreneurial passion is associated with effectual forms of entrepreneurial decision-making (Ahmed, Masud, & Bakht, 2024).

Research based on the dualistic model of passion provides further insight into entrepreneurial decision-making logics. The findings suggest that entrepreneurs with harmonious passion are more likely to rely on effectual decision-making, especially when they have strong confidence in their abilities and perceive lower levels of risk. A different pattern emerged for obsessive passion. Under certain conditions, it was associated with a greater tendency to adopt causation-oriented decision-making. These findings suggest that harmonious and obsessive passion may shape entrepreneurial decision-making logics in different ways (Stroe et al., 2018).

Taken together, the reviewed studies suggest that entrepreneurial passion influences how entrepreneurs make decisions when pursuing opportunities. The evidence indicates that passionate entrepreneurs are more likely to adopt effectual approaches, particularly in uncertain situations. Research based on the Dualistic Model of Passion also suggests that harmonious and obsessive passion may be linked to different decision-

making patterns. This points to entrepreneurial decision-making as another way through which entrepreneurial passion may contribute to entrepreneurial resourcefulness.

### **Underexplored Resourcefulness behaviors**

Prior literature on entrepreneurial resourcefulness suggests that it comprises a wide range of behaviors. This review is evident that the growing body of literature links entrepreneurial passion mainly to two types of resourcefulness, i.e., bricolage and effectuation. We have also found one study that linked the dualistic model of passion with decision-making logics. Surprisingly, other forms of entrepreneurial behavior, such as bootstrapping and improvisation, have received little or no attention in prior literature linking passion with entrepreneurial resourcefulness. Bootstrapping involves acquiring and managing resources while minimizing reliance on external financing (Winborg & Landström, 2001). Entrepreneurs often use financial bootstrapping to cope with resource constraints (Rutherford et al., 2017). However, none of the studies in the reviewed literature directly examined how entrepreneurial passion influences this behavior. This gap is particularly important because passionate entrepreneurs often remain committed to pursuing opportunities despite limited resources. Future research could explore whether entrepreneurial passion encourages entrepreneurs to adopt bootstrapping strategies and alternative approaches to resource acquisition when conventional funding sources are unavailable.

Similarly, an important resourcefulness behavior, called entrepreneurial improvisation, remains largely absent from the entrepreneurial passion literature. This involves responding to unexpected situations through spontaneous action and real-time problem solving (Pina e Cunha et al., 1999). Although entrepreneurs frequently operate in dynamic environments that require quick adaptation, little is known about whether entrepreneurial passion influences improvisational resourcefulness behavior. Future research could examine whether entrepreneurial passion encourages entrepreneurial improvisation and whether harmonious and obsessive passion produce different improvisational responses.

The reviewed literature also reveals an imbalance in the examination of entrepreneurial decision-making logics. Both causation and effectuation are considered to be used alternatively or in combination, depending on the context (Sarasvathy, 2001). The existing research has focused primarily on effectuation, ignoring the relationship between entrepreneurial passion and causation resourcefulness behavior. Although one study provides some evidence that different forms of passion are associated with different decision-making approaches (Stroe et al., 2018). Our understanding of how entrepreneurial passion influences causation remains limited to one study. Future research could further examine whether harmonious and obsessive passion encourage different entrepreneurial decision-making logics and under what conditions these relationships emerge.

Overall, the reviewed literature suggests that research on entrepreneurial passion and entrepreneurial resourcefulness has focused primarily on bricolage and effectuation. While these studies provide valuable insights, several resourcefulness pathways remain underexplored. Moreover, the passion construct has multiple conceptualizations (Newman et al., 2021). While the passion is treated in its single form in entrepreneurial resourcefulness literature, it completely ignores the construct heterogeneity. Future research examining all types of passion, i.e., identity-based perspective and all its dimensions (Cardon et al., 2009), the dualistic model of passion (Vallerand et al., 2003), rather than applying simple work passion, linking all explored and under-explored resourcefulness behaviors would help develop a more comprehensive understanding of how entrepreneurial passion shapes resourceful entrepreneurial behavior.

### **Future Research Agenda**

The present review identifies several opportunities for advancing research at the intersection of entrepreneurial passion and entrepreneurial resourcefulness. Although existing studies suggest that entrepreneurial passion plays an important role in fostering entrepreneurial resourcefulness behavior, research remains concentrated around a limited number of resourcefulness pathways. Future studies should

therefore broaden the scope of investigation to better understand how entrepreneurial passion influences different forms of entrepreneurial resourcefulness behavior and the conditions under which these relationships emerge.

### **Different Conceptualizations of Passion**

Entrepreneurial passion has been conceptualized in different ways in the literature (Newman et al., 2021). The findings of this review suggest that the studies linking entrepreneurial passion and entrepreneurial resourcefulness have largely treated passion as a general construct and have paid little attention to its multiple conceptualizations. Future research could address this limitation by including other conceptualizations of passion, i.e., the identity-based perspective and its dimensions (Cardon et al., 2009), as well as the dualistic model of passion (Vallerand et al., 2003). Future studies could explore how different forms of passion relate to various resourcefulness behaviors. Such research would provide a broader understanding of the role of entrepreneurial passion in shaping resourceful entrepreneurial behavior.

### **Harmonious Passion versus Obsessive Passion**

One of the most important gaps in the literature concerns the distinction between harmonious and obsessive passion. The reviewed literature suggests that most of the studies examined the link between passion and resourcefulness while using general work passion, and a few of them have used an identity-based perspective. Only one study also draws upon the dualistic model of passion to examine decision-making logics. This review suggests that the dualistic model of passion has given relatively less attention to examining resourcefulness behavior. While research suggests that both types of passions differ based on activity internalization (Vallerand et al., 2003). Because of the autonomous internalization, harmonious passion may encourage more flexible and adaptive forms of resourcefulness. While obsessive passion due to controlled internalization may lead to risk-averse strategies. Thus, future research should examine whether harmonious and obsessive passion lead to different forms of resourcefulness behaviors. This will provide a deeper understanding of how different forms of passion shape entrepreneurial resourcefulness.

### **Underexplored Resourcefulness Behaviors**

The literature linking passion to entrepreneurial resourcefulness behavior has largely focused on only its two forms, i.e., bricolage and effectuation. While other resourcefulness behaviors, i.e., bootstrapping, improvisation, hustling, and frugality, have received little or no attention, to the best of our knowledge. This will limit our understanding of how passion links with these resourceful behaviors. Therefore, future research should examine the relationship of passion beyond bricolage and effectuation to other resourcefulness behaviors. This will provide a broader understanding of the association between passion and resourcefulness.

### **Methodological Directions**

The reviewed literature also highlights several methodological opportunities. Most studies rely on cross-sectional survey designs. This provides limited insight into how entrepreneurial passion and resourcefulness develop over time. Future research would benefit from longitudinal designs that capture changes in these constructs throughout the entrepreneurial process.

In addition, mixed-methods approaches could provide richer insights into how entrepreneurs translate passion into resourceful action. Future studies may also benefit from multi-level designs that consider the influence of individual, team, and organizational factors on entrepreneurial resourcefulness. Longitudinal and process-oriented research could further improve understanding of how entrepreneurial passion and resourcefulness evolve throughout the entrepreneurial journey.

### **Discussion**

This review examined entrepreneurial passion as an antecedent of entrepreneurial resourcefulness. Although both concepts have attracted considerable attention in entrepreneurship research, research linking them

remains fragmented. Relevant evidence is spread across studies on bricolage, effectuation, entrepreneurial decision-making logics, and entrepreneurship under resource constraints. Bringing these findings together helps provide a clearer picture of how entrepreneurial passion contributes to resourceful entrepreneurial behavior. This review highlights the different ways passion can influence how entrepreneurs respond when resources are limited.

A key finding is that entrepreneurial passion helps entrepreneurs remain engaged and committed while pursuing opportunities. Our review suggests passion to be consistently emerging as a motivational force. This encourages entrepreneurs to stay committed to their goals despite obstacles. This finding suggests that the value of entrepreneurial passion extends beyond its effects on entrepreneurial outcomes. Passion also influences how entrepreneurs utilize available resources and respond to the challenges they face. The review further shows that entrepreneurial bricolage is a resourcefulness behavior, which is most frequently examined in relation to entrepreneurial passion. Existing evidence indicates that passionate entrepreneurs are more likely to make productive use of available resources. Passion helps them pursue opportunities despite limitations.

This review contributes theoretically by bringing together the entrepreneurial passion and entrepreneurial resourcefulness literatures. Entrepreneurial passion has traditionally been linked to multiple entrepreneurial outcomes and behaviors. The findings of this review suggest that entrepreneurial resourcefulness may help explain how passion is translated into entrepreneurial action. Rather than focusing only on the outcomes associated with entrepreneurial passion, this perspective highlights how passion shapes entrepreneurial behavior.

This review also highlights the potential value of the dualistic model of passion. The reviewed studies have examined entrepreneurial passion using general entrepreneurial passion mostly. Relatively little attention has been devoted to understanding how harmonious and obsessive passion influences resourcefulness behaviors. Harmonious passion appears more closely aligned with flexible and adaptive forms of resourcefulness. Whereas obsessive passion may encourage persistence, it can also be associated with rigidity. Further research is needed to better understand how these two different forms of passion shape entrepreneurial resourcefulness behaviors based on how passionate activity is internalized in entrepreneurs. Moreover, other conceptualizations of passion are also under-addressed, linking to resourcefulness behavior.

Entrepreneurial resourcefulness behavior is of multiple types with respect to context. This review highlighted that the primary focus of existing literature that examines the association between passion and resourcefulness is on bricolage and effectuation. Most of the other resourcefulness behaviors, such as bootstrapping, improvisation, frugality, and hustling, remain underexplored. Expanding research into these areas would provide a more complete understanding of how entrepreneurial passion supports resourceful behavior in entrepreneurs.

Overall, this study suggests that entrepreneurial passion and entrepreneurial resourcefulness are closely connected. Entrepreneurial passion appears to provide the motivational force for entrepreneurs. This encourages entrepreneurs to persist, adapt, and make effective use of available resources, which supports entrepreneurial action and opportunity pursuit.

### **Limitations**

This study has several limitations along with its contribution that should be considered when interpreting the findings. The literature we have researched was limited to studies identified through Scopus, Web of Science, and Google Scholar only. Although these databases provide broad coverage of entrepreneurship research, the relevant studies indexed elsewhere may not have been captured. Secondly, we have included only English-language publications because the relevant contributions published in other languages may have been excluded.

Moreover, the number of studies directly examining entrepreneurial passion and entrepreneurial resourcefulness behavior was found to be limited. As a result, the review also drew on related research addressing entrepreneurial action and entrepreneurship in resource-constrained contexts. Lastly, existing evidence is concentrated largely around bricolage and effectuation, with relatively little research examining other forms of entrepreneurial resourcefulness, such as bootstrapping, improvisation, and resource mobilization. Finally, most empirical studies employed cross-sectional designs, limiting insight into how entrepreneurial passion and resourcefulness develop over time.

Despite these limitations, the review brings together the available evidence on entrepreneurial passion and entrepreneurial resourcefulness. It also highlights several promising directions for future research in this area.

## **Conclusion**

This review examined two important streams of entrepreneurship research: entrepreneurial passion and entrepreneurial resourcefulness behavior. Entrepreneurial passion helps explain why entrepreneurs remain committed to their ventures despite uncertainty and adversity. At the same time, entrepreneurial resourcefulness behavior reflects how they creatively utilize available resources when faced with constraints. By synthesizing evidence from the entrepreneurship literature, this study demonstrates that passion shapes the way entrepreneurs respond to challenges and navigate resource scarcity.

The evidence suggests that passionate entrepreneurs are more likely to make effective use of the resources at their disposal. They also adapt to changing circumstances and persist in their entrepreneurial efforts. In this way, passion emerges as an important driver of entrepreneurial resourcefulness behavior. Existing evidence further indicates that this relationship is primarily manifested through entrepreneurial bricolage and effectuation. Together, these mechanisms help explain how passionate entrepreneurs creatively mobilize resources and sustain entrepreneurial activity despite constraints.

Several important gaps have been identified in the existing literature. Limited attention has been devoted to the dualistic model of passion as an antecedent of entrepreneurial resourcefulness behavior. Although several studies have examined the relationship between entrepreneurial passion and resourcefulness behaviors, particularly bricolage and effectuation, most have not used other conceptualizations of passion, including the dualistic model of passion. Instead, entrepreneurial passion has typically been examined as a general or role-based construct. This review also reveals that existing research has focused predominantly on bricolage and effectuation, with little attention devoted to other manifestations of entrepreneurial resourcefulness behaviors. In particular, direct evidence linking entrepreneurial passion to improvisation, financial bootstrapping, and resource mobilization remains scarce. These gaps highlight the need for future research to examine the distinct contributions of harmonious and obsessive passion to different manifestations of entrepreneurial resourcefulness and to develop a more nuanced understanding of the psychological foundations of resourceful entrepreneurial behavior.

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