

Bricolage as an Intervention to Resource Constraints in Social Entrepreneurship – A Systematic Literature Review

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Abstract (Context): Bricolage is at the very heart of entrepreneurship. However, research on Bricolage in the context of social entrepreneurship is still in its early stage. The role of bricolage during resource constraint situation and resource acquisition methodology in social entrepreneurship needed in depth understanding. **Objective:** To identify key outcomes of bricolage & theories involved in bricolage in social entrepreneurship. **Methodology:** A systematic literature review of English articles on social Entrepreneurship and the intersection of the Bricolage concept from electronic databases since 2020. Search terms included Social entrepreneurship, social entrepreneur, Bricolage, Bricoleur. **Study Selection:** Only scholarly peer reviewed articles, with bricolage and social entrepreneurship were included. **Data Extraction:** Independent extraction of articles by 2 authors using predefined data fields was carried out. **Results:** 1306 records were identified through database searching. Articles with full text, scholarly peer - reviews articles in English Language only were included in the study. After several inclusion and exclusion criteria. We used articles at the intersection between bricolage and social entrepreneurship. **Conclusion:** The paper contributes significantly to the existing literature by conducting a systematic review of extant works. The study identified theories, types and consequences of bricolage used in social entrepreneurship. The paper concludes by setting up the agenda for future researchers in the field. There is a wide scope to study on bricolage in social entrepreneurship.

Keywords: social Entrepreneurship; Bricolage; systematic literature review, Resource constraint, Resource Scarcity, Resource acquisition.

1. Introduction

Recently, the world we live is facing challenges in multiple dimensions, which proves that sustainable social development is in havoc. There are number of crisis be it political, economic, environmental issues needed immediate attention. Public funds are insufficient to face the growing challenges. In this scenario, business houses are expected to take greater share of responsibility with regard to societal and environmental welfare. It is in this situation, new concept like social economy and social entrepreneurship emerges. [1]

Social economy is formed by diversified enterprises and organisations such as charities, credit-unions, voluntary organisations, social enterprises, cooperatives, mutual societies, paritarian institutions (non-profit institutions), associations and foundations whose primary objective is social goal. An important and growing group of social economy enterprise is social enterprises. The awareness on social economy has increased and therefore social enterprises are emerging as a new business that could solve the social problems.

It is clear that the number of social problems keeps increasing day by day in the commercial business environment. Some problems were due to the profit maximisation mission of the traditional business enterprises resulting in exploitation of natural resources, some business left adverse effect on the climatic conditions, affecting flora and fauna on the environment, pollution and hazardous emissions on the one other hand and exploiting employees etc. However, there is a steep raise in the number of companies focusing on corporate social responsibility (CSR) and organisations that focus on social mission alone like NGOs, NPOs focusing to handle the social pressure on the other hand. Now the main question that screws is how to accomplish social mission in a financially sustainable manner? This is where the social entrepreneurship comes in to play which is having social mission accomplishment as a primary goal of the business along with financial sustainability which results in dual mission. [2][3]

It is quite simple to measure the success of any organisation with either profit maximisation goal or with a social mission goal. But the difficulty lies in measuring the performance and the success of social enterprises having dual

mission.[3] [4]. The idea of starting a social enterprise itself has a problem embedded in it. In this chaotic situation right from the inception of the business idea till the measurement of the social impact and the performance of the social enterprise, the challenges pop up in every walks of the social enterprise growth. So, there is an increased necessity to focus on the challenges faced by the social enterprises and social entrepreneurs.[5][6]

To learn or to know about any subject, generally we start to read from its definition. It was same happened with the authors, so they started to collect the definitions of social entrepreneurship, social enterprises, and social entrepreneurs from books, journals, websites. Table 1 has got few definitions.

Table No: 1 Few Definitions of Social Entrepreneurship, social Enterprise, Social Entrepreneurs

Social Entrepreneurship	
NYU Stern (2005)	The process of using entrepreneurial and business skills to create innovative approaches to social problems. “These non-profit and for-profit ventures pursue the double bottom line of social impact and financial self-sustainability or profitability.”
Mair and Marti (2006)	Social Entrepreneurship is a process of creating value by combining resources in new ways...intended primarily to explore and exploit opportunities to create social value by stimulating social change or meeting social needs.
Social Enterprise	
The UK Government definition	“Businesses with primarily social objectives whose surpluses are principally reinvested for that purpose in the business or in the community, rather than being driven by the need to maximise profit for shareholders and owners.”
The Social Enterprise Alliance,US	Defines a "social enterprise" as "Organizations that address a basic unmet need or solve a social or environmental problem through a market-driven approach." ... It focuses on economic vitality, environmental sustainability, and social responsibility.
Government of Canada	“Social enterprise is an emerging dynamic business model that: a) has social, environmental and/or cultural goals; b) trades in competitive markets; and c) reinvests profits for community benefit.”
Social Entrepreneurs	
Dees (1998)	Play the role of change agents in the social sector, by: 1) Adopting a mission to create and sustain social value (not just private value), 2) Recognizing and relentlessly pursuing new opportunities to serve that mission, 3) Engaging in a process of continuous innovation, adaptation, and learning, 4) Acting boldly without being limited by resources currently in hand, and 5) Exhibiting heightened accountability to the constituencies served and for the outcomes created.
Alford et al. (2004)	Creates innovative solutions to immediate social problems and mobilizes the ideas, capacities, resources and social arrangements required for social transformations.

The definition given in the table no: 1 was compiled from various resources which primarily underlying the idea of resources accumulation. It is interesting that the definitions we gathered regarding Social Entrepreneurship and Social Entrepreneurs cite a linkage of innovation and solutions to social problems.

Social entrepreneurship deals a totally unrelated set of social problems as these enterprises operates in a different cultural background, geographic locations etc. [7]. Financial resource constraints, leadership challenges and the support of the government were the challenges faced by social entrepreneurs [8]. According to British Council report (study conducted during 2015-16): “The state of social Enterprise in India” has clearly stated that social enterprise has several barriers like raising capital fund (debt/equity), receiving grants, maintaining cash flow, shortage of managerial skills,

recruiting other staff, awareness of social enterprise among bank and other support organisation. From British council report, it was understood that social entrepreneurs face financial resource, human resource constraints. Also, they lack business skills in fields such as marketing skills, personnel management skills and financial management skills. [9]

Resource scarcity is the order of the day for every kind of entrepreneur. For commercial entrepreneurs when they find a situation that goes with a resource constraint, they could immediately procure the resource with the help of financial support they could get and the expert's advice they could receive and the proficient human resource they have could sort this issue. [10][11]. But in Social entrepreneurs' case it is the day to day battle they have to face, and the reason is their purposeful choice to operate in areas where the functioning of markets was poor and their chosen disadvantaged work group and the antagonist's assets they have. [12].

Unlike financial value, social value cannot be measured easily and communicated to stakeholders, governments, politicians, funding bodies, public etc., [13]. [14]

When we learnt about the resource constraints during creation and process of social enterprises it was very important to know how these social entrepreneurs encounter this resource constraint. [12][15][16]. It was so happened to learn that social entrepreneurs use what resources was available in their hand and with that they tried to combine to get the problems solved [17]. So social entrepreneurs/enterprises resort to handle resources which are available in hand and better utilisation would be the choice left for them. Such a novel approach is exactly associated to the concept of bricolage used in entrepreneurship which aims on the recombination and transformation of the available resources at hand to maximise the value [18].

According to Levi-Strauss's (1967) concept of "bricolage," many times described as making do with "whatever is at hand". when there is a resource scarcity these social entrepreneurs use bricolage to get things done. [19]. Here we have to learn that bricolage idea is in line with Penrose, E.T. [20] when describes about firm; said that that it is what you do with the resources that matters. Social enterprises operate within resource-scarce environments was the general argument of many researchers because of the dual goals in their enterprise activities and so these social enterprises were forced to choose and opting to apply non-traditional resources like unused, under-used and not at all used resources in innovative ways to address the social problems [21]; [22]. As a consequence, we were intended to research the significance of combining nontraditional resources many a times i.e. bricolage process in social enterprises.

In this context the concept of bricolage [19] could be beneficial to investigate how social entrepreneurs respond to resource constraint situations. Certain research questions raised in the minds of the authors were: What is the role of bricolage in the process of handling resource constraint situations in social enterprises? What were the outcome? Are there any adverse consequences emerged due to bricolage behaviour? To answer these questions, we conducted a systematic literature review on social entrepreneurship and bricolage.

1.1 Research Questions

- 1.What are the types of bricolage used by social enterprises/entrepreneurs?
- 2.What are the key outcomes of bricolage in social entrepreneurship?
- 3.What are the theories used to study bricolage in social entrepreneurship?
4. Is there any adverse effect raised due to bricolage in social entrepreneurship?

2. Research Design:

A systematic literature review is a way to provide an exact picture of what has already been known through several kinds of investigation and what is the gap present in the literature and what needs to be further researched to contribute towards a understanding of new knowledge in the field. Systematic reviews are unlike traditional narrative reviews as it adopts a transparent and scientific process, easily replicable using a technical way which also aims to lower bias during exhaustive literature search. [23].

In this sense, the purpose of the research is to provide a clear picture of the main areas and themes identified under the lens of systematic literature review. Despite the significant number of studies that have been conducted in general area of social entrepreneurship and bricolage, little attempt has been made to translate these findings systematically into a meaningful knowledge. The complex issue of the social entrepreneurship and resources used to manage the enterprise requires a systematic review exploring all aspects of the existing literature and empirical evidence. The study aims to enhance our understanding of the linkage between bricolage and social entrepreneurship.

2.1 Methodology

Literature search: The authors use Ebscohost and Proquest database to conduct search using BOOLEAN Criteria. To answer the research question, we have conducted a comprehensive systematic review of literature. Initially systematic review of literature is used in medical science to develop evidence-based medicine. This process is highly scientific and useful to establish a systematic, reliable, validated search of literature. A need for this kind of systematic review of literature is important not only for publications in medical science but also in all the field. So, the idea could be extended and adopted in the field of economics, business and management studies because of its robustness in the process and results.[24]. The systematic literature of review was conducted in the month of July 2020.

2.2 Search Strategy

Advanced searches were conducted in all of the databases within ProQuest and EBSCOhost, respectively. The reason for selecting these databases were tier wide range of coverage of journals. The searches were not restricted by date. The search terms like “social entrepreneurship”, “social entrepreneur”, “social enterprise” was used to get relevant articles. We start to collect articles published in the area of social entrepreneurship till the month of July 2020 and we use Boolean criteria to find the papers published using the terms like “Bricolage”, “Bricoleur” then focus on the intersection of the two topics. In order to ensure the replicability, we present the search terms in the table no 2. At an identification phase we identified 1426 articles from electronic database search using the search term given from the table no: 2. We removed the duplicates and got 1306 articles for screening.

Table no 2: Search terms used in different databases

Search Term	Ebsco	Proquest
Social entrepreneurship	Title	Title
Bricolage	Title	Title
Social entrepreneurship AND Bricolage	Anywhere AND Abstract	Title AND Abstract

2.3 Inclusion and Exclusion criteria

Screening stage involved thorough reading of the abstracts of the articles by two authors simultaneously to leave out irrelevant ones. We include all articles published in English language from all over the world. All articles with full text readable option were included in the study. Articles published in scholarly journal and peer-reviewed were included. No restriction in date and year of publication and methods used to conduct research in the field of social entrepreneurship. We first exclude the studies which were not in English. Second those did not have full text. Third, papers not published by academic journal and peer reviewed. The criteria for Inclusion and Exclusion are given in Table no: 3.

Table no 3: Inclusion & exclusion criteria followed for systematic literature review.

Inclusion Criteria	Exclusion Criteria
All articles published in English. All articles having full text readable option. All articles with no restriction of date and year. All research methods. Publication and research from all countries.	Articles not published in English. Articles that does not have full text access. Articles not reviewed by peers.

As a result, we excluded 591 articles based on exclusion criteria. Documents that were piling in inclusion criteria were 715 articles at different stages of systematic process were considered for data extraction and analysis. The selection of studies was independently carried out by two researchers individually in order to increases the replicability of the process.

2.4 Justification for inclusion and exclusion criteria.

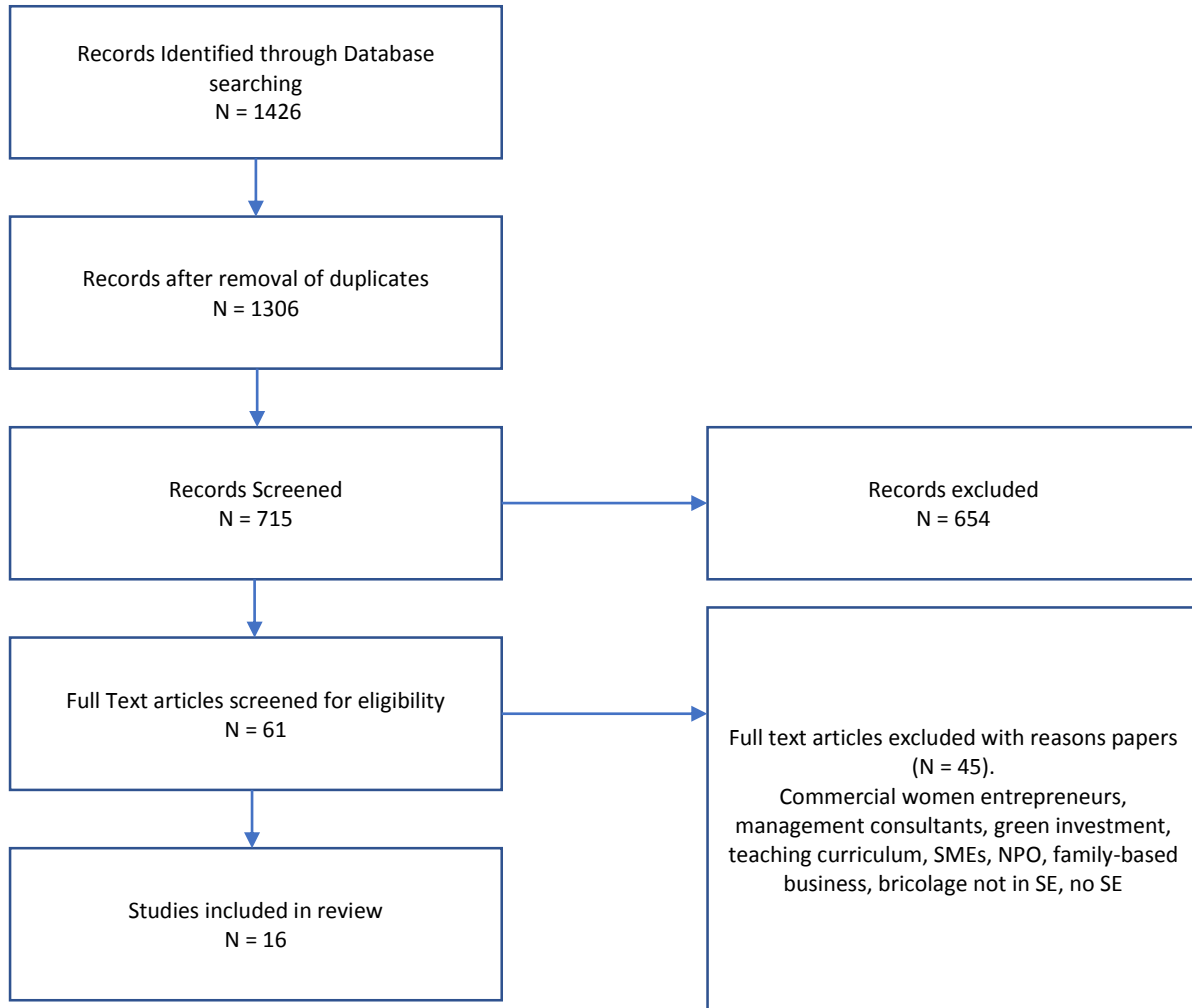
The reason to include only scholarly peer reviewed journal was that the scholarly papers were written by the expert in the same field as researchers, or students under guidance of person with great expertise in the field. Peer-reviewed publications were refined and guided by other experts in the same field so have sky high information about their research [25][26]). Due to the fact that there is variance in the peer review process, book reviews, editorials, conference proceeding papers were eliminated [27]. As researchers know only English language, papers published in English were included and papers published in other languages were excluded. Date and year were not restricted for the reason in order to know trend across the years in the area of social entrepreneurship and bricolage. The countries involving in this research area was also important for the researchers to understand country specific studies and so exclusion was not done based on geography. The searchers wanted to know the whole content of the article and that is why the full text articles alone were included in systematic literature review.

In order to ascertain eligibility of the articles to include in synthesis of the study, at this stage both the authors independently read the full text of each article and identified that some articles were based on bricolage in SMEs, NPOs, Family based business without any concern about social entrepreneurship and some were about bricolage in management consultants, commercial women entrepreneurs etc., were excluded at this phase.

2.5 Flow diagram of Systematic Literature Review

Figure A1 represents the flow of systematic literature review carried out.

Figure A1 Flow diagram to show study selection process



2.6 Analysis of the content

The content of the studies selected after inclusion and exclusion criteria was thoroughly studied, as this step would help us to identify the potential areas in which the research has been carried out by the researchers [27][28]. The resultant of the content analysis was descriptive analysis and thematic analysis. The descriptive analysis gives the annual trends of the paper published, number of papers published by the publication houses, the geography of the research carried out etc. In the thematic analysis stage, the articles were categorized by the two authors independently into many subject groups. Subsequently, the authors had discussions to arrive at a consensus on the categorization of these articles. Themes were identified based on the theory, key outcome, consequences.

3. Results:

3.1 Descriptive analysis

Figure A2: Research Methods applied

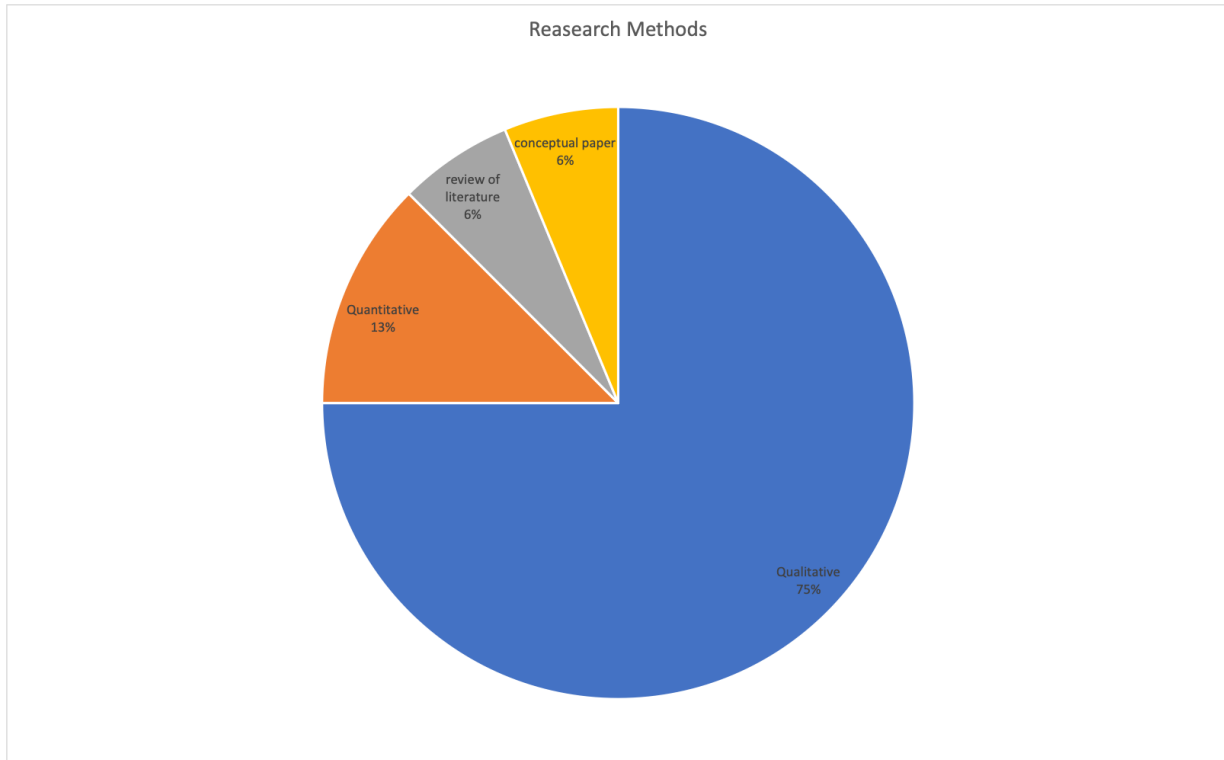
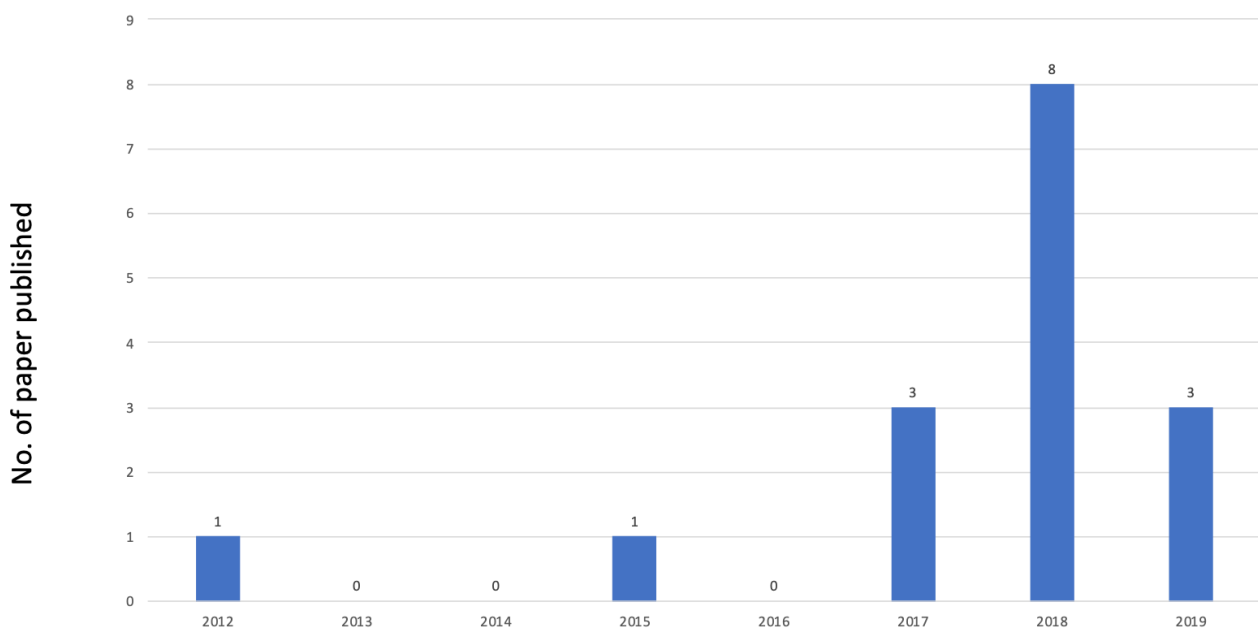


Figure A2 depicts the research methods used in articles. Qualitative research methods are the most widely applied research methods in this field while other methods were relatively low.

Figure A3: Annual publishing trends

Figure A3 shows research articles published annually from 2012 to 2019. Although the concept of Bricolage



was first introduced by Lévi-Strauss in 1966[19], the application of bricolage concept in entrepreneurship was introduced by Baker and Nelson in 2005[30]. The number of papers on bricolage in social entrepreneurship has increased since 2017,

which highlights the fact that the social entrepreneurship field and the resource constraint has received an over-sized deal of attention from practitioners' community as well as academic community of late.

Figure A4: Number of articles published in specific Journals

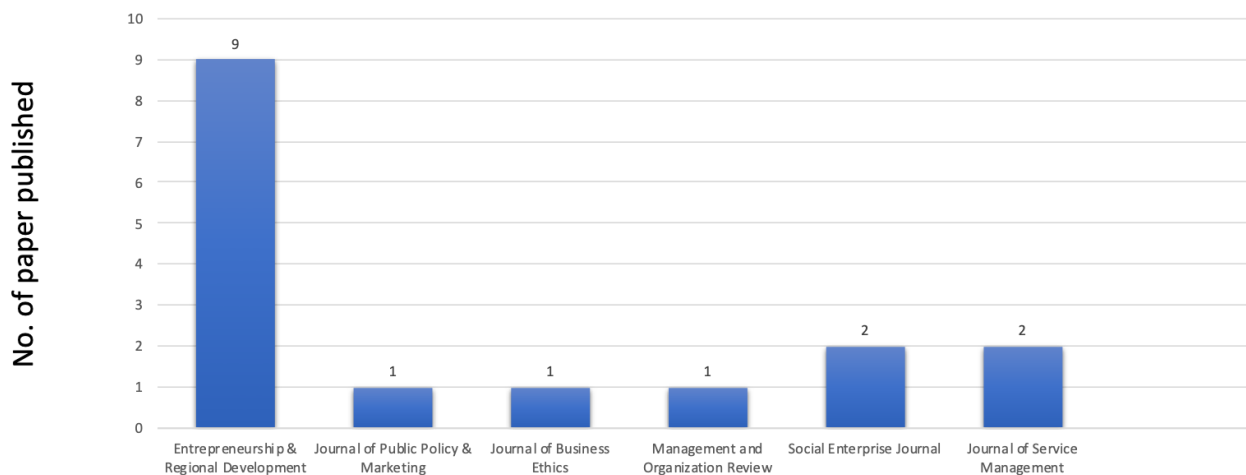


Figure A4 shows the publication trend of the publication houses. Entrepreneurship & Regional development has published a total of 9 papers, Journal of Service Management 2 papers, Social Enterprise Journal two papers and Journal of public policy & Marketing, Journal of Business Ethics, Management and Organisation Review publishes one paper each.

3.2 Themes Identified

The authors thoroughly studied 16 articles independently and identified themes evolved from articles. Both the authors compared the themes identified individually and summed up for presentation in the study. No differences of opinion were found with the themes among the authors. The following were the times identified.

3.2.1. Theories used to analyses bricolage in social entrepreneurship

The following were the theories

Tingyu Kang ,2017[31] in his study on a social enterprise identified bricolage theory was used and it was found that the social enterprise used available cultural resources which were recombined and reinvented for the benefit of the community. This bricolage behavior of the social entrepreneur leads to cultural resource management by using cultural elements thereby achieved culture-led urban development.

Caleb Kwong, Misagh Tasavori and Cherry Wun-mei Cheung, 2017[32] in their study identified Grounded in Resource dependence theory, social enterprise enter into relationship with other organisations to acquire resources needed for their survival and based on Transaction cost theory social enterprise enter partnership with other organisations to increase their resource and to reduce the transaction cost which would ultimately benefit the organisations involved in partnership/collaboration.

Along with bricolage theory, Causation theory & Effectuation theory were used as a combination of strategies from venture creation through growth till replication. Though bricolage being the perfect fit for social entrepreneurship, effectuation acts as a catalyst to reduce resource constraints while creating social value. [33]

Bricolage was used under the aegis of Resource Advantage Theory. The usage and combination of tangible and intangible resources available were the bricolage behaviour carried to create social value advancing to inclusive growth which leads to continuous innovation and empowerment of the underprivileged people contributes to extension of theory on Social bricolage [34]. Resource based view, highlights that a firm's competitive advantage is mainly established from the resources they assemble to create value. This Resource based theory was underpinning in the activities of grassroots entrepreneurs to create social value or impact at the bottom of the pyramid. These grass root entrepreneurs acquire, combine and use resources to create assets for their initiative which is in line which bricolage behaviour. [35]

3.2.2. Types of bricolage used during the resource constant situation

How organisations deploy bricolage was the focus of the authors and the following types of bricolage was identified from articles filtered out after inclusion and exclusion criteria applied to extract informative articles.

Parallel bricolages were used by social enterprises to serve several projects simultaneously at hand. Bricolage is also done by choice because of the availability of resources in abundance, to be effective, and to innovate such bricolage behaviour is termed as ideational bricolage that ultimately leads to organisational growth, while necessity bricolage by organisation due to severe resource constraint leads to organisational stagnation [36]. Ideation bricolage is characterised by the usage previously redundant materials to create values in the way of material bricolage.

With regard to material bricolage, we could witness that materials of the textile industry which is left unused in the city are being rediscovered and reframed. Formerly deserted industrial materials were used to create a film-related heritage consumption by organizing film events at industrial landscape and nostalgic film trails were featured in the theatres. Materials left in the city was rediscovered, reframed and refurbished and used to develop urban culture tourism. Cultural elements were used as resources in the context of ideation bricolage, racial diversity after reconceptualisation was used as a cultural element in bricolage and reincorporation of ethnic cultural elements [31].

What is available with personal stock of an organisation was used in different combinations to extract the benefit of internal bricolage. To compensate or to enjoy the resources available with other organisation through collaboration and partnership activities is collective bricolage behaviour which is acted upon resource constraint situation. Utilising the resources available with external partners (other social enterprises, government bodies, for-profit organisations, Financial Donors, volunteers) by co-creating for the benefit of the organisation as an external bricolage behaviour. [32]

3.2.3. Key contributions of Bricolage in social entrepreneurship

Outcome of bricolage in social enterprises

positive consequences

A study conducted by A. M. Bojica, 2018 [36], identified that bricolage leads to organisational growth. When an organisation wishes to grow, it should certainly meet some condition while using bricolage. The research stressed that the effect of bricolage applied in the social enterprises organisation leads to organisational growth. In some circumstances, where there exists a high resource endowment and increased autonomy of the social enterprise involving bricolage experience growth whereas the social enterprise does not have the privilege of operating autonomously and poor resource endowment were scare or almost poor does not lead to growth. Alongside, Top Management Team diversity also plays a leading role in resource mobilisation through bricolage and so to grow.

Tingyu Kang (2017) [31] underlines social enterprises' involvement in bricolage behaviour for urban development. Social entrepreneurs re-invent, re-perceives and recombination of cultural resources to gain social impact. By the recombination and reuse of limited existing left-over materials in the city by textile industrywide was discovered and reframed to highlight heritage tourism which could combat urban decline of the city and social conflicts during a financial downtown.

kickul,J. et al., (2018) [37] highlighted that social entrepreneurs' bricolage behaviour plays a major role in the creation of innovations during the phase of resource-constraint. This kind of bricolage behaviour leads to a new process called 'catalytic innovations' wherein the resource constraint would trigger the initiative for innovation.

Sarkar, S. (2018) [35] found that grass root entrepreneurs combine resources in hands through assembling and utilising everyday items which results and resembles frugal innovation to achieve change in the bottom of the pyramid while overcoming cultural norms, gaining domain related knowledge through self-study and using their spare time to create change in the marginalised community.

Misagh Tasavori, Caleb Kwong and Sarika Pruthi (2018) [38] studied that during resource constraint situation SEs in the study used their unused resources also put different combination of existing resources which is the same as internal bricolage concept to improve the existing product in order to create better value for the beneficiaries. Sometimes they use their existing resources and obtain a new product to serve in the same existing market and so also these SEs expands their existing product in new market. with the help of network bricolage. Those networks included individuals, public bodies in connection with enterprise, and other social and commercial organisations. These contacts provided required resources to enable making do to occur).

SEs were able to expand a new product in a new market through transformative improvisation approach. With the help of bricolage behaviour in SEs, having Existing product in Existing market the SEs combine internal resources bricolage and attain market penetration for crating better value of the product for their beneficiaries. When existing product is going to establish in a new market, they use internal and network bricolage to have incremental improvisation in market. New product-when planned to establish on the existing market Set use internal and network bricolage and achieve incremental extension of the product. A radical transformation of the product and market is achieved by launching new product in a new market with the help of internal and external network bricolage. Therefore, bricolage behaviour plays a magnificent role in growth of the product and market scope.

Ladstaetter et al., (2018) [39] stated bricolage affects everyday management of social enterprises. Bricolage has sometimes become a source of temporary breakdowns and also solution to certain temporary breakdowns (a moment when things was not working as expected). When social enterprises operate with a social mission, in order to create social impact, they resort to bricolage behaviour which enables the organization to mobilize alternative resources and build strategies to improve performance of the organisation. Sometimes bricolage behaviour helps in fixing temporary break downs in some other situations because of the lack of knowledge and skills in a particular breakdown situation this bricolage behaviour leads to complete breakdown. This is the scenario at which they need an external domain expert to fix the problem to ensure smooth running of the Social Enterprise activities.

Linda Alkire et al., 2019[40] studied bricolage being the common concept that underlie transformative service research, service design and social entrepreneurship. Creation of social value, persuasion through social partnering and

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social networking to overcome resource constraint were the important criteria to be considered for the achievement of the social enterprises.

P. K. Hota et al., [41] studied about the social enterprise which is using local educated village youth as entrepreneurs for service delivery is one of bricolage approach to overcome resource constraint.

Chamindika Weerakoon, Byron Gales and Adela J. McMurray (2019) [42] the process stage is distinguished by bricolage behaviour during the pre-emergence phase of a social enterprise. Bricolage leads to novel form of micro-social enterprising initiative [43].

Peter Sunley, Steven Pinch, (2012) [9] studied about social entrepreneurs behaviour in the regard of financial constraint. SEs uses financial bricolage to overcome financial resource constraints. SEs which rely on only one source of funding as it might leads to mission drift or strict repayment of the debt. Rather they used the mixed approach like using grants, soft finance, redundant capital, donations, philanthropy etc.

Negative consequences

Ladstaetter et al., (2018) [39] has identified that bricolage in a way has become source of temporary breakdowns. The study has identified that there were certain situations in which bricolage proved to go as wasted effort because of the need of the expertise and good quality material to fix the problem or to go further.

Kick, J. et al., (2018) [37] identified that over-reliance on bricolage behaviour might hamper social entrepreneurs' ability to look for new resources which were crucial to bring about social change. When social entrepreneurs become over dependent on bricolage it would hamper social entrepreneurs to think for new resources would add more meaning to the situation and value added to the impact which was intended. When social entrepreneurs stuck up in bricolage it might forbid them to see the possible new resources might be at under affordable preview would have gone unnoticed.

When a social enterprise develop complementary or collaborative partnership as a bricolage approach with a symmetrical power dependence and the level involvement of the partners were only transaction based, the instances of mission drift is not appreciative but when the power dependence with the partners involved to solve resource constraint is asymmetric and the involvement of the partners is integrated then the instances of mission drift is highly observed and appreciable[32].

Power dependence involvement of the partners leads to mission drift. This is another potential threat to social entrepreneurs. When bricolage is sought out with the help of partners or collaborators the power of the partnering agencies or organization would force the social entrepreneurs badly to give away their mission of social enterprise [32].

4. Conclusion:

The most appropriate approach for social firms operating in an environment where institutional constraints or weak regulatory or political support is prevalent could be bricolage behaviour [21]. The researchers found that themes such as positive and negative consequences due to bricolage behaviour in social Entrepreneurship. It is convincing about the bricolage approach while looking into the positive consequences such as Organisational growth [36], urban development [31], catalytic innovation [37], frugal innovation [44],[35], growth and expansion of market[38], as a coping strategy during temporary breakdown [39]. But what is alarming here is the negative consequence of bricolage behaviour in social entrepreneurship. Almost care has to be taken to not to fall prey for the negative event due to bricolage behaviour such as mission drift [32] , wasted effort, Poor product quality [34], permanent breakdown [39]. While planning to overcome the source constraint certain precaution has to be taken to avoid negative consequences. When many studies have typically focused on the positive outcomes of bricolage, there were very few studies have come up with the potential negative effects [30][45] which has to be looked upon to avoid potential problems.

It was found that bricolage leads to substandard solutions [46]; [45]. Lanzara (1999)[47] in a study found that even when using bricolage as a workable solution, it is many a times associated with second-best solutions, components might become unusable unusable, maladaptation, and inefficiency. Likewise,[45] p. 215) through their study pointed out that intense bricolage leads to “wasted efforts, adhocery, satisficing and associated lack of cumulative development” and “failure to engage with competent suppliers and demanding customers,” contributing to the phenomenon of “bricolage-induced inertia.” Firms experiencing this bricolage-induced inertia often faces pressure from stakeholders to engage in high levels of bricolage and find it difficult to overcome the pressure, “which results in low level of innovativeness compared to their competitors” [45], p. 215). Bricolage research in some social enterprises resulted in production of mediocre products, wasted effort inefficiency due to trial-and-error approaches [34].

The systematic literature review found that certain articles highlighted the negative consequences of bricolage approach as a means to overcome resource constraint situation which relates to the limitations of bricolage activity in social entrepreneurship. In subsistence marketplace Sometimes bricolage did not result in inclusive growth but instead further distress the workers in a way making them to feel inferior, low self-esteem etc. This result confirms with previous studies done by [30] [45] by suggesting that bricolage in social entrepreneurship is exhibiting both positive and negative effects.

5. Suggestions:

It is imperative for Social entrepreneurs to think over the positive and negative consequences of bricolage behavior and then to apply at the right combination and right proportion of the bricolage activities to ensure social value creation and social impact creation in their enterprise. Many quantitative studies should be attempted to get empirical evidence on this

research area. Bricolage in social entrepreneurship sounds like a double-edged sword. When not rightly handled might ruin the mission of the social enterprise itself.

6. Agenda for future researchers:

Many quantitative studies should be attempted to get empirical evidence on this research area.

Entrepreneurship and management journal could encourage researchers in this social entrepreneurship domain.

Author Contributions

Formal analysis, Poornima A; Methodology, Poornima A; Resources, Rajini G; Software, Rajini G; Supervision, Rajini G; Validation, Rajini G; Writing – original draft, Poornima A; Writing – review & editing, Rajini G. All authors have read and agreed to the published version of the manuscript.”,

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