

Chapter 5

Socio–Organizational Structure and the Implications Between Institutional Change and Institutionalization

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ABSTRACT

This study has the purpose of analyzing the implications between the social structure and the institutional logics. It begins with the assumption that the functionalist differentiation theory can identify, analyze, and redefine the problems and objects of study in social structure and institutional logics fulfill crucial functions in institutions. The method used is the meta-cognitive and analytical descriptive and reflective based on the conceptual, theoretical, and empirical literature review. The study concludes that the implications of the conceptual, theoretical, and empirical relationships between social structure and institutional logics are crucial functions and spheres of institutions in societies, although they are not fully compatible, integrated, contrasting institutions, and reproducing institutional dysfunctions and paradoxes.

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INTRODUCTION

The emergence of new institutional fields such as institutional change is relevant in development of institutional theory (Lawrence & Phillips, 2004). Individuals as well as organizations are somewhat reflexive and creative in understanding the pressures for institutional change to construct the relationship between the professional and managerial logic (Bévort & Suddaby, 2016). Institutional theory for praxis and institutional change has some institutional contradictions (Seo & Creed, 2002). A debate within this research field is how to conceptualize institutions and institutional change (Coccia, 2018).

Research on institutional theory used institutional work as the theory of institutional change exploring action in institutions. Institutional research on institutions is dependent on the formation and core on enthusiastic identification to analyze institutional change enable to grasp the extent of captured people by institutional arrangements (Friedland, 2013). The development of an institutional integrative research framework emphasizes the multilevel nature and external institutional change in evolutive human resource management. The use of mixed methods and qualitative analysis to study institutional changes in institutional work show the ambivalence (Wallenburg et al. 2016). The dependent variable determines the institutional change.

Research on strong and long-lasting institutions with rigid structure and enforcement are like institutionalization of work such as bureaucracies (Goodstein & Velamuri, 2009; Xiao & Klarin, 2019). Institutionalization is potentially contradictory process that produce actors and institutional strategies aimed to subvert the system (DiMaggio 1988, 1991). Institutionalization processes create their own opponents and losers among the stakeholders with new grievances pushing them to contest or accept the relationship of dominance by the winners and periphery of losers claiming for new forms and ideas, persisting on resources, transposing logics and forming partnerships and coalitions with other partners (Clemens, 1997; Leblebici et al., 1991; Morrill, 2005).

Academic and research institutions moving consistently towards appraisal systems in sustainability provide a holistic assessment including academic and scientific programs based on institutionalization of sustainability research communities and networks, experiential learning in sustainability projects and collaboration with external stakeholders (Brousseau, Dedeurwaerdere & Siebenhüner, 2012). A direction for research on institutional change is to connect emotional competence to institutional complexity and pluralism (Greenwood et al., 2011; Smets & Jarzabkowski, 2013; Kraatz & Block, 2008).

The study concentrates firstly on the institutional change theoretical framework leading to the institutionalization in the second part. Finally, it offers some concluding remarks.

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