

The Past, Current and Future Trends of Institutional Theory in Government: A Bibliometric Review

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ABSTRACT

Institutional theory has long been a cornerstone for understanding the structures, practices, and dynamics within governance systems. This study employs bibliometric and network analysis to comprehensively review the evolution, application, and emerging trends of institutional theory in government studies. Drawing from 217 documents indexed in the SCOPUS database, a systematic review and two-phase analysis were conducted. The first phase examined descriptive trends in publications and citations, while the second phase utilized bibliometric tools such as co-authorship, clustering, citation, and keyword analyses using VOSviewer. Findings indicate a steady increase in academic interest, peaking in 2023, followed by a slight decline in 2024, signaling potential shifts in research priorities or saturation. The study identifies key contributors, influential publications, and thematic clusters, revealing diverse applications of institutional theory in addressing governance challenges, including sustainability, public trust, and institutional legitimacy. Furthermore, it highlights the interplay between cultural and macro-political determinants across historical, sociological, and political institutionalist perspectives.

Keywords: Institutional Theory; Government; Institutional Framework; Local Government; Public Governance.

A. INTRODUCTION

Institutional theory has long been a cornerstone for understanding the structures, practices, and dynamics of governance systems. Rooted in the idea that institutions shape and are shaped by human behavior, it provides a powerful framework for analyzing how governing entities evolve, adapt, and maintain legitimacy over time. From its origins in classical sociological thought to its modern interpretation in organization studies, institutional theory has undergone significant development, reflecting broader changes in the socio-political landscape.

The study of institutional theory in governance has become increasingly complex as contemporary challenges, such as globalization, digitalization, and public accountability, reshape

institutional dynamics. Scholars have explored its relevance in areas ranging from policymaking and public administration to governance and organizational reform. These studies reveal a trajectory of scholarly interest that reflects both historical foundations and emerging trends. A fundamental commonality across all institutional theoretical claims is that what is identified at a higher level is used to explain processes and outcomes at lower levels of analysis (Clemens and Cook 1999; Amenta 2005). Institutionalists tend to eschew individual-level explanations and explanations that are at the same level of analysis. For this reason, they are sometimes criticized as “structurally biased,” although this is a feature of institutional arguments that have their own explanatory strengths and weaknesses.

Institutionalists typically have trouble explaining social and political change, especially within institutions themselves, and often resort to claims about exogenous and unpredictable shocks or the actions of multiple agents. However, the three types of institutionalists tend to focus on different types of higher-order determinants and differ in how causally important they are. Sociological institutionalists in the sociology of organizations (Powell and DiMaggio 1991) and those studying the influence of “world society” (Meyer, Boli, Thomas, and Ramirez 1997) tend to focus on causes that are largely cultural and ideational. These are thought to exert influence either at the supra-societal or state level, or at the meso-organizational level. Historical institutionalists typically focus on state-level or macro-political determinants, although they do not rely on a particular institutional theory, and instead expect causation to be multiple and conjunctural and often involve temporal and path dependencies (Pierson and Skocpol 2002). Historical institutionalism is a research approach that focuses on asking big questions, highlighting the importance of institutions in explanation, and rejecting functionalist explanations of why institutions emerge. Like sociological institutionalists, political institutionalists constitute a theoretical school, albeit with a weaker self-identity. Political institutionalists typically place their claims at the state or macro-political level and argue that the processes of state formation, political systems, and political party systems strongly influence political processes and outcomes.

To map the network encompassing authors, co-authors, keyword occurrences, and citations to journals and authors in a single study, this study used bibliometric and network analysis. As suggested by Donthu et al. (2021), such an approach allows the identification of the intellectual structure in the field and offers a comprehensive overview of its development. A systematic methodology was used to define the search string and extract literature samples, ensuring compliance with appropriate inclusion and exclusion criteria. This process allowed for a rigorous bibliometric evaluation designed to achieve the study objectives. This study was conducted in two phases. The first phase involved a descriptive examination of publication trends and citation metrics, while the second phase used detailed bibliometric analysis to uncover the intellectual structure of institutional theory research in governance. Citation and co-citation analyses were conducted using VOSviewer, identifying key thematic clusters and key papers based on weighted citation metrics.

In recent years, bibliometric analysis has emerged as a powerful tool for mapping the intellectual landscape of a field, offering insights into publication patterns, influential works, and thematic evolution. Using bibliometric techniques, this study seeks to systematically review past, current, and future trends in institutional theory in governance. It aims to identify the most significant contributions, highlight prevailing themes, and project potential growth areas in the application of institutional theory. This bibliometric review not only enriches our understanding of how

institutional theory has been conceptualized and applied in the context of governance but also provides a roadmap for future research. By bridging historical perspectives with contemporary challenges, this study underscores the enduring relevance of institutional theory in shaping effective and adaptive governance systems.

B. RESEARCH METHOD

Given the wealth of data available, a bibliometric approach is used in this study to examine the past, present, and future research agenda of institutional theory in governance. To achieve the study objectives, an analysis of the performance of authors, institutions, countries, and journals is conducted, using metrics such as publications and citations. In addition, the study incorporates scholarly mapping methodologies, including co-authorship analysis, clustering, citation analysis, and keyword analysis (van Eck & Waltman, 2013; Donthu et al., 2021).

Recent studies have demonstrated the efficacy of bibliometric techniques in understanding the research landscape (Anand et al., 2020; Kumar, Pandey, & Kaur, 2022), and this study builds on these advances to provide a comprehensive understanding of institutional theory in the context of governance. By integrating these approaches, this study aims to uncover the intellectual structure, identify emerging trends, and offer a roadmap for future scholarship in this area.

Institutional theory provides valuable insights into the mechanisms that drive government institutions to adopt innovative policies and practices aimed at promoting

sustainability, enhancing public trust, and strengthening institutional legitimacy. In this context, the study's search terms included [(institutional theory AND government)] to capture relevant literature exploring the intersection of institutional theory with governance structures, processes, and reforms. This approach ensures a comprehensive overview of how institutional theory has been applied to address the complexities of modern governance. The query or search keywords used are (TITLE-ABS-KEY ("institutional theory") AND TITLE-ABS-KEY (government)) AND (LIMIT-TO (OA , "all")) AND (LIMIT-TO (DOCTYPE , "ar")) AND (LIMIT-TO (PUBSTAGE , "final")) AND (LIMIT-TO (EXACTKEYWORD, "Government") OR LIMIT-TO (EXACTKEYWORD , "Institutional Theory") OR LIMIT-TO (EXACTKEYWORD,"Institutional Framework") OR LIMIT-TO (EXACTKEYWORD,"Local Government")).

This systematic literature review was conducted to explore institutional theory in governance. The analysis focused on the development of institutional theory in the scholarly literature over the last decade, accessed through the SCOPUS database. Using the above keywords in the Title-Abstract-Keywords categories, the initial search conducted on November 5, 2024, yielded 217 documents. The first filter, which applied filters for open access journals and English-language publications, narrowed the selection to 212 articles. The second filter refined the results by focusing on articles in the subject areas of social sciences and humanities, reducing the data set to 78 articles. To

deepen the understanding of institutional theory in the context of governance, these 78 articles were then studied in more depth and it was found that there were 26 articles finally selected for synthetic analysis using qualitative methods.

C. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

To answer the first research question, this study uses the following criteria to identify the most significant contributors to institutional theory in governance: year of publication, journal, publisher, authors, number of publications, country, and university affiliation.

1. Publication Year

The search results show a general upward trend in the number of publications on the topic from 2015 to 2024, reflecting increasing research interest over time. Starting with just one publication in 2015, the number gradually increased to five in 2017, indicating moderate growth as the field began to gain traction. From 2018 to 2023, there was a consistent and significant increase, peaking at 13 publications in 2023.

This period of growth highlights sustained and strong interest, likely driven by global events, policy changes, or increased academic focus on the field. However, in 2024 there was a decline to nine publications, marking a departure from the previous upward trajectory.

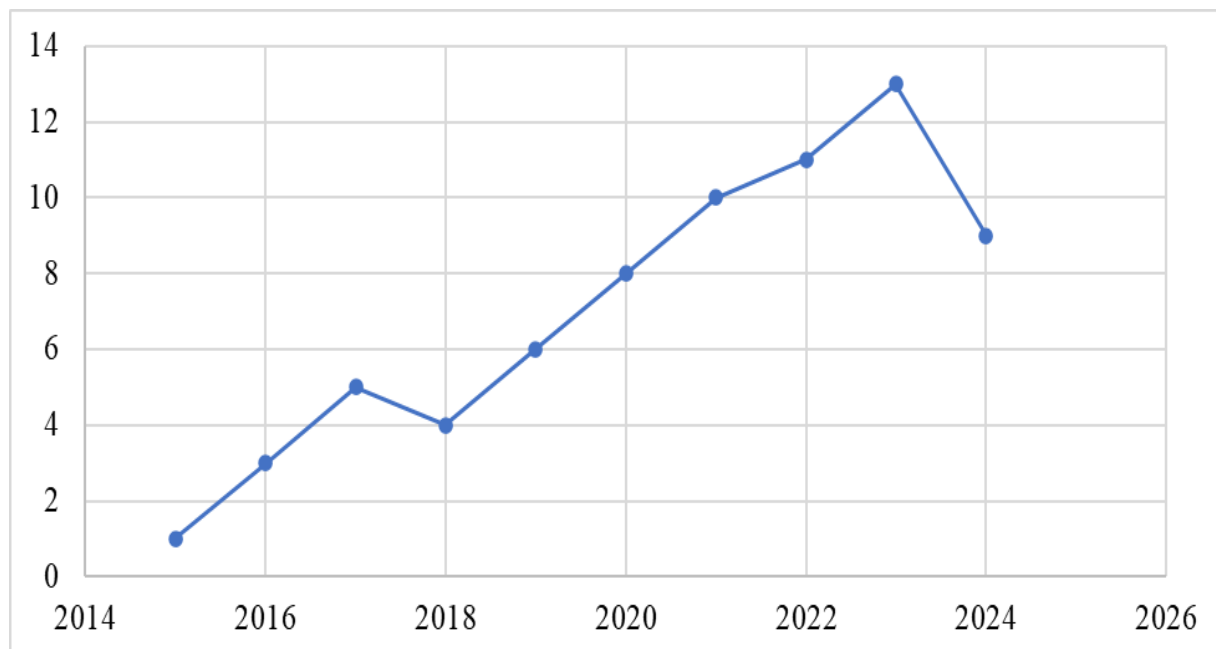


Figure 1. Number of Publications Per Year

This decline could indicate several possibilities, such as research topic saturation, shifting academic priorities, or reduced funding.

The peak in 2023 could signal a peak in significant research effort or increased relevance due to certain contextual factors. The decline in 2024

warrants further exploration to identify underlying causes and develop strategies to maintain research momentum. Going forward, researchers may need to explore new dimensions or adopt interdisciplinary approaches to revive interest and productivity in this area. Overall, the data underscore the dynamic nature of research activity and the evolving academic engagement with this topic.

2. Publications by Country

Referring to the search results, it is found that there is significant variation in the number of publications across countries, indicating different levels of research engagement with the topic. The UK leads with 23 publications, indicating a dominant role in advancing the research field. This leadership may reflect strong academic

infrastructure, funding, or specific research priorities aligned with the topic. The US follows with 10 publications, highlighting its strong but relatively lower contribution compared to the UK. China, with nine publications, underlines the growing prominence of research from developing countries.

South Korea, Denmark, and the Netherlands, each with 5–6 publications, indicate active participation from smaller but highly research-oriented countries, likely taking advantage of their advanced academic ecosystems. Countries such as Australia, Egypt, and Vietnam, each with four publications, illustrate engagement from different global regions, reflecting the broad relevance of the topic.

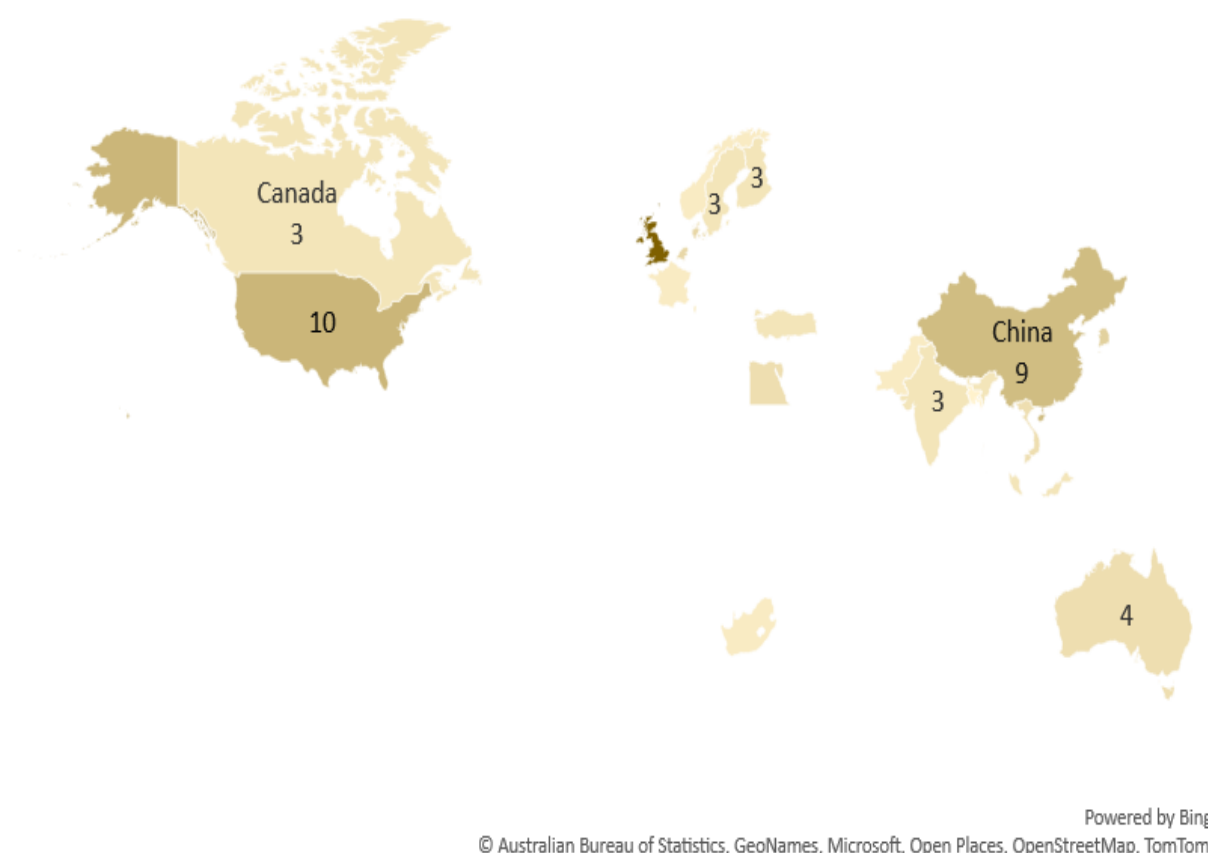


Figure 2. Distribution of Publications by Country

Several countries, including Canada, Finland, India, Malaysia, Sweden, and Turkey, each contributed three publications, reflecting moderate engagement. The presence of both developed (e.g., Canada and Sweden) and developing (e.g., India and Malaysia) countries in this group highlights a balanced mix of perspectives. France, Norway, Pakistan, and South Africa, with two publications each, show relatively lower levels of activity, which may be due to differences in academic or national

priorities. Finally, Bangladesh, with only one publication, shows minimal engagement. This limited output may be due to resource constraints or competing research priorities in the region. The geographic diversity of contributors suggests that the topic has attracted global attention, albeit with marked differences. Future efforts could focus on encouraging underrepresented regions to engage more actively in the field, fostering a broader and more inclusive research dialogue.

Table 1. Cited Journals and Average Citations

Publication Year	Research Title	Total Quotes
2021	Sustainable procurement drivers for extended multi-tier context: A multi-theoretical perspective in the Danish supply chain	84
2022	Sustainable development goals (SDG) reporting: an analysis of disclosure	72
2016	Women on Corporate Boards: A Comparative Institutional Analysis	65
2016	An institutional theory of the informal economy: Some lessons from the United Kingdom	49
2019	Environmental management accounting and performance efficiency in the Vietnamese construction material industry-a managerial implication for sustainable development	41
2021	Drivers of sustainability practices and contributions to sustainable development evident in sustainability reports of European mining companies	35
2016	How to Green the red Dragon: A Start-ups' Little Helper for Sustainable Development in China	35
2017	Antecedents of low carbon emissions supply chains	29
2019	Sub-national institutional contingencies and corporate social responsibility performance: Evidence from China	27
2021	The nature of global green finance standards-evolution, differences, and three models	26
2022	Are institutional investors 'in love' with the sustainable development goals? Understanding the idyll in the case of governments and pension funds	25
2018	The Impact of Ferry Disasters on Operational Efficiency of the South Korean Coastal Ferry Industry: A DEA-Window Analysis	25
2018	National high street retail and town centre policy at a cross roads in England and Wales	25
2017	Corporate Social Responsibility in Supply Chains of Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises	24
2022	Does Local Environmental Governance Improve Tourism Companies'™ Performance? Evidence from Vietnam	20
2019	Plastics waste metabolism in a Petro-Island state: Towards solving a "wicked problem" in trinidad and tobago	19
2019	Divide and rule: The effects of diversity and network structure on a firm's sustainability performance	18
2020	Port recentralization as a balance of interest	16
2020	ICT in social protection schemes: deinstitutionalising subsidy-based welfare programmes	14
2019	Investigation of the institutional and decision-usefulness factors in the implementation of accrual accounting reforms in the public sector of Tanzania	14
2017	Hybridization practices as organizational responses to institutional demands: The development of western retail TNCs in China	14
2022	Global modern slavery and sustainable development goals: Does institutional environment quality matter?	13

2021	Regional informal institutions, local governance and gendered entrepreneurship	12
2017	The openness buzz in the knowledge economy: Towards taxonomy	11
2017	Discursive Institutionalism for reconciling change and stability in digital innovation public sector projects for development	11
2021	Promoting Diversity and Inclusion in the Federal Workforce: Executive Order 13583 and Demographic Trends	9

The data reveals key trends and insights regarding research topics, citation patterns, and academic impact. The publication “Sustainable procurement drivers for an extended multi-level context: A multi-theoretical perspective in Danish supply chains” (2021) stands out with the highest number of citations at 84, indicating its significant academic influence in the field of sustainable procurement.

Several other highly cited works, such as “Sustainable development goals (SDG) reporting: a disclosure analysis” (2022) with 72 citations, and “Women on Corporate Boards: A Comparative Institutional Analysis” (2016) with 65 citations, highlight the growing importance of sustainability, corporate governance, and institutional theory. These topics are at the center of global debates on corporate responsibility, gender equality, and sustainable development. The data also shows a concentration on institutional theory, CSR, and sustainability practices, with research addressing how companies adapt to societal expectations.

Papers such as “An Institutional Theory of the Informal Economy” (2016) and “Hybridization Practices As Organizational Responses to Institutional Demands” (2017) demonstrate the growing application of institutional theory to understanding firm behavior. Regional studies, such as “The Impact of Ferry Disasters on Operational Efficiency of the South Korean

Coastal Ferry Industry” (2018) and “Plastics Waste Metabolism in a Petro-Island State: Towards Solving a ‘Wicked Problem’ in Trinidad and Tobago” (2019), offer insights into specific local contexts and sustainability challenges. Citation counts vary widely, from 84 for the most cited work to 9 for the least cited paper, “Promoting Diversity and Inclusion in the Federal Workforce: Executive Order 13583 and Demographic Trends” (2021). This variation reflects differences in the perceived significance of the research and its academic reception. More recent publications, such as “Drivers of sustainability practices and contribution to sustainable development evidence in sustainability reports of European mining companies” (2021), with 35 citations, demonstrate the growing attention to sustainability reporting and institutional behaviour. Similarly, “Does Local Environmental Governance Improve Tourism Companies’ Performance?” (2022) with 20 citations, demonstrates an emerging focus on local governance and its impact on business performance.

Overall, the data show that institutional theory, sustainability, and corporate responsibility are increasingly at the center of academic discussions, with a wide range of subjects being explored. The diversity of research topics, ranging from corporate governance to environmental

management and digital innovation, highlights the interdisciplinary nature of the field. The number of citations reflects the continued influence of these studies on scholarly conversations, contributing to a deeper understanding of institutional dynamics in a rapidly evolving global landscape.

3. Leading Authors and Institutions in Publication

The data shows the number of publications by different authors in the field. From the list, it is clear that some authors have more publications than others. For example, Nguyen, B. and Williams, C.C. both have 3 publications, making them the most prolific authors in this dataset. On the other hand, some authors have only one publication listed, such as Adhikari, P., Ahmad, S.I., and Ali, M.M., among others. This suggests

that while some researchers are more active in contributing to the field, others have only published one article. The authors with three publications (Nguyen and Williams) may be major figures in the field, as they appear to have a more established presence. However, many others have limited publications, which may indicate the presence of new scholars or researchers focusing on specific topics within the broader field. The distribution also highlights a high degree of variability in the academic involvement of the authors, with the majority having one publication, indicating that the field has contributions from a variety of researchers, but with a few key individuals being more influential in terms of output.

Table 2. Author Names and Total Publications

Author Name	Total Publications
Nguyen, B.,	3
Williams, C.C.,	3
Alsaid, L.A.Z.A.,	2
Adhikari, P.,	1
Ahmad, S.I.,	1
Ahmadsimab, A.,	1
Aibar-Guzmán, B.,	1
Aibar-Guzmán, C.,	1
Ali, M.M.,	1
Ali, S.,	1
Ali, S.H.,	1
Allam, A.,	1
Ambilichu, C.A.,	1
Andersson Malmros, R.,	1
Anwar, B.,	1
Ashraf, N.,	1
Bach Nielsen, A.,	1
Badar, K.,	1
Bamigboye, O.A.,	1
Barak-Corren, N.,	1
Baum, F.,	1
Bischoff, C.S.,	1
Bitzenis, A.,	1
Borri, E.L.,	1
Brammer, S.,	1

Furthermore, the results show variation in the number of publications produced by institutions involved in research in this area. Some institutions, such as The University of Sheffield, Central University of Finance and Economics, Aston University, Coventry University, Aston Business School, and Sheffield University

Management School, each have three publications, indicating that these institutions have made a significant and consistent contribution to the field. This suggests that these institutions may have well-organized research programs or more established research groups, which encourages more publications among their researchers.

Table 3. Authors' Institutions

Authors' Institute	Number Publications
The University of Sheffield	3
Central University of Finance and Economics	3
Aston University	3
Coventry University	3
Aston Business School	3
Sheffield University Management School	3
Stellenbosch University	2
Universiti Teknologi MARA	2
Kookmin University	2
Beni-Suef University	2
Yonsei University	2
Xi'an Jiaotong University	2
Universiteit Maastricht	2
Erasmus Universiteit Rotterdam	2
University of Economics Ho Chi Minh City	2
Montpellier Business School	2
Erasmus School of Social and Behavioural Sciences	2
Faculty of Commerce	2
Faculty of Accountancy	1
Marine Resources and Environment Survey and Management Hanoi	1
Korea Forest Promotion Institute	1
Institute for Economic and Social Research	1
Institute for Developmental and Strategic Analysis	1
CLIMATE-KIC HOLDING BV	1
ERC for Process Mining of Manufacturing Services in Shaanxi Province	1
Sapura Secured Technologies Sdn Bhd	1

On the other hand, institutions such as Stellenbosch University, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Kookmin University and several others each have two publications. Despite their smaller number of publications, these institutions still show significant contributions, although perhaps more limited to specific topics or more focused research. Meanwhile, institutions with only one publication, such as the Faculty of Commerce, Marine Resources and Environment Survey and Management Hanoi and Sapura Secured

Technologies Sdn Bhd, show that although they are involved in research, their contribution in this area is more limited. These institutions may be more focused on a specific research area, or they may not have been involved in broader research that could have resulted in more publications.

Overall, this data reflects a concentration of publications by a few large, more active institutions, while other institutions have more limited contributions. This diversity suggests variation in the level of institutional involvement,

influenced by factors such as research resources, international collaborations or academic focus of each institution.

4. Country Collaboration Analysis Co-Authors

The country collaboration network visualizes patterns of co-authorship, highlighting the relationships between countries involved in collaborative research. The UK emerges as a hub, forming strong connections with countries such as the US, China, Vietnam, South Korea, and Egypt, indicating its important role in facilitating international research partnerships. Similarly, the US plays a significant role, particularly through its

collaborations with China and the UK, forming a major axis of global research activity. The network is divided into several clusters, with the UK dominating the green cluster and US-China-Vietnam collaborations forming the red cluster. Meanwhile, the Netherlands appears isolated, with fewer connections, indicating limited international partnerships or specific areas of focus. This network highlights the dominant influence of countries such as the UK and the US in driving international research collaboration, while smaller nodes such as the Netherlands and Egypt indicate more specialized or localized research efforts.

5. Theme and Cluster Analysis



Figure 3. Co-authorship Occurrence

The Keyword Co-Occurrence network highlights the relationships between key themes in sustainability research, with institutional theory emerging as a key keyword. The network is closely linked to concepts such as sustainability, institutional frameworks, government, and local

government, highlighting its fundamental role in the research corpus. Themes such as sustainability and sustainable development also feature prominently, reflecting their significance as overarching goals. The network reveals distinct clusters, with institutional theory, institutional

frameworks, and organizational frameworks focusing on structural and theoretical aspects, while government and local government are closely linked to sustainability and sustainable development, underscoring the importance of governance in achieving sustainable outcomes. Furthermore, sustainable development goals act as a bridge between governance and institutional concepts, highlighting their integrative role.

Temporal gradients show an evolution in research focus, with earlier emphasis on institutional frameworks shifting towards more recent attention to applied governance and local sustainability efforts. Overall, the network shows the interconnectedness of theoretical and practical elements in addressing global sustainability challenges.

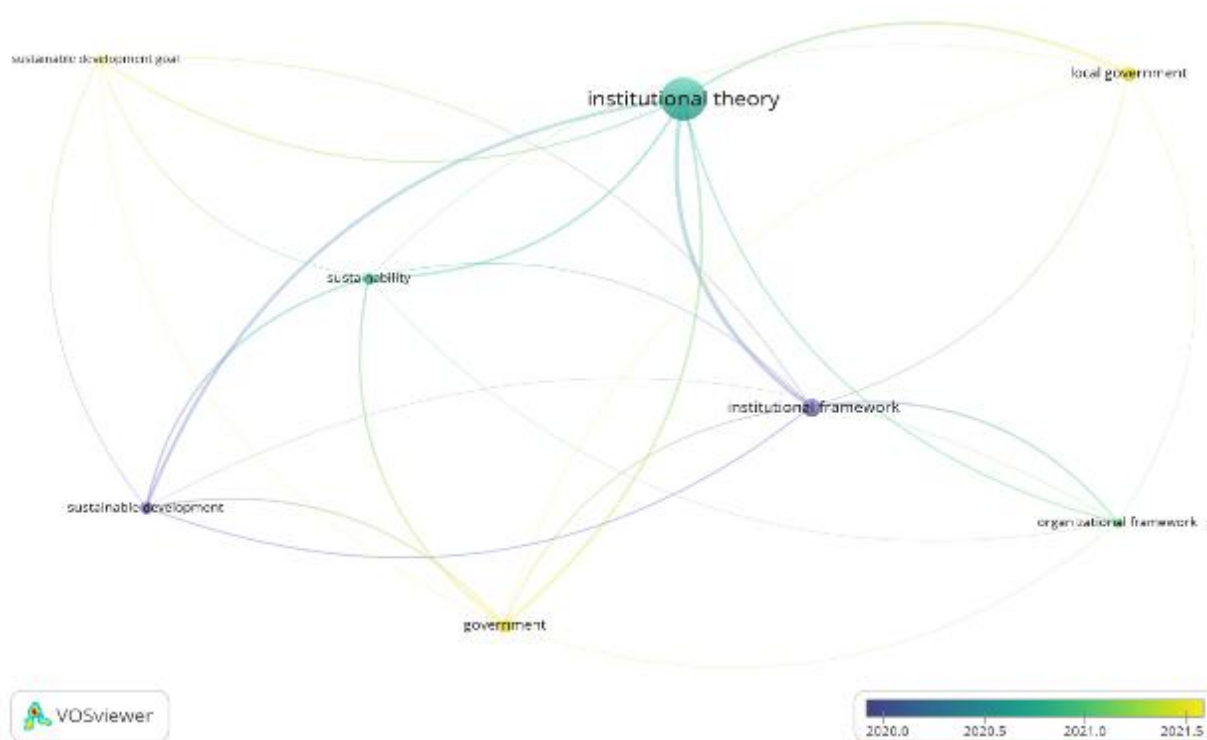


Figure 4. Keyword Co-Occurrence

Different research techniques, origins, and strengths and weaknesses distinguish the three institutionalisms. Sociological institutionalism responds to organizational views, such as the resource dependence model, and state relations, such as global systems theory. However, it tends to ignore cultural processes in its explanations. Sociological institutionalism studies policy replication and diffusion, including unanticipated

convergence in institutions and policies, and political groups' drive for legitimacy. Cross-country time series or event history analyses of policy diffusion or convergence are common research methods in this approach.

Historical institutionalism, influenced by rational choice theory and behaviorism in political science, argues that institutions are not usually developed for purely functional purposes. It

encourages historical inquiry into the formation and persistence of institutions. Institutions often play a dual role in explanation: they are both the subject of analysis and the factors that shape broader phenomena. A typical research product in historical institutionalism is an in-depth book that examines one or a few countries, demonstrating deep knowledge and explaining the historical trajectories of institutional development.

Political institutionalism predates historical institutionalism and represents its major theoretical stream. It emerged as a response to the one-dimensional perspectives on the state and political institutions offered by pluralist and Marxist political theories. Unlike sociological institutionalism, which focuses on policy convergence, political institutionalism emphasizes enduring institutional disparities across countries. It argues that national-level political institutions mediate the interactions between domestic political actors and global processes, shaping distinctive political outcomes.

This review examines institutional theory from a political analysis perspective, beginning with its theoretical assertions and then exploring sociological, historical, and political institutionalism in detail. Each approach is evaluated in terms of its main claims, contributions, and research methodologies, using programmatic assertions and research examples. The unique strengths, weaknesses, and advantages of each strategy are highlighted through specific examples, highlighting its promise and limitations in understanding

institutions and their roles in political and social contexts.

Political institutional theory is the dominant mode of analysis among historical institutionalists. Scholars often draw on Tocquevillian arguments about state structure, extending these ideas to explain the development of large-scale political institutions, such as political party systems (Skocpol, 1985). Some theorists take a structural and systemic approach, arguing that enduring political institutions affect all social groups and outcomes. Others adopt a more historical focus, analyzing the interactions of meso-level actors—within institutional and resource constraints—who seek to shape state policy. Changes in state policy, in turn, initiate feedback processes that strengthen, weaken, or leave programs open to future change.

A major body of work holds that macro-level political institutions shape political actors and outcomes while at the same time being reshaped by these actors over time. Scholars in this tradition are found in a variety of academic settings, such as comparative politics, American political development, and political sociology. Their research covers topics such as social policy (Amenta et al., 2001), revolutions (Goldstone, 2003), social movements (McAdam, 1982; Kriesi, 2004), and political opportunity structures (Meyer & Minkoff, 2004).

After World War II, comparative sociologists and political scientists, including Bendix, Moore, Huntington, Lipset, and Tilly, analyzed state processes through dominant frameworks such as modernization theory

(Huntington, 1968) or social systems theory (Lipset & Rokkan, 1967). Tilly's (1975) work on state building emphasized how state-led wars shaped the rise of national states in Europe. Similarly, Skocpol (1979) outlined the Weberian concept of the state, highlighting its role in revolutions. The late 20th century saw a shift toward state-centered analysis, exemplified by *Bringing the State Back In* (Evans, Rueschemeyer, & Skocpol, 1985). Skocpol criticized pluralist and Marxist theories for treating the state as a passive arena for conflict. Pluralists view the state as neutral, facilitating interest group competition, while Marxists view it as a tool for capitalist reproduction. In contrast, Skocpol proposed a Weberian understanding.

State-centered scholars have argued that political institutions play a causal role in shaping political life. Institutions, formed through historical contingencies such as wars or constitutional conventions, influence political patterns and processes, particularly in industrial capitalist contexts. This perspective is consistent with a critique of traditional power theory (Lukes, 1974), which argues that institutions shape political identities, interests, and strategies, thereby structuring which political battles are fought and determining potential winners. Political institutional theory challenges the assumption that social groups, such as landowners, workers, or ethnic minorities, behave uniformly across capitalist societies. Instead, it emphasizes that political identities and actions depend on institutional arrangements. For example, centralized or decentralized authority, the degree

of democratization, electoral systems, and bureaucratic structures significantly influence political life. Variations in these factors shape domestic politics, group formation, and the strategies used by political actors over time.

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In contrast, Skocpol proposed a Weberian understanding of the state as a political organization that exercises control over territory and population, engaging in legislative, executive, military, and police activities.

The state is seen as a unique entity that structures the relationship between political authority and citizens while interacting with other states. Institutions, formed through historical contingencies such as war or constitutional conventions, influence political patterns and processes, particularly in industrial capitalist contexts. This perspective is in line with a critique of traditional power theory (Lukes, 1974), which argues that institutions shape political identities, interests, and strategies, thereby structuring which political battles are fought and determining

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