

Complex Institutions Definition

2. Complex Institutions

- Ways of organizing people
- Religion:
 - Polytheistic – believe in many gods
 - Only gods were immortal
 - After death people enter a realm of shadows
 - Feel no pleasure or pain
 - Theocracy – Religious leaders run the government



Complex Institutions: Definition, Characteristics, and Examples

Introduction:

Have you ever considered the intricate web of rules, norms, and interactions that govern our lives? From governments and corporations to universities and religious organizations, we are constantly interacting with complex institutions. Understanding what constitutes a "complex institution" is crucial to comprehending how societies function and how we can navigate them effectively. This blog post provides a comprehensive definition of complex institutions, explores their key characteristics, examines several real-world examples, and ultimately helps you grasp their significant impact on our world. We will delve deep into the complex institutions definition and unpack its various facets.

What is a Complex Institution? A Detailed Definition

A complex institution, at its core, is a structured system of social interactions and relationships designed to achieve specific goals. These goals can range from providing essential services (like healthcare) to maintaining social order (like government) or furthering specific ideologies (like religious organizations). What differentiates them from simpler social structures is their scale, complexity, and the interconnectedness of their internal parts. They aren't just groups of people; they're intricate networks with formalized rules, procedures, and power hierarchies. A key aspect of the complex institutions definition is the existence of a formal structure that governs how the

institution operates.

Key Characteristics of Complex Institutions

Several defining characteristics help us understand the nature of complex institutions:

Formal Structure: Complex institutions possess a clearly defined structure with rules, regulations, and hierarchies. This structure dictates how decisions are made, resources are allocated, and responsibilities are assigned.

Specialization of Roles: Individuals within these institutions typically specialize in specific tasks or functions, contributing to the overall efficiency of the system. This division of labor is a defining feature of complexity.

Interdependence of Parts: The various components of a complex institution are interdependent. The failure of one part can significantly impact the overall functioning of the institution.

Goal Orientation: Every complex institution, despite its complexity, usually strives towards specific, albeit sometimes overlapping, goals. These goals define the institution's purpose and shape its actions.

Adaptive Capacity: Successful complex institutions demonstrate the ability to adapt and evolve in response to changing circumstances, internal conflicts, and external pressures. This adaptability is vital for long-term survival.

Power Dynamics: Inevitably, complex institutions involve power dynamics. The distribution of authority and influence significantly shapes decision-making and resource allocation within the institution.

Examples of Complex Institutions

Let's look at some real-world examples to solidify our understanding of the complex institutions definition:

Governments: These institutions are responsible for maintaining order, providing public services, and enacting laws. Their complexity stems from their multifaceted roles and intricate bureaucratic structures.

Corporations: Large multinational corporations represent a high degree of organizational complexity. Their intricate supply chains, diverse departments, and global reach showcase the characteristics we've discussed.

Universities: Educational institutions are complex due to their intricate administrative structures, diverse academic departments, student populations, and research activities.

Healthcare Systems: The vast network of hospitals, clinics, insurance providers, and regulatory bodies working together forms an incredibly complex system.

Religious Organizations: Global religious institutions with their hierarchical structures, vast networks of followers, and established doctrines illustrate the complexity of faith-based organizations.

Challenges and Opportunities in Understanding Complex Institutions

Analyzing and understanding complex institutions presents significant challenges. Their inherent intricacy makes it difficult to model their behavior or predict their responses to changes. However, this understanding offers opportunities for improved governance, enhanced efficiency, and ultimately a better understanding of societal dynamics. By breaking down the intricacies and

applying systems thinking, we can improve the effectiveness of these crucial societal structures.

Conclusion:

The complex institutions definition highlights a crucial aspect of modern society: the intricate web of interconnected systems that shape our lives. Understanding their characteristics, challenges, and potential for improvement is crucial for navigating the complexities of our world and contributing to a more effective and equitable future. By appreciating the formal structures, interdependent parts, and power dynamics at play, we can better engage with and improve these essential institutions.

FAQs:

1. How do complex institutions differ from simple organizations? Simple organizations typically lack the formal structure, specialization, and interdependence found in complex institutions. They are often smaller and less formalized.
2. Can complex institutions be inherently unethical? While institutions themselves are not inherently moral or immoral, their structures and actions can be. Power imbalances and flawed processes within complex institutions can lead to unethical outcomes.
3. How can we improve the functioning of complex institutions? Improved transparency, accountability mechanisms, and participatory governance models can significantly enhance the functioning of complex institutions.
4. What role does technology play in the functioning of complex institutions? Technology plays a crucial role in facilitating communication, data management, and operational efficiency within complex institutions. However, it can also introduce new challenges related to security and equity.
5. Are all large organizations complex institutions? No, size alone doesn't define a complex institution. While size often correlates with complexity, some large organizations may lack the formal structure and interdependence characteristic of complex institutions.

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coevolution of institutions and their interactions with the political economy of development. Topics examined include the relationship between institutions and growth, educational systems, the role of the media, and the intersection between traditional systems of patronage and political institutions. Each chapter—covering the frontier research in its area and pointing to new areas of research—is the product of extensive workshopping on the part of the contributors. The definitive reference work on this topic, *The Handbook of Economic Development and Institutions* will be essential for academics, researchers, and professionals working in the field.

complex institutions definition: Think Tanks, Foreign Policy and the Emerging Powers

James G. McGann, 2018-07-09 This book examines changing international dynamics through the lens of some of the leading think tanks from the emerging powers in the world. Through twelve case studies, the authors explore how security and international affairs think tanks in emerging powers collaborate with their policy makers to meet current and anticipate future foreign policy and security challenges. Overall, the book illustrates and analyzes how think tanks in a variety of political and economic contexts are able to contribute to their respective policy-making processes. Included in the discussions are the problems or successes that each respective nation's think tanks face, where they feel the emerging nation will be positioned, and where they are failing to meet the policy challenges they face. The book provides a comprehensive look at successful foreign policy formulation to serve as examples for other think tanks in similar political and economic conditions.

complex institutions definition: The Crisis of the Institutional Press Stephen D. Reese,

2020-10-28 As polarized factions in society pull apart from economic dislocation, tribalism, and fear, and as strident attacks on the press make its survival more precarious, the need for an institutionally organized forum in civic life has become increasingly important. Populist challenges amplified by a counter-institutional media system have contributed to the long-term decline in journalistic authority, exploiting a post-truth mentality that strikes at its very core. In this timely book, Stephen Reese considers these threats through a new conception of the 'hybrid institution': an idea that extends beyond the traditional newsroom, and distributes across multiple platforms, national boundaries, and social actors. What is it about the institutional press that we value, and around what normative standards could a hybrid institution emerge? Addressing these questions, Reese highlights how this is no time to be passive but rather to articulate and defend greater aspirations. The institutional press matters more than ever: a reality that must be communicated to a public that depends on it. *The Crisis of the Institutional Press* is an essential resource for students and scholars of journalism, media and communication.

complex institutions definition: *Why Nations Fail* Daron Acemoglu, James A. Robinson,

2012-03-20 NEW YORK TIMES AND WALL STREET JOURNAL BESTSELLER • From two winners of the 2024 Nobel Prize in Economic Sciences, "who have demonstrated the importance of societal institutions for a country's prosperity" "A wildly ambitious work that hopscotches through history and around the world to answer the very big question of why some countries get rich and others don't."—The New York Times FINALIST: Financial Times and Goldman Sachs Business Book of the Year Award • ONE OF THE BEST BOOKS OF THE YEAR: The Washington Post, Financial Times, The Economist, BusinessWeek, Bloomberg, The Christian Science Monitor, The Plain Dealer Why are some nations rich and others poor, divided by wealth and poverty, health and sickness, food and famine? Is it culture, the weather, or geography that determines prosperity or poverty? As *Why Nations Fail* shows, none of these factors is either definitive or destiny. Drawing on fifteen years of original research, Daron Acemoglu and James Robinson conclusively show that it is our man-made political and economic institutions that underlie economic success (or the lack of it). Korea, to take just one example, is a remarkably homogenous nation, yet the people of North Korea are among the poorest on earth while their brothers and sisters in South Korea are among the richest. The differences between the Koreas is due to the politics that created those two different institutional trajectories. Acemoglu and Robinson marshal extraordinary historical evidence from the Roman Empire, the Mayan city-states, the Soviet Union, the United States, and Africa to build a new theory of political economy with great relevance for the big questions of today, among them: • Will China's

economy continue to grow at such a high speed and ultimately overwhelm the West? • Are America's best days behind it? Are we creating a vicious cycle that enriches and empowers a small minority? "This book will change the way people think about the wealth and poverty of nations . . . as ambitious as Jared Diamond's *Guns, Germs, and Steel*."—BusinessWeek

complex institutions definition: Guardians of Public Value Arjen Boin, Lauren A. Fahy, Paul 't Hart, 2021 This open access book presents case studies of twelve organisations which the public have come to view as institutions. From the BBC to Doctors Without Borders, from the Amsterdam Concertgebouw Orchestra to CERN, this volume examines how some organisations rise to prominence and remain in high public esteem through changing and challenging times. It builds upon the scholarly tradition of institutional scholarship pioneered by Philip Selznick, and highlights common themes in the stories of these highly diverse organizations; demonstrating how leadership, learning, and luck all play a role in becoming and remaining an institution. This case study format makes this volume ideal for classroom use and practitioners alike. In an era where public institutions are increasingly under threat, this volume offers concrete lessons for contemporary organisation leaders. Arjen Boin is Professor of Public Institutions and Governance at the Department of Political Science, Leiden University, Netherlands. Paul 't Hart is Professor of Public Administration at the Utrecht School of Governance, Utrecht University, Netherlands. Lauren A. Fahy is a PhD Fellow at the Utrecht School of Governance, Utrecht University, Netherlands.

complex institutions definition: Audit and Accounting Guide - Depository and Lending Institutions AICPA, 2018-09-10 The 2018 edition of this financial institution industry standard resource offers clear and practical guidance of audit and accounting issues such as transfers and servicing, troubled debt restructurings, financing receivables and the allowance for loan losses, and fair value accounting. It also provides direction for institutions assessing their operations and internal controls for regulatory considerations as well as discussions on existing regulatory reporting matters.

complex institutions definition: Dictionary of Modern American Philosophers John R. Shook, 2005-01-01 The Dictionary of Modern American Philosophers includes both academic and non-academic philosophers, and a large number of female and minority thinkers whose work has been neglected. It includes those intellectuals involved in the development of psychology, pedagogy, sociology, anthropology, education, theology, political science, and several other fields, before these disciplines came to be considered distinct from philosophy in the late nineteenth century. Each entry contains a short biography of the writer, an exposition and analysis of his or her doctrines and ideas, a bibliography of writings, and suggestions for further reading. While all the major post-Civil War philosophers are present, the most valuable feature of this dictionary is its coverage of a huge range of less well-known writers, including hundreds of presently obscure thinkers. In many cases, the Dictionary of Modern American Philosophers offers the first scholarly treatment of the life and work of certain writers. This book will be an indispensable reference work for scholars working on almost any aspect of modern American thought.

complex institutions definition: Think Tanks James G. McGann, 2019-03-26 The growth of think tanks—with uniquely Asian characteristics Policy research institutes—better known as think tanks—are long established and well known in Western countries but have developed only in recent years in much of the rest of the world. Globalization is partly responsible for the new growth in think tanks, since few issues are totally domestic and governments and citizens increasingly understand the need for well-informed policy advice. Think tanks have become especially important in many Asian nations over the past decade, coinciding with their rise to new prominence in international affairs. Asia's major players—the People's Republic of China, India, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Singapore—and more recently countries in Central Asia like Kazakhstan now have major think tanks. These institutions have become the go-to organizations for proposals and policy advice on key economic, security, social and environmental issues. This book by a noted expert in the field traces the growing influence of these policy actors in Asia, places the trend in historical context, and explores how the region's countries have fostered the growth of think tanks with uniquely Asian

characteristics.

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complex institutions definition: Digital Capitalism and New Institutionalism Daniil Frolov, 2023-12-19 Modern institutional economics was created to study the institutions of pre-digital economies and is based on reductionist approaches. But digital capitalism is producing institutions of unprecedented complexity. This book argues therefore that not only the economic institutions themselves but also the theoretical foundations for studying those institutions must now be adapted to digital capitalism. The book focuses on the institutional complexity of digital capitalism, developing an interdisciplinary framework which brings together cutting-edge theoretical approaches from philosophy (first of all, object-oriented ontology), sociology (especially actor-network theory), evolutionary biology, and cognitive science. In particular, the book outlines a new approach to the study of institutional evolution, based on extended evolutionary synthesis - a new paradigm in evolutionary biology, which is now replacing neo-Darwinism. The book develops an enactivist notion of extended cognition and cognitive institutions, rejecting the individualistic and mechanistic understanding of economic rationality in digital environments. The author experiments with new philosophical approaches to investigate institutional complexity, for example, the ideas of the flat ontology and the assemblage theory. The flat ontology approach is applied to the study of human-robot institutions, as well as to thinking about post-anthropocentric institutional design. Assemblage thinking allows for a new (much less idealistic) look at blockchain and smart cities. Blockchain as digital institutional technology is considered in the book not from the viewpoint of minimizing transaction costs (as is customary in the modern institutional economics), but by using the theory of transaction value which focuses on improving the quality of digital transactions. The book includes a wide range of examples ranging from metaverses, cryptocurrencies and big data to robot rules, smart contracts and machine learning algorithms. Written for researchers in institutional economics and other social sciences, this interdisciplinary book is essential reading for anyone interested in the interplay of institutional and digital change.

complex institutions definition: Public Norms and Aspirations Willem Salet, 2018-03-05 The aspirations of individuals, organizations, and states, and their perceptions of problems and possible solutions circulate fast in this instantaneous society. Yet, the deliberation of the underlying public norms seems to escape the attention of the public. Institutions enable people to have reliable expectations of one another even when they are unsure of each other's aspirations and purposes. Public norms enable people to act under conditions of increasing uncertainty. To fulfill this role in society, institutions need enhancement, maintenance, and innovation. Public Norms and Aspirations aims to improve the methodology of planning research and practice by exploring the co-evolution of institutional innovation and the philosophy of pragmatism in processes of action. As most attention in planning research and planning practices goes to the pragmatic approaches of aspirations and problem solving, the field is awaiting an upgrade of institutional perspectives. This book aims to explore the interaction of institutional and pragmatic thought and to suggest how these two approaches might be integrated and applied in successful planning research. Searching this combination at the interface of sociology, planning, and law, Salet opens a unique niche in the existing planning literature.

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Nathan Wasser, 2010-11-16 This Festschrift volume, published in honor of Christoph Walther, contains contributions written by some of his colleagues, former students, and friends. In celebration of the 60th birthdays of Alejandro P. Buchmann, Sorin A. Huss and Christoph Walther, a colloquium was held on November 19th, 2010 in Darmstadt, Germany. The articles collected herein cover some of the main topics of Christoph Walther's research interests, such as formal modeling, theorem proving, induction, and termination analysis. Together they give a good overall perspective on the formal verification of the correctness of software systems.

complex institutions definition: Understanding Institutions Francesco Guala, 2016-07-12 A groundbreaking new synthesis and theory of social institutions Understanding Institutions proposes a new unified theory of social institutions that combines the best insights of philosophers and social scientists who have written on this topic. Francesco Guala presents a theory that combines the features of three influential views of institutions: as equilibria of strategic games, as regulative rules, and as constitutive rules. Guala explains key institutions like money, private property, and marriage, and develops a much-needed unification of equilibrium- and rules-based approaches. Although he uses game theory concepts, the theory is presented in a simple, clear style that is accessible to a wide audience of scholars working in different fields. Outlining and discussing various implications of the unified theory, Guala addresses venerable issues such as reflexivity, realism, Verstehen, and fallibilism in the social sciences. He also critically analyses the theory of looping effects and interactive kinds defended by Ian Hacking, and asks whether it is possible to draw a demarcation between social and natural science using the criteria of causal and ontological dependence. Focusing on current debates about the definition of marriage, Guala shows how these abstract philosophical issues have important practical and political consequences. Moving beyond specific cases to general models and principles, Understanding Institutions offers new perspectives on what institutions are, how they work, and what they can do for us.

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policymakers, government officials, and managers, and covers topics centered on innovation and development within organizations.

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complex institutions definition: Rankings and the Reshaping of Higher Education Ellen Hazelkorn, 2015-03-23 University rankings have gained popularity around the world and are now a significant factor shaping reputation. This second edition updates Ellen Hazelkorn's first comprehensive study of rankings from a global perspective, drawing in new original research and extensive analysis. It is essential reading for policymakers, managers and scholars.

complex institutions definition: Theoretical and Empirical Foundations of Critical Global Citizenship Education Carlos Alberto Torres, 2017-04-21 In the first volume in the Critical Global Citizenship Education series, Torres combines theoretical and empirical research to present an original perspective on global citizenship education as a vitally important way of learning in a globalized world. In examining the requirements for effective global citizenship education and education reform, he investigates pathways to citizenship-building at the local, national and global levels and urges development of teaching methods, teacher education, and curriculum within a social justice education framework. Taking into account post-colonial perspectives, political realities at play, and practical implications, Torres provides a succinct but comprehensive understanding of how global citizenship education can expand the concept of civic education in a global society and interrupt inequality. This volume considers the ways that global citizenship education has been incorporated and is used by international institutions, governments, and the academy, and provides a clear framework for anyone struggling to make sense of the tensions and complexities of global citizenship education today.

complex institutions definition: Scripting the Moves Joanne W. Golann, 2021-06-08 An inside look at a no-excuses charter school that reveals this educational model's strengths and weaknesses, and how its approach shapes students Silent, single-file lines. Detention for putting a head on a desk. Rules for how to dress, how to applaud, how to complete homework. Walk into some of the most acclaimed urban schools today and you will find similar recipes of behavior, designed to support student achievement. But what do these "scripts" accomplish? Immersing readers inside a "no-excuses" charter school, Scripting the Moves offers a telling window into an expanding model of urban education reform. Through interviews with students, teachers, administrators, and parents, and analysis of documents and data, Joanne Golann reveals that such schools actually dictate too rigid a level of social control for both teachers and their predominantly low-income Black and Latino students. Despite good intentions, scripts constrain the development of important interactional skills and reproduce some of the very inequities they mean to disrupt. Golann presents a fascinating,

sometimes painful, account of how no-excuses schools use scripts to regulate students and teachers. She shows why scripts were adopted, what purposes they serve, and where they fall short. What emerges is a complicated story of the benefits of scripts, but also their limitations, in cultivating the tools students need to navigate college and other complex social institutions—tools such as flexibility, initiative, and ease with adults. Contrasting scripts with tools, Golann raises essential questions about what constitutes cultural capital—and how this capital might be effectively taught. Illuminating and accessible, *Scripting the Moves* delves into the troubling realities behind current education reform and reenvisioning what it takes to prepare students for long-term success.

complex institutions definition: Producing Prosperity Randall Holcombe, 2013-01-03 The substantial prosperity that characterizes market economies at the beginning of the twenty-first century is relatively recent in human history. Prior to the Industrial Revolution, economic progress was so slow that people would not have been able to recognize it in their lifetimes, whereas today, economic progress is so much a part of people's lives that they take it for granted. In this new volume, Randall G. Holcombe argues that economic analysis, as it developed through the twentieth century, relies heavily on concepts of economic equilibrium, and is not descriptive of the dynamic real-world economy that is characterized by economic progress. Even in dynamic settings, economic models focus on income growth, leaving out the entrepreneurial forces that generate economic progress, resulting in the introduction of new goods and services and new production processes. Economic analysis focuses on the forces that lead to an economic equilibrium, not the forces that produce prosperity. This characterization of economic analysis describes a substantial component of economics as it has developed over the past century. However, there are also economists who have analyzed the factors that lead to an entrepreneurial and innovative economy, generating progress rather than equilibrium. This volume does not question the value of past research, but argues that, looking ahead, economics should build on its past to focus on factors that create an entrepreneurial and innovative economy that is characterized by progress and prosperity. This would make economic analysis more consistent with the remarkable progress and prosperity that characterizes the modern economy. This volume lays out a framework for economic analysis that consistently incorporates the real-world factors that produce prosperity.

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complex institutions definition: Faculty Participation in Decision Making Carol Everly Floyd, 1985 The literature concerning higher education and generic organization theory is reviewed to address various questions relating to faculty participation in institutional decision-making. Attention is directed to: the rationale for faculty participation, alternative types of participation, participation in academic senates, participation by functional area, participation at the system and state levels, participation and centralization/decentralization, strengthening consultative processes, and increasing faculty satisfaction and participation. Generic organization theory provides extensive reasons why participation in organizational decision-making can improve employees' satisfaction and performance. Types of faculty participation in institutional decision-making are separate jurisdictions, shared authority, and joint participation. Faculty participation can involve curriculum design, faculty personnel status, selection and evaluation of administrators, planning, budgeting, and planning for retrenchment or financial exigency. Joint faculty and administrator efforts may focus on four important areas: rebuilding collegial foundations, shaping the consultative framework, increasing the availability of information, and facilitating group deliberations. Areas for further analysis are suggested. (SW)

complex institutions definition: Short-Term Wholesale Funding and Systemic Risk International Monetary Fund, 2012-02-01 In this paper we identify some of the main factors behind

systemic risk in a set of international large-scale complex banks using the novel CoVaR approach. We find that short-term wholesale funding is a key determinant in triggering systemic risk episodes. In contrast, we find no evidence that a larger size increases systemic risk within the class of large global banks. We also show that the sensitivity of system-wide risk to an individual bank is asymmetric across episodes of positive and negative asset returns. Since short-term wholesale funding emerges as the most relevant systemic factor, our results support the Basel Committee's proposal to introduce a net stable funding ratio, penalizing excessive exposure to liquidity risk.

complex institutions definition: *Bank Investing* Suhail Chandy, Weison Ding, 2021-03-16 *Bank Investing: A Practitioner's Field Guide* offers you the essential toolkit to become a successful bank investor. It packages practical lessons, theoretical knowledge, and historical context, all into one compelling and hopefully entertaining book. The book includes conversations with investors and management teams. Investors include activists, financials specialists, credit investors, and multibillion-dollar asset managers. Management teams have a broad representation from the c-suite of a broad spectrum of participants ranging from a fintech to a bank with over \$30bn in assets. Banks are the oil that lubricates the economy. An understanding of how they operate is essential for analyzing any part of the economy since banks represent a large investing universe and control a sizeable portion of assets. With over 800 public tickers representing over \$3 trillion market cap, banks are larger than several other industry groups. Banks are the largest financial intermediaries in the U.S., controlling \$15 trillion in financial assets. Their relative size can amplify effects. For example, a small regulatory or environmental change can cascade and ripple through financial markets and have a major impact on the economy. As fintechs gain in prominence, a fundamental grasp of topics related to banking will help enhance understanding of fintech. Bank investing can be a fruitful pursuit: The most successful investor of our times, Warren Buffett, has had a sizeable investment in banks over time (close to a third of his portfolio weight used to be in banks). Banks allow you to make macro-economic bets since they are highly levered to business cycles. Bank investing allows you to scale your knowledge, as they have relatively homogenized business models... ...at the same time, banks are diverse enough to drive meaningful dispersion in price performance. This divergence of performance can be taken advantage of by an astute and prepared securities analyst. Banks are good vehicles to make specific investment plays on geographic regions, demographic trends (suburban to urban migration, aging), industries (agriculture, tech, energy), news flow (trade/tariffs, weather), real estate subsectors (NYC office, bay area apartments), and investing themes such as ESG, cryptocurrency, and venture capital. Finally, fintech disruption is creating an investing opportunity to play the digital divide between banks that embrace technology successfully and those that get left behind.

complex institutions definition: *Christianization and the Rise of Christian Monarchy* Nora Berend, 2007-11-22 This 2007 text is a comparative, analysis of one of the most fundamental stages in the formation of Europe. Leading scholars explore the role of the spread of Christianity and the formation of new principalities in the birth of Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Bohemia, Hungary, Poland and Rus' around the year 1000. Drawing on history, archaeology and art history, and emphasizing problems related to the sources and historiographical debates, they demonstrate the complex interdependence between the processes of religious and political change, covering conditions prior to the introduction of Christianity, the adoption of Christianity, and the development of the rulers' power. Regional patterns emerge, highlighting both the similarities in ruler-sponsored cases of Christianization, and differences in the consolidation of power and in institutions introduced by Christianity. The essays reveal how local societies adopted Christianity; medieval ideas of what constituted the dividing line between Christians and non-Christians; and the connections between Christianity and power.

complex institutions definition: *Distributive Justice Debates in Political and Social Thought* Camilla Boisen, Matthew C. Murray, 2015-10-23 Who has what and why in our societies is a pressing issue that has prompted explanation and exposition by philosophers, politicians and jurists for as long as societies and intellectuals have existed. It is a primary issue for a society to tackle this and

these answers have been diverse. This collection of essays approaches some of these questions and answers to shed light on neglected approaches to issues of distribution and how these issues have been dealt with historically, socially, conceptually, and practically. The volume moves away from the more dominating and traditionally cast understandings of distributive justice and shows novel and unique ways to approach distributive issues and how these can help enlighten our course of action and thought today by creating new pathways of understanding. The editors and contributors challenge readers by exploring the role and importance of restorative justice within distributive justice, exploring the long shadow of practices of trusteeship, and concepts of social and individual rights and obligations in welfare and economic systems, social protection/provision schemes, egalitarian practices and post-colonial African political thought. *Distributive Justice Debates in Political and Social Thought* empowers the reader to cast a more critical and historically complete light on the idea of a fair share and the implications it has on societies and the individuals who comprise them.

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(conjugate complex number) $z=a+ib$ ($a,b\in\mathbb{R}$) $\bar{z}=a-ib$ $\{z\} =a+ib$ ($a,b\in\mathbb{R}$) ...

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TMB/H₂O₂ pH TMB (dimer charge-transfer complex) ...

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1. an apartment complex An apartment complex is a group of buildings that contain apartments and are managed by the same company. ...

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