Chapter 2
Organizational Ecology and Its Implications on Organizational Ecological Innovation

José G. Vargas-Hernandez
Tecnológico Nacional de México, ITSF, Mexico

Carlos A. Rodriguez-Maillard
https://orcid.org/0000-0003-2406-196X
Universidad Cristóbal Colón, Mexico

Francisco J. Gonzàlez-Àvila
Tecnológico Nacional de México, ITSF, Mexico

Omar C. Vargas-González
https://orcid.org/0000-0002-6089-956X
Tecnológico Nacional de México, Ciudad Guzmán, Mexico

ABSTRACT

This study has the objective to analyze the implications of the organizational ecology on organizational ecological innovation, from the assumption that the theoretical and conceptual framework of organizational ecology positively associates with ecological innovation in organizations. The method employed is analytical and reflective based on the theoretical and conceptual literature review. It is concluded that major organizational ecological innovations leading to technical changes are pioneered by entrepreneurial organizations shedding lights on the positive relationships between the concepts and theories of organizational ecology and the competing mechanisms

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posited in the results of the organizational innovative ecology.

INTRODUCTION

The debate on organizational ecology surrounds the mechanisms underlying the effects of age on life mechanism (Barron, West & Hannan, 1994; Hannan, 1998). There are many debates on the conceptual, theoretical, and methodological issues related to organizational ecology and little efforts to integrated them in an emerging research field (Wholey, & Brittain, 1986). The debates around organizational ecology regarding the mechanisms of age and their effects on life changes (Barron, West, and Hannan, 1994; Hannan, 1998). There are many organizational ecology studies on the effects of organizational age on life and behavior of organizations changes. There is a trend of applying organizational ecology in business research (Liu et al., 2022).

Organizational ecology develops an interdisciplinary and transdisciplinary framework of sustainable development (Carayannis & Campbell, 2010) where the knowledge and innovation blends and can be interpreted as an approach with sustainable development and social ecology (Organizations possess information-processing routines and technological trajectories used to facilitate incremental innovation (Tushman and Anderson, 1986; Henderson, 1993). Organizations are generating, developing, and communicating socio-ecological knowledge, norms sentiments and innovation sensitive for the entrepreneurs and the stakeholders in the scientific and technological inventories and socio-ecological projects that create a macro-effect in social and ecological dimensions.

The fundamental differences with the organizational ecological view and the economic approach are the empirical account for organizational survival. The is a link between organizational survival and innovation with and indirect link between innovation and survival. Organizational survival and innovation outcomes are not always transparent. The critical differences between organizational ecological theory and organizational economic approaches are the identification of the relevance of competition and mutualism within and between environmental niches. The indicators for voluntary environmental regulation elements are the environmental and ecological certifications, the environmental information disclosure, and the environmental supervision.

There is an increasing gap between organizational innovative capabilities and the technological frontiers, which is the opportunity for new organizations to align their internal routines with the technological development. It needs to be studied the joint effects of age and innovation outcomes in organizational growth and mor-