IN THE NAME OF GOD

IMAGES OF ORGANIZATION

CHAPTER 4

Learning & Self-Organization: Organization As Brains

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Key Words:

- Self-Organization
- Learning Organization
- HolographicOrganization
- Learning Loops
- Cybernetics

- InformationSystems
- · J.T.

We are going to discuss:

- Introduction
- Organization as Learning Brains
- Create Learning Organizations
- Cybernetics, Learn to Learn, OP Norms
- Limits, Design
- Organizations as Holographic Brains
- Principles
- Strength & Limitations

Introduction

What if we think about Organizations as brain?



An excellent phenomenon!

•Brain As Information System

•Brain As Holographic System:

A hologram's part can work as whole

•The PARADOX of being holographic and specialized:

"Parallel processing"

"All over the place" character

Brain is specialized too!

- •Specialization & distributed functions?
- •Coordinated intelligence has no explicit design?
- •Redundancy provides efficiency?

Genghis (a mobile robot "mobot" with no brain)

View Organizations By 3 Interconnected Ways:

- As information processing brain
- As complex learning system
- As holographic system

Organization As Information Processing Brain

Organizations: Decision Making Systems, Information Systems

- •I.T. (virtual organizations)
- J.I.T.
- •E-Commerce
- •Electronics

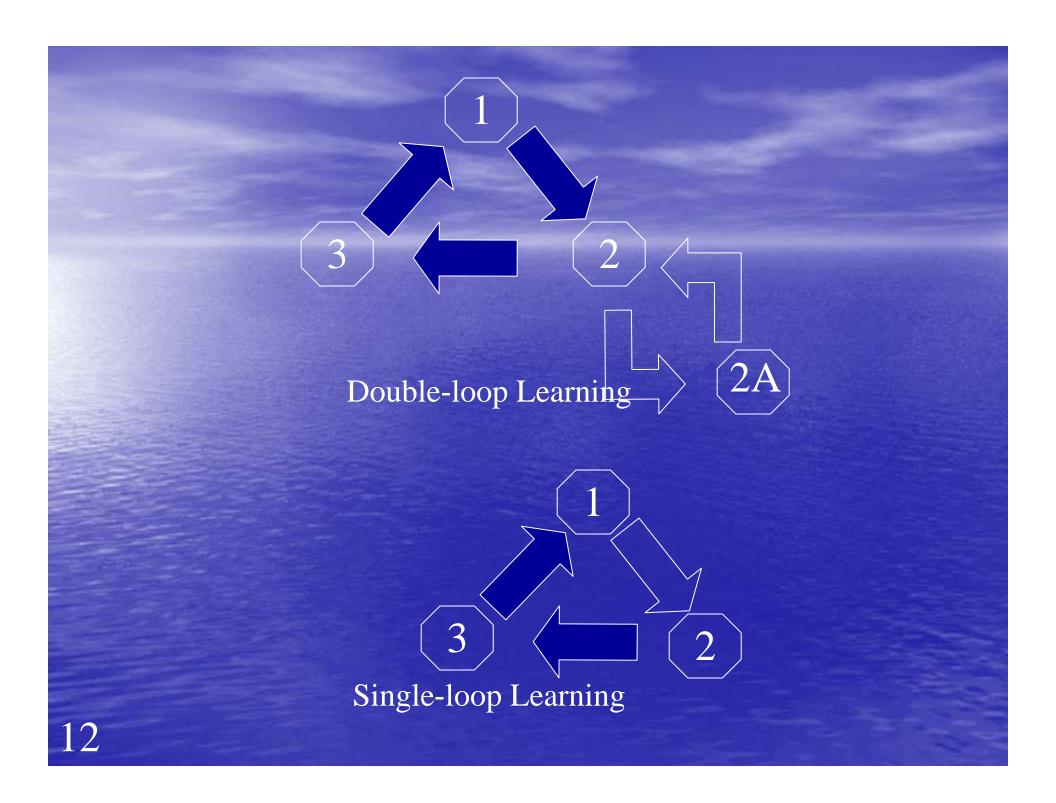
Creating Learning Organizations Cybernetics, Learning and Learning To Learn

- •How can one design systems capable of learning in a brainlike way?
- Cybernetics: An interdisciplinary science focusing on the study of information, communication, control

Negative feedback produces self-regulation

Early Cybernetics Theory
4 Capabilities
Life Cycle

Modern Cybernetics Theory



Creating Learning Organizations Can Organizations Learn To Learn

Important Questions for Modern Organization:

•Are they able to learn in an ongoing way?

•Is this single loop learning or double loop?

Pioneers: C. Argyris and D. Schon

In U.S.: "Learning Organization" P. Senge

In Europe:"action learning" R. Revan

Modern cybernetics

Barriers to double-loop learning

- 1-Budgets and other management controls
- 2-Bureaucratization
- 3-Process of bureaucratic accountability and other systems for rewarding or punishing employees

Guide lines for creating "learning organizations"

1-Scanning and anticipating environmental change (Apple computers, CNN, Canon)

Guide lines for creating "learning organizations"

2-Questioning, challenging (Double-loop learning guides us):

Understand norms by questions:

Guide lines for creating "learning organizations"

3-Encouraging "emergent" organization:

Case: An interview with Japanese bank by W. Ouchi

a Japanese manager and his American vice presidents

Guide lines for creating "learning organizations"

4-Fostering an ability to challenge norms

5-The importance of limits

6-Evolving design for double loop learning

Organizations as Holographic Brains

Promoting self-organization through principles of holographic design:

- 1-Build the "whole" into the "part"
- 2-The importance of redundancy
- 3-Requisite variety
- 4-Minimum specs

5-Learn to learn

Strength And Limitations Strength:

- 1-The metaphor gives clear guidelines for creating learning organizations
- 2-We learn how I.T. can support intelligence evolution

Strength And Limitations Strength:

3-We gain a new theory of management based on principles of self-organization

4-We recognize the importance of dealing with paradox

Strength And Limitations

Limitations

1-There may be conflict between the requirements of organizational learning and realities of power and control

2-learning for the sake of learning can become just another ideology

