### Reality Management /Doing what you don't know how to do

Beyond nice problems, discrete solutions and rational methods.

### Non-problems

Business as usual

#### **Problems**

Determine a "best" course of action.

### Contradictions

Action required, choose from impossible choices of best.

### Dilemmas

Action required, choice not

### Mechanical thinking:

Thinking about machines until you think like a machine thinks. (AI)

### Systemical thinking:

Thinking about connections between things until you stop thinking of things.<sup>1</sup>

- First solves problems via reductionism where problem parts are disassociated, "solved," then re-associated with the whole.
- Second resolves "problems" via expanding them into their context.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Some management theorists (e.g., Burns and Stalker) have called this "organismic," but that seems to close to a misspelling of sexual delights to be general useful for understanding management.

From controlling situations, to managing them, to negotiating with their characteristics.

Appreciation of dilemmas is critical. Three reference points may help.

- Catch 22s Joseph Heller, 1960s.
- Double-binds Gregory Bateson, 1970s.
- Hopelessness Mother Teresa, 1980s.

Examples.....

Warfare, Mental disorders, And life. **Specialist** – One who learns more and more about less and less until he eventually knows everything about nothing.

Generalist – One who learns less and less about more and more until he eventually knows nothing about everything.

#### Or

**Artist** – One who looks at generalities and sees particular differences.

**Scientist** – One who looks at particular differences and sees generalities.

Find the Proverbial  $3^{rd}$  Paradigm?

## A search for truth, at ever higher levels

Form	Level of thought
Mythological <sup>1</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>
Metaphorical <sup>2</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>
Modeled and meas	sured <sup>3</sup> 2 <sup>nd</sup>
Manifested <sup>4</sup>	1 <sup>st</sup>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> As in cultural stories about "woodsmen," "tradesmen," "inventors," "criminals," "gods," "vikings," and "barbarians."

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> As in descriptive adjectives like: best, strong, stable, energetic, light, heavy, cool, hot and regular.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> The focus of operations management, classical research, product design and development, etc.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> The thing in itself.

### Problem solving & time

Ackoff, R.L. - 1974

	Past	Present	Future	Outside
Reactive	Yes.	No	No	No
Inactive	No	Yeş.	No	No
Proactive	No	No	Yes	No
Inter- active	No	No	No	Yes.

### Logic, a noun representing:

"The art of thinking and reasoning in strict accordance with the limitations and incapacities of human misunderstanding. The basis of logic is the syllogism, consisting of a major and minor premise and a conclusion. Thus:

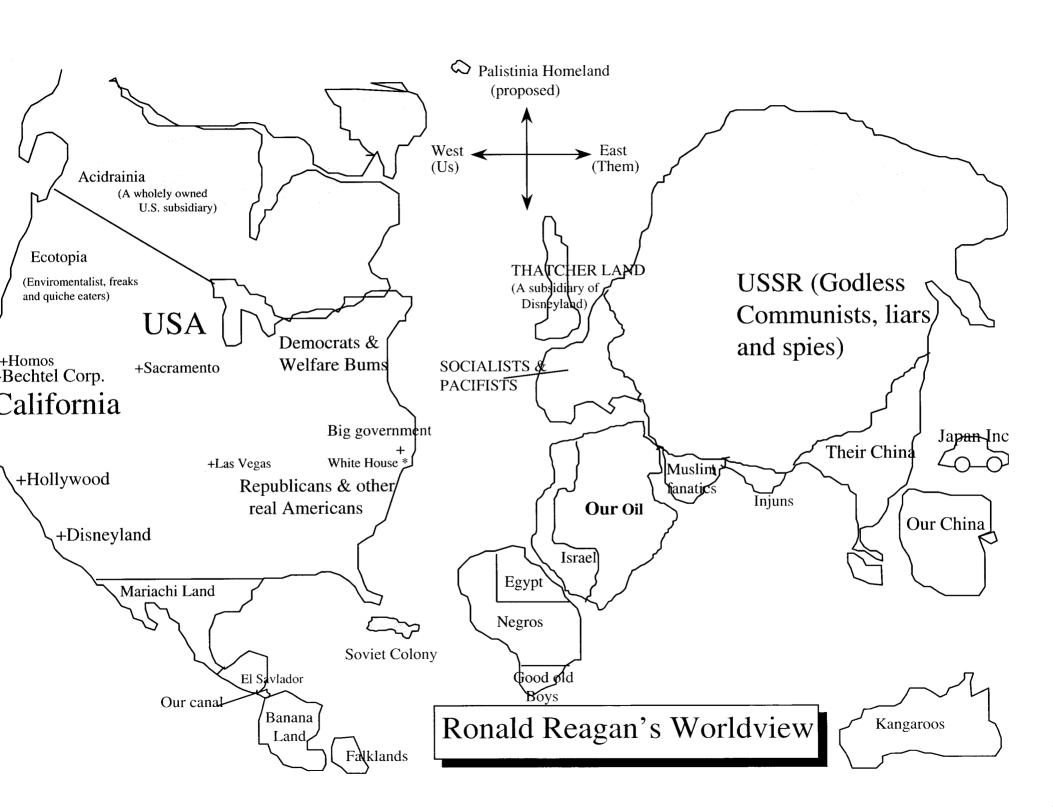
**Major premise** – 60 men can do a piece of work sixty times as quickly as one man.

Minor premise – 1 man can dig a posthole in 60 seconds, therefore,

**Conclusion** – 60 men can dig a posthole in 1 second.

By combining logic and mathematics we obtain a double certainty and are twice blessed.

Source: Ambrose Bierce, The Devil's Dictionary, 1888



# Management Education:

Why you can't get there from here, & other Dilemmas of the Human Condition

### Mechanical thinking:

Thinking about machines until you think as a machine thinks. (e.g., AI)

### Systemical thinking:

Thinking about connections between things until you stop thinking of things.<sup>1</sup> (I)

- First resolves problems via reductionism. This is the process whereby parts of problems are first disassociated, then "solved," and then re-associated with the whole.
- Second resolves "problems" via expanding them to include their environment.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Some management theorists (e.g., Burns and Stalker) have called this "organismic," but that seems to close to a misspelling of sexual delights to be general useful for understanding management.

# Can you manage a project if you can't manage yourself?