# University as a fractal organization of knowledge

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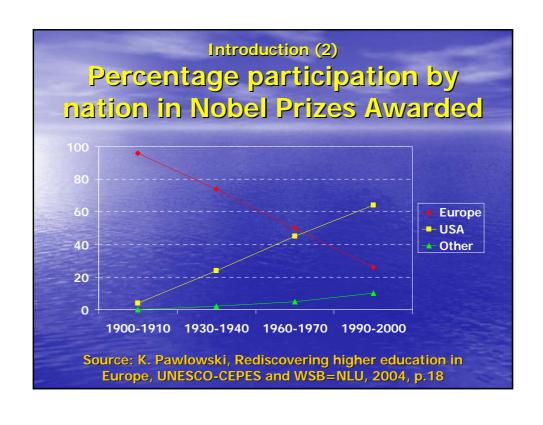
Annual Conference on Higher Education Management and Development in Central, Southern and Eastern Europe

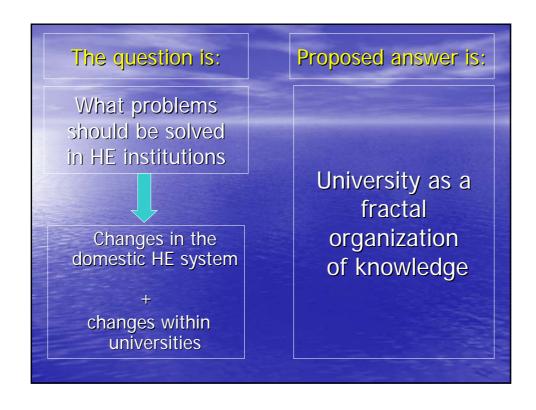
Danube University Krems, 26-28 November 2006

#### Agenda

- Introduction
- Knowledge based university
- University as a fractal organization
- Conclusion

# Introduction (1) Lambert & Butler's report "The future of European Universities – renaissance or decay" WEAKNESSES OF EUROPEAN UNIVERSITIES exodus of young and the most talented people, most of European universities pursuing exactly the same objectives, unprofessional management.









#### Ancillary leadership (1)

- strong leadership position serving the purposes to academic community
- coordinating the activity of each particular organizational unit of the university
- flexible approach to problem solving = guarantee a degree of self-organization typical to knowledge based organization

## Ancillary leadership (2) self - organization

- the principle of redundancy of functions
- the principle of necessary diversity
- the principle of the critical minimum of specification
- the principle of learning how to learn

Source: G. Morgan, Images of organization, 1986

#### Flexibility

- the new Polish legislation of HE 2005
- adaptive-inertial model traditional HE
- anticipatory flexibility knowledge HE

#### Fluid structures

- complex organizational structures
- academic communities tend to be diversified
- structures should represent the idea of the university not just reflect its habits and tradition
- university organization similar to human brain

#### Emphasis on learning

- learning in teams is a key factor in acquiring knowledge
- <u>adverse</u> events and <u>negative</u> findings may serve as a source of great practical value
- respect various points of view, <u>irrespective</u> of the academic position of their proponents
- <u>questioning</u> established solutions as "canonical" options
- double loop learning (Argyris)

#### Fluidity of roles and responsibilities

- university staff creatively pursuing the truth rather than merely doing the everyday duties
- "individuals must be able to work simultaneously in various organizational structures (…) the same person who is a boss in her/his organization may be a partner in an association, a minority stakeholder or participant in a joint enterprise, etc." – Drucker

#### Openness to diversity

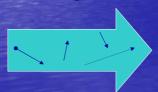
- teams composed of specialists in various fields may be more innovative
- diversity must be reinforced by an atmosphere that promotes an <u>unrestrained transfer</u> of thoughts
- Russian Literature PhD>MBA graduate(?)
   \_ "the knowledge of Dostoyevski stimulates curiosity and learning drive"

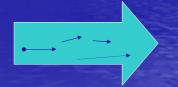
#### Fractal university (1)

- functions on the basis of <u>self-organized</u>, autonomous group (research and didactic)
- forms a <u>selfsame</u> organizational structure based on "inheriting aims" – base on principles of good practice
- allows continuous change of organizational structures as a result of implementing the principle of <u>self-optimisation</u> of work resources and processes

#### Fractal university (2)

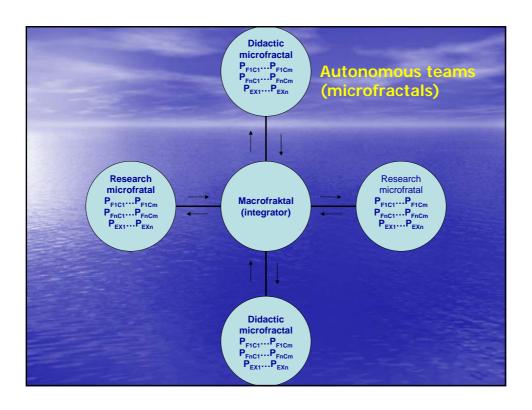
- achieves a high level of <u>vitality</u> as a result of using flexible forms of work and guaranteeing a high level of freedom
- enable all fractal units of the university to <u>navigate</u> towards a common, set direction through permanent controlling and steering activities





#### Fractal university (3)

- on the basis of full access to information and its unobstructed, dynamic flow, positively influences learning processes, self development and improving its members qualifications
- best functions in a turbulent environment characterised by fast dynamics of change, typical of the present EU market
- obliges its members to apply holistic care and show responsibility for the work processes carried out for the benefit of client



#### Autonomous teams

the elements which bind and regulate them

- common goals and interests identified and accepted as a direction to follow
- integration and harmonisation of the resources at achieving the share goal
- common values and norm shared by the members of microfractal

#### Autonomous teams

- management teams
- cross-functional teams formal and informal
- support teams administrative staff
- autonomous work teams working on research projects

### Autonomous teams why microfractals?

- they are in fact highly autonomous (freedom of decision making and responsibility being extensive)
- transparent and fast information flow and effective mechanism of sharing knowledge as a result of copying good solutions
- they automatically modify structures
- the principle of complementary mutual services – support each other

# COMMITMENT of TRADITIONAL UNIVERSITY STAFF and FRACTAL TEAMS ANALYSED TRADITIONAL FRACTAL TEAMS ISSUE TEAMS

	INADITIONAL	TRACTAL TEAMS
ISSUE	TEAMS	
ROLES:	Set	Changeable
TASKS:	Strictly delineated	Flexible; often modified in the course of completion
SKILLS:	Specialised	Miscellaneous Wide spectrum of general knowledge
CONTROL:	Individual	Collective + self-control
STATUS:	Various	Equal
SUPERVISION:	External	Within the group, minimum control from authorities
WORK EFFORT:	Distributed	Shared; if possible – evenly divided amongst all team members
LEADERSHIP:	Usually one person	Divided amongst team members
Source: own, based on: [Torres and Spiegel]		

#### Conclusion - outputs

- convergence of the concept of knowledge based and fractal university (self organized fractals)
- growing need for team autonomy
- an increase in the rate and capacity of information channels
- a strong increase to share knowledge
- promoting creating attitudes in university
- fractal organizations are more efficient than traditional one

