Mirrors, Magicians and Metaphors

Globalization Metaphors of
Introducing Global earth

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Post-Human

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Method of Organization
The networked organization is a term used to describe a form of business organization that leverages information technology to enable a more flexible, agile, and innovative structure. In this type of organization, interactivity is key, as it allows for real-time communication and collaboration among employees, partners, and customers. This approach contrasts with traditional hierarchical structures, where information flows in a top-down manner.

The networked organization is often characterized by:

1. **Interconnectedness**: The organization is composed of many interlinked nodes, each with its own capabilities and responsibilities.
2. **Distributed Knowledge**: Knowledge is not centralized in a single location but is distributed throughout the network.
3. **Adaptability**: The networked organization is highly adaptable, able to respond quickly to changes in the environment.
4. **Relational Capital**: Relationships are valued, and trust is built through frequent, meaningful interactions.
5. **Performance Measurement**: Performance is measured not only by individual contributions but also by the efficiency of the network as a whole.

The networked organization model is particularly useful in industries where rapid innovation and customer responsiveness are critical, such as technology, healthcare, and retail. It allows companies to harness the creativity of their employees, tap into a broader range of expertise, and stay ahead of the competition.
Concluding Remarks: Think Locally—Act Globally

The information overload phenomenon (Casson, 2003) is not a new challenge for the modern corporate world. The information overload is an exacerbating factor in an organization, especially in decision-making processes (El-Sharkawi et al., 2019). The information overload can lead to cognitive overload, which in turn can result in decreased productivity and decision-making errors. It is crucial to develop strategies that can help mitigate the information overload problem.

Technology and other communication technologies are among the major drivers of information overload. These technologies have made it easier to access information, but they have also made it harder to manage and prioritize the information. The use of digital technologies, such as social media, email, and instant messaging, has led to an increase in the volume of information that needs to be processed. This has made it difficult for individuals to focus on the most important information and tasks.

Consequently, there is a need to develop effective information management strategies that can help organizations and individuals deal with the high volume of information. These strategies should be designed to reduce the information overload and improve decision-making processes. Some of these strategies include:

1. Prioritization of information: Prioritizing information based on its importance and urgency can help in managing the information overload. Individuals and organizations should develop criteria for prioritizing information and use these criteria to make decisions about which information to access and act upon.

2. Information filtering: Filtering information is essential to reduce the amount of information that needs to be processed. This can be achieved by using filters such as email filters, social media filters, and news filters.

3. Information management tools: The use of information management tools, such as project management software, can help in organizing and managing information. These tools can help in tracking and prioritizing information, as well as in identifying patterns and trends in information.

4. Training and development: Training and development programs can help individuals and organizations develop the skills needed to manage information effectively. This includes training in information management, decision-making, and time management.

In conclusion, information overload is a significant challenge that needs to be addressed. By developing effective information management strategies, organizations and individuals can reduce the information overload and improve decision-making processes. This will not only improve productivity but also help in achieving better outcomes.
Notes

1. Possibly after Gregory Bateson’s description of the proliferating kinship network of Iatmul people as ‘like the rhizome of a lotus’ in Naven (1958:248-9; see Ingold, 2000:426).

2. Cladistics is a method of hypothesizing and analysing evolutionary relationships among groups of organisms to construct family trees or cladograms. These are based on: shared derived characteristics; a bifurcating (splitting) pattern of cladogenesis – i.e. of splitting into clades or branches; and the principle of parsimony, which assumes that the simplest pattern of branching is probably correct in terms of evolutionary trajectories and relatedness (Clos, 1996).


4. This in itself rather resonates with an ongoing and contemporary subsuming of the effervescent ‘radical left’ today as a ‘less serious’ constellation of conventional class/work/capital-orientated left politics and civil society.

5. This potential is well recognized with ‘the movements,’ as signified by the use of names such as ‘critical mass’ and ‘rising tide’ for cyclists and activists against the petrochemical industry (e.g. www.criticalmasslondon.org.uk and www.risingtide.org.uk).

6. The term ‘holon’ refers to a seemingly consistent organizational phenomenon that organs/organizations always are simultaneously both parts (of broader scales of organisation) and wholes (‘in themselves’), or ‘part-wholes’.

7. Perhaps this is simply another way of affirming the possibility for ‘class consciousness’. I hope that it is not read in this way, however, for while economic locations in society clearly bear a relationship with possibilities for self-determination I do not think or feel that these are the only sources of alienation permeating society under conditions of late modernity (cf. Sullivan, 2003b, 2005). Accordingly, I do not consider that practices of contestation of the status quo are or should be animated only by the organized struggle for the redistribution of material wealth and security, although I also greatly affirm the importance of such struggles.

8. Although, as numerous thinkers have described, ‘freedom’ – being awake – also comes at a cost: namely, the fear of letting go of the familiar. Thus Sartre (1966:243) writes of being ‘(...) condemned forever to be free’, while Fromm (1993:113) speaks of our ‘fear of freedom’ and ‘the attraction of unfreedom’, acknowledging that ‘[t]o be free, rather than have security, is frightening (....).’

9. As Braidotti (1996:12) suggests, ‘the last thing we need at this point in Western history is a renewal of the old myth of transcendence as flight from the body.’