
ABSTRACTS

WHY NOT SO MANY ORGANIZATIONS ADOPT SYSTEMS THINKING?

ACKOFF R.L.

Reasons of reluctance to adoption of Systems Methodology in many organizations are discussed.

LEADERSHIP FOR STABLE DEVELOPMENT: LESSONS FROM THE CATHOLIC CHURCH

PUSNYKH V.A., ERSHOVA M.A.

Usefulness of analogy between university and church as a metaphor for university management is discussed.

A CASE STUDY ON SELF-PERCEPTION OF NEW UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS FOR SOCIAL PROACTIVITY

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Abstract. Instead of seeing ourselves as fully conditioned beings, we find that there is a space for action and building a better society. In this

sense, humans are considered as autopoietic. A training dataset was obtained from a socioeconomic questionnaire along with data extracted from essays from new undergraduate students in an entrance examination. Combinatorial Neural Model (CNM) was applied to understand a proactive agent in relation to the social environment. It is a hybrid neural network that supports conception of a model for recognition of patterns from a socioeconomic survey and from a set of written texts. It aims at understanding the student point of view about its role in the society. It describes the perception of a group of new comers in undergraduate studies on the proactivity in social transformation, from the texts of essays and data from the socioeconomic questionnaire, using a Data Mining technique. The self-perception of the young in relation to willingness for social proactivity was studied. Proactivity was taken as the possibility of transforming society from the perspective of social inequality. Different rules that characterize non-proactive students were detected. Results show that current approach is useful for educational institutions in decision making with information on students' profile as well as for any other domain where one can subjectively gather data concerning personal opinions.

MANAGEMENT IN SPATIALLY DISPERSED SYSTEMS WITH THE USE OF MODERN AUTOMATION TECHNIQUES

LUKIN V.V., LUKINA E.S.

Ensuring the competitiveness of modern organizations is impossible without the use of information systems that is especially true for geographically dispersed organizations. Culture of the using of modern information technology to enhance the quality control allows to provide flexibility and adaptability of management decisions and significantly reduce the cost of purchasing and supporting software.

THE ROLE OF FEEDBACK IN DIFFERENT SYSTEMS METHODOLOGIES

INAM UR-RAHMAN

Systems Thinking (ST) evolved through the work and contributions of different thought leaders such as Ludwig von Bertalanffy, Jay Forrester, Stafford Beer, Peter Checkland, C West Churchman, and Russell L Ackoff. As ST evolved, the

dominant view of systems (and organizations) also shifted from mechanistic, to biological, and then to social perspective. Work of key systems thinkers, as reflected in various ST methodologies¹, also reflected this journey. Though these STMs view organizations from different perspectives, the term feedback can be seen widely used in different ST methodologies. A common terminology may imply a common underlying meaning but, to the contrary, a thorough understanding of these ST methodologies suggests that the context and use of the term feedback is often different in different methodologies. This paper will examine both of these aspects; how different ST methodologies view systems, and how the concept of feedback is different in each methodology.

ON APPLICATIONS OF RATING ESTIMATES IN MANAGEMENT OF HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS.

TARASENKO F.P.

Comparison by ratings is a problem of ordering in multidimensional space of criteria. Inherent non-singularity of solution for this problem allows using ratings for various purposes in management of social systems. Its usage in educational systems is discussed.

CHOOSING OF THE GRADING SCALE FOR ESTIMATION OF STUDENT'S KNOWLEDGE IN THE BOLOGNA PROCESS CONTEXT

GLADKIKH B.A.

One of main goals of Bologna process is introduction of European Credit Transfer System (ECTS) with appropriate grading scale that essentially differs from traditional Russian 4-level grading system. General problems of grading scales and problems of conversion between different systems are discussed. Specific requirements for grading scales, based on Russian national traditions are analyzed. Results of the experiment with extended grading scale at Computer Science Department of Tomsk State University are expounded.

THE METHOD «РОДАР» IN MANAGEMENT BY RESULTS

V.E. KIRIENKO

The Method “РОДАР” (Activities Ranking of Managers) generates an estimation of managers activity at all levels by results in the course of the tasks supervision in the decision-making. РОДАР has the invariance property. It can be used in organizations of all spheres of activity, size, patterns of ownership: in the ministries, bodies of regional and municipal government, corporations, enterprises, establishments.
