
1. Introduction: putting the learning organization into context: an emerging research field

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You have just started reading a book about the learning organization idea and its applicability in and relevance to organizations in different contexts. I assume that you, to begin with, want to know how this book in itself is relevant and how it is different from other books on the learning organization; that is, what you can learn from this book. This introductory chapter addresses these issues.

The overall aim of this book is to pay attention to and acknowledge the study of the relevance of the learning organization idea to organizations in different contexts as an emerging research field, in terms of looking at previous studies (past), showing some relevant new works (present), and drawing up lines for further research (future). A more utilitarian aim is to offer knowledge (as well as support for further knowledge-seeking) on what organizations in various particular contexts need to do to become learning organizations or, if this is not recommendable, how the learning organization idea needs to be adapted to become relevant to organizations within a particular context.

The learning organization idea, and how it will be defined throughout this book, is further elaborated on in Chapter 2. As a background to the reading of this first chapter of the book, a short introduction to the idea might still be helpful. The term ‘learning organization’ has been here for quite some time now; it occurred in academic works on learning and development in relation to organization and management as far back as the 1970s (Örténblad 2007a). However, it did not become an ‘idea’ in its own right until the late 1980s and early 1990s. The world-famous book *The Fifth Discipline: The Art and Practice of the Learning Organization*, authored by Peter Senge (1990), came to be synonymous with the learning organization idea despite the fact that the term ‘learning organization’ had occurred in book titles several years earlier (e.g., Garratt 1987). Senge’s book gained enormous popularity and was the starting point for a huge number of other academic as well as more practice-oriented writings. A journal entitled *The Learning Organization* was launched a few years after Senge’s book was published; it remains in existence today, now published

by Emerald. Senge's book has been translated into various languages and gave rise to a wave of projects in many parts of the world, in which organizations within various industries aimed at turning themselves into learning organizations. The debate over the years regarding how to define a 'learning organization' as well as who would benefit from the idea has been quite intense. Quite a number of people have claimed that the learning organization is just a fashion (e.g. Furnham 2004; Glaser 1997) and that the idea is too vague to be useful in practice (Caldwell 2012; Grieves 2008). As will be discussed further on within this chapter, the present book can be seen as an argument in this debate. It takes a broad grip of the idea in that the definition of the learning organization used throughout the book is based on a typology of existing definitions (Örtenblad 2002a, 2004a, 2011) and the relevance, as well as the irrelevance, of the idea is continuously scrutinized rather than taken for granted.

As a first section in this introductory chapter, I take up the relevance of studies of the learning organization in general; thereafter, I outline differences between this book and other works on the learning organization. As a final section, I introduce the remainder of the book in terms of the chapter contributions.

IS THE 'LEARNING ORGANIZATION' STILL RELEVANT?

Is there really a need for another book on the learning organization? Some might argue that there are already too many books on this topic or that the idea of the learning organization has seen its best days. Are they right? Well, I do not, of course, believe that they are; if I did, then you would not be presently reading the introduction to this book. While it is probably correct to say that the idea of the learning organization is hardly as popular among certain groups of people in some parts of the world as it once was, I believe that there are at least a few reasons to continue taking an interest in this idea or, for those who have not been interested in the idea before, to start taking an interest in it.

I start with some concrete arguments in support of the relevance of the idea. Firstly, at least in some parts of the world, the interest in the idea of the learning organization seems to be increasing. For instance, the first conference on research on organizational learning and the learning organization in China was held in 2008 (Chen et al. 2010, pp. 257–258). Actually, the Communist Party of China stresses the learning organization as the road ahead for itself and calls for building learning organizations within it at all levels (People's Publishing House 2010). In addition to Southeast Asia, the

interest in the idea also seems to be increasing in other parts of the world. For instance, the number of articles that has lately been published on the relevance of the learning organization idea to organizations in the Arab world and the Middle East is, to say the least, extensive (e.g. Abu-Tineh 2011; Al-jawazneh & Al-Awawdeh 2011; Al-Qutop et al. 2011; Khasawneh 2011; Nazari & Pihie 2012; Sharifirad 2011). Secondly, organizations repeatedly prove their incapability to reflect on themselves. Examples of such organizations include nuclear power plants, oil companies, banks and, not least, universities, just to mention a few. These are, I believe, indicators that the learning organization idea indeed still is relevant.

The popularity of so-called management ideas or management fashions is often measured in quantitative terms by the number of articles that are published yearly (in academic journals) on the topic (e.g. Abrahamson 1996; Ponzi & Koenig 2002; Ryan & Hurley 2004; Spell 1999) (for a critique of such so-called PMI or print media indicators studies, see Benders et al. 2007). It is probably correct to suggest that the interest in the learning organization among Western academics in general has declined. However, while the decreasing number of publications may indicate that the management idea is no longer as fashionable as it once was, it says little or nothing about the relevance of the idea. It has been shown that even academics are sensitive to what is fashionable and, thus, have fashions themselves (Bort & Kieser 2011). Therefore, their decreased level of interest in any certain topic can hardly be seen as an indicator of the decreased relevance of the idea.

If the learning organization is a management fashion, as some have argued (e.g. Furnham 2004; Glaser 1997), then one can assume that many have taken an interest in the idea purely because others did, and primarily for the purpose of gaining legitimacy, that is, to put themselves forward in a favourable light (these include, of course, those authors who connect to the learning organization idea only for the sake of legitimizing their work). Not only do ideas such as the learning organization have the potential to increase the technical efficiency (Abrahamson 1991) of the organizations that use them in an instrumental (Pelz 1978) way, but every fashionable management idea also has a symbolic function (see e.g. Abrahamson 1991; Meyer & Rowan 1977; Pelz 1978). My belief is that after the 'hype' that any fashionable management idea comes with, there should be time to explore more reflectively what the management idea can contribute in an instrumental sense. As a matter of fact, the best time to explore what the 'fashion' actually has to offer and can contribute might be right after the first fashion wave has faded off. For this reason, the focus in this book will mainly be on the instrumental use of the idea of the learning organization, in contrast to its symbolic use.

WHAT MAKES THIS BOOK UNIQUE?

This book is different from other books on the learning organization in, mainly, three respects: it is more pragmatic, it puts the idea into context, and it has a vision of creating a contingency model of the relevance of the learning organization idea to organizations in various contexts.

A Pragmatic Perspective

While it might be easier and more comfortable for academics to see things in black and white, thus either viewing the learning organization idea as an ideal well worth striving for or, in as uncritical a way as blindfolded supporters see it, dismissing the learning organization as being ‘just’ a fashion (e.g. Furnham 2004; Glaser 1997), the overall approach taken in this book is a more ‘critically reflexive’ one. Accordingly, unlike the majority of other works on the learning organization, this book will not start with a list of reasons for why it is necessary for any organization to become a learning organization. Organizations are often promised all sorts of benefits from adopting the learning organization idea, such as gaining organizational effectiveness (Pettinger 2002, p. 1) and excelling in the future (Senge 1990, p. 4). In contrast, organizations that dismiss the idea are ‘doomed to failure’ (Stata 1994, p. iii) and will not be able to survive: ‘If we are to survive – individually or as companies, or as a country – we must create a tradition of “learning companies”. Every company must be a “learning company”’ (Geoffrey Holland, then Director of the Manpower Services Commission, quoted in Pedler et al. 1991, p. ix).

Examples of industries and sectors within which it has been claimed that organizations in general need to or must become learning organizations include (but are not limited to) healthcare (e.g. Pennbrant et al. 2012), nursing (Jacobs et al. 1998), higher education (e.g. Brown 1992; Tam 1999), academic libraries (Riggs 1997), the non-profit sector (Hayes 2002), non-governmental organizations (NGOs) (e.g. Eade & Ligteringen 2001), the church (Jarvis 2004), religious organizations (Carroll 2000), schools (e.g. Lingard et al. 2000; Tiana Ferrer 2010), the military (Haugrud et al. 2001), courts (Parker 1998), business organizations (Dingle 1995) and design consultancies (Ashton & Johnstone 2003). In this sense the literature claims that the learning organization idea is universally applicable.

There is also a darker side to it. The learning organization has, for instance, earned criticism that it is an expression of informal power and control (Coopey 1995; Pant 2001) and that there is a clear limit to the critical reflection that the employees in a learning organization are expected to undertake (Fenwick 1998). As much as I believe that such criticism is

relevant, I do, on the other hand, agree with the many who believe that the learning organization idea also brings valuable insights. To ‘either idealize or marginalize managerial rationality’ (Sturdy 2004, p. 155), as is the tendency within studies of the adoption of management ideas, is simply not the focus of this book. This book has a more constructive yet reflective and critically examining orientation. As Driver (2002) did in her refreshing article ‘The learning organization: Foucauldian gloom or utopian sunshine?’ but unlike the many researchers who tend to show scepticism towards management ideas like the learning organization (cf. Nicolai & Røbken 2005, pp. 416–417), this book’s basic assumption is, in agreement with authors such as Kieser (1997), Collins (2000) and Sorge and van Witteloostuijn (2004, p. 1208), that management fashions might actually add at least some value to the organizations in which they are used and, thus, that there are both pros and cons to the learning organization idea.

A Contextual Perspective

How do you know what to do first, second, or third in this Fieldbook? No simple recipe can tell you, because everyone’s needs are different. (Senge et al. 1994, p. 15)

Given the increased attention that has been paid to the context in management and organization studies for quite some time now (e.g. Adler 1983; Guillen 1994; Johns 2001; March 2005; Redding 1994), I do not seem to be alone in believing that the context needs to be taken into account when advising on the relevance of the learning organization idea. By ‘context’, I refer to a collection of implicit assumptions about a particular setting, its meaning and quality (Firat 2003). Contextual knowledge, when taken from one context or setting, can be recontextualized, which involves a sophisticated discursive shift in which a discourse generated in one context produces different meanings and consequences when imposed in an alternative context (Asimakou & Oswick 2010), or decontextualized, that is, when knowledge is transferable across situations (Ackermann 1991). In the latter case, knowledge is removed from a particular context such that the implicit assumptions and contextual knowledge become separate from the immediate here-and-now setting, thereby losing their contextuality and, according to Ackermann (1991), becoming abstract.

Many of the most recognized authors on the learning organization idea explicitly express that there is no distinct end to the process of ‘becoming a learning organization’. For instance, Watkins and Golembiewski (1995, p. 99) describe the learning organization in terms of a never-ending journey; Senge et al. (1994, pp. 5–6) talk about the learning organization in terms of a vision; Garratt (2001, p. x) presents the learning organization as

a continuing aspiration; and Marsick and Watkins (1999, p. 219) suggest that the learning organization must never be thought of as the real destination. Their statements imply that the learning organization idea might have to be modified so as to be relevant in various contexts; at the very least, such modifications should be considered.

However, neither the works referred to above nor the many works that, on the one hand, strongly recommend the adoption of the learning organization and, on the other hand, encourage each single organization to create its own, unique learning organization (e.g. Hawkins 1994, p. 79; Jones & Hendry 1992, p. 51; Marquardt & Reynolds 1994, p. 109; Pedler & Aspinwall 1998, p. 2; Pedler et al. 1991, p. 2; Senge et al. 1994, p. 15; Swieringa & Wierdsma 1992, p. 72; Watkins & Marsick 1993, p. 8), specify which changes the learning organization idea needs to undergo to fit in with the specific organization and context.

Accordingly, all those considering turning their organization into a learning organization can be said, depending on where one comes from, to either have a large degree of freedom (see e.g. Alvarez 1998; Røvik 1996; Scarbrough & Swan 2001) or be helplessly in need of assistance from consultants or researchers in adapting the idea (cf. Scarbrough & Swan 2001, p. 8). Perhaps it is due to these reasons that many have, throughout the years, pointed out that the learning organization idea is vague and/or ambiguous (e.g. Caldwell 2012; Easterby-Smith 1990; Filipczak 1993; Grievies 2000, 2008; Lipshitz et al. 1996; Smith 1999; Stewart 1994).

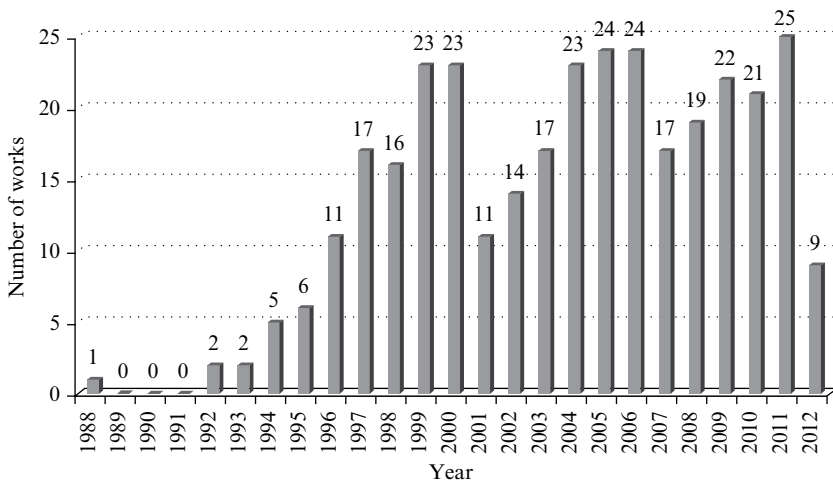
Even if vagueness and ambiguity can definitely contribute to creativity, for instance in the sense that vague management ideas can more easily be adapted to different contexts (e.g. Alvarez 1998, p. 43; Røvik 1996, p. 142; Scarbrough & Swan 2001, p. 8), there is a risk that essential and even vital elements of the particular idea may not be adopted or that elements that would be fatal for the organization may be adopted. One cannot simply assume that an organization that legitimizes itself through a certain fashionable management idea has actually implemented the idea as described by a certain author (Nicolai & Röbbken 2005). For a couple of reasons, I am reluctant to completely trust the organizations' own ability to learn, that is, their 'absorptive capacity' (Cohen & Levinthal 1990; Easterby-Smith et al. 2008). One reason for suggesting that researchers interfere (Abrahamson 1996; see also Birkinshaw et al. 2008) by engaging in advising on the relevance of the learning organization idea, rather than leaving this to organizational actors (or consultants), is that organizational actors can be assumed to often lack the ability or knowledge to adapt the learning organization idea themselves. Another reason is that managers may adopt a version of the learning organization that supports their own individual interest rather than the interests of other stakeholders, such as

the employees, the shareholders or the society. Researchers can generally be assumed to be less biased. Moreover, like any vague and ambiguous idea, the learning organization idea can be used for seductive purposes; the managers can present different versions of the idea to different groups, and thereby the same vague idea can satisfy different interests (see e.g. Astley & Zammuto 1992; Kelemen 2000).

Thus, to ensure a sound balance between adoption and adaptation, researchers should engage in, as I call it, 'researcher-assisted adaptation'.¹ The exact output of such critical examination might vary from case to case. The organizations within a particular context might be advised to change to become more like learning organizations, the learning organization idea might have to be modified to better fit the organizations in the context, changes to both the idea and the context/organizations might be suggested, or no changes whatsoever may be recommended. The organizations in a specific context might already be learning organizations, whereas the organizations within another context might be less or not at all so. The learning organization idea might be more relevant to organizations within a certain context than to organizations within another context. Some answers to these and similar questions will be offered further on in this book.

Towards a Contingency Model of the Learning Organization

Even if it might not be reasonable to request researchers to customize the learning organization idea to each individual organization's needs, there is definitely a reason to conduct research to investigate the relevance of the idea in relation to different general contextual variables and dimensions and, if necessary, to adapt it accordingly. Not only do I suggest that researchers take the context into account more generally when advising on the relevance of the learning organization idea to organizations within any individual context, but I also suggest that researchers apply a 'contingency approach', defined as 'reasoning that considers practice to be relative to a specific situation at hand. The epitome of contingency reasoning is the judicious refinement of situational relativity' (Sorge & van Witteloostuijn 2004, p. 1206). As I have argued elsewhere (Örtenblad 2004b, 2007b), the time has come to start to more systematically contribute to the outlining of a contingency model that identifies in which situations which aspect(s) or type(s) of the learning organization idea is/are relevant and preferable, and in which situations it/they is/are not. Thus, researchers should assist in advising on the relevance and, potentially, the adaptation of decontextualized versions of the learning organization to organizations within specific contexts and, ultimately, in contributing to the construction of a



Note: The search was conducted on 27 April 2012 – see Chapter 3 in this volume for further details.

Figure 1.1 Number of works (total 332), on the learning organization idea in relation to a specific context, published between 1988 and 2012

contingency model of the relevance of the learning organization idea to organizations in different contexts.

In fact, there are already quite a number of existing works in which the learning organization idea is put into context (Figure 1.1). Even before Peter Senge's groundbreaking book on the learning organization was first published in 1990, the relevance of the learning organization idea was already being examined in relation to business schools (Ashton 1988). Thereafter, a relatively large number of works have been published in which the learning organization idea is somehow related to organizations within certain contexts. However, the large majority of these works can generally be regarded as isolated contributions (as will be taken up in more depth in Chapters 3 and 4) rather than as systematically contributing to a contingency model. The main problem is that different scholars have used different definitions of the learning organization idea, and because many of them consider the learning organization to be an ideal that does not need to be critically examined, their works cannot easily be compared, nor can their conclusions be added into a contingency model.

The vision is simply to move this emerging research field away from a situation where it is impossible to tell whether the incongruences between recommendations in different studies are explainable by the fact that the

researchers have used different methods or research designs (see Chapter 4), applied different stakeholder perspectives (see Chapter 18), used different frames of reference (i.e., different definitions of the learning organization), studied different industries (such as schools and police agencies), or investigated industries located within different national cultures (such as China and Lebanon) (see, especially, Chapter 6). For instance, let us say that one study recommends that Chinese banks should become learning organizations, whereas another study suggests that universities in the United Kingdom (UK) should avoid adopting the learning organization idea; is the difference in recommendations due to different definitions, industries or national cultures?

Target Groups

I have argued elsewhere (Örtenblad 2010) that the existence and development of a contingency model of the relevance of the learning organization idea to organizations in various contexts might not be favourable from all perspectives or for all stakeholders. One can assume that a contingency model decreases the vagueness of the learning organization idea, something that might not be approved of by everybody, especially by those who intend to use the idea symbolically. To show the organization in a favourable light and thereby legitimize it (see e.g. Meyer & Rowan 1977) might be a more difficult project as the idea gets clarified and simplified through a contingency model, and the opportunities for decoupling are diminished.

Nevertheless, one can assume that at least two groups of people might have an interest in the construction and launch of such a contingency model. Firstly, those who are interested in adopting the learning organization idea and using it instrumentally for increased technical efficiency are likely to take an interest in such knowledge. Through a contingency model, they can get some assistance in choosing a variant of the idea that is appropriate for their interest, be it profit maximization, increased well-being, societal effectiveness or welfare (Örtenblad 2011, and Chapter 18 in this volume), or any other interest. This reasoning is based on the presumption that management ideas' 'clear structure permits swift and precise action' (Fink 2003, p. 47).

Secondly, the simplification and unambiguity that a contingency model containing adaptation guidelines could be assumed to bring about could supply a voice to those groups that might be seduced by the ambiguity that the idea otherwise possesses. Kelemen (2000) suggests that when employees do not understand what is going on at the top level, they stick together and attempt to find meanings concerning ideas of survival, creating an 'anti-language' usually characterized by clarity and specificity and

thereby differentiated from the ambiguous language. Thus, the power of the ambiguity used by managers, for instance, would be radically reduced. Such clear language could be provided through the development of a contingency model.

THE REMAINDER OF THIS BOOK

Not all authors who have contributed to this book necessarily agree that the learning organization idea always needs to be contextualized, but this is as it should be in a 'learning book'. At the very least, however, I dare to claim that all the authors agree that the context should be considered.

Part I: Introduction and Background

Part I of the book comprises an introduction and background. In addition to the current chapter, I present in Chapter 2, 'What do we mean by "learning organization"?', a definition of the learning organization that we have consistently stuck to as a starting point throughout this book, which makes it possible to draw comparisons between different chapters. In an effort to cover many definitions, this 'overview definition' is broad and contains four aspects/types of the learning organization. Chapter 3, 'Putting the learning organization into context: contributions from previous works', summarizes previous studies on the relevance of the learning organization idea to organizations in particular contexts. Although my co-authors and I had hoped that the literature review would result in at least a first major step towards the construction of a contingency model of the relevance of the learning organization idea to organizations in various contexts, we had to rethink our approach to some extent. Thus, the chapter now focuses instead on the reasons for why we had to abandon the idea of constructing a contingency model based on the findings from the literature review, although we also summarize some recommendations from previous literature regarding what organizations within particular contexts need to do to become learning organizations. Chapter 4, 'Contextualizing the learning organization: approaches to research design', is also (like Chapter 3) based on a review of previous literature within the field; however, in this chapter I take a closer look at how the studies have been conducted and, in particular, how the research has been designed. Various types of research designs are taken up, and their usefulness for the kind of study that the book takes up is evaluated and discussed. In Chapter 5, 'Obstacles to the learning organization', David Weir and myself discuss the reasons for why the learning organization idea has

to a larger extent not been put into practice, and suggest how the obstacles to its implementation could be overcome.

Part II: The Learning Organization in Context

Part II of the book contains chapters on the relevance of the learning organization idea to certain contexts, and consists of three subsections. Table 1.1 offers an overview and comparison of the chapters in Part II in terms of the context they have studied, the main questions they have addressed, and the main sources they are based on.

Section A focuses on national culture and religion. In Chapter 6, 'National culture and the learning organization: an integrative framework', Pavel Bogolyubov and Mark Easterby-Smith argue that there is a need to take the national culture into account when adopting the learning organization idea, and suggest a framework for how this can be accomplished. In Chapter 7, 'Developing learning organizations in China', authors Jacky F.L. Hong, Robin Stanley Snell and Mian Lin discuss whether or not the learning organization idea is of relevance to organizations within China, a nation that lately has gained increased interest within the business area due to its rapidly developing economy, among other things. Chapter 8, 'Learning organization practices in Mexico: an empirical study' authored by David Joaquín Delgado-Hernández and Made Torokoff-Engelbrecht, deals with another developing country, Mexico, which so far has gained less attention in relation to the learning organization idea. In Chapter 9, 'Islamic perspective of the learning organization', Aini Ahmad connects the learning organization with religion, and outlines what a learning organization would need to be like from an Islamic perspective. Ahmad's chapter is one of the very few works that connect the learning organization idea to religion (see also Ahmad's previous works: Ahmad 2010, 2011; and one article on Jewish institutions as Jewish learning organizations: Lee 1998).

Section B takes up the relevance of the learning organization idea to various industries and sectors. In Chapter 10, 'Learning, trust and change within the Australian Army: the development of the Army Learning Organization Questionnaire (ALOQ)', Maya Drobnyak, Christina Stothard, Steven Talbot, Karen E. Watkins and Denise McDowall discuss whether or not the army is already a learning organization and outline a version of the famous DLOQ (Dimensions of the Learning Organization Questionnaire) adapted specifically to investigate whether or not the army is a learning organization and, if so, to what extent it is so. One sector that seems to have at least some similarities with the army is the police force, which is taken up in Chapter 11, 'The police force: to be or not

Table 1.1 The chapters in part II on the learning organization in context, the main questions dealt with in each chapter, and the main source each chapter rests upon

Chapter	Authors	Context	Main question			Main source				
			Are organiza- tions in context X LOs already?	Would organiza- tions in context X be able to become LOs?	Should organiza- tions in context X become LOs?	What do organizations in context X need to do to become LOs?	Original empirical study	Previous own empirical study	Literature review	
Chapter 6	Pavel Bogolyubov & Mark Easterby-Smith	National culture: General		*						#
Chapter 7	Jacky Hong, Robin Snell & Mian Lin	National culture: China	*						#	
Chapter 8	David Joaquin Delgado-Hernández & Made Torokoff-Engelbrecht	National culture: Mexico	*			*		#		
Chapter 9	Aini Ahmad	Religion: Islam		*					#	#

Chapter 10	Maya Drobniak, Christina Stothard, Steven Talbot, Karen Watkins & Denise McDowall	Industry: The army	*			#
Chapter 11	Cathrine Filstad & Petter Gottschalk	Industry: The police force	*	*		#
Chapter 12	Carina Abrahamson Löfström	Industry: Elderly care	*	*	*	#
Chapter 13	Naomi Birdthistle & Thomas Garavan	Industry: Family firms	*	*	*	#
Chapter 14	Hong Bui & Yehuda Baruch	Industry: Universities	*	*	*	#
Chapter 15	Muhammad Babur	Mixed: Public sector organiza- tions & Pakistan	*	*	*	#
Chapter 16	Dima Jamali, Yusuf Sidani & Charissa Lloyd	Mixed: SMEs & Developing countries	*	*	*	#

to be a learning organization?', authored by Cathrine Filstad and Petter Gottschalk. Like the army, the police force has previously not received much attention in relation to the learning organization. Chapter 12, 'The learning organization in elderly care – can it fit?' deals with the subsector 'elderly care', which has been less acknowledged in connection to the learning organization compared to the healthcare sector of which it is part. The author, Carina Abrahamson Ljöfström, is not convinced that the learning organization idea is fully relevant to elderly care organizations. Chapter 13, 'Family firms as learning organizations', deals with another type of company that has not gained a lot of attention, although the authors, Naomi Birdthistle and Thomas Garavan, have previously contributed to the research with works on small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) and the learning organization. In Chapter 14, 'Universities as learning organizations: internationalization and innovation', Hong Bui and Yehuda Baruch summarize prior knowledge and give some new insights on the relevance of the learning organization idea to the higher education sector, which has previously received considerable attention in this regard.

Section C includes chapters that explicitly deal with more than one contextual variable and in which the authors attempt to discuss the relevance of the learning organization idea not only to a particular industry but to a particular industry within a particular part of the world. Chapter 15, 'Public sector organizations as learning organizations: insights from the education system in Pakistan' takes up the public sector, which as such has received considerable attention. In this chapter the author, Muhammad Babur, explores whether or not public sector organizations in the Pakistani context are already learning organizations. In Chapter 16, 'The learning organization: opportunities and challenges for small and medium-sized enterprises in developing countries', Dima Jamali, Yusuf Sidani and Charissa Lloyd report on whether or not SMEs in developing countries are already learning organizations, as well as what they would need to do to become more so.

PART III: REFLECTIONS ON THE LEARNING ORGANIZATION

Part III of the book contains chapters in which the authors reflect on either the learning organization in general or the previous parts of the book (especially the chapters in Part II). Chapter 17, 'The universality of learning company principles: a critical realist approach', provides a critical discussion of the universality of the learning organization idea. Although the approach generally taken in the book is that it cannot be taken for

granted that the idea is universally applicable, John Burgoyne, the author of this chapter, is of a somewhat different opinion. In Chapter 18, 'Who is the learning organization for? A stakeholder contingency approach to contextualizing managerial panaceas', I argue that the relevance of the learning organization idea is not only dependent on which national culture and industry the organization exists in, but also on which stakeholder perspective is taken. Thereafter, two chapters each present an alternative conceptualization of the learning organization. As I have indicated in my previous work (Örtenblad 2002b), the critics of management ideas such as organizational learning and the learning organization rarely suggest alternative versions of the ideas; they almost always stick to criticizing the same versions of the ideas that are put forward by the protagonists. However, Chapters 19 and 20 present two interesting alternative conceptualizations of what a learning organization might be. In Chapter 19, "The learning organization" – drop the dead metaphor! Per-forming organizing and learning in networks (so to speak)', Chris Blanter, Tom Boydell and John Burgoyne suggest an important but perhaps less controversial development of the learning organization idea, whereas Shih-wei Hsu's contribution in Chapter 20, 'Alternative learning organization', is definitely more radical. To certify that the conclusions of the book do not all come from the same single mind, I have invited Deborah Ann Blackman to draw conclusions from, and to comment upon, previous parts of the book. Her comments and conclusions are presented in Chapter 21, 'Contextualizing the learning organization: how will it help us learn in the future?', in which she outlines some advice on how the context could be taken into account in further research on the learning organization. Nevertheless, the final word in the book is my own. In Chapter 22, 'Towards a contingency model: recommendations for further research', I mainly outline suggestions for how future research on the relevance of the learning organization idea to organizations in different contexts might best be performed.

NOTE

1. I was inspired, in suggesting this term, by Røvik's distinction between 'rationally calculated translation' and 'unintentional translation' (Røvik 1998; see also Røvik 2011).

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