

Economical Organization Stabilization Management by Economic Stimulation

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Abstract

In fact, organizations influence whether or not those organizations engage in economical organization strategies. In this field, the focus is on the special characteristics of economic stimulation such as education type and level. The facilitator manager's characteristics showing a significant association with a commitment to organizational stabilization management and also organizational stabilization management showed a positive association with that economic stimulation with a growth orientation. It is concluded that facilitator manager's characteristics can be important in explaining and compilation the organizational stabilization management within the organizations for implementation. This paper is to explore the ways in which certain characteristics of economic stimulation of organizations generate a tendency to prepare formal written economical organization strategies. This paper proposes a relation of organizational stabilization management by economic stimulation and reviews the economical organization strategies and performance measurement literature to develop a conceptual model and research propositions.

Key words: organizational stabilization management, economic stimulation, economical organization strategies

1. Introduction

The strategy implementation, strategic control, economical organization and successful measurement literature develop a conceptual model and research propositions. In fact, without organizational customers organizations would not exist. The strategic importance of organizational customers is discussed as an asset. Also this paper describes the approach to organizational stabilization management at organizations. A positive experience throughout the customer's cycle should foster trust and develop loyalty, therefore allowing organizations to generate more revenue for less incremental expenditure. Making new customers aware of a product or service with loyal customers tend to receive more frequently and happy existing customers are more willing to receive other services from organization and try new service offerings.

The cost of servicing existing customers can be lower by security of future revenues, which is much higher with happy customers. For strategic purposes, satisfy of an intangible asset in its own right is not particularly relevant; however, an understanding of how this satisfy is comprised and the key metrics that impact on the assets' contribution to organization successful can be extremely beneficial for management decision making. Recent research into strategy implementation is damning in its findings. The organizations field is now giving high priority to developing metrics.

The role of organizations is to implement strategy. A fundamental proposition in strategy is that distribution methods must be aligned with customers and competitive advantage. Unfortunately, method successful measurement literature has provided ambiguous guidance to managers.

In order to achieve economical organization success, it is important to understand the stabilization between method successful measures and strategy implementation success. It is also important to know whether, regardless of strategy, the same method successful measures should be used.

The key question in terms of ensuring that method strategy supports economical organization

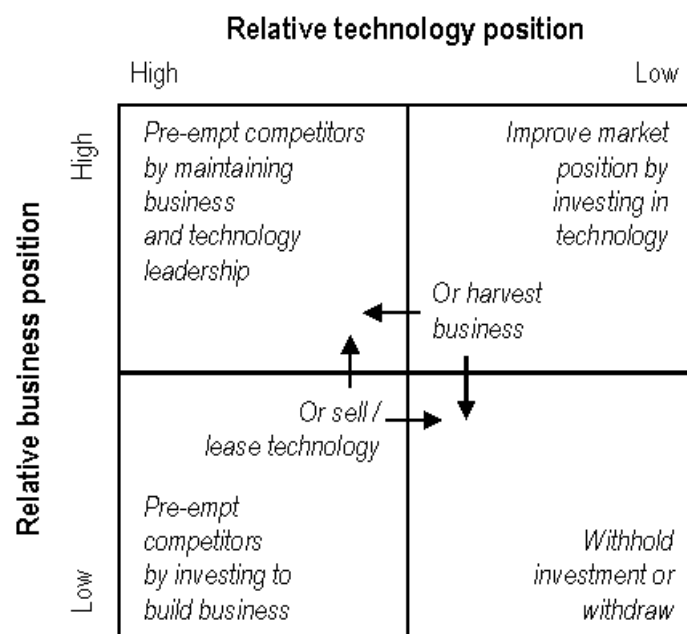
successful is how do we know our method strategy is performing? In order to understand whether the method is performing or not, we need to ensure that the method measures are appropriate for each economical organization strategy. Although organizational stabilization management has been one of the fastest growing organizations, critics point to the high failure rate of the organizational stabilization management projects as evidenced by organizations studies. The purpose of the study is to investigate success and failures of organizational stabilization management system implementations. Also this study found that the scope, size, complexity and duration of the organizational stabilization management projects seem to vary quite significantly across organizations.

2. Economical organization strategies

Poor planning, lack of clear objectives and not recognizing the need for organization change are the key reasons for organizational stabilization management failures. The economical organization field is now giving high priority to developing economical organization metrics. The role of economical organization is to implement economical organization strategy. Effective organizational stabilization management is one of the important factors in organizations success. There is economic stimulation who argue that formal written planning may be inappropriate for the organizations but this seems a minority view. It can be argued that organizational stabilization management is as important to organizations as to larger organizations and standard textbooks on entrepreneurship offer chapters on economical organization plan whilst a range of specialist publications outline the best ways of writing economical organization plan (Sahlman, 1997, 67; Monks, 2001, 41; Naffziger, et al, 1991, 21). A fundamental proposition in economical organization strategy is that economical organization plan must be aligned with customers and competitive advantage. Central to success as knowledge creators is the culturing of independent individuals, organizational members able to re-invent businesses as required. In relation of value core competencies including outsource less critical resources if better quality or cost and own competencies - core business, three characteristics are competitive advantage, applications - many markets and difficult to imitate. Unfortunately, economical organization plan performance measurement literature has provided ambiguous guidance to economical organization managers. In organizations, where a economical organization strategy exists, the preparation of the organizational stabilization management may have been driven by external forces. The most obvious of these are the requirements of external agencies providing funding for either start up or expansion. However, the economical organization strategies may serve as a strategic planning document for the managers, entrepreneurs and educated workers, a plan to guide the economical organization and serve as a basis for taking strategic decisions and also it may serve as a subsequent monitoring device (Deakins, 2003, 329; Feghhi farahmand, 2005, 118). Traditional successful measurement systems were profitable focused and were neither multidimensional nor strategic. Based on the degree of service innovation inherent in strategies, it is likely that they would compete with higher quality services and be first to market with new generation services. Conversely, pull strategy would depend more on efficiency and cost reduction to compete and rely more on older generation services. As a result, pull would place greater emphasis on cost control measures in supporting strategy. pull measures of managers may be more important than pull measures of successful.

For this reason by coupling quality with customer service recovering satisfaction as Figure 1, a few tactical actions for implementation (Mason and Stark, 2004, 205; Peters, 1988, 160) can make the challenge simpler and provide leadership (Minnow, 1996, 5; Feghhi farahmand, 2009; Rue & et al, 1998, 97).

Figure 1: economical organization strategies model



In view of its perceived ongoing value to the small business it might be expected that organizational stabilization management would be a feature of many, if not most, organizations. In order to achieve economical organization success, it is important to understand the stabilization between Organizational stabilization management by Educated Managers and strategy deployment success. As management itself becomes more emphatically fast-paced and intuitive, in order to deal with complexity and unpredictability, research is beginning to accumulate showing that coaching formats used in management support are more effective than training in the older logical comprehensive pursuits. The economical organization stabilization model suggests strategy is a more important influence on method measures than variables such as economical organization stabilization characteristics, stage of service lifecycle, market share, organizational or strategic organization unit size, profitability and growth, environment or competitors.

Control by successful large pull involved frequent successful reporting. Pull economical organization would be expected to be similar to cost leaders as they operate in relatively certain environments with existing service receivers and undertake little service innovation. As a result, the measures they use could be frequent yet still be meaningful. Economical organization stabilization management were outcome focused and neither multidimensional nor strategic. The control method of successful pull included careful output monitoring and was expected to be associated with pull.

3. Economical organization successful

Successful measures must be aligned with organization strategy. The optimum control system

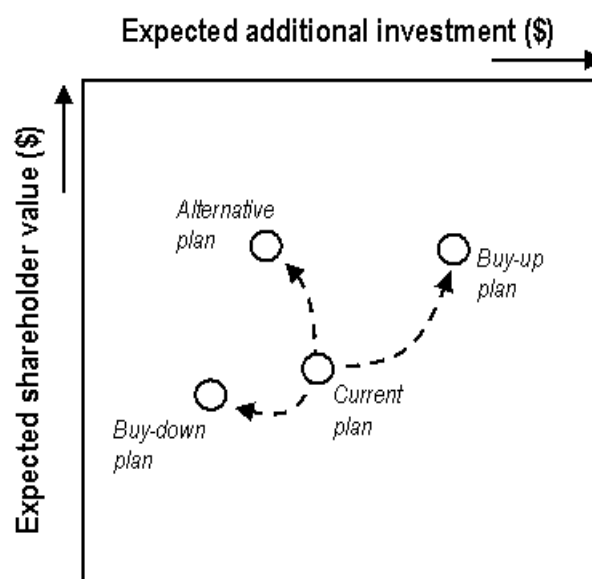
required two different approaches operating at different hierarchal levels. The literature argues shows that the extent to which each determinant of performance impacts firm performance is a function of the performance metrics. Further, define performance as the sum of all processes that will lead managers to taking appropriate actions in the present that will create a performing organization in the future or in other words, doing today what will lead to measured value outcomes tomorrow. Economic stimulation' recent research reviewing corporate coaching programs that we can see this move from intuition towards rationalized models as complementary and off-setting to developments in strategic management (Mintzberg, 1994, 89; Mintzberg, et al, 1998, 45; Schwenk, et al, 1993, 17). Like all scientific enterprises, a period of accumulation of evidence will be required before definitive conclusions may be drawn (Brown, et al, 1998, 88; Deakin, et al 2003, 64; Mason, et al, 2004, 3). However, there are early gleanings that evidence based evaluation research is underway. Creative economical organization building is found in knowledge-based industries, which span many sectors finance, technology, media and learning. Such capabilities are not nurtured in high compliance systems that penalize out-of-envelope contributions. Any how economical organization strategies search few question such as:

- 1) How does economical organization affect customer value?
- 2) How strategic planning is carried out at different levels of the organization?
- 3) What does a economical organization plan include?

To assist in understanding the process used in a certain application; avoid potential misconceptions regarding the intent and define the activities associated with specific value studies, reclamation has defined four distinct types of value studies. Also the value chain is a tool to identify key activities that create value & costs in economical organization and identify ways to create more customer value.

For this reason three key questions as value exploration for new opportunities, value creation for new offerings and value delivery for deliver more efficiently is necessary in according Figure 2 as a holistic economical organization network:

Figure 2: A holistic economical organization network



Therefore organizational capability relies in particular on coaching management skills, which rely on emotional intelligence and emphasis one-to-one, dialoguing, subordinate empowerment and mutually agreed targeting. Anyhow tactical actions steps for coupling quality with customers or customers including three Vs to Economical organization: Value segment, Value proposition, and Value network recovering satisfaction.

An organization's total quality efforts must begin at the very top and begin with the board of directors. An action plan based on the survey feedback should then be formulated by the top management and communicated at every board meeting.

Develop a vision the organization does not have one already. The key to the initial adoption of quality is continuous communication of the vision within a comprehensive communication plan. Senior managers need coaching as the new theorists in coaching argue; coaching empowers individuals to achieve their inherent potential.

Employees, shareholders and customers, suppliers and competitors have a stake and essential ingredient for success is senior quality circles, which provides leadership in quality and stimulates cultural change. The responsibilities accept of a senior quality committee can include (Feghhi farahmand, 2004, 398): establishing strategic quality goals, allocating resources, sanctioning quality improvement teams, reviewing key indicators of quality, estimating the cost of poor quality, ensuring adequate training of employees and recognizing and rewarding individual and team efforts.

This survey should be sponsored by the top management to send a clear message throughout the organization that quality is linked to customer satisfaction and the senior executives should then present the results to all employees that detailed strategies for improving customer satisfaction can be devised and communicated. In hypercompetitive economy more rational buyers many choices, company win by fine tuning value delivery process & to choose, provide and communicate superior value. To ensure the opportunity to achieve the highest value, value program staff attempt to keep management or administration directed mission charges flexible enough to allow innovation.

This staff make most of the recommendations for administrative and procurement processes that could benefit from studies (Feghhi farahmand, 2009, 97; Steele, 1997, 28-68; Storey, 1994, 55; Storey & et al, 1989, 97). Anyhow is the need to develop a means to inform administrative or procurement staff of the available resources and how to obtain assistance. Therefore core product or service quality and customer benefits return as key drivers (Curran, et al, 1994; Feghhi farahmand, 2005, 58). For this reason, there is a need to re-track fundamental management systems. Such concepts as investment valuation, ethical trading, stakeholder consultation, corporate social responsibility, value investment, preoccupy institutional investor communities.

In any case, the level of uncertainty is continuing to increase even as consumer prosperity overlaps into the new century, reacting against the undoubted brilliance of the recent industrial era. However, the mainly qualitative evidence available to date suggests that SP within organizations is an activity of a minority (Feghhi farahmand, 2002, 254). There may be a number of reasons for the lack of SP. Historically the typical economic stimulation has tended not to have pursued higher levels of education level or to take formal economical organization training. Hence there are two possible reasons why economic stimulation tend not to plan (Chell, 1991, et al, 167) that they are emotionally unsuited to it. They think and act intuitively and they are simply unaware of the various tools which would enable them to plan systematically.

A further constraint, likely to restrict economical organization stabilization by economic

stimulation, is that they may not have sufficient financial information to prepare a formal plan. A lack of formal economical organization stabilization planning may also relate to the fact that small organizations are just too busy surviving to take time out to plan ahead whilst others might argue the environment (Ledoux, 1993, 215; Ledoux, 1994, 15). A lack of formal economical organization stabilization among organizations does not necessarily mean that organization is badly managed. It does, however, suggest that economic stimulation miss out on the opportunity to consider the overall direction of the economical organization and management decisions may be made on the basis of poor information (Curran, et al, 1994, 39; Feghhi farahmand, 2009, 102; Stutely, 2002, 43). The characteristics of the organization and economic stimulation and also organizations strategies hereafter termed economical organization stabilization, influencing facilitator manager's behavior which might be used to inform analysis of the determinants of economical organization stabilization in organizations. Organization characteristics were controlled out of analysis in order to focus our attention on the economic stimulation and economical organization stabilization variables.

4. Economic stimulation

As pull target new markets, it appears appropriate they emphasis environmental measures. Conversely, pull would rely more on organizational and need to monitor internal efficiency while they compete with older generation services. Based on the degree of service innovation inherent in pull strategies, it is likely that they would compete with higher quality services and be first to market with new generation services. Conversely, pull would depend more on efficiency and cost reduction to compete and rely more on older generation services. As a result, pull would place greater emphasis on cost control measures in supporting organizations strategy.

A selection of the economic stimulation' characteristics is the potential to influence an owner manager's propensity to undertake organizational stabilization management. Predictions of the direction in which the variables (Feghhi Farahmand, 2002, 345; Smith, 1967, 145) will operate are inevitably problematic as there is little prior work on the determinants of organizational stabilization management upon which we can draw (Smith, 1967, 25; Curran, et al, 1994; Feghhi farahmand, 2005, 37; Kuratko & et al, 2004, 64):

- 1) Economical organization stabilization ability: This variable has been identified as important in a number of studies.
- 2) Economical organization stabilization experience: It may be strongly linked to ability and it could be argued that it might work in two ways. A long number of years running an organization as an economic stimulation might increase a propensity to plan future directions for the economical organization or indeed, once the initial phases had passed and funding secured planning might well be less of a priority.
- 3) Economical organization stabilization education level: In the context of organizational stabilization management, this variable might seem reasonable to hypothesis that the more highly educated economic stimulation will tend to be more aware of the desirability of organizational stabilization management and thus, organization run by the better educated economic stimulation might be more likely to have economical organization plans.
- 4) Economical organization stabilization innovation: A distinction here may be drawn between those for whom the current organization is their first and serial founders.
- 5) Economical organization stabilization organizing: Organization founders are drawn either from

operatives or from those with previous managerial experience.

6) Economical organization stabilization strategy: Here it might be argued that economic stimulation moving into a new sector might be encouraged to plan rather more than those whose businesses were in sectors in which they had considerable prior experience.

7) Economical organization stabilization potential: This was introduced into the analysis as it might be expected that local economic stimulation, who grew up in the geographical area under study, will tend to be introspective and less receptive to contemporary management practice. The seven deadly sins for unsatisfactory economical organization stabilization management outcome are:

- Viewing the economical organization stabilization management initiative as a technology initiative;
- Lack of organizational customers vision;
- Insufficient appreciation of organizational customers' lifetime satisfies;
- Inadequate support from top management;
- Underestimating the importance of change management;
- Failing to re-engineer organization processes;

The economical organization stabilization management refers to the internal systematic approach systematically of the organization management and leadership to strive for organization successful excellence. The successful economical organization stabilization management referring to all those measures through which one creates and strengthens confidence and trust in outsiders, especially service receivers, towards the organization abilities and service. When the comprehensiveness of the economical organization stabilization management approach is being emphasized one also can use the concept economical organization stabilization management instead of economical organization plan. In practice, however, the both mean the same.

Organizational stabilization management systems were both outcome focused and financially focused and were neither multidimensional nor strategic. The organizational stabilization management became broader and included measures of innovation and service receiver satisfaction. The nature of the economic stimulation is seen as critical in other aspects (Nayak et al, 1994, 425; Fisher, 2002, 89) of the activities of organizations.

4. Economical organization stabilization management

The stabilizations between organizations and their localities have become an important research area and organization with links with local economical organization institutions might be more likely to economical organization plan. The argument here would be that mixing with local economical organization leaders would increase awareness of the value of organizational stabilization management. Conversely, mixing with other economic stimulation of small organization might re-enforce towards the idea of organizational stabilization management, especially where organizational stabilization management was not seen as a key element of economical organization activity.

Economical organization stabilization management system is a technology-based organization management tool for developing and leveraging organizational customers' knowledge to maintain, and strengthen profitable stabilizations with service receivers. Thus, a economical organization stabilization management system is an essential part of a global economical organization stabilization management strategy which emphasis creation of satisfaction through the development of appropriate stabilization with key service receivers segments. The underlying premise of

economical organization stabilization management is that organizational stabilization creates organizational customers knowledge in order to:

- Economical organization stabilization effectively segment organizational customers,
- Economical organization stabilization develops and maintains long-term stabilizations with profitable organizational customers,
- Economical organization stabilization determines how to handle unprofitable organizational customers.

The aim of economical organization stabilization management approach is to strive for the organization strategic and operational goals. Economical organization stabilization management is based on a special expertise for enhancing effectiveness and efficiency of organization management and leadership.

5. Economical organization stabilization improvement

Through the creation and better utilization of service receiver knowledge, the service receiver stabilization should improve. Successful implementation of economical organization stabilization management program depends upon four critical factors:

- Economical organization stabilization management readiness assessment,
- Economical organization stabilization management change management,
- Economical organization stabilization management project management,
- Economical organization stabilization management employee engagement.

The capturing the wrong organizational customers information, unclear goals, inappropriate selection and use of technology, inability to integrate people and processes and use of misleading metrics or improper measurement approaches are the major barriers in implementing and managing organizational customers projects.

Thus genuine realization of the economical organization stabilization management practices takes place in real organization activities both in the organization strategic leadership as well as in the operational realization of the organization services and targets.

The broad challenge for economical organization stabilization management is to enhance positive substance of organization brand through various means that are consistent both with respect to one another and aligned with the organization strategic course.

As a whole the main principles in organizations approach include the following:

- Focus on supporting the economical organization stabilization management strategic goals of the organization and consistency of different economical organization stabilization measures in order to strengthen one another;
- Alignment of the whole strategically and operationally for centering on the key issues;
- Comprehensiveness and a scope which covers the entire corporation and integrating economical organization stabilization management measures with organization processes.

Systematic approach instead of building separate systems such as quality systems economical organization stabilization management approach is well harmonized with the organization strategies. On that basis also the quality policy was defined. General intention and direction towards economical organization stabilization management is considered by the economical organization policy statements:

- Always act so that the organizational customers what he or she needs;
- Improve activities and their results continually so that they will be better and more effective and

efficient of economical organization stabilization management.

The goal of economical organization stabilization management, i.e. organization excellence, is reached through innovative management and leadership practices. In order to realize economical organization stabilization management objectives in all parts of the organization and at all levels of organization and management, an organization-wide management structure, a leadership infrastructure framework has been defined. The framework model was originally created at organizations. This model covers all organization functions in a natural and flexible manner and covers the following four levels of the organization:

- 1) The organization level: where the general principles, the common insight, goals, shared tools, and practices concerning economical organization stabilization management are created, including how these principles are to be applied in practice on the basis of the organization requirements.
- 2) The strategic areas and unit's level: where decisions are made by the general manager of the organization unit and the other top organization leaders, and measures undertaken concerning the entire particular organization and especially the future competitiveness of the organization and management of the whole organization system are addressed. The organization system is composed of the interrelated operational organization processes. Very often in corporations there are different organization areas that may be at different development stages. All these need different strategic economical organization stabilization management approaches but they may operate within one corporate culture.
- 3) The operational individual organization processes level: where decisions and measures concerning daily management are made and undertaken, and services are realized in real time for organizational customers needs.
- 4) The human and team's level: where the personal contribution of each member of the organization personnel including the top management is provided in natural working environments.

The main focus is on the role of economic stimulation characteristics in influencing the propensity for organizational stabilization management. In order to understand whether the economic stimulation is performing or not, we need to ensure that the economic stimulation is appropriate for each economical organization strategy. In response to this research gap, this paper investigates whether economic stimulation should differ according to economical organization strategy. Economic stimulation were asked whether or not they had a formal organizational stabilization management for their organization and the period of time to which it applied.

6. Results

Economic stimulation ranged in ability from low to high. Clearly, within this group, there is a sub set of growth oriented economic stimulation whose propensity to undertake organizational stabilization management might be contrasted with those who were content with their current level of economical organization. The latter may well belong to that group of economic stimulation often characterized as running lifestyle organization. From this overview of the selected economic stimulation' characteristics and the strategies of the sampled organization, it is now possible to explore the extent to which these differing characteristics and strategies influence whether or not an organization engages in organizational stabilization management. The main focus is on the role of economic stimulation characteristics in influencing the propensity for organizational stabilization management. The interdisciplinary conceptual model will provide guidance to economic

stimulation in developing contextually relevant method measures. The model provides economic stimulation with specific benefits such as:

- Measures to economical organization stabilization management with strategically aligned framework for clearer logic behind economical organization stabilization management actions.
- Successful measure portfolio that discriminates between economical organization stabilization management efficiency and effectiveness successful measures in order to avoid suboptimal successful.
- Set of economical organization stabilization management guidelines to ensure method synergies are achieved in the targeting of high and low organizational customers lifetime satisfy segments with matching method costs and method response to organizational customers satisfy.

7. Conclusion

Many of organizations have sustained their economical organization stabilization management systems focus over time, although these investments may or may not be considered part of a long-term economical organization stabilization management strategy. The scope, size, complexity and duration of the economical organization stabilization management projects seem to vary quite significantly across organizations. Poor planning, lack of clear objectives and not recognizing the need for organization change are the key reasons for economical organization stabilization failures. The most recent economical organization stabilization management programs, for example some have clearly benefited from previous economical organization stabilization management systems experience of suppliers, including considerably reduced implementation times and lower risk levels for comparable size programs. All these organizations had very different levels of success. Their success was determined mainly by the stabilization between the complexity of the system and the speed and phasing of its development and roll out. A economical organization stabilization management system is not just service receiver interface software. Organizations believe that successful measurement frameworks should be multidimensional. Unfortunately, the early attempts at successful measurement frameworks were too financially oriented and did not provide strategic vision. The most essential successful originated tools of organizations are:

- The economical organization stabilization process management model;
- The economical organization stabilization process auditing and assessment procedure of process successful;
- The economical organization stabilization project management model;
- The economical organization stabilization benchmarking procedure;

Economic stimulation have too many successful measures, and a simplified set with fewer yet more important metrics would lead to superior successful. Successful economic stimulation are hindered by too many low-level measures. Ideal successful economic stimulation must include measures which are strategically relevant as well as measures which address both efficiency and effectiveness of economical organization stabilization management. For economic stimulation, the area of organizational stabilization method successful measurement is an area that represents a significant opportunity for economical organization stabilization management investment and economical organization plan management attention.

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