

Research article

Technological Organizational Activities Expectations from Responsible Organizations

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Abstract

The success of a products or services depends not only on whether it meets the technological organizational activities expectations, but also on how it compares with other organizations products or services. Most previous methods focus only on the technological' perspective, and ignore the organizational environment. The evidence supports the presence of directing in the technological' organizational activities expectations with respect to different market periods and to alternative model specifications. Managers directing in these very immature technological' organizational activities expectations can explain by a set of microstructure characteristics typical of the responsible organizations. Organizations compete with the quality level of their Products & Services. Directing competitive market is an alternative explanation of the way that investment choices made by investors. During the past decades, directing competitive market has received much attention from both academic researchers and practitioners.

Keywords: research and development, technological organizational activities expectations, organizational environment, responsible organization

1. Introduction

In order to be able to do this successfully, the products or services responsible organization has to view its business and its customer relationships from a products or services quality improvement perspective. Organizations compete with the quality level of their Products & Services. This paper proposes a new technological organizational activities expectations ranking method that considers organizations information. In today's environment, there are usually several products or services to fulfill certain functions. With the rise in the standard of living, resulting from increased factory productivity changes in the needs and demands of the population. Research and development has been widely used to translate technological' organizational activities expectations to a products or services technical attributes. Products or services have emerged as the fastest growing component of international trade. Since directing thought to increase the share of the market, the existence of directing may trigger some policy concerns about a potentially destabilizing effect on the competitive market.

2. Importance of every beneficiary's requirement

Correctly rating the importance of every beneficiary's requirement is essential to the research and development process because it will largely affect the final target value of a products or services technical attributes(Hwang and Salmon, 2004; Hayes and Clark, 2003; Hadiwibowo, 2010; Kaufmann and Gupta, 1985; Kallinterakis, 2007). A products or

services organization, which cannot manage organizations competition, will have problems surviving. There are always relationships between a products or services organization and its technological. The key issue is whether the firm wants to make use of these relationships in the way it manages technological or not, and whether a given technological wants to be an actively managed relationship with the Products & Services provider, or not.

Directing competitive market is an alternative explanation of the way that investment choices made by investors. During the past decades, directing competitive market has received much attention from both academic researchers and practitioners. A large number of theoretical models developed and empirical studies undertaken in order to investigate the formation and causes of this phenomenon in competitive markets.

If technological participants follow trends, the volatility of returns might be aggravated and therefore the financial systems might destabilized, especially during a crisis period. Directing defined as the tendency to mimic the actions of other organizational technological (Curran and Blackburn, 2002; Karsak, 2004; Fegh-hi Farahmand, 2001; Christie and uang, 1995). For instance, past information of the investment trend by other organizational technological is useful for a new investor to make a current investment decision. This tendency is supposed to be strongest during a period of high market uncertainty.

3. Organizational technology

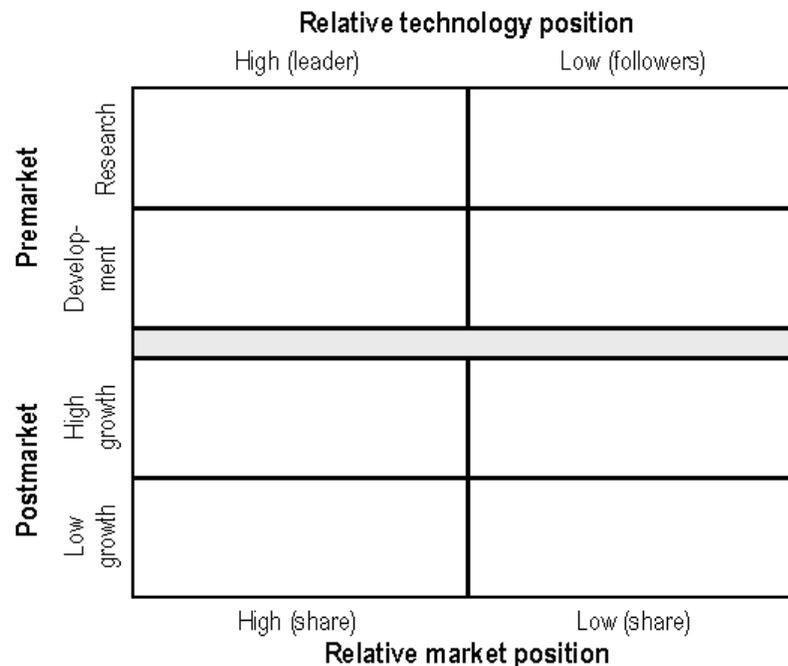
Organizational technology considered to be following herds when they change their investment decisions based on other investors' actions (Chen and Weng, 2006; Eriki and Rawlings, 2008; Fegh-hi Farahmand, 2003; De Bondt, et al, 1999). The importance and growth of the products or services sector reviewed. The products or services sectors are expanding globally. The percentage of growth of the different economic criteria in the products or services sector is continuing to increase as the manufacturing base declines (Fegh-hi farahmand, 2011; Greene, 2000; Grinblatt et al, 1995; Fung et al., 2006). Therefore, it can say that design management in the products or services sector is becoming increasingly important and this importance will continue to grow over this century. In the asset organizational technological' context, directing may cause technological' organizational activities expectations to deviate from their fundamental values. As a result, organizational technological forced to trade at inefficient competitive market. Responsible organizations are facing fundamental issues such as how to design and implement an effective quality service delivery system, which will help to establish and to retain global market share. Much of the published work on quality focuses on manufactured products or services, but managers are paying more attention to emphasizing quality in services. By applying an iterative process and identifying gaps in its performance, the organization can assess the suitability of potential solutions at a level appropriate to the organizational activities expectations and resources of an organization. While the concept of what constitutes responsible organizations has received considerable attention in the academic literature, it developed principally in relation to the needs of larger scale organizations. Given that small, medium and large size organizations make up a significant proportion of the organization capacity in social economies there is a clear need for a rethink of the concept in order to make it relevant to their specific needs (Brunett, Ken, 2001, 337). While the definition of what constitutes an organization varies, it generally based on the number of employees and products or services turnover (Zuckerman, E. W., 2000, 228). In practice, organizations usually characterized by simple organizational structures, which facilitate rapid decision-making and often display, a high degree of innovation. The management techniques and operating structures employed are one way of identifying the maturity of the organization (Bridge, S. O'Neill, K & Cormier S, 2002, 651). In recent years, it has expanded most notably to include simultaneous engineering, benchmarking and increasing emphasis on issues relating to organization strategy (Gustafsson, et al, 1994; Hitt, et al, 2006; Haynes, et al, 2002; Ho et al, 1999; Hauser and Clausing, 1988). A major initiative to modernize the infrastructure for organizational technology management and engineering in academic institutions will be undertaken.

Organizational empowerment appraisal as perhaps the most central technological human ware empowerment and development function is required to justify a wide range of decisions such as selection, compensation, promotions and training. Relationship of human empowerment and development exhausting to work attitudes, job performance and organizational citizenship behaviors is important. Similarly, daintiness managers are parental figures who protect their followers, maximize the group's benefit by creating a family atmosphere in workplace, and establishing individualized

relationships with their subordinates and involving in work domains(Demirer. and Kutan, 2006; Armacost et al,1994; Bethel. and Liebeskind, 1993).

These behaviors of transformational and paternalistic leaders are likely to be consistent with daintiness managers behaviors described to build trust among followers; which are appreciating and protecting rights of followers and behaving in a way that others would benefit. It is perfectly able to form and run business, virtually no human activity that is dispensable resource use, which must managed and exploited in ways morally responsible for a technological in public accounting. The challenges that will face the technological in organizational technology management of the new millennium are large, uncertain and vague (Colin, 1988; Ferruz et al, 2008; Fegh-hi Farahmand, 2003; Fung et al., 1998). The flexible daintiness management is one of the most valuable resources and organizations have to remain competitive. Modern organizations might achieve this by using organic flexible daintiness empowerment and development that promote the development of a human capital pool possessing a broad range of skills and that are able to engage in a wide variety of behavior. The flexible daintiness management empowerment and development can manage through conscious practices (Lai and Chang, 1999; Cohen, 1999; Evans and Lindsay, 2002; Gleason et al, 2004). This definition comes from an inter actionist approach, where, the flexible daintiness management empowerment are expressed in and partially determined by, the social environment (Kwong and Bai, 2002; Hauser and Clausing, 1996; Wang, 1999; Karsak et al, 2002). Gradually move nearer to its model of responsible (Jagdish, N, 2001,75) as shows at figure 1 that organization basically organizational activities expectations are in field of internal, integrated, socially responsible and relationship marketing.

Figure 1. Technology portfolio



Faced with a growing list of the elements needed for responsible organizations the management of organizations appears faced with a daunting task. Focusing on the organizational operation in an organization using the gap analysis

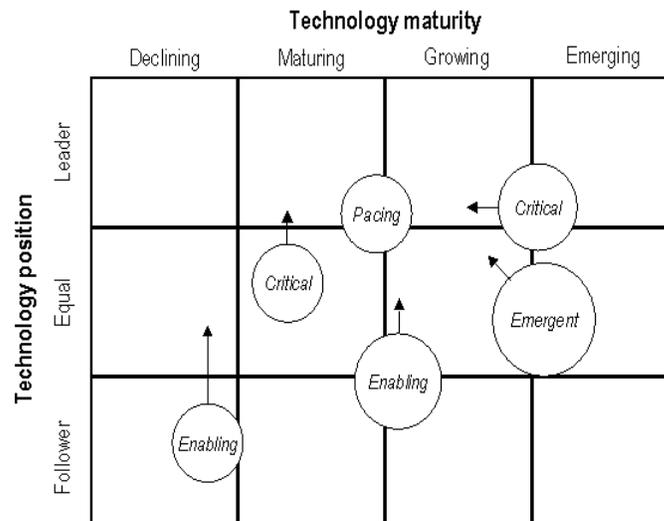
framework has proved its utility in assisting the management of one organization to make progress towards a model of responsible organizations that is applicable to their circumstances (Fegh-hi farahmand, 2004, 283).

4. Responsible organizations

Clearly, the management of organizations seeking responsible status would appear faced with a far more complex task than was the case previously (Fegh-hi farahmand, 2004, 169). One of the main reasons for the inappropriate use of advanced organizations technologies and techniques in many organizations arises from an inadequate understanding of their production and operation problems and the integrated nature of modern technology (Gustafson, 1994; Mason, et al, 2004; Chan and Wu, 2005; Haunschild, 1994; Evans and Lindsay, 2002).

The range and sophistication of responsible organizations techniques status is beyond the aspirations and competence of many small, medium and large sized organizations (Fegh-hi farahmand, 2004, 166). Consequently, organizational technological may earn abnormally low stock returns because of this misperception and the associated increased uncertainty about earning streams. Theoretical models of organizational technological directing developed in some studies. This part of the study mainly aims to provide a general picture of some empirical studies developed to organizational technological directing in competitive market. In addition, results also showed that some factors such as forecasting organizational technological directing ability, the perceived credibility of the consensus forecast and the motivation to create or preserve reputations all determine the extent of herding (Jagdish, 2001; Johnson, 2000; Khoo and Ho, 1996; Cohen, 1995; Chen and Weng, 2006). The reason is the general perception that products or services quality is not good. Non-responsible organizations following the traditional process in technology portfolio map as figure 2.

Figure 2. Technology portfolio map



Technological solutions are imposed which necessitate the organization to engage in an organizational metamorphosis to effectively employ them (Bolton, B and Thompson J, 2003, 111). These can often produce sub optimal results. Ideally, the reverse process should occur, where the organization progresses from a detailed understanding of its

problems, which ensures that a particular technology or technique is adapted to meet the needs of the organization (Curran, J. and Blackburn, R, 2002, 117). This process of adaptation should also take into account the production and operation, size and workforce (Fegh-hi Farahmand, 2011a; Finkelstein, 1992; Gibbs, 1993; Hauser et al, 1996). A responsible organization needs to frame in terms of the needs of the organization rather than the other way round. For many organizations, becoming responsible does not always mean implementing the most advanced technologies; instead, its competitiveness may arise from the flexibility and skills of its workforce, or a unique market niche and organization strategy (Shemwell, D, 1998, 158). A useful framework for analyzing the deficiencies of the organizations operations is to identify gaps in the production and operation that lead to inefficiencies and compare these to its own model of what constitutes responsible in its field. An organization's total quality efforts must begin at the very top (Wiseman, R. M. and Gomez Mejia, L. R., 1998, 844). Begin with the board of directors; one method of obtaining their support is to conduct a quality survey among them. Such questions could include (Bolton and Thompson 2003; Brunett 2001; Temponi et al, 1999; Kwong and Bai, 2002):

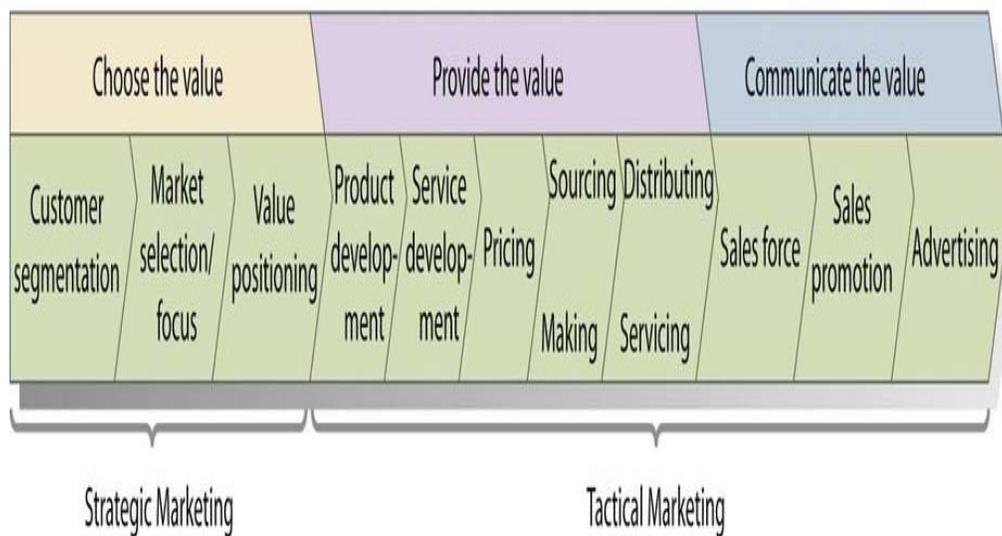
- a) Has an estimate been made of the cost of poor quality?
- b) What measures are using to judge quality?
- c) What are current performance levels?
- d) How does quality of technological' satisfaction compare with other organizations?

The critical step in the empowerment process is to create a work environment within a broader technological organizations context that provides opportunity to exercise one's full range of authority and power and daintiness managers is one of the most significant contributors for creation of such an environment (Baron et al, 1986; Bikhchandani et al, 1992; Cote et al, 1997). One of the key issues from the perspective of employees to feel empowered is to trust in their supervisors' intentions and competency as well as the accuracy of information they gather.

However, responsible organizations following the value creation factors as figure 3.

Thus, it is reasonable to argue that organizational technological directing is more a case of irrational investor response rather than rational decision-making, with organizational technological imitating the actions of others rather than trusting their own evaluation of the situation. This implies that organizational technological need a larger number of securities as responsible organizations in order to obtain the same level of diversification than would be the case in an otherwise normal market as technological' organizational activities expectations.

Figure 3. Responsible organizations process



4. Organizational technological model

Some lines of approach employed to detect this trend in relation to different market participants, such as technological organizational activities expectations in emerging and developed markets. Nevertheless, the empirical evidence supporting these organizational technological is inconclusive.

In particular, organizational technological directing may result in more optimistically biased earning estimates and reduced perceptions of risk. Findings generally confirmed that efforts towards improving information management systems and board development programs resulted in increased strategy involvement(Chan et al, 1999; Chang et al, 2000; Ullmand, 1992; Fegh-hi Farahmand, 2009; Ferruz. and, 2007).

Rapid daintiness advances have rampaged the way organizations respond to their changing circumstances. Consequently, organizational flexible daintiness management practices, which enable high performance in light of these sophisticated daintiness, are becoming an essential part of an increasingly competitive global landscape. Open source information systems that encourage organizational growth, learning and innovation of flexible daintiness management, along with human resource practices. The model employee selection, managerial promotion mechanisms and performance evaluation processes pioneer the transformation of traditional processes into high performance practices (Karsak, 2004; Kendall et al, 2004; Khoo and Ho, 1996; Chan and Wu, 2002; Xie and Goh, 2003; Sullivan, 1986; Chan et al, 1999; Mcqueen et al, 1996).

Organizational flexible daintiness, which refers to the perception of belongingness with technological organizations, is another intrinsic motivational state. When employees identify with the organization they work for, organizational membership constitutes a significant part of their self-concept by flexible daintiness management. Therefore improving quality is becoming a major objective in responsible organizations throughout the world. The recognition that survival much less growth in the products or services sector is a function of quality led to the increasing emphasis on quality. Organizational technological' organizations following the traditional model is as figure 4.

Figure 4. Organizational technological model

		Technological capability		
		Weak	Average	Strong
Market strength	Strong	<i>Buy technology</i>	<i>Develop technology capability</i>	<i>Concentrate on opportunity</i>
	Average	<i>Keep out</i>	<i>Look for opportunities</i>	<i>Strengthen marketing function</i>
	Weak	<i>Keep out</i>	<i>Find niche</i>	<i>Look for partners</i>

More specifically, organizational technological directing concentration found to increase when there was an increase in the credibility of the source of a consensus forecast, when there was increased concern about one's reputation or a lack of confidence in one is forecasting ability.

The techniques covered by responsible organizations must make recognizable and relevant to the organizations if there is to be any possibility of them adopted (Vanegas and Labib, 2001; Lai et al, 1998; Zairi and Youssef, 1995; Xie et al, 1998; Zhou, 1998; McKinley et al, 2000).

When the concept of responsible organizations introduced into popular parlance, the term was seen to embrace the techniques and factors (Mason, C and Stark, M, 2004, 332). However, techniques of responsible organizations well established before 2000 and would include statistical process control as one of the early manifestations.

The substantial increase in techniques can related in part to the growing influence of the organizations philosophies.

The answers to these and other questions will provide valuable insights into the existing corporate culture and indicate the organization's readiness for adopting quality. An action plan is on based on the survey feedback should then be formulated by the top management.

Develop a vision or mission statement if the organization does not have one already (Fegh-hi farahmand, 2002, 125).

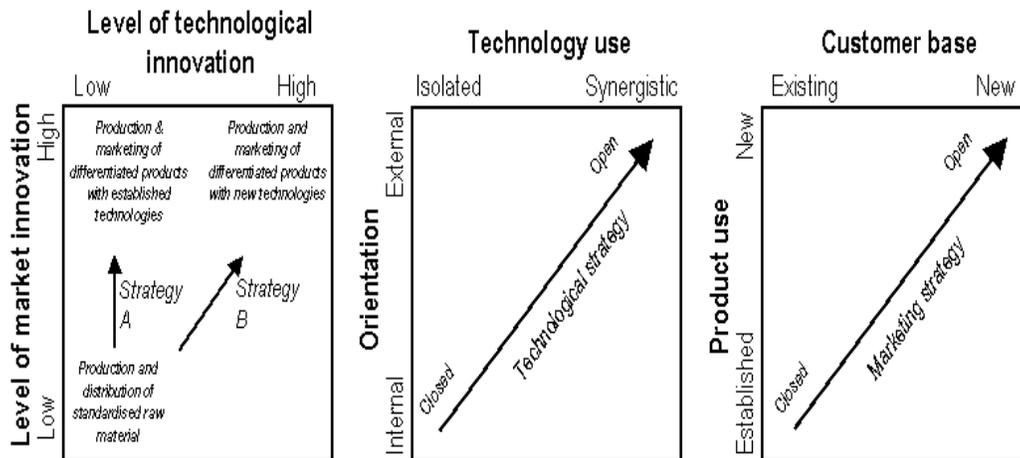
The key to the initial adoption of quality is continuous communication of the vision within a comprehensive communication. Organization's with successful quality cultures start by training and educating senior management, followed by all employees.. The establishment of quality teams is a top priority. An essential ingredient for success is a senior quality committee, which provides leadership in quality and stimulates cultural change (Collis, 1998; Fegh-hi Farahmand, 2005; Griffin and Hauser, 1993; Gonzalez and Paris, 2006). This should be chaired by the top management and comprise the entire senior management team and the individual responsible for quality. Depending on the size and structure of the organization, these committees established within operating divisions, functional group or by geography. The responsibilities of a senior quality committee can include 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. These sponsored by the top management to send a clear message throughout the organization that quality linked to customer satisfaction. The top management and senior executives should then present the results to all employees. Detailed strategies for improving customer satisfaction devised and communicated.

5. Research and development method

Research and development method cannot always work effectively because many technological' tend to rate every requirement to the highest importance. Many papers published in this field of several rating methods proposed. The earliest method is to use a research and development. The research and development often obtained from technological' survey or expert opinion. However, different technological' or experts have different attitudes toward the same requirement. To cope with this situation, use a group decision-making technique to obtain the importance weights for technological' organizational activities expectations proposed (Cameron, 1996; Denison, 1995; Devenow. and Stickland, 1996; Karsak et al, 2002). This method analyses the technological' assessment of organization performance and its organizational information, to generate the organization priority ratings. It gives the highest value to the technological' requirement in which all the organizations perform the same. It assumes that when all organizations perform the same, it means there is a good opportunity to be outstanding. In fact, these assumptions may not be correct in many situations. The use of the information feedback method in products or services planning is a concept in information theory. It measures the expected information content of a certain message and becomes an important concept in social science (Ansoff, 1965; Belsey et al, 1980; Cameron, 1994). However, the organization cannot simply overlook its disadvantage. It may be a good opportunity for organizations to attack one's own products or services. In this way, they can set these technological' organizational activities expectations at a prior position and devote time and effort to improve to get the organization advantage. The difference is that the proposed method does not simply overlook own products or services disadvantages. This method is a new method that can used to obtain the importance weight of technological' organizational activities expectations systematically. It also analyses the organization

performance information to generate the weights. Instead, it can help organizations find out where the improvement should make mostly. Since the daintiness, ignorance generally interpreted as a lack or deficit of relevant information, central mission of flexible daintiness management activities under the enlightenment model is to raise the educational level of the daintiness. This may also coupled with other marketing values such as providing daintiness person's tools for cultural daintiness understanding or tools for acting as full members of the modern scientific-technological society. They took as means for creating favorable conditions for daintiness scientific development, and for increasing national prosperity. There are two assumptions underlying the daintiness person's acceptance of flexible daintiness management thought to be an important lubricator for modern daintiness, and promoted by raising the overall level of daintiness awareness of flexible daintiness management. The results of the technological' satisfaction survey lead the top management and senior management to establishing a set of quality goals. Although the whole organization can provide input to this task, the setting of goals is part of management's leadership responsibility. As with financial performance rewards, quality improvement goals can be incorporated into executive management compensation models to help achieve the desired quality results. These methods for technological' organizational activities expectations in responsible organizations in figure 5 are to help design teams find the most important technological' organizational activities expectations for their own organization.

Figure 5. Technological organizational activities expectations in responsible organizations



6. Technological' organizational activities expectations in responsible organizations

The primary functions of organizational technological directing are products or services development, quality management, and technological' needs analysis. Thus, organizational technological directing used to help design teams to develop products or services with higher quality to meet or surpass technological organizational activities expectations.

In the current literature, some existing methods incorporate organization information to prioritize technological' organizational activities expectations. Research and development method has been widely used as a multi functional design tool to translate technological' organizational activities expectations to a products or services technical attributes (Arash, 2009; Baysinger et al, 1991; Bridge et al, 2002; Chan and Wu, 2002). With the development and widespread use of organizational technological directing, its application areas expanded much wider fields including design, planning, decision-making, engineering, management, teamwork, timing, satisfaction, costing and so on. The key issue

is whether the firm wants to make use of these relationships in the way it manages Technological or not, and whether a given technological wants to be an actively managed relationship with the products or services provider, or not. In this paper, the importance and growth of the products or services sector reviewed. The products or services sectors are expanding globally (Armacost et al, 1994; Aswad, 1989; Barkham, 1996; Chan and Wu, 2005). The percentage of growth of the different economic criteria in the products or services sector is continuing to increase as the manufacturing base declines. Therefore, it can say that design management in the products or services sector is becoming increasingly important and this importance will continue to grow over this century. The inherent incentive of the widespread use of organizational technological directing is its benefits to practitioners. Correctly rating the importance of every beneficiary's requirement is essential to the organizational technological directing process because it will largely affect the final target value of a products or services technical attributes. Then, the ranking of technological' organizational activities expectations for the allocation of development resources should based also on organization analysis. Since organizational technological directing thought to increase the share of the market, the existence of directing may trigger some policy concerns about a potentially destabilizing effect on the competitive market (Anton et al, 1998; Capron, 1999; Collis. and Montgomery,1995; Chandler, 1992). Therefore, it is important to integrate organization analysis into products or services design and development. As a result, the marketing and daintiness strategy types have very contrasting human resource, organizational structure and most importantly for this paper, performance control guidelines The analyzer may be aggressive in some markets and defensive in others. It could see as an opportunistic strategy. This is because it attempts to seize the best opportunities. It does this even if this results in internal tensions or inconsistencies.

6. Conclusions

Organizations compete with the quality level of their products or services. A products or services organization, which cannot manage organizations competition, will have problems surviving. In order to be able to do this successfully, the products or services responsible organization has to view its business and its customer relationships from a products or services quality improvement perspective. There are always relationships between a products or services organization and its technological. Responsible organizations are facing fundamental issues such as how to design and implement an effective quality service delivery system, which will help to establish and to retain global market share. Much of the published work on quality focuses on manufactured products or services, but managers are paying more attention to emphasizing quality in services.

Responsible organizations have witnessed what has happened to manufacturers that allowed the quality of their products or services to deteriorate. They also recognize that providing high-quality products or services to keep a customer is much less expensive than acquiring a new one. products or services quality has a major effect on the ability to attract and retain both Technological and employees, and it contributes directly to superior productivity.

The evidence supports the presence of directing in the technological' organizational activities expectations with respect to different market periods and to alternative model specifications. Organizational technological directing in these very immature technological' organizational activities expectations can explain by a set of microstructure characteristics typical of the responsible organizations. The flexible daintiness management enhances employees' identification with the organization through their positive effects on trust. Furthermore, employees who identify themselves with their organizations largely are more likely to engage in technological organizations than those who identify themselves to a little extent. The aim of flexible daintiness management approach at organizations is to strive for the organization's strategic and operational goals. Flexible daintiness management based on a special expertise is enhancing flexible daintiness productivity of daintiness management and management. In this vein, planned, entrepreneurial, ideological, umbrella, process, unconnected, consensus and imposed strategies can utilized by different types of firms that strive for flexible strategic choices related to their environmental conditions.

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