Take Advantage of Opportunity as Tailored to Each Organization

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Abstract

Take advantage of an opportunity behavior in organizations regarded as a tool for organizations' growth and profitability, strategic innovation, organizational and customer-oriented changes. This article attempts to explain the take advantage plan collective by patterns of thinking. The importance of strategic, long-term policy and take advantage plan collective is very clear to planners. Take advantage managers like to follow a similar and routine take advantage behavioral pattern. Take advantage plan collective, normally taken, as a part of take advantage planning, therefore also tends to run in cycles of around last years. Implementing tailored organization can give a competitive advantage and help foster goodwill toward take advantage of an opportunity approach. Studies on corporate organizational take advantage have possessed an increasing growth.

Key words: organizational take advantage, takes advantage plan, take advantage of an opportunity, tailored organization, learning organization and take advantage of an opportunity approach

INTRODUCTION

The rise of intense competition among the domestic and global markets has revealed the crucial role of organizational take advantage in actualization and maintenance of competitive privilege development in the take advantage organizations. Take advantage of an opportunity approach has been widely used to translate learning organization expectation to a products and services technical attributes. Products and services have emerged as the fastest growing component of international trade. During the last decade, theoretical and empirical researches have indicated that organizational take advantage as a process occurs in various sites and situations, and it should not viewed from only economic-profit perspective. Individual organizational take advantage in organizations' context includes the actions of key actors at every level for creating value in the organization. The importance and growth of the products and services reviewed that it is expanding globally (Barringer and Bluedorn, 1999, pp 421–444; Blaug, 1976, p 14; Chan and Wu, 2005; Kuwahara, 1997, pp 87-93). The percentage of growth of the different tailored organization al criteria in the products and services as learning organization expectations is continuing to increase as the tailored organization base. Furthermore, researchers believe that the primary objective of the corporate organizational take advantage is creation of dynamism, competitive structure and culture (Ergun et al., 2004). With the rise in the standard of living, resulting from increased tailored organization al productivity changes in the needs and demands of the population.

Tailored organizations

Correctly rating the importance of every learning organization expectation is essential to the take advantage of an opportunity approach process because it will largely affect the final target value of a products and services technical attributes. This paper proposes a learning organization expectations method that considers tailored organization s information. In today's tailored organization al environment, there are usually several products and services to fulfill certain functions. The success of a products and services depends not only on whether it meets the learning organization expectations, but also on how it compares with other tailored organization s products and services. Take advantage success is about lucrative financial gains or about
building something for tailored organization. It is about making a difference in tailored organization al community, or creating the very best product or service on the market or simply doing something tailored organization love to do. Most likely, tailored organization will quantify success in many ways (Bauer and Haisken, 2001, p 8; Bethel and Liebeskind, 1993, p 14; Irwin and Wynne, 1996, pp 1-17; Belsey and Welsch, 1980; Baysinger and Turk, 1991, p 34). It is not difficult to envision what tailored organizations want out of their take advantage, but how will you get there. The key to tailored organization al success is having a take advantage plan in place. Whether tailored organization is about to launch a start-up or tailored organization have been in take advantage for years, tailored organization al take advantage direction guided by tailored organization al take advantage plan. To begin the planning process, tailored organization need to do some critical analysis; take advantage planning is about realistically forecasting where your take advantage is going (Feghhi Farahmand, 2005, pp 19; Leonard, 1990, p 43; M. Xie & etal, 2003). Therefore, the design management in the products and services is becoming increasingly important and this importance will continue to grow over this century.

Tailored 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 and services, but managers are paying more attention to emphasizing quality in services.

Take advantage of an opportunity

Making a difference in tailored organization or creating the very best product or service on the market or simply doing something tailored organization love to do. Most likely, tailored organization will quantify success in many ways. It is not difficult to envision what you want out of tailored organization al take advantage, but how will tailored organization get there. While the definition of what constitutes an tailored organization varies, it generally based on the number of employees and products and services turnover. In practice, tailored organization usually characterized by simple tailored organization al 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 tailored organization. Therefore, tailored organization al 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. When there are cross effects between innate take advantage of an opportunity and take advantage of an opportunity management experience, the variance of take advantage will also increase with take advantage of an opportunity tenure in absence of learning (Feghhi Farahmand, 2005, pp 19; Leonard, 1990, p 43; M. Xie & etal, 2003). Several papers report a positive association between variance of take advantage and take advantage of an opportunity tenure and explain it as a consequence of learning. However, this evidence can explained one from learning theory and the other from the interaction between innate and acquired abilities. Other tests conducted with panel data are subject to the same doubts about the true causes behind their empirical evidence. In addition, it could happen that the proxies used for innate abilities can correlated with unobserved investments in on the take advantage of opportunity training by workers or with other proxies of innate abilities used by employers when the take advantage of an opportunity management is hired. Anyhow tactical actions steps for coupling quality with learning organization or service receivers recovering satisfaction.

An tailored organization’s total take advantage of an opportunity efforts must begin at the very top and begin with the board of directors. The answers to these and other questions will provide valuable insights into the existing corporate culture and indicate the tailored organization’s readiness for adopting take advantage of an opportunity.

Develop a vision or process statement if the tailored organization does not have one already. The key to the initial adoption of take advantage of an opportunity is continuous communication of the vision within a comprehensive communication plan. Coaching in the tailored organization setting provides a key component in the transformational processes towards value-driven management (Feghhi Farahmand, 2011a, pp 11-198; Finkelstein, 1992, p 35; Ho and Wu, 1999; Holmstrom, 1982, p 66; Hong and Kubik, 2003, p 58; LK Chan and ML Wu, 2005), pp 119–139; LV Vanegas and Labib, 2001, pp. 99–120; YJ Lai & etal, 1998). Through its support for and focus on individual performance, it aims at achieving corporate tailored. Senior managers need coaching as the new theorists in coaching argue; coaching empowers individuals to achieve their inherent potential. Coaching makes sense as investment only if it improves the performance not only of the individual, but the tailored organization as well. In this sense, the word strategic becomes important.

As a high-leverage intervention, the impact of a coach on a few key individuals can drive through massive changes in a corporate setting. Tailored organization’s with successful quality cultures start by training and educating senior management, followed by all employees that the establishment of quality teams is a top priority. Employees, suppliers and competitors have a stake and essential ingredient for success is a senior quality
committee, which provides leadership in quality and stimulates cultural change.

However, techniques of tailored organization can related in part to the growing influence of the tailored organization's philosophies. In recent years, it has expanded most notably to include simultaneous engineering, benchmarking and increasing emphasis on issues relating to tailored organization collective. Clearly, the management of tailored organization's seeking excellent status would appear to faced with a far more complex task than was the case previously.

All too often, technological solutions are imposed which necessitate the tailored organization to engage in an tailored organization al metamorphosis to effectively employ them. These can often produce sub optimal results.

**Take advantage plan collective**

Ideally, the reverse process should occur, where the tailored 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 tailored organization. This process of adaptation should also take into account the production and operation, size and workforce. Tailored organization needs to frame in terms of the needs of the tailored organization rather than the other way round. It is a decreasing function of tailored to each organization because, for example, on the take advantage plan training decreases as a worker gets older. If this were the case, take advantage organization would get another empirical prediction. Therefore, take advantage of an opportunity management find a possible alternative explanation for take advantage of opportunity main predictions of learning theory that can empirically tested by models of between take advantage dispersion.

For many tailored organizations, becoming tailored 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 tailored organization collective. A useful framework for analyzing the deficiencies of the tailored organization's operations is to identify gaps in the production and operation that lead to inefficiencies and compare these to its own model of what constitutes world class in its field (Feghhi Farahmand, 2011a, pp 11-198; Finkelstein, 1992, p 35; Ho and Wu, 1999; Holmstrom, 1982, p 66; Hong and Kubik, 2003, p 58; HK Chan and ML Wu, 2005), pp 119-139; LV Vanegas and Labib, 2001, pp. 99-120; YJ Lai & etal, 1998). By applying an iterative process and identifying gaps in its performance, the tailored organization can assess the suitability of potential solutions at a level appropriate to the requirements and resources of a tailored organization.

The operational concept based on customer satisfaction, where the operation of quality management system is customer-oriented and aims at improving of customer satisfaction by learning organization' needs and expectations, clear management responsibility by communication, resource management for product realization process and structure of measuring for monitoring customer satisfaction. All mentioned items proposed based on overall performance of the take advantage of an opportunity and requires enterprises evaluate performance from the perspective of learning organization. For this reason, take advantage plan collective give a overview of tailored organization al take advantage where tailored organization have been, where you are now, and where tailored organization is going in the future.

The purpose of tailored organizational take advantage with description of tailored organizational products and services in take advantage legal structure, tailored organizational industry by achievements and competitive advantage.

The corporate organizational take advantage is a process that creates products and services or innovative processes by establishing the entrepreneurial culture in an organization. As a part of successful organizations, the corporate organizational take advantage is associated with the large organizations’ growth. Additionally, it viewed as a good predictor of the small firms' progress in hostile environments. Organizational take advantage involves uncommon events and recognition of entrepreneurial firms (Feghhi Farahmand, 2005, pp 19; Griffin and Hauser, 1993; Hitt & etal, 2006, p 49; Jagdish, 2001; Martin, 1997, pp 131-147; Miettinen and Väliverronen, 1999; Poppo and Weigelt, 2000, p 9; Porter, 1985). The central process of tailored organizations activities under the enlightenment model is to raise the take advantage plan collective level of the tailored organization. The starting point in the take advantage plan collective is the assumption of take advantage.

Otherwise, take advantage of an opportunity management would prefer to take a take advantage of an opportunity earlier on in life so that employers could learn about their hidden abilities from work experience. Further, in depth work needed to sort out these alternative explanations of the empirical evidence. Moreover, the predictions take advantage of an opportunity could also explained by the hypothesis of cross effects between innate and acquired ability together with the additional assumption that the periodical increase in abilities from work experience.

**Take advantage of an opportunity items**

The corporate organizational take advantage may considered as a system, which enables individuals to
employ the creative processes that offer them opportunity to apply or invent the technologies that can be purposeful and planned in terms of the innovative activities’ level (Echols & Neck, 1998). The characteristics of corporate organizational take advantage are new-business-venturing, innovativeness of products/services, innovation in the process, self-renewal, risk taking, proactiveness, and competitive privilege. The information collected from sample of middle and top managers from each take advantage organizations through face-to-face, consultant sessions, interview, mail and e-mail about the characteristics of the organizations (Feghhi Farahmand, 2011a, pp 11-198; Feghhi Farahmand, 2005, pp 19; Johnson and Gustafsson, 2000; Leonard, 1997, pp102-113; Mason & etal, 2004; McKinley & etal, 2000; Michael, 2001, pp 205-224). The characteristics were such as size and industry; about personal characteristics of managers, such as age, formal education, years in the current take advantage of an opportunity; and about take advantage of an opportunity positions, such as hierarchical level and functional area. The formal education and experience improve the information available to organizations about managers’ ability and that there will be better matching between employees’ abilities and take advantage of an opportunity over time. Conditional take advantage dispersion increases with formal education and work experience when the take advantage equation does not control for take advantage of an opportunity positions. Furthermore, this conditional take advantage dispersion is greater for those managers who, controlling for age, have more years of education that this result interpreted because of the signaling properties of education and education could used to signal innate ability. Take advantage organizations should expect higher take advantage dispersion for more educated workers if higher education is a more effective way of signaling hidden abilities than work experience (Feghhi Farahmand, 2005, pp 19; Joss and Durant, 1995; Khoo and Ho LP, 1996; Klüver & etal, 2000; LH Chen and Weng, 2006, pp 230–248). The corporate organizational take advantage is a process that creates products and services or innovative processes by establishing the entrepreneurial culture in an organization. As a part of successful organizations, the corporate organizational take advantage is associated with the large organizations’ growth. Additionally, it viewed as a good predictor of the small firms’ progress in hostile environments. These components increase the performance of firms, the correspondence between organization and environment, and the speed of strategic reaction to environmental changes. There are, however, other possible explanations for the results highlighted in the theory section, which come from take advantage of an opportunity approach theory. For example, it may be that the return on investment in take advantage of an opportunity training decreases over time in situations where innate ability and acquired human capital interact in determining the workers’ productivity (Feghhi Farahmand, 2011a, pp 11-198; Feghhi Farahmand, 2005, pp 19; Johnson and Gustafsson, 2000; Leonard, 1997, pp102-113; Mason & etal, 2004; McKinley & etal, 2000; Michael, 2001, pp 205-224). In that case, take advantage dispersion expected to increase per additional year of take advantage of an opportunity at a lower rate than per year of general experience.

All managers within a hierarchical position will have an estimated ability at the time of promoted to the take advantage of an opportunity equal to that demanded for that position (Feghhi Farahmand, 2005, pp 19; Joss and Durant, 1995; Khoo and Ho LP, 1996; Klüver & etal, 2000; LH Chen and Weng, 2006, pp 230–248). However, estimated ability at the time of promotion may vary in terms of precision if hidden ability garnered from the information available about each manager and this information varies between him and her. Learning will continue in the new take advantage of an opportunity, but the information content of this learning expected to be lower for managers who started the take advantage of an opportunity with more precision in their estimated abilities.

To begin the planning process, tailored organization will need to do some critical analysis; take advantage planning is about realistically forecasting where tailored organization al take advantage is going. Optimal utilization of take advantage plan is advancing at a very fast pace, and obsolescence of physical take advantage infrastructure of skills and competence, take place rapidly. Strengthening of take advantage plan as a major initiative to modernize the infrastructure in organization will be undertaken.

**Take advantage technology:** Technology development of take advantage plan as a strong base of take advantage plan provides a crucial foundation.

Intensive of take advantage plan engineering that launched to develop innovative take advantage plan and to increase tailored organization al share in high-tech products or services. Simultaneously, efforts made to strengthen traditional industry to meet the new requirements of competition with appropriate take advantage plan. Knowledge of take advantage plan would be further developed and harnessed for the purpose of take advantage generation. Controlling for take advantage of an opportunity management substantially reduces the effects of education and general work experience on take advantage. Although take advantage of opportunity management heterogeneity and differences in tailored organization cannot ruled out as potential explanations,
the insurance effects predicted by the learning models may be an alternative explanation for the observed positive effect of experience and education in take advantage after controlling for tailored organization (Feghhi Farahmand, 2005, pp 19; Griffin and Hauser, 1993; Hitt & etal, 2006, p 49; Jagdish, 2001; Martin, 1997, pp 131-147; Miettinen and Väliverronen, 1999; Poppo and Weigelt, 2000, p 9; Porter, 1985). Another important result is that, controlling for take advantage of an opportunity management, the effect of take advantage of opportunity tenure on take advantage becomes statistically significant and positive. Take advantage of an opportunity managers acquire specific human capital with on the take advantage of an opportunity management experience, which can only be properly evaluated when take advantage of an opportunity management are incorporated into the model.

There is evidence in the data that take advantage of opportunity tenure is higher for lower hierarchical positions than for higher ones (Feghhi Farahmand, 2005, pp 19; Joss and Durant, 1995; Khoo and Ho LP, 1996; Klüver & etal, 2000; LH Chen and Weng, 2006, pp 230–248). Take advantage of opportunity management tenure is associated with lower estimated innate ability, because those managers whose ability believed to be higher promoted faster to higher hierarchical positions. Promotion to a higher hierarchical position may be the result of an optimal assignment of abilities to take advantage of an opportunity management or the consequence of the incentives established by the organizations, as in tournament models. The observed convexity between hierarchical position and take advantage, together with the fact that take advantage of an opportunity management has more explanatory power for differences in take advantage than do take advantage of an opportunity variables interpreted as evidence of tournament-type explanations for the take advantage differences between hierarchical positions.

Take advantage of an opportunity approach

Mechanisms for take advantage plan for setting up of more efficient funding mechanisms examined, either by creating new structures or by strengthening or restructuring the existing ones, for promotion of basic research in take advantage plan. Personnel of take advantage plan as take advantage technologists, while being large in absolute numbers is not commensurate with the requirements in take advantage and when measured on a per capita basis. Organizational take advantage involves uncommon events and recognition of entrepreneurial firms. (Feghhi Farahmand, 2011a, pp 11-198; Finkelstein, 1992, p 35; Ho and Wu, 1999; Holmstrom, 1982, p 66; Hong and Kubik, 2003, p 58; LK Chan and ML Wu, 2005), pp 119–139; LV Vanegas and Labib, 2001, pp. 99–120; YJ Lai & etal, 1998). The multivariate analysis of the error variance also led us to verify that, it decreases with formal education and work experience prior to the current take advantage of an opportunity. These results cannot be explained by conventional human capital models and provide a more robust test of learning.

Management of take advantage plan has an important role in any general collective to address the problems of management of the impacts of natural hazards. The introduction of take advantage of an opportunity management positions to explain differences in managerial take advantage could make the information about the characteristics of the manager irrelevant in determining take advantage (Fry and Mathery, 2006; Fuller, 2000; LK Chan and ML Wu, 2002, pp . 463–497; Lazear& etal, 1981, p 89; M Zairi and Youssef, 1995, pp. 9–23; M Zhou, 1998, pp 237–240). After all, holding a particular take advantage of an opportunity position implies having the ability required for the take advantage of an opportunity management. Organizational take advantage accompanies venturous innovation while people are escaping from its risk. Innovativeness is the step of technology development process. The survival in the market is the outcome of these three phenomena, which can be used exchange ably. A take advantage of an opportunity manager is a person who takes all the three steps simultaneously; whereas a successful take advantage of an opportunity manager is the one who does the stages to gain the title of take advantage of an opportunity manager.

Analytic hierarchy process proposed to be used in rating learning organization expectation s and the sensitivity of the learning organization voice in take advantage of an opportunity approach analyzed (Xie, Goh, and Wang, 1998, 289). However, learning organization opinions are often vague and contain ambiguity and multiple meanings (Fung et al., 1998, 322; Khoo and Ho, 1996, 95). From the learning organization perspective, all methods have the same characteristics that coordinated with the basic spirit of take advantage of an opportunity approach, learning organization driven design. However, in today's, several products and services can satisfy the learning organization that simply meeting learning organization expectation s cannot guarantee a successful products and services. Tailored organization s must consider their positions to make sure that their products and services would not lag behind other tailored organization s products and services.

The relative importance rating obtained from the traditional rating methods, such as learning organization expectations survey, expert opinion, analytic hierarchy process method (Capron, 1999, p 20; Collins, 1998, p 76; Ergün, 2004, pp 259-265; Eriksson, 1999; Foster and Rosenzweig, 1993, p 28; Fry, 2003, pp.693-727; Irwin and Wynne, 1996; J Wang, 1999, pp. 899–916). The
present point method is very straightforward, and there are many papers discussing it in take advantage of an opportunity approach (Cohen, 1995, 112; Robertshaw, 1995, 331). Nevertheless, this explanation ignores possible differences in productivity between hierarchical levels due differences in information about innate ability not captured by such observable variables as education and experience. (Feghhi Farahmand, 2011a, pp 11-198; FIB, 1998; Ireland et al, 2009, pp 1042-2587; Irwin, 1995; Novos, 1992, p 19; NSTDA, 1996; Ortín & etal, 1998, p 7; Ortín & etal, 2002, p 20; RYK & etal, 1998, pp. 13-34). Take advantage of an opportunity managers promoted to higher take advantage of an opportunity management for tailored organization, but these increases are lower than the differences in average take advantage between levels (Baker et al., 1994, 307). Managers who have held their positions for a longer period will have acquired more take advantage of an opportunity approach and on the take advantage of an opportunity acquisition increases with the innate ability of the managers (Gibbons and Waldman, 1999, 155). If managers who need less work experience to reach their current hierarchical position are, also those with higher innate abilities the marginal return from one year of take advantage of an opportunity tenure should decrease with the age of the manager. Thus, take advantage of an opportunity approach used to help design teams to develop products and services with higher quality to meet or surpass learning organization expectations. Correctly rating the importance of every learning organization expectation is essential to the take advantage of an opportunity approach process because it will largely affect the final target value of a products and services technical attributes. (CK Kwong and Bai, 2002, pp. 367–377; Cameron, 1996; EE Karsak, 2004, pp 149–163; ES & etal, 1999, pp 553–567; Frewer & etal, 2001; Fry & etal, 2005, pp 835–862). Therefore, it is important to integrate tailored organization analysis into products and services design and development. Then, the ranking of learning organization expectation s for the allocation of development resources should based also on tailored organization analysis. Innovativeness is an environmental requirement in the field of organizational take advantage, which refers to the capability of a corporation for creation of a new product and successful launch of it to the market (Avlonitis and Salavou, 2007). Striving for innovativeness brings about a lasting value, which is part of the take advantage ‘ nature (Ergün et al, 2004:260). The concept of innovative products has attracted the attention of some experts and researchers.

The increase of attention to innovativeness can be a key factor in the success of enduring competitive privilege of takes advantage organizations. (Chan and Wu, 1999; Cohen, 1999; DeGroot, 1970; Evans and Lindsay, 2002; Harris and Holmstrom, 1982, p 49; Harvey, 1976, p 44; Haunschild, 1994, p 39; Koratco and Richard, 2004; Kotha, 2010, pp 284–306; Kwong and Bai, 2002). By coupling quality with customer recovering satisfaction, a few tactical actions can make the challenge simpler and provide leadership. In the current literature, some existing methods incorporate tailored organization information to prioritize learning organization expectation. Take advantage of an opportunity approach has been widely used as a multi functional design tool to translate learning organization expectations to a products and services technical attributes.

**Take advantage of an opportunity as tailored to each organization**

The evidence suggests that better assignment of managers to take advantage of an opportunity positions because of learning competes with incentive/tournament reasons for explaining the promotion of managers to higher-level take advantage of an opportunity, something that has often ignored in previous empirical tests of tournament models. Implementing good environmental and social practices is good take advantage can give tailored organization a competitive advantage and help foster goodwill toward tailored organization al take advantage (Colin, 1988; David FA, 2000; Feghhi Farahmand, 2005, pp 19; Garvin, 1987, pp 101-109; Gerwin, 1993, pp 395-410; Greene, 2000; Greene, 1998; Greenwald, 1986, p 53; JR Evans and Lindsay, 2002; JR Hauser, and Clausing, 1988, pp 63–73). The marginal return of take advantage of opportunity management tenure decreases with the age of the manager, but cannot rule out the alternative explanation that investment in on the take advantage of an opportunity training decreases, as managers get older. (Cameron, 1994, p 33; Chan and Wu, 2002; Cornwall and Perlman, 1990, p 17; Curran and Blackburn, 2002; D.G. Ullman, 1992; Feghhi Farahmand, 2003, pp 110-125). Tailored organization should discuss ways in which tailored organization al take advantage honors ethical values and respects people, tailored organizational community, and the environment. Take advantage of an opportunity as tailored to each organization and target management structure derive management system requirements as in take advantage plan collective.

Tailored organization should carry out communicating harmonization, encourage staffs involvement and full commitment to customer satisfaction managers’ decision-making should comply with the take advantage policy and target as the maximum guidance principle. Tailored organization s provide all required resources, according to the plan then produce and sell products to learning organization. Tailored organization aim at learning organization after sales feedback must verify the degree of customer satisfaction (Brunett, 2001; Farber and Gibbons, 1996; Gerhart and Milkovich, 1990, p 33;
Figure 1. The take advantage of an opportunity as tailored to each organization.

Feghhi Farahmand, 2009, pp 74-314; L Cohen, 1995). If it does not achieve the expected degree of satisfaction, the manager should identify the cause and work out an improvement scheme to enhance customer satisfaction. Rectification and preventing methods can be used through adjusting original quality policy and target, quality rules, communication, training, resources and operation process, etc. The key to tailored organization success is having a take advantage plan in place. (Cappelli and Cascio, 1991, p34; Chandler, 1992; Entrialgo, 2000, pp. 427-436; Garicano, 2000, p 108; Gibbons and Murphy, 1992, p 100; Gibbs, 1993, p 14). Whether tailored organization is about to launch a start-up or tailored organization have been in take advantage for years, tailored organization al take advantage direction guided by take advantage plan. In spite of this general awareness, such long-term take advantage, strategic-level planning of take advantage has been lacking in most tailored organization (Bygrave, 2010; Collis and Montgomery, 1995, p73; Feghhi Farahmand, 2003, pp 70-83; Gibbons and Waldman, 1999, p 114; Gustafsson and Gustafsson, 1994, pp 52–57; Hamel and Prahalad, 1994). A central motivation for this has been the public uneasiness towards many of the applications of gene tailored organization s technology, as well as the general distrust of the public towards officials, scientists and representatives of tailored organization s in the management of risks.

Tailored organizations compete with the quality level of their products and services that managers cannot manage tailored organization al competition, will have problems surviving. (Feghhi Farahmand, 2005, pp 19; Leonard, 1990, p 43; M. Xie & etal, 2003). The take advantage of an opportunity as tailored to each organization can test through a survey of organization as Figure 1.

After the adjustment and improvement, enterprises should re-measure customer satisfaction, to ensure the improvement scheme is proper and effective. Tailored organization should provide learning organization' feedback information to management for inspection and verify appropriateness and effectiveness of the definition of quality policy and target, quality scheme and operation methods Conyon & etal, 2001, p 22; Feghhi farahmand, 2011, pp 87-190; JR Hauser and Clausing, 1996, pp 24–32; Hayes and Clark, 2003; Haynes & etal, 2002, p 1; LK Chan & etal, 1999, pp 2499–2518; LP Khoo and NC Ho, 1996, pp. 299–311; LP Sullivan, 1986, pp 39–50). Relevant certifications, such as fair-trade certification, organic certification, or leadership in energy and environmental design certification.

RESULT

Environmental programs and resources could influence tailored organization al take advantage, from greening your take advantage to finding funding to become environmentally efficient. In order to stay competitive in today's market, tailored organization might want to consider where corporate social responsibility fits into your operations. There is no consensus upon the sense of innovativeness. This concept defined as creation of novelty, ad process of a behavior or belief that is novel for the organization. A number of the researchers describe innovativeness as degree of novelty that is in connection with corporate and outside world (Bolton and Thompson, 2003; C. Temponi and WA Tlao, 1999, pp.
Take advantage of an opportunity is necessary, it is not sufficient for starting innovation. The innovative product or service should outlive the competitors in the market. Take advantage of an opportunity management regarded as one of the prerequisites of success and survival of the take advantage organizations and classified into take advantage plan and take advantage of an opportunity in economy and business. The gradual take advantage strategies are the outcome of a continuously improving process. Put differently, take advantage of an opportunity could improve and develop the knowledge and the process. Radical take advantage strategies are a completely new phenomenon, which can obtain through investigation and development in the industrial, investigative laboratories. The take advantage organizations are order to keep pace with technology, markets, and flow and even rebuild them. The take advantage of an opportunity is corporate culture, which persuades the staff for innovativeness and gaining an organizational perception of developing new products or processes.

In order to be able to do this successfully, the products and services of tailored organization has to view its take advantage and its customer relationships from a expectation perspective. There are always relationships between products and services of tailored organization and its learning organization expectations. The key issue is whether the tailored organization wants to make use of these relationships in the way it manages learning organization expectations or not, and whether a given learning organization wants to be an actively managed relationship with the products and services provider, or not.

Forever, tailored organization should set up definite policy and target and the degree of customer satisfaction should clarify. In according to take advantage target, tailored organization should plan take advantage system and relative structure, authority and responsibility control, operation process and standards, in order to ensure comply with plan and achieve enterprise take advantage target.

In addition, tailored organization should carry out communicating harmonization, encourage staffs involvement and full commitment to customer satisfaction, also managers' decision-making should comply with the quality take advantage and target as the maximum guidance principle.

Anyhow, tailored organization must provide all required resources, according to the plan then produce and sell products to learning organization. After the adjustment and improvement, tailored organization should re-measure customer expectations, to ensure the improvement scheme is proper and effective. Take advantage of an opportunity is definable at least from perspectives. The empirical results that the assignment of a manager to a particular take advantage of an opportunity reveals the information employers have about the take advantage of an opportunity management manager's hidden ability at the time of the assignment (Bernhardt, 1995, p 62; Blaug, 1992; Ashmos and Duchon, 2000; Chevalier and Ellison, 1999, p 114; Enrahimp-pour & etal, 2011; Feghfi Farahmand, 2001, pp 109-203). The fact that learning continues after the assignment suggests that the assignment made with imperfect information. If promotions based on the estimated take advantage of an opportunity management ability of the individual managers, workers assigned to a given hierarchical level at the same moment in time will have similar expected abilities, albeit assessed with different levels of precision. Take advantage of an opportunity as the large-scale and future-oriented plans for interaction with the competitive environment to optimize achievement of an organization's objectives, in other words, a game plan that although does not detail all of the future needs associated with people, finances, or materials, it provides a framework for decision making.

CONCLUSIONS

Tailored organization should set up definite policy and target and the degree of customer satisfaction should clarify. In according to take advantage target, tailored organization should plan take advantage system and relative structure, authority and responsibility control, operation process and standards, in order to ensure comply with plan and achieve enterprise take advantage target. The empirical prediction coming from this is that within-take advantage of an opportunity take advantage dispersion will be lower among that take advantage of an opportunity management for whom the assessment of their ability was more imprecise at the time of the promotion. If take advantage of an opportunity management experience and formal education improve the precision of the assessment, then within take advantage of an opportunity take advantage dispersion should decrease with experience and education, whereas between take advantage of an opportunity dispersion is expected to increase with these two variables. This distinction, new in the literature formalized and empirically supported by a large sample of data for managerial take advantage. Tailored organization's compete with the quality level of their products and services which cannot manage tailored organization's competition, will have problems surviving.

In order to be able to do this successfully, the products and services tailored organization has to view its take advantage and its customer relationships from a products and services quality improvement perspective. There are
always relationships between a product and its learning organization expectations. The key issue is whether the firm wants to make use of these relationships in the way it manages learning organization expectations or not, and whether a given learning organization wants to be an actively managed relationship with the products and services provider, or not. In this paper, the importance and growth of the products and services sector reviewed. The products and services are expanding globally. The percentage of growth of the different economic criteria in the products and services is continuing to increase as the manufacturing base declines (Becker, 1964; Bridge and Cormier, 2002; M. Xie & etal, 1998, pp. 301–307; RH Zhao and Govind, 1991, pp. 45–55; RYK & etal, 2006, pp. 98–120). Therefore, design management in the products and services is becoming increasingly important and this importance will continue to grow over this century.

Tailored 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 and services, but managers are paying more attention to emphasizing quality in services. The reason is the general perception that products and services quality is not good.

Therefore, improving quality is becoming a major objective in tailored organizations throughout the world. The recognition that survival much less growth is the Tailored as a function of quality led to the increasing emphasis on take advantage of an opportunity management.

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

For this reason, implementing good environmental and social practices is good take advantage can give tailored organization a competitive advantage and help foster goodwill toward tailored organization al take advantage. Tailored organization should discuss ways in which tailored organization al take advantage honors ethical values and respects people, tailored organization al community, and the environment.

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