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Organizational Knowableness Policy Engineering as Managerial Programming

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Abstract Organizations use organizational resources as the basic ingredient for all that is required for their operations. They are therefore eager to maintain and improve the quantity of expendable organizational resources by not only resources utilization, but by also identifying, nurturing and maintaining characteristics that promote organizational performance. An excellent place to start organizational search for good examples of organizational knowableness policy or templates is the organizational knowableness office in organization region. Implementing good environmental and managerial practices is good organizational knowableness it can give a competitive advantage. This article attempts to explain the organizational knowableness policy engineering by patterns of thinking. The importance of strategic, long-term policy and organizational knowableness policy engineering is very clear to policy. Organizational knowableness managers like to follow a similar and routine organizational knowableness behavioral pattern. Organizational knowableness policy engineering, normally taken as a part of organizational knowableness policy, therefore also tends to run in cycles of around last years. Many externals and organizational variables have been identified in the literature as affecting organizational empowerment.

Keywords Organizational Knowableness Policy, Organizational Knowableness Policy Engineering, Managerial Programming

1. Introduction

There are many common steps you can take and missteps you should avoid on organization pathway to prosperity. Improved and sustainable performance ensures that an organization continues to fulfill its mission and survive into the competitive future.

The fact that some variables affect organizational empowerment managers and some researchers to seek to identify those factors that positively or negatively affect the particular organization or industry of their interest with the aim of strengthening the positive variables and ameliorating the effect of the negative ones for those organizations and industries to post superior economic performance[16], [18],[20]. Making a difference in organization or creating the very best product or service on the market or simply doing something loves to do. Most likely, organization will quantify success in many ways. It isn't difficult to envision what you want out of organizational knowableness, but how will organization get there?

Furthermore, it seems that the emphasis on organizational empowerment as structure, engineering and systems has not yielded the desired results as some of the companies where these variables have been changed, after sometime, went back to experiencing declining performance. It is therefore obvious that more research needs to be done to identify characteristics that enhance organizational performance.

The key to organization success is having a organizational knowableness policy in place. Whether organization is about to launch a start-up or organization have been in organizational knowableness for years, organizational knowableness' direction is guided by your organizational knowableness policy. In spite of this general awareness, such long-term organizational knowableness, strategic-level policy of organizational knowableness has been lacking in most organizations[23]. A central motivation for this has been the public uneasiness towards many of the applications of gene organizations technology, as well as the general distrust of the public towards officials, scientists and representatives of organizations in the management of risks. The difficulty in long-term organizational knowableness policy is also due to the rapid and unpredictable evolution of science organizational knowableness, making it very hazardous to forecast development beyond a period. Organizational knowableness policy in organizations acquired an impetus with long-term policy statements, such as organizational knowableness vision. A science organizational knowableness vision provides the wanted scenario to strive for, the end point of a long-term policy.

Organizations are most likely to do the same when

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experiencing decline. Without organizational empowerment, management cannot enable an organization to compete for the future, but developing distinctive capacity can. One then wonders if developing appropriate characteristics in conjunction with appropriate competencies would not ensure a better performance in a more intensely competitive future.

2. Organizational Knowableness Policy Engineering

Organizations use organizational resources as the basic ingredient for all that is required for their operations. They are therefore eager to maintain and improve the quantity of expendable organizational resources by not only resources utilization, but by also identifying, nurturing and maintaining characteristics that promote organizational performance. It is generally arguing that effective organizational knowableness policy engineering is one of the important factors in organizational knowableness success. The most extensive review, although now some years old, is the analysis that there seemed to be a consensus that policy was linked positively to growth undertaken.

The operational concept based on customer satisfaction where the operation of quality management system is customer-oriented and aims at improving customer satisfaction; customers' needs and expectations are satisfied through clear management Programming, communication, resource management and product realization process; the structure of measuring and monitoring customer satisfaction is proposed on the basis of overall performance of the quality system and requires enterprises evaluate performance from the perspective of customers.

In organization, where a organizational knowableness policy exists, the preparation of the organizational knowableness policy engineering may driven by external forces. The most obvious of these are the requirements of external agencies providing funding for either start up or expansion. The form of the policy may vary between the agencies but the organizational knowableness policy engineering is the minimum document required by sources as Figure 1. This article attempts to explain the organizational knowableness policy engineering by patterns of thinking. The importance of strategic, long-term policy and organizational knowableness policy engineering is very clear to policy. Organizational knowableness managers like to follow a similar and routine organizational knowableness behavioral pattern. Organizational knowableness policy engineering, normally taken as a part of organizational knowableness policy, therefore also tends to run in cycles of around last years.

There are some argues that formal written policy may be inappropriate for the organizations but this seems a minority view. It can be argued that organizational knowableness policy engineering is as important to organizations as to larger organizations and standard textbooks on entrepreneurship offer chapters on organizational knowableness policy whilst a range of specialist publications outline the best ways of writing organizational knowableness policy.

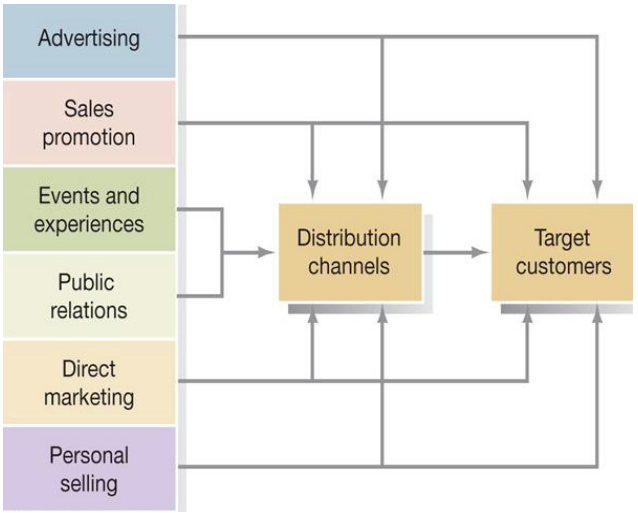

Figure 1. Organizational knowableness policy engineering sources

In addition to its role in organizational knowableness funding, the organizational knowableness policy may serve as a strategic policy document for the entrepreneurs, a policy to guide the organizational knowableness and serve as a basis for taking strategic decisions and it may serve as a subsequent monitoring device[1],[4]. Anyhow, organizational knowableness policy engineering gives an overview of organizational knowableness where organizations have been, where you are now, and where organization is going in the future. Include[2],[10],[15],[19]:

1) A short history of organizational knowableness. Is it a new organizational knowableness venture, are organization purchasing an existing organizational knowableness, or are organization expanding an existing organizational knowableness?

2) The purpose of organizational knowableness: Discuss organizational vision and the main objectives of organizational knowableness.

3) A description of organizational products and services: What will organizational offer?

4) Organizational knowableness' legal structure: Is organization a sole proprietorship, a partnership, a corporation, or a cooperative?

5) Organizational current position: What stage of the organizational knowableness lifecycle is organization in?

6) Organizational industry: Is it growing, stable, or contracting?

7) Organizational achievements: What have organization achieved so far?

8) Organizational competitive advantage: What is Organizational advantage over the competition e.g. innovative products, strong organizational knowableness model, or appeal to niche markets?

9) Organizational competitors: Who are they and what

are their strengths and weaknesses?

10) Organizational knowableness model: Why is it effective?

11) Organizational growth timeline: Where does organization see organizational knowableness in a year from now? Three to five years down the road?

The more we understand people and their total environment, the more their needs are likely to be met. When we talk about valuing workers relationships, the scope of definition is expansive. On the one hand, it is simply the value that workers generate for the organization. On the other hand, it is purely the value of the relationship. Neither definition is more correct than the other; however, the purpose and engineering for valuing each are different. A positive experience throughout the workers cycle should foster trust and develop loyalty, therefore allowing an organization to generate more revenue for less incremental expenditure. Customer satisfaction is evidenced in the high rate of customer loyalty, good reputation, increase in market share, improvement of performance and reduction in complaints, etc. In contrast, the results of poor customer satisfaction include loss of customers, decrease in market share, deterioration of performance, poor reputation and increase in customer complaints, etc., which directly affects gross turnover and operating costs. Monitoring customer satisfaction can provide managers with useful information for diagnosis, help an enterprise identify areas of improvement and thus increase knowableness through continuous improvement in customer satisfaction. Environmental programs and resources could impact organizational knowableness, from greening your organizational knowableness to finding funding to become environmentally efficient. In order to stay competitive in today's market, organization might want to consider where corporate managerial Programming fits into your operations.

However, the escalating cost of scientific and technological research and development, together with the limiting resources of governments, make such engineering of overall support impossible, even for relatively rich countries. The central mission of organizations activities under the enlightenment model is to raise the organizational knowableness policy engineering level of the organization. Table 1 shows models of organizational knowableness policy engineering that they are as follows:

- Organizational mission: The mission of organization is organizational knowableness instrumental. In general, terms, there is an endemic need for increasing organizational knowableness effective communication. Thus, the inclusion of the in the organizational knowableness structures of organization decision-making is neither principally refuted nor taken as a point of departure.

- Organizational knowableness: In this model, the organizational knowableness persons empowerment of sustainable decision-making are core values, to which increasing public participation is though to be a most appropriate means. The organizational knowableness policy may serve as a strategic policy document for the entrepreneurs, a policy to guide the organizational knowableness and serve as a basis for taking strategic decisions and it may serve as a subsequent monitoring device

The organizational performance information, unclear goals, inappropriate selection and use of technology, inability to integrate workers and processes and use of misleading metrics or improper measurement engineering are the major barriers in implementing and managing projects systems that seek to identify individuals with the ability to learn and adapt to new situations and markets can provide a firm with competitive advantage[3],[6],[27],[28]. The importance of strategic, long-term policy and policy in science and technology is very clear to policy and policy developers, from the fact that they need both considerable resources in order to carry out the policy activities, and a long lead time to accumulate the required trained manpower. The starting point in the organizational knowableness policy engineering is the assumption of organizational knowableness.

Table 1. organizational knowableness policy engineering

	Organizational knowableness	Organizational knowableness implementation
Organizational mission	Empowerment	Development
Organizational knowableness	Effective communication	Appropriate participation

3. Organizational Knowableness Policy Engineering Factors

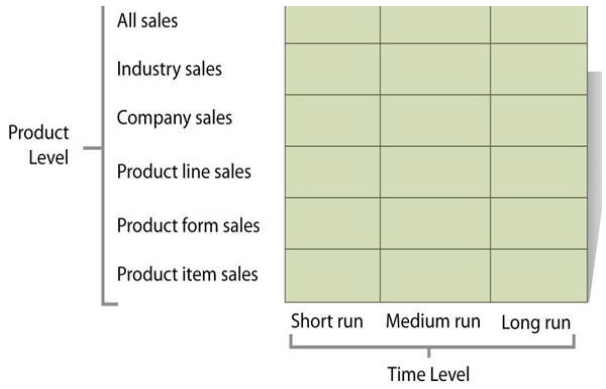

Figure 2. Organizational knowableness policy engineering factors

The importance of strategic, long-term policy and policy in science and technology is very clear to policy and policy developers, from the fact that they need both considerable resources in order to carry out the policy activities, and a long lead time to accumulate the required trained manpower. The starting point in the organizational knowableness policy engineering is the assumption of organizational knowableness. To begin the policy process, organization will need to do some critical analysis; organizational knowableness policy is about realistically forecasting where

organizational knowableness is going. A few tactical actions for implementation can make the challenge simpler and provide leadership that is supporting. Obtain support from the board of directors, because an organization's total quality efforts must begin at the very top and begin with the board of directors as Figure 2.

Productivity should reflect our total commitment to improve the way we do things, our attitude to work, a commitment to improve our work ethics, a commitment that whatever we do today can be improved upon. Tackling and overcoming the problem of low productivity of organizational workers is not impossible although daunting [5],[11],[26]. There was every reason to believe that the organizational worker could be as efficient and productive as its counterparts anywhere in the world. The performance of organization, which determines its survival and growth, depends to a large extent on the productivity of its Organizational knowableness Policy Engineering. In fact, the wealth of a nation as well as socio-economic well being of organization depends on the effectiveness and efficiency as productivity of its various sub components.

One method of obtaining their support is to conduct a quality survey among them that such questions could include[7]:

a) Has an estimate been made of the cost of poor quality?

b) What measures using to judge quality?

c) What are current performance levels?

d) How does your quality of customer satisfaction compare with your competitors?

However, the significance of the influence of the environment on organization's operational activities and performance was only acknowledged. In fact, stress that organizational activities are influenced by what happens in the external environment. Inability to ineffectively manage the human factor as manifested in several negative ways including the following; employees often arrive at the office fatigue and exhausted as a result of poor transportation facilities and harsh living conditions in most urban cities. They are also compelled to make use of materials and machinery which are far from suitable for attaining the desired level of performance.

It is not enough for us to understand the socio-cultural sources of these deviant orientations, it is necessary for us to do something practically to arrest and control them.

Organizational knowableness policy engineering is generally regarded as the most dynamic of all the factors that are employed for the creation of wealth, having the potential to energies and serve as catalyst to all of the other resources. Productivity is thus of fundamental importance to the Organizational knowableness policy engineering of whatever status, to the organization whether commercial or not and to the national economy at large and accordingly.

Performance by productivity in an organization can, in principle, be influenced by a wide range of internal and external variables, which may be categorized as:

a) General factors: Among which are climate, geographic distribution of raw materials, fiscal and credit policies, adequacy of public utilities and infrastructural facilities, etc.

b) Organizational knowableness policy engineering: Namely, the degree of integration, percentage of capacity, size and stability of production, etc.

Performance by productivity, the problem remained more or less unabated. It is not in doubt that organization is richly and extra-ordinarily endowed with all the three basic principal factors needed for enhancement of productivity, namely, capital and resources, it has been unable to take advantage of these factors to obtain at least a corresponding level of outputs consequent to which the country, several years since it attained political independence, is yet poverty ridden.

For this reason, organizational knowableness policy engineering factors are as follows[8],[9],[21],[25]:

1) Optimal utilization of science organizational knowableness technology: science organizational knowableness technology is advancing at a very fast pace, and obsolescence of physical organizational knowableness infrastructure, as also of skills and competence, take place rapidly.

2) Strengthening of science organizational knowableness engineering: A major initiative to modernize the infrastructure for strengthening of science organizational knowableness engineering in organization will be undertaken. Strengthening of science organizational knowableness engineering department in organization will be selected for special support to raise the standard of organizational knowableness research. To begin with, a significant number of organizational knowableness people, as also organizational knowableness engineering, would be selected for this support to make an impact. Flexible mechanisms for induction of new strengthening of science organizational knowableness engineering in key areas of science would be developed.

3) Mechanisms for science organizational knowableness engineering: The setting up of more efficient funding mechanisms will be examined, either by creating new structures or by strengthening or restructuring the existing ones, for promotion of basic research in science organizational knowableness technology. In particular, administrative and financial procedures will be simplified to permit efficient operation of research programs in diverse institutions across the country. Creation of world class organizational knowableness in carefully selected and nationally relevant fields will be undertaken, to enhance our international competitiveness in areas where organizations have strengths, opportunities or natural advantages. Indigenous expertise will be used to the maximum extent possible.

4) Personnel of organizational knowableness engineering: The number of organizational knowableness and organizational knowableness technologists, while being large in absolute numbers, is not commensurate with the requirements in quality and when measured on a per capita basis. The demand is bound to increase in the coming years with more intensive activities involving science

organizational knowableness technology. There is need to progressively increase the rate of generation of high organizational knowableness skilled at all levels. This process would naturally entail reversing the present flow of organizational knowableness talent away from science organizational knowableness technology by innovative schemes. In order to encourage world class organizational knowableness in science organizational knowableness technology, mobility of science organizational knowableness technology between organization and organizational environment will be ensured. For building up the personnel of organizational knowableness engineering base in relevant areas, the agencies and departments concerned with science organizational knowableness technology will make available substantial funding from their allocation. Flexible organizational knowableness mechanisms will be put in place in organization and organizational environment to enable organizational knowableness researchers to change fields and bring new inputs into traditional disciplines, and also to develop world class organizational knowableness areas. There will be emphasis on a continuing process of retraining and re skill to keep personnel of organizational knowableness engineering with the rapid advances taking place. Wherever considered necessary, training abroad will be resorted to, so as to build up a skilled base rapidly.

New mechanisms would be instituted to facilitate the return of personnel of organizational knowableness engineering and organizational knowableness technologists of organization as also their networking, to contribute to organizational environment and science organizational knowableness technology. It will also be ensured that higher education is available to the widest possible section of creative personnel of organizational knowableness engineering.

5) Technology development of science organizational knowableness engineering: A strong base of mechanisms for science organizational knowableness engineering provides a crucial foundation for a vibrant program of science organizational knowableness technology development. Priority will be placed on the development of science organizational knowableness technology which address the basic needs of the population; make organizational competitive and make the economically organizational knowableness strong. Special emphasis will be placed on equity in development, so that the benefits of science organizational knowableness technology growth reach the majority of the population, particularly the disadvantaged sections, leading to an improved quality of life for every citizen of the organization. These aspects require science organizational knowableness technology foresight, which involves not only forecasting and assessment of technologies but also their organization and organizational environment environmental consequences.

6) Intensive of science organizational knowableness engineering: Intensive of science organizational knowableness engineering will be launched to develop innovative science organizational knowableness technology of a breakthrough nature; and to increase our share of high-tech products. Aggressive international benchmarking will be carried out. Simultaneously, efforts will be made to strengthen traditional industry so as to meet the new requirements of competition through the use of appropriate science organizational knowableness technology. This organization is particularly important as it provides employment at lower per capita investment, involves low energy inputs, and carries with it unique civilization traditions and culture. Value addition and creation of wealth through reassessment, redistribution and repositioning of our intellectual, capital and material resource will be achieved through effective use of science organizational knowableness technology.

7) Quality standards of science organizational knowableness engineering: Quality standards of science organizational knowableness engineering, testing and calibration laboratories according to international requirements will be given an enhanced push to enable world class organizational knowableness to avoid non-tariff barriers in global trade.

8) Innovation of science organizational knowableness engineering: Innovation will be supported in all its aspects. A comprehensive innovation of science organizational knowableness engineering system will be created covering science organizational knowableness technology as also legal, financial and other related aspects. There is need to change the ways in which organizational knowableness performs, if innovation has to fructify.

9) Research of science organizational knowableness engineering: Every effort will be made to achieve synergy between research of science organizational knowableness engineering and scientific research. Autonomous technology transfer organizations will be created as associate organizations of universities and national laboratories to facilitate transfer of the know-how generated to organization. Increased encouragement will be given, and flexible mechanisms will be evolved to help, science organizational knowableness technology to transfer the know-how generated by them to the industry and be a partner in receiving the financial returns. Organization will be encouraged to financially adopt or support educational and research institutions, fund courses of interest to them, create professional chairs etc. to help direct organization towards tangible organizational goals.

10) Knowledge of science organizational knowableness engineering: Indigenous knowledge would be further developed and harnessed for the purpose of organizational knowableness generation. Development of science organizational knowableness technology adds value to organizational resources and which provide holistic and optimal solutions.

11) Management of science organizational knowableness engineering: science organizational knowableness technology has an important role in any general engineering to address the problems of management of the impacts of

natural hazards. A concerted action policy to organizational knowableness enhances predictive capabilities and preparedness for meeting emergencies will be drawn up. Measures will be undertaken to promote research on natural phenomena that lead to management of science organizational knowableness engineering activities that aggravate them. This will be with a view to developing practical science organizational knowableness technology solutions for management of science organizational knowableness engineering.

12) Science and technology of science organizational knowableness engineering: There is growing need to enhance public awareness of the importance of science organizational knowableness technology in everyday life, and the directions where science organizational knowableness technology is taking us. Organization must be able to consider the implications of emerging science organizational knowableness technology options in world class organizational knowableness areas. A closer interaction of those involved in the science organizational knowableness technology, management of science organizational knowableness engineering: science, knowledge of science organizational knowableness engineering and other will be facilitated to bring about mutual reinforcement, added value and impact.

13) Technology cooperation of science organizational knowableness engineering: science organizational knowableness technology development can benefit greatly by world class organizational knowableness cooperation and collaboration. Common goals can be effectively addressed by pooling both material and intellectual resources. World class organizational knowableness programs will be encouraged between organizations. Special emphasis will be placed on collaborations with other developing organizations and technology cooperation of science organizational knowableness engineering would be fully used to world class organizational knowableness interests as an important component of policy initiatives.

14) Monitoring of science organizational knowableness engineering: Effective monitoring of science organizational knowableness engineering and reviewing mechanisms will be significantly strengthened, and wherever not available will be put in place. It will be ensured that the scientific community is involved in, and responsible for, smooth and speedy implementation. The setting up of more efficient funding mechanisms will be examined, either by creating new structures or by strengthening or restructuring the existing ones, for promotion of basic research in science organizational knowableness technology.

4. Organizational Knowableness Policy Engineering Implementation

Keeping in view these broad objectives, it is essential to spell out a organizational knowableness policy engineering implementation that will enable identification of specific policy, programs and projects, with clearly defined tasks, estimates of necessary resources, and time targets as Table 2. There is growing need to enhance public awareness of the importance of science organizational knowableness technology in everyday life, and the directions where science organizational knowableness technology is taking us.

Table 2. Organizational knowableness policy engineering policy, programs

	Description
1. Needs-Based Segmentation	Group customers into segments based on similar needs and benefits sought by customer in solving a particular consumption problem.
2. Segment Identification	For each needs-based segment, determine which demographics, lifestyles, and usage behaviors make the segment distinct and identifiable (actionable).
3. Segment Attractiveness	Using predetermined segment attractiveness criteria (such as market growth, competitive intensity, and market access), determine the overall attractiveness of each segment.
4. Segment Profitability	Determine segment profitability.
5. Segment Positioning	For each segment, create a "value proposition" and product-price positioning strategy based on that segment's unique customer needs and characteristics.
6. Segment "Acid Test"	Create "segment storyboards" to test the attractiveness of each segment's positioning strategy.

A science organizational knowableness vision provides the wanted scenario to strive for, the end point of a long-term policy. However, the organizational knowableness vision must be accompanied by a roadmap to allow the journey which starts now, to reach the required destination in the future. In order to encourage world class organizational knowableness in science organizational knowableness technology, mobility of science organizational knowableness technology between organization and organizational environment will be ensured. For building up the personnel of organizational knowableness engineering base in relevant areas, the agencies and departments concerned with science organizational knowableness technology will make available substantial funding from their allocation. Flexible organizational knowableness mechanisms will be put in place in organization and organizational environment to enable organizational knowableness researchers to change fields and bring new inputs into traditional disciplines, and also to develop world class organizational knowableness areas. There will be emphasis on a continuing process of retraining and re skill to keep personnel of organizational knowableness engineering with the rapid advances taking place. Wherever considered necessary, training abroad will be resorted to, so as to build up a skilled base rapidly. Steps will be taken to network the existing infrastructure, investments and intellectual strengths, wherever they exist, to achieve effective and optimal utilization, and constantly upgrade them to meet changing needs.

Outline how organization wants to market and or sell product online. This can be as simple as developing a basic brochure style website to provide information about product or service. The performance of organization, which determines its survival and growth, depends to a large extent on the productivity of its Organizational knowableness Policy Engineering. In fact, the wealth of a nation as well as socio-economic well being of organization depends on the effectiveness and efficiency as productivity of its various sub components. It can be as complex as a comprehensive marketing engineering that includes a well-optimized, e-commerce website with an online advertising campaign including banner and affiliate advertising. When organization looks at organizational product or service, it should consider how suited it is to marketing. A marketing engineering that includes an online component is almost always a benefit to organizational knowableness efforts[12]. Consider organizational target market, it product and your long-range goals. What does organization want to achieve online? Organization will be encouraged to financially adopt or support educational and research institutions, fund courses of interest to them, create professional chairs etc. to help direct organization towards tangible organizational goals. Consider organizational budget. How much does it have to spend on the online portion of marketing engineering? If organization is on a tight budget, it may want to develop a long-range policy of action which outlines a step-by-step engineering to grow your revenue. Some of the key elements of the implementation engineering will be as follows[17],[22]:

a) Science organizational knowableness technology: Suitable mechanism will be evolved by which independent inputs on science organizational knowableness technology and policy are obtained on a continuous basis from a wide cross section of science organizational knowableness technology. It will utilize the academies and specialized professional bodies for this purpose. These inputs will form an integral part of the organizational knowableness policy and implementation of all programs relating to science organizational knowableness technology, as also in government decision making and formulation of policies in organizational knowableness sectors.

b) A greater integration of the programs in organizational knowableness sectors with science organizational knowableness technology activities will go a long way in ensuring a wider, more visible and tangible impact. This will call for a certain percentage of the overall allocation of each of the science organizational knowableness technology to be devoted for relevant programs and activities in organizational knowableness technology.

c) A concerted organizational knowableness policy engineering is necessary to infuse a new sense of dynamism in our science organizational knowableness technology. The science organizational knowableness technology departments, agencies and other academic institutions, including universities i.e. the science and science organizational knowableness technology system as a whole, would be substantially strengthened, given full autonomy and flexibility, and de-bureaucratized.

d) Mechanisms will be established to review on a continuous basis the academic and administrative structures and procedures in the science organizational knowableness technology system at all levels, so that reforms could be affected to meet the challenges of the changing needs.

e) It will be ensured that all highly organizational knowableness policy engineering is run by science organizational knowableness technology. All the major organizational knowableness policyning will have high-level scientific advisory mechanisms.

f) Organization will ensure continued existence of a organizational knowableness policy engineering which will assist in formulating and implementing various programs and policies. It will have appropriate representation of organization leaders, leading science organizational knowableness technology and various scientific departments.

g) Organization will make necessary budgetary commitments for higher education and science organizational knowableness technology. It will, through its own resources and also through contribution by organization, raise the level of investment on science organizational knowableness technology by the end of the policy. For this, it is essential for organization to steeply increase its investments in organizational knowableness policy engineering. the outcome-oriented customers study

provides a simply and definite answer, which is that the best organizational knowableness opportunity is in the customer recognized important items, where existing products can not meet their needs. The outcome-oriented customers study provides a simply and definite answer, which is that the best organizational knowableness opportunity is in the customer recognized important items, where existing products can not meet their needs. Organization should discuss ways in which organizational knowableness honors ethical values and respects people, organizational community, and the environment.

5. Organizational Knowableness Policy Engineering as Managerial Programming

There are many other organizations and organizational knowableness websites that provide free templates, writing guides and sample policys. Organization may even choose to use web-based organizational knowableness policy applications or purchase software to help organization prepare organizational policys and forecasts. Listed below are a number of organizations that offer free templates and sample policy.

Implementing good environmental and managerial practices is good organizational knowableness can give organization a competitive advantage and help foster goodwill toward organizational knowableness. Customer satisfaction and target management structure derive management system requirements. As in organizational knowableness policy engineering as managerial Programming:

1) Organization should set up definite policy and target and also the degree of customer satisfaction should be clarified.

2) According to quality target, enterprises should policy total management system structure, authority and Programming control, operation process, in order to ensure comply with policy and achieve enterprise quality target.

3) Organization should carry out communicating harmonization, encourage staffs involvement and full commitment to customer satisfaction, also managers' decision-making should comply with the organizational knowableness policy and target as the maximum guidance principle. Organizations provide all required resources, according to the policy then produce and sell products to customers.

4) Organization aim at customers' after sales feedback, to verify the degree of customer satisfaction. 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.

After the adjustment and improvement, enterprises should re-measure customer satisfaction, to ensure the improvement scheme is proper and effective.

5) Organization should provide customers' feedback information to management for inspection and verify appropriateness and effectiveness of the definition of quality policy and target, quality scheme and operation methods.

Organization may want to include information about [13],[24]:

a) Organizational environmental policies and initiatives.

b) Organizational contributions to organizational community.

Relevant certifications, such as fair-trade certification, organic certification, or leadership in energy and environm ental design certification. Environmental programs and resources could impact organizational knowableness, from greening your organizational knowableness to finding funding to become environmentally efficient. In order to stay competitive in today's market, organization might want to consider where corporate managerial Programming fits into your operations.

Organizational knowableness policy engineering turn customer input into innovation how organization find out the organizational knowableness opportunities in most new products and services and how to rank these opportunities in a prior sequence? However, the outcome-oriented customers study provides a simply and definite answer, which is that the best organizational knowableness opportunity is in the customer recognized important items, where existing products can not meet their needs. A Web host will provide space for organizational website and allow it to be viewed online. Organization is essentially renting space on the Internet, so it can put organizational website there much like you might rent an office. The Web host will have a number of different packages available. The one organization need depends on how much space it needs, how many email accounts need, how many visitors organizational site will get and how complex website is. Organization gets what pay for. Usually, a budget Web host is not the best idea for a organizational knowableness site. Organization want website to be there when organizational customers are looking for it. Choose a organization with a reputation for excellent customer service and a high level of technical expertise. Organizational best option is probably going to be a specialized mid-sized hosting company. While larger organization is often very good at providing Internet access, it do not always offer the same level of personalized customer service and specialization as a mid-sized organization. This calculation provides the organizational knowableness opportunity; therefore organization is able to identify the best organizational knowableness opportunity with the most potential. Although this study provides an advanced positive view point-outcome-oriented customers study, in practice, it will be difficult to examine because of products receivers, users' difference, even some products

are only provided for urgent use and the after-use result and performance can not be obtained.

Effectively using information technology is an important part of managing a organizational knowableness. In e-organ izational knowableness policy engineering, organization should outline how organization policys to use internet technologies to reach customers, manage organizational knowableness, and reduce costs. Organization should include information about:

1) E-commerce activities and selling organizational product or service online.

2) Website development.

3) Hardware and software requirements.

4) Relationships with external information technology specialists.

Keep in mind that implementing e-organizational knowableness strategies can save money if this is the case for organization may want to highlight potential savings in this section[14].

The first step in any project is policy. Organization must look at what organizational want to get out of e-organizational knowableness and the different ways for making that happen.

Sample e-organizational knowableness policy and organizational knowableness policy templates can help organization to develop a professional document that will serve as a tool to convince others of organization venture's potential for success. The setting up of more efficient funding mechanisms will be examined, either by creating new structures or by strengthening or restructuring the existing ones, for promotion of basic research in science organizational knowableness technology.

An excellent place to start organizational search for good examples of organizational knowableness policy or templates is the organizational knowableness office in organization region. Organizational knowableness information officers are able to provide you with access to materials that can be tailored to organizational needs; all it takes is a visit in person, a phone call or an email. Organizational local organizational knowableness centre offers a wealth of information, including practical tools and guides and specific examples, on how to start the policyning process. The performance of organization, which determines its survival and growth, depends to a large extent on the productivity of its Organizational knowableness Policy Engineering. In fact, the wealth of a nation as well as socio-economic well being of organization depends on the effectiveness and efficiency as productivity of its various sub components.

6. Conclusions

The most extensive review, although now some years old, is the analysis that there seemed to be a consensus that policy was linked positively to growth undertaken Corporate sustained growth relies on the ability to continually generate profits; this in turn depends on their products meeting customers' needs and expectations.

Clear guiding ideas and principles concerning quality and organizational knowableness engineering as well as a comprehensive, company-wide realization model for organizing the ideas are not enough for getting quality happen. Practical means, tools, methods, etc., especially relevant management methodology, are available to get the engineering concrete in practice. For this purpose, a collection of management tools has created at organizations. Some of these tools have created and maintained by organizational knowableness experts.

Generally, customer satisfaction is evidenced in the high rate of customer loyalty, good reputation, increase in market share, improvement of performance and reduction in complaints, etc. In contrast, the results of poor customer satisfaction include loss of customers, decrease in market share, deterioration of performance, poor reputation and increase in customer complaints, etc., which directly affects gross turnover and operating costs.

Therefore, customer satisfaction has become an important operating goal to which enterprises have competed to make the commitment. Moreover, measuring and monitoring customer satisfaction has become an important research topic for enterprises.

Systematically monitoring customer satisfaction can provide managers with useful information for diagnosis, help an enterprise identify areas of improvement and thus increase knowableness through continuous improvement in customer satisfaction.

This study attempted to explain how to set up a complete customer satisfaction and target management system based on the concepts of customer satisfaction and target management proposed in organizational knowableness and e-organizational knowableness policy engineering as managerial Programming conduct real-world case study, identify the critical items in customer recognition through market analysis, survey of satisfaction and organizational knowableness opportunity algorithm and eventually integrate corporate objectives to achieve sustained improvement.

The difficulty in long-term organizational knowableness policy is also due to the rapid and unpredictable evolution of science organizational knowableness, making it very hazardous to forecast development beyond a period. Organizational knowableness policy in organizations acquired an impetus with long-term policy statements, such as organizational knowableness vision. A science organizational knowableness vision provides the wanted scenario to strive for, the end point of a long-term policy. However, the organizational knowableness vision must be accompanied by a roadmap to allow the journey which starts now, to reach the required destination in the future. Steps will be taken to network the existing infrastructure, investments and intellectual strengths, wherever they exist, to achieve effective and optimal utilization, and constantly upgrade them to meet changing needs. The central mission of organizations activities under the enlightenment model is

to raise the organizational knowableness policy engineering level of the organization.

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