



Evaluation and Analysis of Executive Method in Accelerating Integrated Production Line and Its Effect on Developing Industrial Processes of Production Sectors (The Case of Urmia Industrial Zone Companies)

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Abstract: The aim of the present study was to evaluation and analyze of executive method in accelerating integrated production line and its effect on developing industrial processes of production sectors (the case of Urmia Industrial Zone Companies) along with the answer to the question of the possible bond between accelerating industrial as well as production sectors and types of executive methods. Organizational factors dealing with this perspective involves creativity and innovation, skill of human force, cooperative sense, information and productivity. Also, environmental factors considered were changes in the field of technology, governmental support, and existence of integrated companies, demand pressure, and economy inconsistency. The study design is that of correlation. So, questionnaire was used whose validity and reliability were assess beforehand. Using Person correlation coefficient and egression test, it was found that there was a relationship between organizational factors subscales and organizational acceleration. No relationship was found between economy inconsistency and the other variable.

Keywords: Organizational Factors, Environmental Factors, Organizational Acceleration, Industrial Zones.

Introduction

The belief that it is only the change that is non-changeable might be not considered as a factor of relative consistency, but it is currently assumed as demonstrating the present condition of human community since the inclusion of new technologies and expansion of mass media exclude the geographical distance which kept the communities away of each other.

The appearance of information age and new techniques developed by humankind have brought about changes in life paradigms. Despite the fact the these changes existing in the present condition, organizations are not motivated to provide these needs and make changes as they used to do so. In the field of management, scientists attempt to make their organizations up to date. Nowadays, organizations deviate from relying on traditional structures and try to move on new circumstances. Each concept such as organic structures, learning environments, and virtual companies pop up subjects in mind which says that people should be prepared for change and make forward progressions. In other words, organization should be ready for instant change which is discussed in organizational acceleration and production as well as service-based companies. Based on the importance of acceleration importance in organizations, the researchers tried to examine different dimension so that new solutions would be offered in this regard.

Definition of acceleration

The term acceleration means rapid movement or active performance and the capability for instant movement demonstrated for the reaction in relation to the business changes ratio to its exploration. In such situation, every organization should enjoy the power of simultaneous production, redesigning of products, change in production methods, and efficient reaction power. When enjoying such capabilities, the organization is considered as an accelerated enterprise (Adelazar, 2012). Different definitions have been provided for acceleration; however, none of them is in contradict to the other. Generally, these definitions present the rapidness and change in business context. Since the discussion of acceleration is new, a common definition has not been demonstrated which is confirmed by public ideas.

Sharifi and Young define acceleration as the capability of every organization to make sense, perceive and predict the existing changes in business context. Such an organization should be able to detect the environmental changes and view them as the growing factors. In other cases, they define acceleration as the overcoming state on unpredicted challenges of encounter unrivalled threats for business context and getting benefit from the changes as the opportunities for growth and development (Sharifi & Jang, 1999). From this perspective, organizations should not get afraid of the changes in tier working content and not avoid; rather they imagine a competitive advantage achieving in this regard (Maskel, 2001). As believed by Goldman et al. (2001), organizational acceleration is defined as valuing the customer, preparation for encountering the changes, considering the skills and establishing cooperation among employers (Jafarnejad, 2010). One of the definitions over which there is a censuses regarding the organizational acceleration is that an accelerated organization is the one which is aware of and compatible with organizational rapidness and is capable of adapting itself with the changes induced y unpredicted events (Nikpor, 2012).

It is believed by Sharifi and Jang that acceleration is the capability of overcoming unpredicted challenges for confronting unrivalled threats related to job context and obtaining competitive advantage as opportunities. Since different organizations experience different changes and pressures, it is worth noting that their acceleration level might by different alike. Required acceleration level is a function of different factors such as fluctuation in market context, competitive context, company characteristics, and outdoor incentives such as customers' expectations, technology, and social factors. When the level of acceleration is determine for organization, the evaluating and analysis of present acceleration level is made. One attribute the difference between the present level and required level of acceleration to future decisions. It is recommended that organizational acceleration development is the first topic to be addressed for measuring existing capabilities. What is needed in this regard is the classification of changes and organizational environmental pressures along with analyzing their effects on organization. The final step considered in this model is to find facilitating factors of acceleration, implementing the, and determining the obtained level of acceleration through processing performance evaluation and embarking on modifying actions (Sharifi & Jang, 2001). Jones has indicated on using business and established opportunities as intermediators of virtual organization (Ebrahimian, 2011). It is believed by Vernadat that one can define acceleration in accordance with organizational needs and job-based needs in order to get competitive advantage. In such organization, employers' goals are in line with organizational targets and they both attempt to provide proper response to customers' needs (Vernadat, 1999).

Design of the study

The study follows a survey-based approach. The present study is applied, descriptive, and correlation in terms of the goal, the quality of data collection. The statistical population comprises of all managers working at Urmia Industrial Zone Companies. All in all, 439 workrs were identified in this sector. Stratified random sampling method was adopted in the study and the questionnaire was the main instrument to collect he required data. The two questionnaires were categorized by researcher-developed involving 40 items and the other was designed based on standard questionnaire to measure the level of acceleration of the companies which comprised of 16 items. The questionnaires were distributed among 206 participants.

Inferential statistics analysis

There is a significant relationship between indoor organizational factors and acceleration of production sectors.

Table 1. Pearson r test for determining the correlation between indoor organizational factors and organizational acceleration

	Organizational factors	Organizational acceleration
Pearson correlation of organizational factors Sig.(2-tailed)	1	1
N	206	
Pearson correlation of organizational acceleration Sig.(2-tailed)	0/730 0.000	1
N		206

As table 1 shows, the level of significance of Pearson test 0.000 is less than the minimum level of significance value. So, there is a relationship between indoor organizational factors and acceleration of production sectors.

Table 2. Linear regression equation between organizational factors and organizational acceleration

Paradigm	Non-standardized coefficients		Standardized coefficients	Calculated t	Level of significance
	B	Estimated criteria deviation	Beta		
Constant values	-3/447	2/454		-1/404	0.162
Estimated values	0.607	0.40	0.730	15/243	0.000

According to the significant relationship between organizational factors (independent X variable) and organizational acceleration (dependent Y variable), the mathematical equation of the two variables are as follows:

$$Y = 0.607 X - 3.447$$

Secondary hypotheses pertinent to main hypothesis

There is a significant relationship between innovation as well as creativity and acceleration of production sectors

Table 3. Pearson r test for determining the correlation between innovation as well as creativity and acceleration of production sectors

	innovation as well as creativity	acceleration of production sectors
Pearson correlation of innovation as well as creativity Sig.(2-tailed)	1	0.827
N	206	206
Pearson correlation of acceleration of production sectors Sig.(2-tailed)	0/827 0.000	1
N	206	206

As table 3 shows, the level of significance of Pearson test 0.000 is less than the minimum level of significance value. So, there is a relationship between indoor organizational factors and acceleration of production sectors.

Table 4. Linear regression equation between innovation as well as creativity and acceleration of production sectors

Paradigm	Non-standardized coefficients		Standardized coefficients	Calculated t	Level of significance
	B	Estimated criteria deviation	Beta		
Constant values	5.066	1.404		3.609	0.000
Estimated values	2.377	0.113	0.827	20.978	0.000

According to the significant relationship between innovation as well as creativity (independent X variable) and organizational acceleration (dependent Y variable), the mathematical equation of the two variables are as follows:

$$Y = 2.377 X + 5.066$$

There is a significant relationship between human force skills and acceleration of production sectors

5. Pearson r test for determining the correlation between human force skills and acceleration of production sectors

	human force skills	acceleration of production sectors
Pearson correlation of human force skills	1	0.603
Sig.(2-tailed)		0.000
N	206	206
Pearson correlation of acceleration of production sectors	0/603	1
Sig.(2-tailed)	0.000	
N	206	206

As table 5 shows, the level of significance of Pearson test 0.000 is less than the minimum level of significance value. So, there is a relationship between human force skills and acceleration of production sectors.

Table 6. Linear regression equation between human force skills and acceleration of production sectors.

Paradigm	Non-standardized coefficients		Standardized coefficients	Calculated t	Level of significance
	B	Estimated criteria deviation	Beta		
Constant values	6.188	2.568		2.410	0.017
Estimated values	2.043	0.189	0.603	10.788	0.000

According to the significant relationship between human force skills (independent X variable) and organizational acceleration (dependent Y variable), the mathematical equation of the two variables are as follows:

$$Y = 2.043 X + 6.188$$

There is a significant relationship between cooperation and acceleration of production sectors

Table 7. Pearson r test for determining the correlation between cooperation culture and acceleration of production sectors

	Cooperation culture	acceleration of production sectors
Pearson correlation of cooperation culture	1	0.268
Sig.(2-tailed)		0.000
N	206	206
Pearson correlation of acceleration of production sectors	0/268	1
Sig.(2-tailed)	0.000	
N	206	206

As table 7 shows, the level of significance of Pearson test 0.000 is less than the minimum level of significance value. So, there is a relationship between cooperation culture and acceleration of production sectors.

Table 8. Linear regression equation between cooperation culture and acceleration of production sectors.

Paradigm	Non-standardized coefficients		Standardized coefficients	Calculated t	Level of significance
	B	Estimated criteria deviation	Beta		
Constant values	23.582	2.505		9.415	
Estimated values	0.761	0.192	0.268	3.972	0.000

According to the significant relationship between cooperation culture (independent X variable) and organizational acceleration (dependent Y variable), the mathematical equation of the two variables are as follows:

$$Y = 0.761 X + 23.582$$

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