

A Study on the Influences of Enterprise Organizational Effectiveness in Learning Organization Activity.

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학습조직활동이 조직 유효성에 미치는 영향

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Abstract

지식기반경제사회에서 지식을 습득하고 행동할 수 있는 능력을 갖춘 인적자원이야말로 기업의 핵심경쟁력 이라는 것은 자명한 것이다. 디지털시대로 특징지어지는 21세기에는 지식이야말로 기업의 경쟁우위에 중요한 영향을 미칠 것이다. 기업은 디지털 시대에 있어서 경쟁우위를 확보하기 위하여 학습조직의 활성화는 기업의 경쟁에 있어서 중요한 핵심요소가 된다. 그러나 대부분 기업들이 학습활동을 하면서도 학습조직의 활성화가 기업에 어떠한 영향을 미치는지에 대한 분석은 미흡한 실정이다.

따라서 본 연구는 학습조직의 활성화가 기업조직의 유효성에 미치는 영향에 관한 분석을 실시하였다. 연구의 결과 기업학습조직 활성화에 지속적 학습, 시스템적 사고, 조직몰입 등이 기업조직의 유효성에 유의하게 판단되었다.

Keywords : organizational effectiveness, learning activity, learning organization, human resources

1. Introduction

With an increasing speed of knowledge sharing in the knowledge base economic society now, the core competitiveness of the enterprise comes from the human resources that are capable of creating knowledge, and act on its acquired knowledge.

Since knowledge surely is the core competence factor in knowledge base economic society, the activities of learning organization is the most important element in an enterprise.

Moreover, in 21 C, the digital age, the knowledge is the key for the competitive advantages.

Accordingly, the promotion of learning organization is the important core element of enterprise competitiveness.

Despite of most enterprises' adaptation of learning activity, however, there are few of analysis in the effectiveness of

learning activity on influencing enterprise competitiveness.

Therefore, this paper shows how the promotion of learning activity in any enterprise influences the overall effectiveness.

Specifically, this study focuses the promotion of learning organization activity in small & medium enterprise which face more obstacles than large corporations.

2. A special quality of learning organization

The learning organization is one that is capable to acquire, systematize and communicate the knowledge.

The enterprise which is exercising learning organization allows people inside and outside of companies to learn more in the process of doing their tasks, and to optimize the productivity by applying advanced technology.

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3. Learning Organization Cases of Enterprises

3.1. Mentoring

Mentoring might have been described as the activity conducted by a person (the mentor) for another person (the mentee) in order to help that other person to do a job more effectively or to progress in their career.

3.2. Coaching

Coaching is a method of directing, instructing and training a person or group of people, with the aim to achieve some goal or develop specific skill. There are many ways to coach, types of coaching and methods to coaching.

3.3. KMS

Knowledge management comprises a range of practices used in an organization to identify, creation, represent, distribute and enable adaption of insights and experience.

Such insights and experiences comprise knowledge, either embodied in individuals or embed in organizational processes or practice.

Table 1. traditional organization vs. learning organization characteristics

	Traditional Organization	Learning Organization
Shared Vision	efficiency	systematic change
Leadership Type	controller	promoter
Team	working group	synergy team
Strategy	road map	learning map
Structure	hierarchical	dynamic
Technology	adjustment learning	creation
Performance Index	financial statements	BSC

the origin : Hitt(1995), "The Learning organization : Some reflections on organization renewal" Leadership & Organization Development, p.16

3.4. E learning

E learning is a term which is commonly used, but does not have a universally accepted definition. Most frequently it seems to be used for web based and distance education, which may also involve face to face interaction

3.5. Off the job

Off the job training involves employees taking training courses away from their place of work. This is often also referred to as formal training.

3.6. CoP

Communities of Practice are collaborative, informal networks that support professional practitioners in their effort to develop shared understandings and engage in work relevant knowledge building.

4. Organizational Effectiveness

Organizational effectiveness is the concept of how effective an organization is in achieving the outcomes the organization intends to produce. The idea of organizational effectiveness is especially important for non profit organizations as most people who donate money to non profit organizations and characteristics are interested in knowing whether the organization is effective in accomplishing its goal.

Effectiveness is a measure of task output or goal accomplishment but efficiency is a measure of the resource cost associated with goal accomplishment.

The effectiveness of the organization stands for a criterion to evaluate organizational performance, representing how much well the organization is operated. However, although the organizational performance is high, if the members of the organization are not satisfied, the organization is not desirable.

Table 2. Effectiveness Judgement Criterion by Interests.

Interests	Effectiveness Judgement criterion
owner	financial gain
a member of organization	job satisfaction, payment
customer	quality of service and product
bank	credit
the multitude	social contribution
supplier	satisfaction
government	transaction law and regulation

Table3. Evaluation Indications of Organizational Effectiveness

Indication	Contents
Psychological Indications	job satisfaction, motivation, moral, conflict and cohesion, alignment, flexibility and adaptability.
Economics Indications	general effectiveness, productivity, efficiency, profit, quality, growth, understanding of environment, human resources value, goal attainment.
Managerial Indications	frequency of accidents, rate of absent, plan and target, human relations management of manager, information and communication, speed, stability, decision making, training.

5. The method of Organizational Effectiveness Evaluation

5.1 System resource approach

System resource approach judge of effectiveness on a side input the organizations.

5.2 Internal process approach

Internal process approach judge of economics and soundness on a side internal activity

5.3 Goal approach

Goal approach judge of a organizational target value on a side output in the organizations.

5.4 Constituency approach

Consistency approach judge of interests on a side profit and lose between internal and external in the organizations.

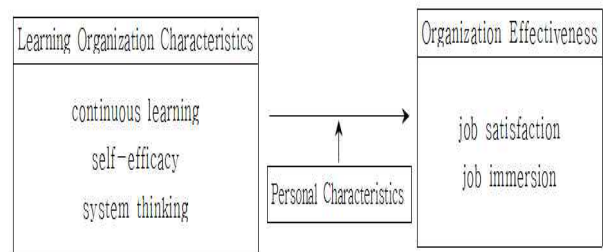
5.5 Competing approach

Competing approach judge of finding a common criterion from conflicting goals.

6. A Study Methodology

6.1 Study Model

This study model is following.



6.2 Collection of Data.

The subjects for questionnaires of this study were small and medium sized enterprises in around Seoul, which had a learning organization. Random samples from these enterprises were extracted and the outputs of the questionnaires were statistically analyzed.

Each items of the questionnaire was evaluated by 5 point scales. The test of the research hypotheses was performed through factorial analysis, reliability analysis, frequency analysis, regression analysis and analysis of variance, using SPSS13.0. The survey was conducted during 45 days (7/15/2009~8/30/2009) and 15 enterprises participated in this survey. The 252 questionnaires were collected from 600 questionnaires.

6.3 Factor Analysis

Factor analysis is a statistical method used to describe variability among observed variables in terms of fewer unobserved called factors. The observed variables are models as linear combinations of the factors, plus 'error' terms. The information gained about the interdependencies can be used later to reduce the set of variables in a data set. The results of relationship factors loading between loads factors and variables regard as significance more than 0.5 generally.

6.4 Reliability Analysis

Reliability is the consistency of a set of measurements or

measuring instrument, often used to describe a test. This can either be whether the measurements of the same instrument give or are likely to give the same measurement, or in the case of more subjective instruments, such as personality or trait inventories, whether two independent assessors give similar scores. Reliability is inversely related to random error. In this study, the reliability of survey questions are analyzed by Cronbach's Alpha reliability coefficient of correlation.

Generally, if the coefficient of correlation of Cronbach's Alpha is bigger than 0.6, the reliability is acceptable.

The results of correlation and regression analysis, factor relevancy regard significance.

**coefficient of correlation regard 0.01 level(both side) significance.

Table 4. The Results of Factorial Analysis on the Characteristics of Organization Effectiveness.

Variables	Questionnaires	Loads Factor	
Organization Effectiveness	Organization Immersion	I do my best for organization as well as myself.	.860
		I regard problems of my company and organization as my problems.	.836
		I am working at my best for the improvement of my company.	.793
		My company regards me as a part of it's family	.753
		I have a pride on the fact that I am a part of my company.	.724
		I would like to work for this company during my whole life.	.701
		Leaving a job in this company now is a big mistake.	.552
	Job Satisfaction	My company provides good motivations for the members such as chances for self-improvements.	.779
		I think that I get an enough salary for my job.	.778
		My company is used to accept the suggestions of the members.	.695
		I am satisfied on the work environment (e.g. ventilation, light, noise) of my company.	.653
		My company has fair promotion regulations based on the performance and ability.	.584
		I am feeding enough satisfaction on the whole company life such as personal relationship.	.579
I am feeling enough satisfaction on my job.	.572		
Learning Organization Characteristics	Continuous Learning	Our company has a CEO's firm will on learning organization.	0.817
		Our company knows the importance of learning organization.	0.777
		Our company's active effort will help reach its organization vision.	0.756
	Self Efficacy	Our company has a huge motivation on members self-development.	0.84
		Our company has active informal organization.	0.741
		Our company gives customers a chance to participate in learning activity.	0.724
	System Thinking	Our company has information database that has high-tec media such as Internet and KMS.	0.860
		Our company has a lot of opportunities to learn from th job.	0.853
		Our company has a technology to make "new information" and "know hows" in to a database.	0.656

Table 5. The result of Reliability Analysis

Variables	Construct	Definitions	Cronbach's Alpha
Continuous Learning	learning attitude and concern	learning desire of members CEO's will for learning organization	.849
Self Efficacy	organization environment friendship of members	learning organization activity easy to shift of human resource between team and team	.874
System Thinking	job performance ability	give an opportunity to apply acquired knowledge	.906
Job Satisfaction	degree of job satisfaction	satisfaction and worth from job satisfaction to business creed, and business goal.	.875
Organization Immersion	degree of organization immersion	pride of company's member feeling of family in company	.915

Table 6. The results of correlation analysis

	Systematic Thinking	Self Efficacy	Continuous Learning	Organization Immersion	Job Satisfaction
Systematic thinking	1				
Self Efficacy	.542**	1			
Continuous Learning	.440**	.594**	1		
Organization Immersion	.545**	.659**	.599**	1	
Job Satisfaction	.463**	.619**	.672**	.764**	1

Table 7. The result of regression analysis learning organizational characteristics and job satisfaction.

Learning organization characteristics	Non Standard Index		Standard Index	t value	Significancy Probability
	B	Standard error	Beta		
Continuous Learning	.315	.052	.315	6.010	.000
Self Efficacy	.392	.052	.392	7.476	.000
Systematic Thinking	.256	0.052	.256	4.876	.000
R2 : .318 F value : 38.591					

Table 8. The result of regression analysis the learning organization and organizational Immersion

Learning Organization Characteristics	Non Standard Index		Standard Index	t Value	Significancy Probability
	B	Standard Error	Beta		
Continuous Learning	.145	.051	.145	2.817	.0005
Self-Efficacy	.266	.051	.266	5.172	.000
System Thinking	.50	.051	.501	9.730	.000
R2 : .343 F value : 43.118					

The effects of factors continuous learning, self efficacy and systematic thinking on job satisfaction regard as significance level from 0.01. Also R2 shows 0.318, this meaning is R2 as explanation about significance of level 0.01.

7. Conclusion

The purpose of the study is to analyze related characteristics of the learning organization and to understand the organizational effectiveness, especially on small & medium enterprises.

The paper shows the important characteristics of organization. And it would help many small & medium enterprises to facilitate the adaptation of learning organization.

In conclusion, continuous learning, individual self efficacy, systematically thinking, and organizational immersion are very influential to the overall enterprise effectiveness.

Moreover, individual characteristics also affect the performance of learning organization and the overall enterprise effectiveness.

Finally, in order to sustain the business success and to keep core human resources strategically, the company should provide the environment to organization the learning group and to support the learning organization acquire, systematize, and communicate the knowledge.

This research analyzed on the effects of small & medium enterprise's productivity. But this research has some limit.

First, It needs to diversify the range of research's subject.

Second, It needs a research on new factors about the learning organization factors.

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저 자 소 개

유 지 철



동국대학교 산업공학과 및 동국대학원을 졸업하고 Adamson University에서 박사를 수료한후, University of Windsor에서 1년 6개월 간 연구원으로 재직. 한국산업개발연구원에서 연구원을 거친후 현재 충주대학교 산업경영공학과에 교수로 재직중. 관심분야는 Ergonomics와 기업에서

의 인적자원에 관한 분야이다. 현재 사단법인 경영기술연구원 이사, (주)입소 경영지원위원, 한국산업인력공단 HRD전문위원, 노동부 충북고용포럼부위원장, 국가품질심사위원(지경부)
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