

# Managing change: important for business organizations

[Business](#), [Management](#)



" The ability to managing change Is an important factor for today's business organization to remain competitive and relevant" Critically analyze and discuss the above statement and in particular discussed the type of changes that an organization is subjected to and the effect of these changes to the organization.

In addition, your discussion should include strategies in managing these changes

Assessment Requirements Individual Type-written Report Maximum word length allowed is 3000 words The required content of the document produced Is required to be within specific axiom work lengths (In brackets) and to cover the specific areas as follows:-

1. A table of contents
2. A list of figures and/ or list of tables where appropriate
3. Executive Summary-( 10 marks -300 words)
4. Introduction -( 10 marks -300 words)

5. Literature Review-& Critical Analysis (60 marks -2100 words)

6. Conclusions-( 10
7. References Presentation - 10 marks
8. Bibliography
9. Appendices if appropriate

This assignment Is worth 50% of the final assessment of the module. Student is required to submit a type-written document in Microsoft Word format with Times New Roman font type, size 12 and line spacing of 1.5. The Harvard Style of Referencing system is COMPULSORY. Necessary citations and references adopting the Harvard Referencing System.

Students who have been found to have committed acts of Plagiarism are automatically considered to have failed the entire semester. If found to have breached the regulation for the second time, you will be asked to leave the course. Plagiarism involves taking someone else's words, thoughts, ideas or essays from online essay banks and trying to pass them off as your own. It is

a form of cheating which is taken very seriously. Take care of your work and keep it safe. Don't leave it lying around where your classmates can find it.

Malaysian Qualifications Agency Learning Outcomes Module Learning Outcome After completing the module, the student should be able to:

Advance a multidimensional understanding of the drivers

of globalization Critically evaluate a range of normative questions in relation

to the effects of globalization on the economy and organization Have insights

into contingency factors of technological advancement and environmental

uncertainty which influence the decision to globalize Notes on Plagiarism &

Harvard Referencing Plagiarism Plagiarism is passing off the work of others

as your own.

This constitutes academic theft and is a serious matter which is penalized in assignment marking. Plagiarism is the submission of an item of assessment containing elements of work produced by another person(s) in such a way that it could be assumed to be the student's own work.

Examples of plagiarism are: the verbatim copying of another person's work without acknowledgement the close paraphrasing of another person's work by simply changing a few words or altering the order of presentation without acknowledgement the unacknowledged quotation of phrases from another person's close paraphrasing with occasional acknowledgement of the source may also be deemed to be plagiarism if the absence of quotation marks implies that the phraseology is the student's own.

Plagiarisms work may belong to another student or be from a published source such as a book, report, Journal or material available on the internet.

Harvard Referencing The structure of a citation under the Harvard referencing system is the author's surname, year of publication, and page number or range, in parentheses, as illustrated in the Smith example near the top of this article. The page number or page range is omitted if the entire work is cited. The author's surname is omitted if it appears in the text. Thus we may say: " Jones (2001) revolutionized the field of trauma surgery. Two or three authors are cited using " and" or "&": (Deane, Smith, and Jones, 1991) or (Deane, Smith ; Jones, 1991). More than three authors are cited using et al. (Deane et al. 1992). An unknown date is cited as no date (Deane n. D. ). A reference to a reprint is cited with the original publication date in square brackets (Marx [1867] 1967, p. 90). If an author published two books in 2005, the year of the first (in the alphabetic order of the references) is cited and referenced as AAA, the second as Bibb. A citation is placed wherever appropriate in or after the sentence.

If it is at the end of a sentence, it is placed before the period, but a citation for an entire block quote immediately follows the period at the end of the block since the citation is not an actual part of the quotation itself. Complete citations are provided in alphabetical order in a section following the text, usually designated as " Works cited" or " References. " The difference between a " works cited" or " references" list and a bibliography is that a bibliography may include works not directly cited in the text. All citations are

in the same font as the main text. Examples Examples of book references are: Smith, J. (AAA).

Dutch Citing Practices. The Hogue: Holland Research Foundation. Smith, J. (Bibb). Harvard Referencing. London: Jolly Good Publishing. In giving the city of publication, an internationally well-known city (such as London, The Hogue, or New York) is referenced as the city alone. If the city is not internationally well known, the country (or state and country if in the U. S. ) are given. An example of a Journal reference: Smith, John Maynard. " The origin of altruism," Nature 393, 1998, up. 639-40. An example of a newspaper reference: Boycott, Owen. " Street Protest", The Guardian, October 18, 2005, accessed February 7, 2006.