

MULTISECTORAL MODELS FOR ADVANCED KNOWLEDGE IN CULTURE AND SPORTS ORGANIZATIONAL ENTITIES, IN SMALL AND MEDIUM COMPANIES

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Abstract:

The article used to identify functional and operational links, and determining the quasi-unlimited eco-knowledge in organizational culture and sports entities, in small and medium firms. It is shown that, in fact, increased in absolute economic indicators of contemporary productive firms, in organizational culture and sports entities explained increasingly by innovation, springing from some new features, on specific contemporary environment organized / structured in corporate regime, by functional and operational knowledge based economy. Conclusion, for Romania, in the context above, is that the country needs explicit modeling technology diffusion in the structure of the economic climate, by modelers increasingly integrated, including organizational culture and sports entities in small and medium firms.

Keywords: quasi-unlimited knowledge; culture, sports, modeling, advanced knowledge management.

1. Introduction

The education and training issues in the expression of interest, support the growth and development of the knowledge society.

An example, the theoretical and practical economic and management entities in the field of culture, health, sports, etc. in national, European and global areas, are under systemic and modelers approaches.

Critical economic situation in the field of culture and sports entities are often solved by systemic and modellers addressing of elements of organization and management in divesificate entities as size and operational complexity.

On the other hand, still meet critical situation management entities in the field of culture and sport.

They require specific originals solutions on economic optimization models and activities, and equally, have alternative options and scenarios referring to optimization models in the organizational management.

A economic model of management optimization of culture and sports entities to obtain superior performance must be accompanied by findings, proposals, recommendations practical, methodical and innovative contributions.

2. Steps on the establishment of the new economy in Romania

It is estimated that, mainly in Romania in the next 15-20 years the expected growth will occur at the expense of activities from small and medium enterprises.

Therefore, according to *Gâf-Deac, I.I.*, in his *New Economy between knowledge and risk* - (Ed. Infomine, Deva, 2010) [1], it is considered that the new economy will be built in Romania as far as small and medium businesses, and will show "constructive behavior with development based on innovation".

Equally, the Romanian culture in European cultural models through research, timing and durability is contributory to accelerate above.

The crowd SMEs in Romania, organizational culture and sports entities can be characterized by two types of expected growth: 1) increasing the number of jobs and 2) increase revenue business.

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This development could be based on: 1) entrepreneurial motivation; 2) increased expression of intent for business and 3) referral by entrepreneurs and business entrepreneurs on optimal initial size and run.

It is estimated that, in fact, increased in absolute economic indicators productive in contemporary firms in organizational culture and sports entities explained increasingly by innovation springing from some new specific contemporary environment features organized / structured on corporate functional and operational regime in knowledge based economy.

However, not all occasions innovative achievements in organizational culture and sports entities lead to consistent results, organized and mastered the meaning programmatic and pragmatic entrepreneurs.

Economy, culture and sport in Romania are required *patterns growth*.

An overall trend ("local" in the context of the European integration) can not be conceived without vision stemming from models or from their model of sustainable growth.

To formalize the conceptual modelers in 2013 proceeded to the examination of a sample of 11 organizational culture and sports entities in Arges county, research aimed at motivating steps of evolutionary visions innovative and knowledge immersion into new streams of performance, including production –economy activities.

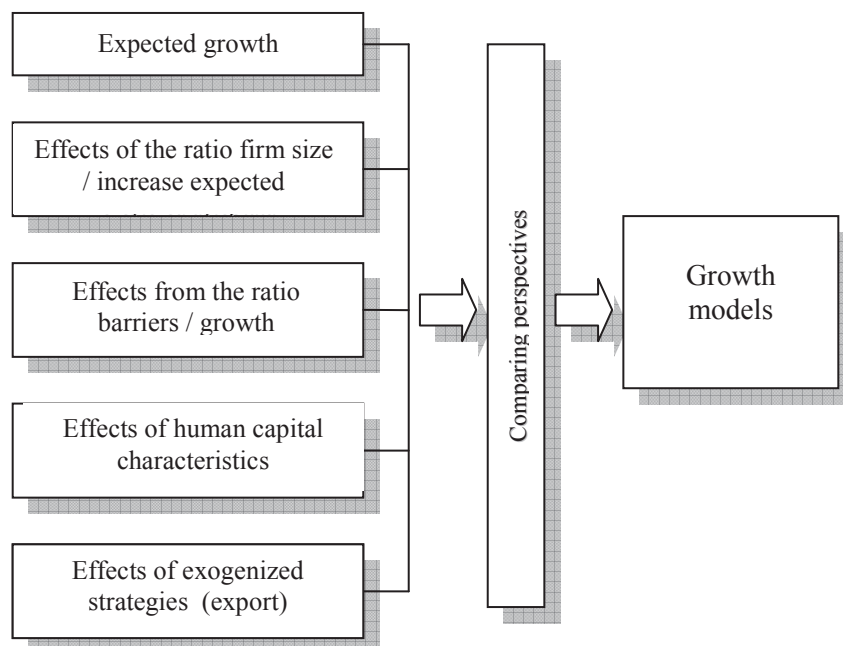
Specific data obtained from the questionnaires, according to the methodology developed by *Gâf-Deac, I.I.*, in his *New Economy between knowledge and risk* - (Ed. Infomine, Deva, 2010) [1] shows that the hope for future growth (defined term in short, no more than average) averaged 2.51%, if no appear the disruption of the financial crisis and economic nature.

Pissarides, F. (2004), based on EBRD methodology has tabled rating levels of obstacles that stand in the way of business development, and adapted a scale of assessment, noting 1 = no obstacle and 4 = major obstacles.

Taking rating of the barriers calculated for Romania in the year 2012, was used to compared process to the calculated levels for the year 2013.

On this occasion could be systematized preliminary growth models, related to formalize culture and sports organizational entities and, equally, they could achieve preliminary conclusions on the behavior of small and medium enterprises (*Figure 1*).

Figure 1. Preliminary growth models for formalization of comparative perspectives that can accommodate organizational culture and sports entities, small and medium enterprises in Arges county

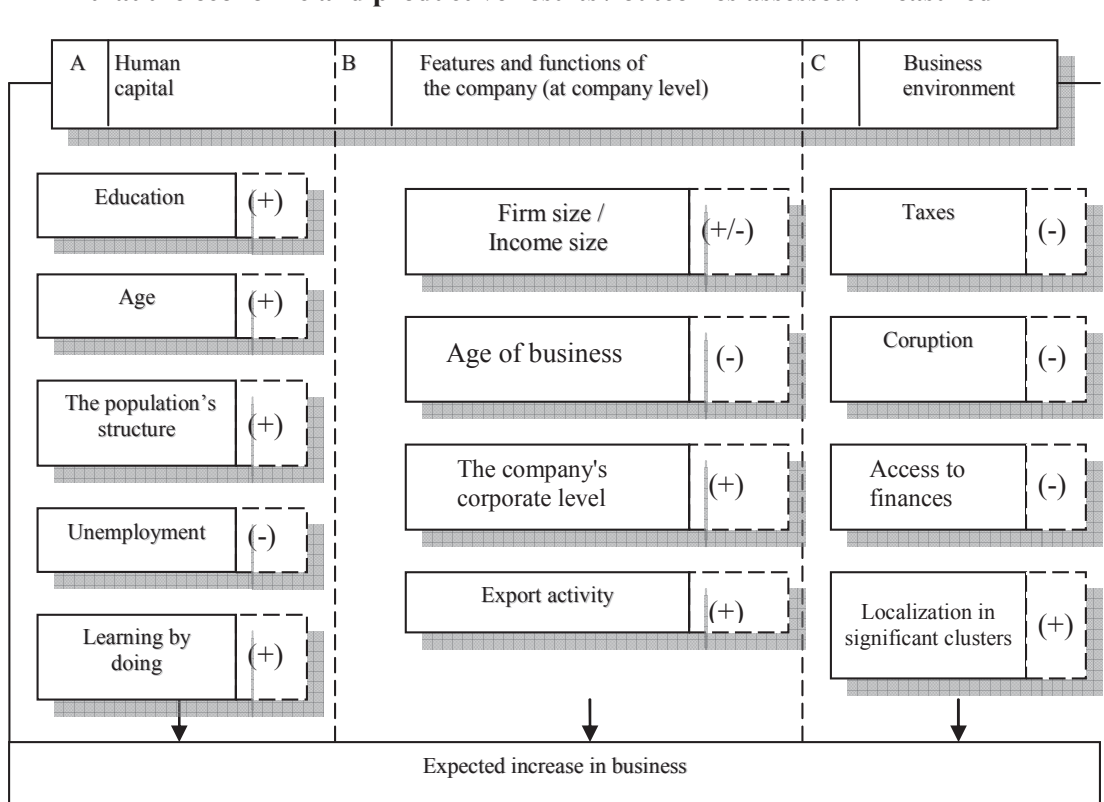


It confirms the existence of obstacles to "doing business" in organizational culture and sports entities in small and medium firms by parametric dysfunctional as following:

- Financial obstacles (3.0 in 2012, , respectively 2.95 in 2013);
- Barriers of infrastructure (2.4 in 2012, , respectively 2.6 in 2013);
- Obstacles in the tax system, ie charging and taxation (3.9 in 2012, , respectively 4.2 in 2013);
- Barriers of inconsistent legislation (1.3 in 2012 and , respectively 1.9 in 2013);
- Legal obstacles (2.2 in 2012, , respectively 2.6 in 2013);
- Organized crime (2.7 in 2012 and, respectively 3.1 in 2013);
- Corruption (2.9 in 2012 and , respectively 3.4 in 2013).

It was necessary, first, to define groups of variables that positively or negatively influence the increase / decrease in business performance and organizational culture and sports entities in small and medium firms in the studied area. (Figure 2.).

Figure 2. Elements that influence positive (+) or negative (-) increase / decrease business, in organizational culture and sports entities, in small and medium firms on research, used to define independent and dependent variables, respectively standard deviations for sizes performance, that the economic and productive results / outcomes assessed / measured



Statistically significance responses for the studied area is in the following categories of barriers to development business: (1) = fees too high; (2) = financial difficulties; (3) = poor access to resources (funds) investment; (4) = frequently change and increase their taxes; (5) = ambiguity fees; (6) = delayed payments from customers; (7) = corruption; (8) = moonlighting (underground economy); (9) = business law; (10) = inability to enter into new markets; (11) = time spent negotiating with officials; (12) = sophisticated business employment law in competitions; (13) = frequent changes in business law; (14) = other obstacles.

Table 1. Defining the dependent variables and to estimate expected growth

N_0 = number of observations; M = average; As = standard deviation

I) INDEPENDENT VARIABLES	Characteristics	N_0	M	As
<i>A. HUMAN CAPITAL</i>				
- Education -----		---59---	---0,72---	---0,45
- Experience in the same activity sector -----		---59---	---0,48---	---0,50
- Experience in other businesses -----		---59---	---0,02---	---0,14
- The age of the proprietary of the businesses -----		---59---	---43,85--	---8,03
<i>B. ATRIBUTES ON FIRM LEVEL</i>				
- Export-----		---59---	---0,48---	---0,50
- The arealul (the cluster) Bucharest -----		---59---	---0,32---	---0,41
- The number of employees -----		---59---	---39---	---0,40
- Years of experience in the specific market -----		---59---	---4,8---	---2,3
<i>C. BARIERS/OBSTACLES</i>				
- Taxes -----		---59---	---0,69---	---0,49
- Coruption -----		---59---	---0,23---	---0,41
- Legislation -----		---59---	---0,40---	---0,49
- Delayed payments -----		---59---	---0,21---	---0,42
- Acces to finances -----		---59---	---0,30---	---0,46
<i>D. SECTORS IN WHICH THE FIRMS IN THE SAMPLE INVESTIGATED OPERATE</i>				
- Constructions -----		---22---	---0,37---	---0,23
- Real estate businesses -----		---16---	---0,26---	---0,41
- Comece/Opening/Sells-----		---11---	---0,19---	---0,52
- Services -----		---8---	---0,08---	---0,69
-Other sectors -----		---2---	---0,02---	---0,73
II) DEPENDANT VARIABLES		N_0	M	As
Expected growth -----		---59---	---3,01	---0,97

Therefore, conceptualization modellers for the establishment of the New Economy in Romania must include solutions and recommendations to tackle the identified obstacles.

3. Technical and technological changes in culture and sports organizational entities in small and medium firms in order to optimize operational environment

Technological change affects aimed policies at improving the long-term changes in the cultural environment, particularly accelerated and profound advanced knowledge. [3]

The culture and sports organizational entities, in small and medium firms need different strategies, ie are needed for a new aimed general knowledge at a) growth and b) reducing the relative value of work materials (dematerialization of the economy), to get "increased clean", "sustainable".

From an economic perspective, the technological change in culture and sports organizational entities, in small and medium firms, have a role in physical modifying, material (downward) economic activity, to the extent that performance (growth) are equal to or greater than conventional.

Innovative development based on innovation, novelty diffusion, obtaining new cultural, sports services, etc. the installation of new processes in culture and sports organizational entities, in small and medium sized firms, all contribute towards sustainability orientation.

The development of "clean" technologies advance research and development efforts raises, for investment and knowledge accumulation.

In this context, it is necessary:

- a new interest in cultural, sports, etc. trade;
- internationalization influences on national systems for clean technologies;
- orientation towards formalizing their technologies have the potential to broadcast operational lines, require sustainability in culture and sports organizational entities, in small and medium firms.

Multi-sectoral models on advanced knowledge in culture and sports organizational entities, in small and medium firms, have confirmed multi-regional or regional models / regional, to be applied to those nationally found.

Technical and technological changes in culture and sports organizational entities, in small and medium firms in order to optimize operational environment, provides endogenous growth through self-knowledge. [2]

On the other hand, assist the exogenous growth through internationalization technologies imposed new requirements on performance on culture and sports organizational entities, in small and medium firms, or in productive economic sphere.

In fact, before it accumulation is in culture and sports organizational entities, to small and medium firms in the area of multiple varieties of services intermediate semi-innovative knowledge.

The new economic environment dominated by quasi-unlimited knowledge provides opportunities for endogenous modeling, by technical change, through aimed mechanisms at investments for R & D and R & D spillovers from learning.

In other words, the economic climate is dependent on the overall learning process, ie deep reflections on knowledge in economic activities of organizational culture and sports entities, in small and medium firms.

Speed organizational learning, in culture and sports organizational entities, in small and medium firms is measured by learning rate, which expresses the cumulative capacity of touch, storage and processing of knowledge.

Conclusion, eg Romania, in the context above, is that the country needs explicit modeling technology diffusion in economic climate modellers structure more integrated, including culture and sports organizational entities in small and medium firms [1].

It follows that each of the organizational culture and sports entities, or small and medium companies, involved in operationalization into new eco-performance has unlimited knowledge as quasi-functional infrastructure base that is both essential means of making material changes . (Fig.3)

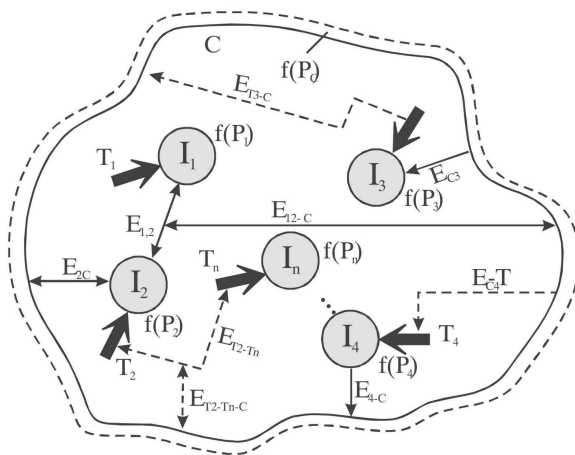


Figure 3. Functional links, are operational and determining the quasi-unlimited eco-knowledge in organizational culture and sports entities, in small and medium firms

C = composed entity; I_1, I_2, \dots, I_n = entity; $f(P_C)$ = function of knowledge of the entity; $f(P_1), f(P_2), \dots, f(P_n)$ = functions of eco-awareness component structures; T_1, T_2, \dots, T_n = Eco-technologies of organizational culture and sports entities in small and medium firms; E = involved efficiency (with example).

Effective culture and sports organizational entities, or small and medium companies involved in operationalization to new performance assessment plan knowledge can be:

- From entity to simple entity (EC3)
- Single entity to compound entity (E4-c);
- Ambivalent (E2C);
- Between simple entities (E12);
- Inter-eficiencia (E12-c).

In all levels of organization (national, transnational), eco-advanced knowledge, deep functional-are found to support the operational objective on culture and sports organizational entities, often in small and medium sized companies, involved in operationalization for new performances. [13]

As a first analytical expression is found in the process of eco-advanced knowledge, deep are "inputs" and "outputs".

Entries require so-called independent variables (input) that can be controlled or uncontrolled.

Is available measurement variables ordering, as the recipe states running through knowledge transformations by determined sizes.

The most important independent variable order in the studied organizational culture and sports entities, or in small and medium firms is "primary knowledge flow".

Quantities of primary knowledge are routed to the early entry into the eco-advanced knowledge, deep, involving removed information that uncertainty relates to nature, conditions of storage, the cost, etc.

Primary knowledge that items are considered in some sequences of operational generically process as "auxiliary knowledge" in organizational culture and sports entities, often in small and medium firms strengthens the option for a finite set of independent variables, by command operate in the configuration and contents of the eco-advanced deep knowledge.

The performed processing in the output elements resulting on independent variables, dependent variables that behavior. Outputs can be intermediate on performance.

In entries are identified uncontrolled variables.

Instead, they follow with great interest the outputs which are performance-based new knowledge in culture and sports organizational entities, often in small and medium firms.

The practice of obtaining performance validated knowledge elements output, performance, characterized by variability dependent, are usually forwarded to the entries in the same process of eco-advanced deep knowledge.

Output elements (intermediate) situation, characterized all dependent variability and is different and often find that they are redirected to the original flow of general knowledge inputs.

Moreover, the intermediate states are taken into account in finalizing aware and accepting cross-advanced knowledge, becomes functional.

4. Conclusions

- Statistical researched area meet categories of barriers to business development, such as excessive fees; financial jam; poor access to resources (funds) investment; frequent change and increasing their fees; ambiguity fees; delayed payments from customers; corruption; moonlighting (underground economy); business law; inability to enter into new markets; time spent negotiating with officials; sophisticated competition for employment in business law; frequent changes in business law; other obstacles.

- The most important independent variable order in the entities studied organizational culture and sports, or in small and medium firms is "primary knowledge flow".

• functional links, are operational and determining the quasi-unlimited eco-knowledge in organizational culture and sports entities in small and medium firms are potential meanings set new sustainable development in the field.

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