International Academic Institute for Science and Technology

International Academic Journal of Business Management
Vol. 2, No. 2, 2015, pp. 1-9.

ISSN 2454-2768

International Academic Journal of Business Management

www.iaiest.com

The relationship between risk management and strategic performance of the organization (case study: selected university of the Semnan province)

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Abstract

Today, organizations in a dynamic environment, ambiguous, dynamic and full of risk involved. In this regard, changes in the competitive and dynamic environment, have prompted organizations to maintain competitive advantage has always been competitive and their customer satisfaction achieved and also gain new customers. Today, in all organizations and service organizations retain and attract key customers to improve organizational performance, depending on the risk management organization. A descriptive study was conducted this survey. The population of Semnan university research centers have formed. A total sample of 82 people. The sampling method is random. The results showed that the four components of strategic performance management in the university centers of Semnan in good condition, and among some of the organization's strategic performance management and risk management and there is a significant positive relationship.

Keywords: Risk, Risk management, organizational performance and semnan university

Introduction:

The risk management basis for sustainable growth and a key to sustainable competitive advantage is an organization's risk management also allows organizations to use their intangible assets and the utilization creates value by improving organizational performance; on the other hand the knowledge-based economy of today's higher education institutions as centers of human resource development has an important role to play in economic growth and development of nations**.** Therefore, this study tries to examine the relationship between risk management and strategic performance of the organization, a deeper understanding of the degree of risk management processes to improve the performance of the organization's strategic five sample obtained. Risk word has multiple meanings. Researchers according to their field of vision, have given a specific definition of risk. It can be argued that all three factors in common definitions. Situations that are associated with risk:

1) Operating or action brought more than one result.
2) until touching the result, of making any definite knowledge Results not available.
3) At least one of the possible results soon could cause unwanted consequences.

In other words, the uncertainty of the outcome of an action and exposure to a variety of risks are the unknowns of the constituent components. Strategic Performance Management helps organizations to intelligently monitor the implementation of their strategies and identify deviations and contradictions and deviations of their roots and ultimately improvement programs to maximize the realization of the strategy followed by their planning. Through strategic performance management system, organizations will be able to also examine the implementation of strategies and programs of health care for the realization of strategic outcomes.

Theoretical basis of research:

Definitions Risk

Oxford dictionary the term "risk" or creates a hazard or risk to the probability of loss is defined. Project risk is an uncertain event in the event of a positive or negative effect on project objectives. (PMI-2004), (Hatefi, 2004. The definition of risk shows two dimensions: uncertainty and impact on the objectives of the project. during the assessment of project risk, should consider both these dimensions can be certain Gyrnd.dm with the words "likely" and effect can be achieved by "impact" is similar.

America, on behalf of project management, risk management as one of the nine original levels "general knowledge of project management" has been introduced and the risk management culture, processes and structures for the effective management of potential opportunities and adverse effects is introduced phases of risk identification, risk measurement, response (reaction against the risk) and risk control division. (project Management Institute, 2004). Accordingly, risk management project is "Project Risk Management includes the processes to guide the planning, risk management, identification, analysis, response and monitoring and control of risks in a project. (Project Management Institute, 2008).

Application of risk management

Reasons for the use of risk management usually count on are:
1) minimizing crises
2) minimize unexpected issues and problems
3) increase or decrease the rate of success and failure
4) cost and schedule estimates and projections made in accordance

The evolution of risk management

Risk management is a systematic process for planning, structuring, analysis, response and management project risk and control them. To implement effective and efficient risk management should be structured set of formal processes exist. In recent years, numerous structures and institutions for the implementation of the process is presented books. Perth structure for the first time in late 1950 to build and operate projects Polaris missile was created and the first formal project planning methodology and uncertainty involved in the planning of project activities that was introduced. It includes a model of network activity where businesses have been possible period of time and the probability distribution or time of their citizenship, has been formed. In late 1960, researchers probabilistic models of decision tree based on Markov processes expressed. Gareth model is a term used to describe these models. The model activities during the project life cycle and in different periods are defined and expressed words activity is also possible. In mid-1990, the Association for Project Management, Process Analysis Guide PRAM in order to develop and project risk management adopted on 9 stages. The multiple experiences from the English abstract of the risk management process has been successful for many years have used.
Also in the '90s by the project management structure of project management, the Project Management Body of Knowledge, which provides risk management process as one of the branches as the 6-step project management. RAMP guide in 1998 for the first time in collaboration with the Institute of Civil Engineers and the Institute and Faculty were presented. One of the main characteristics of its strategic approach to project ramp structure in the form of a financial model. The structure of the PMBOX and Pram structures of higher strategic level and with a very strong focus on project finance, act.
Pram raised structures, ramp and PMBOX good examples of the different structures and risk management processes. Other structures can be presented in a way linked to these three structures. Some options may require a whole new approach comparable, but the basic will be the same.
Chris for risk have introduced a four-step process (identification, analysis, control and reporting) in Deming, known as a four-step project management (planning, implementation, review and practice) are placed. One of the models presented by Chris Chpmyn and Stephen entered, the shampoo is actually a new version of Pram and with small changes in concepts and in 2003 as one of the most complete structures developed in 9 steps up its risk management year is (Mohtashami, 2004).

Strategic performance management

Strategic Performance Management helps organizations to intelligently monitor the implementation of their strategies And distortions and contradictions identified and the causes of deviations roots And finally improvement programs to maximize the realization of the strategy of the foundation. Through strategic performance management system, organizations will be able to also examine the implementation of strategies and programs of health care for the realization of strategic outcomes.
Performance evaluation, management will help to position the organization at any given moment under control. As a result, evaluating the performance of the organization:
the integrity of the organization's strategy and direction will ensure continuity.
• lack of staff skills and training needs are determined.
• information needed for planning and development, especially in the field of human resources provided.
• proper feedback on the goals presented.
• balancing between different conflicts within the organization is possible (conflicts of interest, development stakeholders, etc.)
•ambiguity disappeared and the atmosphere is transparent.
• Key information gathering process and the use of previous experiences, in planning future activities (the slave nooralizadeh, 1999). Performance appraisal systems are decades of experience in management literature, these systems into two categories: traditional and modern systems divide the overall system. In general, traditional systems placed greater emphasis on the individual as the subject of evaluation and while the new system the emphasis on processes (ibid: 41).

Table 2-5 Comparison of traditional and modern performance appraisal systems (Simons, 2005)

New systems (strategy-oriented) performance evaluation	Traditional systems performance assessment

emphasis on the evaluation process emphasis on different aspects of evaluation oriented strategy (emphasis on the direction and strategy functions) indicators retrospective and prospective emphasis on improvement Create an atmosphere of trust and cooperation develop and promote the spirit of creativity and innovation establish causal relationships and the roots of problems process-oriented (emphasis on the outcome and the process of achieving it) emphasis on understanding the goals and strategies to assess performance Evaluation is a continuous process	emphasis on performance evaluation event-(emphasis on individual events) retrospective indicators Emphasis on control Create an atmosphere of distrust reduce (or eliminate) the spirit of creativity and innovation Due to the problems Results-oriented (focusing on outcome) focusing solely on performance evaluation Discrete and periodic evaluation

In a study to identify key risk construction projects in China, risks from two different perspectives: 1) the perspective of project beneficiaries and 2) the identification and classification of the project life cycle. The impact assessment also getting responses or lack of impact of each risk on the project goals such as time, cost, quality, safety, the environment has been set. Postal questionnaires were used to collect data from 85 of the 77 project risk distribution and data were collected. (2007, Zou, Zhang, Wang).

In a study on the risk of key construction projects in China, the risk analysis, the identified risks in terms of likelihood and severity of an impact on three levels on 5 objectives of the project include: cost, time, quality, environment and safety Categories then, based on the scale set forth in the table below have been quantified.

The next step, according to the results of the evaluation of the probability of occurrence and level of impact of the three levels of the respondents for each of the answers given, the effect of each risk on each of the targets has been calculated and rating**.**

Research Methodology

Whereas the results of this research can be used in academic centers of Semnan province, so as to target research, applied research, and given that employees of Semnan university centers and information from within the organization Learn from the experts using the questionnaire received, so as to survey the field type is. Given that it is also the result of research at the University, the study is a case study. Random sampling is conducted by the concerned departments and validity was confirmed by experts.

	Test Value = 3					
	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
					Lower	Upper
financial	5.136	77	.000	.39744	.2434	.5515

Determining the sample size is determined by Cochran. Its reliability has been proven in previous research.

Data analysis

Demographic characteristics in the table below. According to the results, about 52 percent of the sample were men and most frequently associate education (15%) and experts (65 percent). About 65 percent are married, 35% single.

Is academic centers of Semnan has the appropriate status in the financial perspective, stakeholders, learning and internal process of strategic performance management process?

$H_{\circ}$: the average financial perspective is 3

H_1: the average financial perspective is not 3

$H_{\circ}$: the average Stakeholders perspective is 3

H_1: the average Stakeholders perspective is not 3

One-Sample Test

	Test Value = 3					
	T	df	sig	Mean differences	The mean difference with 95% confidence lower limit	
					Lower	upper
Stakeholders	6.903	77	.000	.38278	.2724	.4932

$H_{\circ}$: the average Learning perspective is 3

H_1: the average Learning perspective is not 3

One-Sample Test

	Test Value = 3					
	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
					Lower	Upper
Learning	3.781	77	.000	.27839	.1318	.4250

$H_{\circ}$: the average Internal process perspective is 3

H_1: the average Internal process perspective is not 3

One-Sample Test

	Test Value = 3					
	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
					Lower	upper
Internal process	7.835	77	.000	.42735	.3187	.5360

Correlation:

Given the correlation between the dimensions of risk management and strategic performance management has taken the following results were obtained. If there is a significant level of less than 0.05, the correlation is proved.

number	sig	r	Correlation	The staff understanding of risk management
82	0.000	0.282	0.531	Organizational strategic performance

number	sig	r	Correlation	The organization of risk management
82	0.000	0.193	0.44	Organizational strategic performance

number	sig	r	Correlation	The situation in the field of risk management policies and procedures
82	0.000	0.274	0.523	Organizational strategic performance

number	sig	r	Correlation	Risk management position

82	0.000	0.318	0.564	Organizational strategic performance

number	sig	r	Correlation	Monitor the analysis, assessment and risk control
82	0.000	0.403	0.635	Organizational strategic performance

number	sig	r	Correlation	Risk management
82	0.000	0.506	0.711	Organizational strategic performance

Conclusion:

With regard to the theoretical foundations of the relationship between risk management and strategic performance management in this study, the average test of Semnan university centers on four aspects of strategic performance management depends on. The results showed samples in all aspects of strategic performance management is in good condition. The results also revealed that the correlation between risk management and a significant positive correlation with organizational strategic performance management. Since this study was conducted among employees of the university centers of Semnan province, recommended a wider geographical area and in other similar organizations in this study, and the results compared with each other. Study of structural barriers, legal, human and organizational strategic performance management culture in the risk management and offers future researchers.

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