

Bureaucracy

an organizational framework marked by rules and procedures, specialization and division of labor, hierarchy of authority, emphasis on technically qualified personnel, and written communications and records.

Bureaucratic control

the use of rules, policies, hierarchy of authority, written documentation, standardization, and other bureaucratic mechanisms to standardize behavior and assess performance.

Centralization

refers to the level of hierarchy with authority to make decisions.

Charismatic authority

authority based
on devotion to the
exemplary character
or to the heroism of an
individual person and
the order defined by him
or her.

Clan control

the use of social characteristics, such as shared cultural values, commitment, traditions, and beliefs, to control behavior.

Collectivity stage

the life cycle phase in which an organization has strong leadership and begins to develop clear goals and direction.

Downsizing

intentionally reducing the size of a company's workforce by laying off employees.

Elaboration stage

a mature stage of the life cycle in which a red tape crisis is resolved through the development of a new sense of teamwork and collaboration.

Entrepreneurial stage

the life cycle stage in which an organization is born and its emphasis is on creating a product and surviving in the marketplace.

Formalization

the degree to which an organization has rules, procedures, and written documentation.

Formalization stage

the life cycle stage that involves the installation and use of rules, procedures, and control systems.

Life cycle

the concept that organizations are born, grow older, and eventually die.

Market control

the use of price competition to evaluate the output and productivity of an organization or its major departments and divisions.

Organizational decline

a condition in which
a substantial, absolute
decrease in an
organization's resource
base occurs over a
period of time.

Personnel ratios

the proportions of
administrative, clerical,
and professional
support staff.

Rational–legal authority

authority based on employees' belief in the legality of rules and the right of those elevated to positions of authority to issue commands.

Traditional authority

authority based on a belief in traditions and in the legitimacy of the status of people exercising authority through those traditions.