EasyChair Preprint
№ 4849

An Exchange Outcome of an Organization in Terms of Endowment

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January 2, 2021

AN EXCHANGE OUTCOME OF AN ORGANIZATION IN TERMS OF ENDOWMENT.

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17.12.2020.

Abstract. . The organizational exchanger receives an endowment of the consumption good and the amount of this endowment is the "*Exchange price*". The details of an endowment in an organisation exchange outcome is overlooked thoroughly.

Keywords. *Policy, productivity, endowment, outcome , productivity, endowment profit, exchange price.*

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1 INTRODUCTION

Information is a power– An existence of a market space. Information tells an organization everything from how its current operations are performing to strategy and estimate how future operations might perform. A customer[2] is an organization that places orders, negotiate with terms, take delivery and consume a polex information(ref side figure). Policy exchange information is of importance in situation where the buyers and sellers are separated from the market structure. Customers normally visit the web sites of multiple

vendors (parties) round the clock a day to compare prices and make purchase, without having to leave their homes or offices from around the globe. The composite theory models this problem by assuming that the customer has no all day to compare large quantity of goods and demand satisfaction, and supply of exchange information.

Economic growth will result from better ways of exchanging and processing information. Internet technologies will permit organization (sellers) to track the interest and preferences of their customer's with the customer's permission and then use this information to build an ongoing relationship with the customer by customizing products and services to meet the customer's needs. The ongoing relationships with the customer demands three relationship models namely:[5]

- Customer Relationship Management (CRM).
- Customer Relationship Governance (CRG)
- Customer Relationship Guidance(CRGui).

The ongoing relationship information tracking problem is modeled by the *information composite theory*,

it states that the information about ongoing relationships with customers demand three customer relationship (3-CR) models – CRM ,CRG and CRGui.

 CRM, CRG and CRGui can be shorthanded to CR-Guimg and pronounced CR-Guimag. The pitfalls in evaluating policy looking simply at correlations in the data is tackled with the working theory, information composite theory-How people may react to policy changes especially the customers. This presents explicit models, specifying all assumptions about people's preferences and constraints or business conducts. The 3– customer relationship models are better needs meet up with customers by full specification of the environment in which the economic

CRM

CRG

CRGUI

agent (party ,business, organization) make their decisions as to needs of the customer. Customers are endowed when decisions are made for them, then they have y units of time which can be used in leisure or as an exchange outcome. Customers are able to observe directly the realization of a variable market price of good demand.
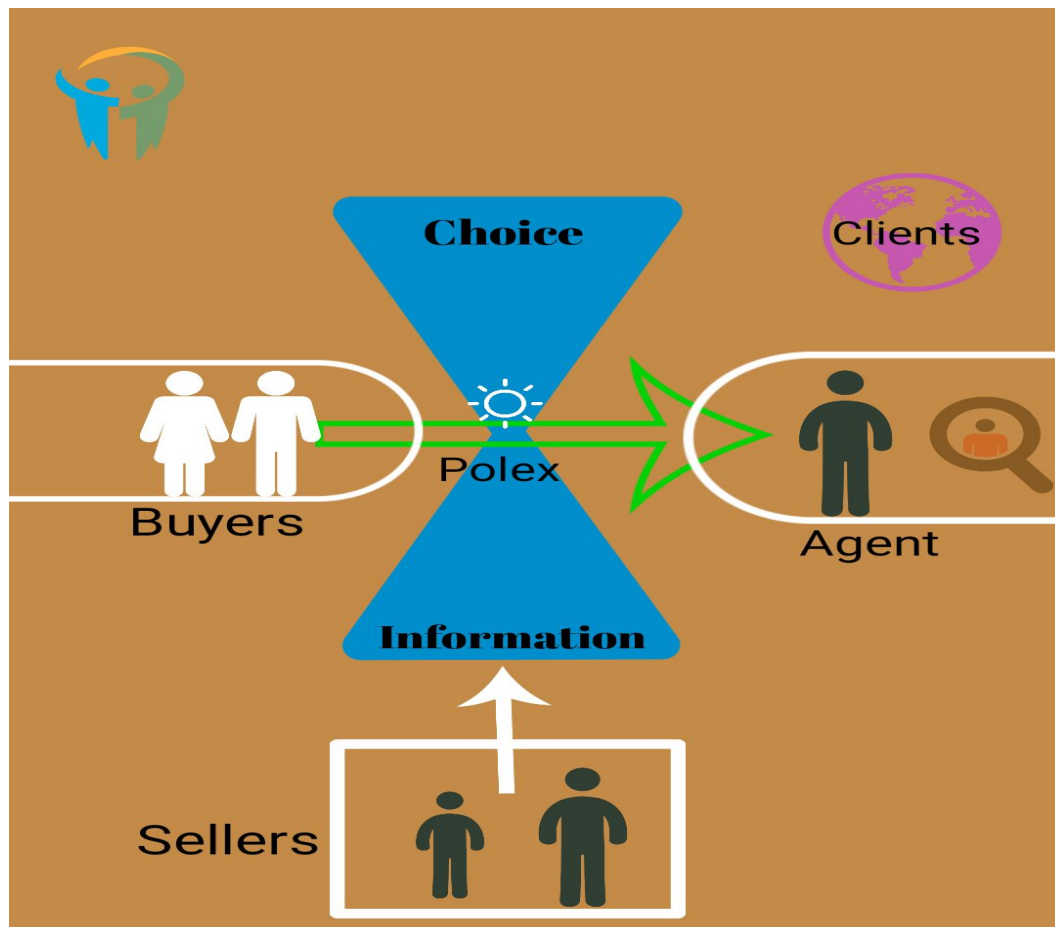
2 ENDOWMENT OUTCOME
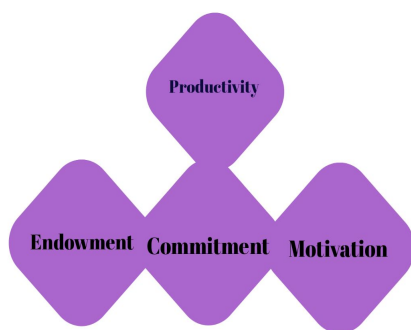
The most current inference possible given within the explicit specification of the limits by an organization to give probable current inference is a"*Rational Exchange*". The exchange outcomes of an organization includes productivity, endowment, commitment and motivation. Illustrated as

Endowment: In this basic e-commerce set-up, each customer receives an informational consumption good in the even period of life. The organizational exchanger receives an endowment of the consumption good and the amount of this endowment is the "*Exchange price*". The customer's consumption of information of goods give an endowment of labor – The ability to work. By using this labor endowment, the customer is able to obtain a real income of the consumption good. Information overload problem is the most obvious difficulty from the point of view of human users. People get overwhelmed by the sheer amount of information available, making it hard for them to filter out the junk and obtain satisfaction. The 3- CR model is the approach to alleviate this problem and with the tools, it provides a directed functionality tailored to a customer's particular demands. The information overload is solved by the proposed, "*exchange agent*". An exchange agent is an agent that has access to at least one and many other information sources, and is able to collate and manipulate information obtained from these sources in order to provide correct inference. The network of inter-operating

information sources are referred to as "*exchange network*". The exchange network is an intelligent and cooperative information resource. When searching for a particular information of good, it is also easy for people to either miss or misunderstand things and the provision of CRM and CRGui is a solution to the problem of missing and misunderstanding. The cost of providing the policy exchange information is balanced by the *return exchange price* and the balance is the "*endowment profit*", whiles the endowment profit is increasing for the organization, it will continue to provide the exchange information. The money is the dominant factor in the development for the provision of policy exchange information. A broader challenge for the organization is the mutualism paradigm. In mutualisms, endowment success of both participant increases. Illustrated as shown below:

3 FURTHER WORK

Previous research was done on productivity where a mathematical idea of productivity[6] was made. This research work did look at endowment of an organisation exchange outcome. In the next issue, author will make an attempt to describe the next two outcomes namely : Motivation And *commitment*.

4 CONCLUSION

The customer's consumption of information of goods give an endowment of labor and its benefits the Organization with endowment of return for providing the policy exchange information. An organization in mutual-ism must adapt a corporate innovation to depict a shift from small proprietor concern with profit maximization to the managerial-dominated cooperation concern with management, profit stabilization and institutional continuity.

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