

## - SAMPLE ONLY -

Organisational culture is a complicated and wide-ranging concept that ~~covers and~~ affects many aspects of an organisation. Past and recent theory ~~isare~~ explored and relevant industry examples are drawn from the service industry, specifically hospitality. This area has been chosen because the hospitality industry is prominent in every country, ~~and it~~ covers a wide range ~~and variety~~ of facilities offered to consumers, ~~T~~therefore, ~~it~~ can produce many different organisational cultures (Brotherton 2003). Furthermore, identification into how ethical and strategic decisions are encouraged by culture, as well as their affect on culture is noted. ~~Finally, the paper evaluates on-whether it is possible for organisations to manage culture within companies, and-se what steps could-can be taken that may enable managers to further understand the effect of the organisations culture on both internal, and more importantly, external customers of business operations (Solomon, Bamossy and Askegaard 2002).~~

**Comment [T1]:** I would suggest breaking this sentence up into 2 shorter ones

Organisational culture has been relevant in academia for many years and was developed and adopted by many companies during the 1970's and 80's ~~as a being~~ popular way of reviewing organisations influenced from ~~an~~ earlier study of organisational change (Fulop, Linstead & Lilley 2004). Taylor's scientific management approach (commonly known as Taylorism) comprised some elements of culture and social awareness "*which threatened the sub cultural influences of both organized labour and management*" (Fluop et al 2004:96). ~~Even earlier, in the nineteenth century, through the work of Robert Owen, grounding of cultural in industrial organisations was established for future exploration. Later, many Japanese and eastern-Eastern organisations that were growing steadily encouraged Wwestern organisations to move the amount of bureaucracy from their business operations through firms, changing their behaviour and, -therefore, culture.~~

**Comment [T2]:** Unclear what you mean by this phrase

**Comment [T3]:** I suggest using another verb

**Comment [T4]:** I suggest breaking this sentence up into 2 shorter ones

Many views from research conducted within organisations have ~~become~~ apparent, including one concept of "~~shiftitus~~", where different shifts within an operation, work against each other to become the best shift in the company by "*lying, cheating and stealing*". (Fulop et al 2004:96). This concept, although prominent in "~~strong~~" cultural firms, such as McDonald's, can be observed to clearly impact ~~on~~ customer service and value provided to customers, ~~making a clear impact on total sales and profitability (Timm 2001).~~ Additionally,

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*Company T* reviewed by Fulop et al (2004)<sup>1</sup> provides clear vigilance in the way companies manage their employees, through culture. The 2 x 4 management approach within *Company T* “which dealt with people verbally as though they were hitting them with a 2 x 4 plank of wood” (2004: 96), clearly reflects a strong cultural approach within the organisation and a similar concept to McGregor’s theory X style of management (Mullins 2005).

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Culture became highly prominent when Hofstede ~~in 1980~~ produced research on the basic dimensions of culture in 1980 (Mullins 2005). Later in 1985, Hofstede and Michael Bond adapted this ~~in 1985~~ to become the five cultural core dimensions.

Comment [T5]: I suggest breaking this sentence up into 2 smaller ones

In 1967, Harold Garfinkel was progressing through his idea of ethnomethodology, which was an aspect of sociology ~~which that~~ emphasised that taken-for-granted assumptions and rules may affect social life, and identifying certain areas ~~of how that~~ new members to a certain group would have to learn to be part of that particular set. Garfinkel and Barry Turner’s work (on exotic culture) produced in 1971, ~~in some later years~~, an understanding of “...the importance of the implicit and taken-for-granted in forming our experience of organizations...”. (Fulop et al 2004:97). This consequently led to a less ambiguous understanding of how people think consciously, make decisions, make sense of data and how the process information is made in order to make decisions.

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Current understanding ~~of the~~ aspect of organisational culture was developed in Japanese manufacturing firms during the 1970’s. As more and more firms with individual phenomenon were studied, views and opinions changed about organisational culture.

“*Bureaucracy is dead! The future belongs to those with strong cultures*” (Gabriel 2001:192). This was produced in many bestseller in the 1980’s and it was a belief that if any firms wanted to progress into the future, they needed a strong culture, following ~~from~~ research of the Japanese companies mentioned previously. These organisations had strong cultures

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<sup>1</sup> Company T is an organisation that Fulop et al (2003) provide as a case study to increase understanding. ~~Should~~ readers wish to know more, it is located on pages 93-95 of the book.

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~~“...which bond their members into highly cohesive and effective teams”~~. (Gabriel, Fineman ~~and de~~ Sims 2001:206). A close leadership bond influenced by national culture managed strong culture in these organisations. Successful companies were deemed those that had, ~~(and are still believed to have, now)~~ strong cultures within, relating closely to strategy and strategic advantage (Gabriel et al 2001, Lynch 2000), ~~-in specifically -of~~ the business sacrifices ~~that have to be made in order to retain a strong culture~~. ~~In~~ 1979, when Lee Iacocca took over Chrysler, he gave himself a salary of \$1, giving the indication that people would also have to do the same, for the good of the company.

Comment [T6]: I would suggest breaking this sentence up into 2 shorter ones

Many authors have provided their own personal ideas, assumptions and understandings of organisational culture; Mullins (2005), Harris and Ogbonna (1997), Garden (2000), and Maul, Brown and Cliffe (2001), to name just a few. However, many of these authors relate back to the ideas and identification of Schein's work. Rosen and Wilson (1999) believe this philosophy to be a little obtrusive and too vague.

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Moreover, Crane and Matten (2004) believe that organisational culture ~~“...represents the overall environment or climate found within the organization”~~. (2004: 136). From these views on organisational culture, we can summarise theory, to be understood by managers within firms and defined as ~~“...how things are done around here”~~. (Mullins 2005:891). Dibb, Simkin, Pride and Ferrel (2001) also believe that people's clothes, what people eat and how people socialise are also determinants of the organisational culture, consuming many aspects of life within an organisation. Through the author's own experience, it is quite distinctive how ~~hospitality~~ organisational culture ~~in hospitality is~~ differs substantially from many other industries. Long hours and the close community ~~(of a hotel)~~ where people work, live and socialise with the same group of people ~~results in~~ stronger and more concrete cultures ~~ensue~~.

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