



Assignment-Cases

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Question 1

Introduction

The career development practitioner (CDP) plays a vital role to enhance and investigate the skills and abilities of Pupil. The pupil must receive career counselling at an early age in school so that could be organized for life in the future. Counsellors typically teach students about their post-supportive alternatives and guide them through interaction. While educators can help and guide students through school. However, as a career development practitioner, some issues and challenges become a part while working with an organization or being self-employed (Poulsen, 2020). The role and responsibilities are not similar with organization and self-employed. The sharing of data of clients is confidential between CDP with the client, it depends on the practice, rules, and regulations of a school or CEIAG lead in the school. Eventually, the expectations and conflict arise in self-employed because an organization's employees need to follow the school's headteacher instruction.

Discussion

Education and career advancement require serious attention and reflection on the part of politicians, managers, and practitioners. In education, career development plays a vital role in preparing young people for the future and in supporting them in taking action, building, and responding to their professional encounters throughout their lives (Wati, Gunarhadi and Asrowi, 2021). The communication between the career development practitioner and the Pupil should be more comfortable and help the client to feel better to discuss abilities and skills. It is essential that students receive vocational guidance in school to better prepare for life after high school and reach maturity and enter the labour market. Teachers often fail to cope with the high proportion of student advisors, responsibilities, and lack of information and training (Lin *et al.*, 2021).

The school should provide a comfortable environment for career development practitioners while performing responsibilities and duties. Communication plays a vital role between the career development practitioner and client, and it is necessary and make your organization more ethical in career advising. According to the study (Heled and Davidovitch, 2020), Career development practitioner should be testified, well experienced, qualified, and

has relevant experience in career advisory profession. According to the case the school has already chosen as an employed and they have well known and do trust. The rules, legislations, and regulations of the school and authority need to identify that is that a right of Head Teacher to check the what the school is getting for its money?. However, the school has already worked with me, developed trust, and more understanding with school. According to the study (Bae, 2018), while career advising to the pupil in school, the interaction and environment should not be unfocused and checking the ability of career advisor that what the school is getting its money. Organizational ethics never suggest these practices in school or organization. The line manager plays an essential role in this scenario (Wati, Gunarhadi and Asrowi, 2021). The career development practitioner needs to communicate these activities will have to happen which are not to be needed while interviewing for the morning. However, the headteacher or school management to improve such accountability practice.

Accountability

Business responsibility refers to the people who buy, choose to use or support an organization. In this regard, the leaders and trustees of the organization are accountable to the client. Administrative accountability is the decisions and guidelines that set the standards against which an organization's exposure is measured. Political responsibility is linked to the broader idea of choosing city and majority rules and leading to reflections on the adequacy of rights and responsibilities (Oliveira and Araújo, 2021). People who take on this type of responsibility usually have strong solutions to the problem of not being able to accept their requirements, for example, they exclude people who fall under these guidelines. Proactive or deliberate responsibility arising from organizational qualities: the belief that the organization, in its activities and work strategies, should consciously try to adapt to specific meetings and interests.

Problems arise because people must strive not to undermine the values that are deeply rooted in the organization. While directors and board members support the hypothesis of the benefits of being accountable, winning, and not harassing, their actual behaviour supports defences against such protests. Therefore, senior administrators of non-profits and sponsors often state that they value criticism, interest, and association from those available to them or their support. While their validated hypothesis emphasizes connection and investment, the suggestion they use emphasizes unilateral control, trust, accommodation and does not essentially demean others, but allows them to follow a face (McLean, 2020). These

organizational warning systems are hostile to learning, overprotection, and self-healing. Filing managers may notice the thought that this is an extremely captivating thought, whatever it is, it is an interesting word that we usually use to express our detachment or complaint, but act as if we need to be persistent. By all accounts, senior managers have significant responsibilities. However, they do not take responsibility for ensuring that the point adopted is realized, because fundamental and valuable responsibilities come face to face with responsibilities, such as ensuring that people do not evaporate or did not fight under any circumstances. duty. These responsible responsibilities are more justified than the expressed responsibilities because they reveal the deepest and greatest feelings of people.

Conclusion

Organizational ethics are very essential and play a significant role in organizational operations and providing professional services including career development practitioners or career advisors. The identification of the problem is a difficult process without any communication gap between the organizations. This states that at the possession of important information, an informed decision and a responsibility to monitor the implementation of this decision. Incentive systems that ask questions or problems, and research and validate these methodologies, are necessary, and such savings in people are limited. The point is to change the attitude of people in the organization by teaching people to be smarter.

Question 2

Introduction

The Lebanon company facing several problems and issues to access the resources due to numerous economic, social complexities, and political issues. According to the study, the team, in collaboration with the association, can reduce or overburden these problems (Huang, Han and Macbeth, 2020). The advantage of collaboration is that the coordinated efforts of several organizations (companies, offices, governing bodies, etc.) allow for efficiency, development, progress, etc., to be achieved about their partnership. According to linternaute.fr, collaboration is a non-progressive way of working, in which people share their innovations and abilities to achieve a common goal. This joint activity was made possible by new data and progress in correspondence. Some devices have become critical because they work with more utility and imagination for those in the business, even for people who are doing the right thing.

Discussion

Collaboration improves correspondence, skill, and communication. Without a core mandate, all colleagues are placed at a similar level. Everyone can express their point of view and express their thoughts, connections are equal and there is a global responsibility. At the heart of the work of organizations is a collaboration that facilitates the exchange of information between different departments, defragmentation of the workspace, and also contributes to the further development of customer experience (Nikolchenko, Zenkevich and Lebedeva, 2018). Coordinated efforts, organization and individual moments are directly related to the goals of people resulting from cooperation. They identify with the organizational space and are the culmination of individuals or organizations acting alone. The organization wants to get involved and try to achieve its goals, and as a rule, it will match its capabilities, commitments, and actions. While certain moments are identified with the aspirations of a particular person. Unlike organizational issues, individual points do not contribute much to cooperation, so the bosses will support the work of people with joint efforts.

Lebanese Supply chain (SC) network and its importance

Build business relationships to keep in touch with your suppliers and customers and act for the benefit of others. From a central organization point of view, it is important to develop a substantial methodology that represents the goals of all the chains of animators and which they accept. This methodology qualifies as a summary procedure (Lourenço and Ravetti, 2018). Global procedures are seen as a kind of implemented system for collaboration between organizations. Since coordinated efforts significantly influence the collaboration of different artists to achieve common goals, common methods can be classified as those aimed at creating a structure to achieve common goals. Organizational goals are defined as a predetermined set of results that can only be achieved if all artists in the organization work together to achieve them. According to the study (Cao and Zhang, 2010), such goals can be seen as common to all people in the organization or common, and achieving them is central to the collaborative effort.

It is very important for a successful organization that the goals set at different levels are achieved to an acceptable extent. The central organization should take into account the explicit relationships that can arise between goals at different levels and can create conditions that facilitate or accelerate the achievement of the goals of the entire organization. Thereafter, the adequacy of the SC network can affect the goals of the network (McNichols and Brennan, 2006). Each company is part of the SC network with its motives for cooperation. Sometimes individual companies need to consider that the organization has its own rules to follow. Moreover, since the central organization deliberately brings together the supervisory board organization and decides on goals at the organizational level, especially in light of the central organization's legitimate concern that other executives in the organization agree on the goals at the organizational level. The degree to which company-level goals are aligned with organizational-level goals depends on organizational similarity. Differences in organizational structures and cycles can create coordination problems, causing conflicts in methodologies, strategies, and working methods (Nikolchenko and Lebedeva, 2017). Organizational differences continually demonstrate that they conflict with the capabilities and procedures of the company. Reviews of executives on administrative schedules, promotion arrangements, quality control, etc. may differ from the ratings of the central organization. Thus, it is important to ensure a certain degree of social, organizational, and life attack from the artists of the organization.

Management

With new capabilities, the Supply chain (SC) network has gone from a simple sequential loop to incredibly reliable performance. This requires visibility and constant updating for everyone in the organization, as well as setting goals. Each development involving SC is managed by Supply chain management (SCM), that is, SC management. It is a unique combination of management exercises designed to meet customer needs. This means interaction between each of the bodies of the supervisory board, both remotely and within it (Wichmann and Kaufmann, 2016). As a result, the focus is now on the needs and prerequisites of customers rather than on business issues such as sourcing and sourcing. With new capabilities, the SC network has gone from a simple sequential loop to incredibly reliable performance. This requires visibility and constant updating for everyone in the organization, as well as setting goals. Each development, which is under the supervision of the supervisory board, is managed by SCM, that is, SC management. It is a unique combination of management exercises designed to meet customer needs. This means interaction between each of the bodies of the supervisory board, both remotely and within it.

Conclusion

For the Lebanese, he is responsible for reducing the cost of completing tasks. The supervisory board may hastily hand over expensive items to slow down the purchase speed. This can be an incredible incentive to save on material for long-term storage without any preconditions. Many manufacturers will have to face high construction costs if materials are not delivered to the plant during periods of shortage. We see all the time that due to the lack of material at the last second, the manufacturer has to close the assembly. As SC executives plan to build professional networks, this can help meet the goals of retention of the least consuming consumers. This is why most retailers, like manufacturers, depend on the SC organization. SC with sustainability can improve the company's financial position by further developing profit impact. Because he controls and cuts the costs of the supervisory board, every company value that. This is one of the explanations that many organizations have had the opportunity to achieve critical profit margins.

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