

Management of Technology and Gap Doctrine

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The management quality adapted by the society accounts for the success and accomplishment. Since the governments assume the responsibility and accountability on the whole, the existing gap can be attributed to the inefficacy of government in keeping the wheels of the society in different arenas. Assuming various influential components in raising the government in resolving different issues is of great importance by the scholars. In spite of the importance attached to each individual in a society and the interaction with all parts of the world the role of the government cannot be overlooked and in general cases it is of vital importance the research as a case study is to demonstrate the efficacy of "Gap Doctrine" and evaluate it appropriately compared to the recent researches conducted in this regard. Concurrent with findings, technology development will also be taken into consideration. Accordingly, the people's role and foreign power influences will be reviewed.

THE PEOPLE'S ROLE IN FLOURISHING THE COUNTRY

The role of people in country development is of paramount importance. However, the quality of the role depends upon the government guidance and planning. Government can take duly clear-cut strategy in crystallization of people's role in country development, e.g., in the ethical domestic issues. If the unethical and immoral issues are raised in a way that lead the societies astray, and/or the personal interests are followed by those who assume the reign of government, it can adversely affect the people causing their off colour rolls.

THE ROLE OF FOREIGN POWERS IN COUNTRY DEVELOPMENT

Government as a sole agent and the elite is of primary importance in country development and planning. Government can make giant strides while adopting unequivocal and explicit strategy in the country. Many instances can be mentioned concerning the role of government in flourishing and development, e.g., China, Singapore, and Malaysia. It is worth noting that the contradictory examples can also be cited regarding the role of government as a hindrance, e.g., Afghanistan and Iraq. Government can run up the obstacles in the process of privatization, such as favouritism, money laundering, money devaluation, transportation abnormality, low budget allocation, unemployment, and environment contamination. Undoubtedly, the appropriate strategy of government can be an antidote to all society maladies. Thus, favouritism government can fulfil its potential in country development and removing the major setbacks.

DEVELOPMENT

Development is the aspiration and ambition of all nations and their governments. According to the mentioned categories, establishment of an efficient government is a need. In general, people and foreign powers mainly possess the subsidiary roles compared to the government in development and raising the quality in a country. "Gap Doctrine" can present a model facilitating and raising the efficacy of government resulting in further development in countries.

STEPPING FORWARD, WHY?

Out of habit, the investigators define the problems and find alternatives for them. In many cases, the propounded issues are not fully materialized. In other words, they are subjective and challenging. As a matter of course, finding traditional solution cannot be flawless. That's why, seeking new appropriate solution can be decisive, and it can contribute to surmount the immense shortcomings. It is merely the ultimate goal of gap doctrine to avoid the prospective pitfalls and to find the most appropriate solution to the imminent ups and downs.

GAP DOCTRINE FRAMEWORK

1. All problems can be resolved, provided that there is a full cognizance of them.
2. Our problems are not merely all roadblocks in human life. The ancient people had their own challenges and the others in future will have their

own obstacles which should be removed.

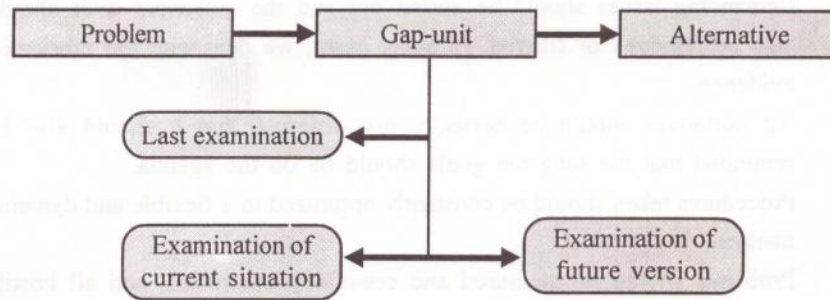
3. Demanding issues should be sorted out and the unwanted ones should also be removed or filtered. In many cases, we deal with the fabricated evidence.
4. All initiatives should be perfectly proportioned, and it should also be reminded that the long-run goals should be on the agenda.
5. Procedures taken should be constantly optimized in a flexible and dynamic manner.
6. Problems should be measured and constantly controlled, and all hostile attitudes should be avoided.
7. National interests should be solely taken into consideration in solving the problems, and resorting to personal affairs should be avoided.
8. Suggestions concerning national interests ending in loss should be avoided.
9. Shortcomings and weaknesses should be appropriately recognized.

GAP DOCTRINE STRUCTURE

It is a matter of concern why the strong get stronger and the weak get weaker. The societies which have been able to curtail or solve their problems could do only with their prospective view. They either predicted a fullfledged solution or solved the problems at the spur of the moment. Undoubtedly, we cannot compare these societies with the ones which are sometimes ignorant about their problems and many times reluctant to find the solution. "Gap Doctrine" compared to other theories and doctrines in line with all-out development in human societies is propounded as unique in flourishing the societies in general and the developing countries in particular. "Gap Doctrine" is devoid of any complexity which is parallel with simplicity of social issues.

The societies left no stone unturned while bearing no yield is as a consequence of lacking the observing moral issues, collective intelligence and co-ordination in distinguishing the real problems from the faked ones, taking appropriate benefits from opportunities, and detecting the reasons of success and failure which are just a few. Thus, scrutinizing and detecting the problems, opportunities, threats, and the status quo of other developed or developing countries are fundamental so as to find prospective solutions yield growth and development. Concurrent with the above issues, "Gap Doctrine" stands on management of technology owing to its unique and distinctive role in development (Figure 1).

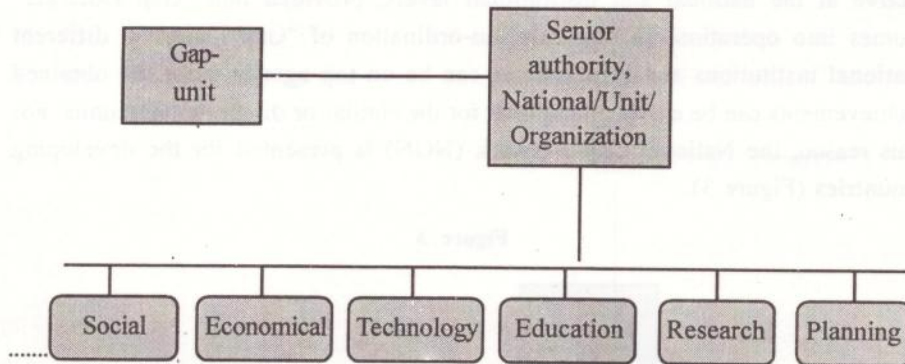
Figure 1



"Gap Doctrine Structure" of "Gap Unit" is propounded as a kernel in all performance. The unit comprises the present elite in the respective expertise along with management of technology specialists. The system can be simplified at the national, organizational, family and individual levels which can save time and labour with prosperous high yield. Along with "Gap Unit", other units are predicted so that they can contribute to implement the research on past, status quo and the future in other societies. It is a thorny issue for the entrepreneurs, the concerns, organizations and the dependent institutions, the institutions, e.g., state run and private organization and the dependent rest considering the volume and the extension of organization and the development plan, the set possesses several distinctive expertise, e.g., revamping the status quo of automobile, increasing the special crop yields, finding solutions in a moral dilemma, and prevention from the spread of the disease. By getting access to the above systematic structure, many issues will be clarified. In spite of its simplicity, the structure doesn't exist in majority of the organizations, establishments and institutes in the developing countries. In case of governments' full support of the countries and setting up the structural movement, striking progression will occur in solving problems of the countries.

The suggested model can be implemented at the universities, research institutes, and the eligible counsellors. The result can be constantly evaluated and compared with the status quo of different countries in order to explore new findings and solutions to settle the problems and raising the products quality under the organizational framework of a unit, e.g., education, research, technology and so on to be evaluated indirectly or under the supervision of "Gap Doctrine" to be assured that it is fully operational. Accordingly, the operation of "Gap Units" will be launched with the responsibility of the top and the most senior authorities or the acting chairman (Figure 2).

Figure 2



GAP DOCTRINE AS A SOLUTION AT VARIOUS LEVELS

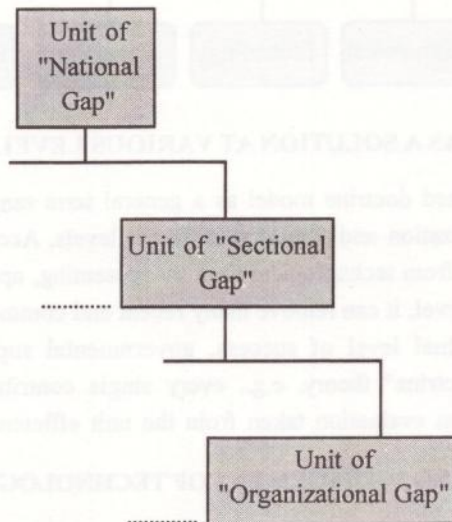
The proposed doctrine model as a general term ranges from the national sector to the organization and family at different levels. Access to the "Doctrine" leads to prevention from technological fault by presenting, appropriate alternatives. Even at individual level, it can remove many recent and common personal obstacles. Beyond the individual level of success, governmental support is necessary to generalize the "Doctrine" theory, e.g., every single contribution should rely on results obtained from evaluation taken from the unit efficiency.

GAP DOCTRINE AND MANAGEMENT OF TECHNOLOGY

The existing gap between the affluent or developed countries and the developing countries is linked to how much the modern technology is at their disposal. Attaining the up-to-date technology necessitates intricate and subtle competition. Then appropriate management especially in the management of technology should be taken into consideration. The society development depends upon the moral and quality of the human resources. Gap doctrine tends to suggest a research in the field of technology development in a society. Despite the similarities in the concepts of management of technology and "Gap Doctrine", "Gap Doctrine" is more extensive in presenting some novel domains and modification. Management of Technology can be amalgamated with "Gap Doctrine", in paving the way for finding appropriate solution by getting benefit from the similar experience of other countries. In other words, "Gap Doctrine" is an operational structure in analyzing the problems and as a pioneer in shedding a new light on them to arrive at a decent solution. In the most often cases, Gap units propose solutions compatible with the modified suggestion of the

Management of Technology to engender development. Gap units can be active at the national and institutional levels, provided that "Gap Doctrine" comes into operation. In that case, co-ordination of "Gap Units" in different national institutions and local sectors can be on top agenda since the obtained achievements can be easily operational for the similar or dissimilar Gap units. For this reason, the National Gap Network (NGN) is presented for the developing countries (Figure 3).

Figure 3



CONCLUSION

The social setbacks can be solved in the light of rational course of action. Undoubtedly, the governments can play a pivotal role to settle the issues in order to achieve development in societies. If the governments take the blame for problems and shortcomings, they will shoulder the responsibilities for removing the hindrance. Conversely, if the governments don't blame themselves, the attitudes will result in corruption and social decomposition. On the other hand, "Gap Doctrine" is a method to facilitate finding solutions, while relying on the extensive governmental contribution.

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