Flexibility of solvainistration fails.

Wherever are plans there are no fixability of prenice no facilitating accurate prenices

STRATECTIC PLANNING includes (analysis) strength, weakness, opportunity, threat

## DECISION MAKING

\* Planned - Programmed decisions - Only higher authoriti

\* Unplanned - Unprogrammed decisions - All in the org.

Non are involved.

smustment, capital exisions.

Types of secisions:

PROGRAMMED :

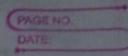
NON PROGRAMMED

MAJOR DECISION

- · MINOR DECISIONS
- 1) see the futurity of the decision
- 1) Impact on decision on other pendienal areas.
- (11) Qualitative jactors that enters the decision
- (v) Recursance

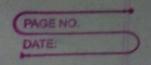
ROUTINE :

STRATEGIC: decisions like installation of leaching updation giving discount, somering pairs of product



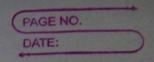
INDIVIDUAL and GROUP DECISIONS: SIMPLE and COMPLEX DECISIONS: Steps in Decision Making: Lecognising the problem ( past experience analysis) Decide priorities among problems. imp. information Diagnose the problem ( analysis) Alternative Solutions development and Choosing among them. Neasuring and Comparing Consequences of alternative solutions Problems for / unidations faced by Decision Makers: Incomplete Information Unsupporting environment Non- Acceptance by supordinates 111) Ineffective Communication IV) Incorrect Turing.

span 2 subordinates 10.10 under superiors 2019 DRGANISING . Characteristics of organising. 1) tasks of goals to be achieved. Major duties required to achieve the objective classification of activities in jobs establishment of relations life the jobs typology of organising: Organisation which benefit their owners. which benefit their members (unions, cooperative, elect members) which benefit their clients (school, universities, insurance based companies) which benefit the whole societies (governmental organisation, NPO's) frocess of organising: Consideration of objectives grouping of activities into departments. deciding which departments are the key departments. determining levels at which various types of decisions are to be made determing span of management V) setting up a coordination nuclenism.



## Feter Drecker developed the process of organising.

Principles of organising: E.F.L. Brech objectives of organising = well defined specializations: dividing work according to specialization (4) span of control: should be nininum and max is b exception: Top level should be excluded from the minural decision. scalar principle (chain of Command): Unity of Command: only one superior. deligation: authority transferred to subordinates responsibility: due to authority: authority: provided by superiors. Balance: in departments in every aspect Exceptability: / Acceptability. DEPARTMENTALISATION the houzontal diffrentiation of task or activities into discrete segments. \* The aim is to take advantage of the division of labour and specialization espto a certain limit. there are several basis for departmentalisation: 1) Functions: Most widely used base for departmentalisation. Each resjon function is divided / grouped in departments.



Advantages of functions: a) Helpful for small org nanujacturing limited products or

render limited no of services.

b) leads to improved planning and control.

o) only one department related to one function makes the process easier.

Drawbacks of functions:

a) dypicult jos arryone to understand the Task of the whole and to relate his own work to it.

d) does not offer good braining for overall development of the manager.

d) Procedures are overly complicated, wastiful and time-cousured difficult to judge whether activities of particular

departments are worth their cost.

froducts: for large org. manufacturing a wide product