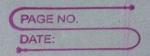
span 2 subordinates under superiors 10.10 2019 PRGANISING Characteristics of organising: tasks of goals to be achieved Major duties required to achieve the objective classification of activities in jobs establishment of relation byw the jobs typology of Organising Organisation which berefit their owners which benefit their members 11) (unions, cooperative, all menuters) which benefit their elients 14) (school, universities, insurance based companies which benefit the whole societies (V) (governmental organisation, NPO's) process of organising * Consideration of objectives grouping of activities into departments 11) deciding which departments are the key departments 111, determining levels at which various types of decisions are to be made. deterning span of management V) setting up a coordination machinism.



\$10	
*	Peter Drucker developed the process of organising.
10.70	The state of the s
*	Principles of organising: E.F. L. Brech
1) +	Objectives of organising = well defined,
11)	specializations: dividing work according to specialization
14)	span of control: should be nininum and man is b.
(v)	Exception: top level smould be excluded from the
	acinimal decision.
	scalar principle (chain of command):
	Unity of Command: only one superior.
vii)	
villy	la l
ix)	authority: provided by superiors.
×)	simplicity:
xI)	Balance; in departments in every aspect.
XII)	Exceptability: / Acceptability.
HOSA.	DEPARTMENTALISATION + +
+	the housantal diffrentiation of task or activities into discrete
	segments.
*	The aim is to take advantage of the division of labour and
	specialization upto a certain unit.
*	There are several basis for departmentalisation.
	1) functions: Host widely used base for departmentalisation.
	Each resjon junction is divided / grouped in departments.

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- Advantages of functions: a) Helpful for small org manufacturing limited products or render limited no of services.

1) leads to improved planning and control.

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

Drawbacks of junctions:

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

b) does not offer good training for overall development of the manager.

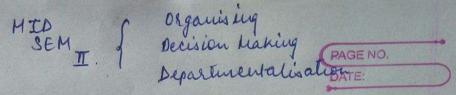
d) Procedures are overly complicated, wastiful and time-consulted difficult to judge whether activities of particular ming departments are worth their cost.

froducts: for large org. manufacturing a wide product

broduct departmentalisation is the logical pattern to followwhen each product requires row materials maneyacturing tech marketing, nethods that are diff from those used by other products in the organisation

Ex: Cathring dairy milk, silk etc. Advantages

1) Reliefs top ugnt. of operating tasks responsibility 11) Natural team work develops.



m) Better opportunity for improving the performance. 1) leselts in duplication of staff & facilities 11) Extra expenditure is incured resulting on extra m) Enployement of large no. of managerial personnel is needed (11) Customers: an enterprise may be divided in no of department on the basis of customers that it survices. ex: an electronic firm have separate department for military, industrial, and en consumer. and en consumer. Advantage: i) ensure full attention to major customer groups which have very diff: set of criteria governing their decision to purchase. Disadvantage: I Result in under utilisation of resources and jacilities in some dipartments. n) their may be duplication of facilities.