

basically planning and decision making, organizing,, leading and controlling. organizing determines how the best group activities and resources can how how to attain objectives. leading function motivating members of the organization to work in best interest of organization. controlling emphasizes on monitoring and concerning correcting ongoing activities to facilitate goals. planning function identifies organizational goals for organization in each stage of growth.. the strategy is should. should be to be known in the market.. The next goal is as organization does well and grows in new market. growth stage with more products and services. maturity stage. When the market is almost to mature. Here, there are many competitors. more competitors. no variety in products and service or so, almost its a mature or there is a so, the the company is in a mature state and then it declines..

In case of crisis could be due to product failure. Like Nestles Maggie In India, there was an issue of msG content in the product.. There was a massive rejection and people could not take a people did not buy it. so, there was a crisis like situation. The company had a different plan. the first plan was the the strategy was to communicate to the customers that the product is good enough to be bought.. The emphasis is not on research and development, but emphasis is on communication. organizing basically is arrangement of tasks within a well defined structure.. structure is can be a tall structure with power center power at the center or the flatter structure will have power bestowed it at different hierarchical levels.. authority is the power given to people based on the positions.. departmentalization is division based on principle of division of labor. technology. technology used as per the goals and physical layout office space budgets, policies and resource allocation. leading function emphasizes on interpersonal relationship. organizations are moving from bureaucratic to participative approach, or more of say participation participative approach, there is more of emphasis on control managers, exercising control over the subordinates. in a participative culture participation, there is a equal equal weightage given to all employees or consensus based culture. market control market control is observation interaction questioning and clan control by having a culture of shared values norms and beliefs..

1) insights about the goals, objectives and strategies of an organization as well as the role of communication in achieving these goals.. 2) insights about the importance of change and innovation in order to meet the goals of an organization.. 3.) insights about the role of negotiation and incremental changes in achieving organizational goals.. 1. The main focus of the leading function is interpersonal communication and motivating members to work towards common goals.. 2. TO effectively communicate with members, leaders must have a good face-to-face interaction skills.. 3. Leaders must also encourage and motivate members with positive reinforcement and tough love.. 4. They must also be able to resolve interpersonal conflicts in order to maintain a positive work environment.. 5. Leaders must also have a good understanding of office layout, budgets, policies,, and resources in order to effectively manage them.. The passage discusses the different types of control that managers. over the behavior of their subordinates. Control over internal and external informations is one of the main functions of a manager.. Organizations are moving from a bureaucratic to a participative approach, which emphasizes the equal weightage given to all employees.. Market control is observation, interaction, questioning and clan control..