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**PROGRAM: PRIN OF MANAGEMENT**

**SUBMIT TO: MAM SAMEEN SHAH**

(QUESTION NO 1)

ANS: **MISSION:**

A mission talks about how you will get to where you want to be.

It answers every situation, “what do we do?

Your mission statement may change, but it should still be back to your core values, customer needs and vision

* It contains risk
* Its nature is evolutionary
* It is not easy to change but if changed it should be slow and gradual.
* Thera aims are more relevant.
* It brings chaos
* It gives the authority to the organization.

**VISION:**

It communicates bot the purpose of the value of your business

* It creates the risk
* Its nature is revolution nature.
* New or changed vision implies strategic effectiveness.
* There aims are irrelevant
* Bring chaos to order.
* It energizes the organization

**MISSION AND VISION EXAMPES:**

1. Tesla: to accelerate the worlds transition to sustainable energy
2. Nike: bring the inspiration to the athlete in the world.
3. Patagonia: build the best product, cause no unnecessary harm, use business to inspire and implement solutions to the environmental crisis.
4. Amazon: to be Earths most customer-centric company can find and discover anything they might want to buy online.

(QUESTION NO:2)

There are several types of departmentalization in organization. which are effective the departmentalization is as follow;

* Functional
* Product
* Customer
* Geographical
* Process

**Functional departmentalization:**

The companies practice functional departmentalization. An example is the production department, HR department, accounts department, marketing department and IT department.

**Product departmentalization:**

When a company has a wide range of product, product departmentalization is a logical choice.

An example is toiletry and industrial hygiene product.

**Costumer departmentalization:**

Company having the different customer bases, the allow better.

An example is travel agency can have one team taking care of corporate customers, and the other team taking care of other customers.

**Geographical departmentalization:**

It is best for the multi-national company. The company can hire local employees o serve different costumers.

There should be one head office in which every branch has to report its work,

An example the reginal headquarter for Asia is Singapore.

**Process departmentalization:**

There is an assembly line in the process departmentalization it is applied in many factories. The employees are grouped in to a team to take care of the specific process

CONCLUSION: It can be functional departmentalization with process departmentalization. The important thing is that each employee knows exactly where he or she fits in.

**(QUESTION NO 3:)**

The several number of people who report to one manager in a hierarchy

The more people under the control of one manager it wider the span of control

Less mean a narrower the minimum span of control

an example: the span of controls as for marketing manager that there are several persons working under him that are, marketing assistant, market researcher, tele sales supervisor, customer care.

**FACTORS INFLUENCING SPAN OF MANAGEMENT:**

* There should be supervision from others
* Communication technique is important
* Nature of work
* Planning
* Capacity of superior

FORMS:

1. **Functional:** a bureaucratic organizational structure. Divides the company into departments
2. **Matrix:** reporting relationship are established as a matrix
3. **Projectized:** established specifically for project
4. **Composite**: a combination of other types of structure

**(QUESTION NO 4)**

Ans: stakeholder mapping: The process involves identifying all individual who have an interest in the project outcome. A project holder can be individual or multiple in dividual as in the case of large public infrastructure projects.

Importance of stakeholder:

stake holder is important for the very better success of the project. The fact is that maximum and most projects involves a large number of stakeholders. When you have mapped, they will be in uniform of the stakeholder. It will help in better managing their expectation.

Engaging with stake holder will help the project managers to get invaluable sight.

Having contact with stakeholder will increase of the percentage of success.

**CONCLUSION:**

The process of mapping can be viewed as a form of risk management. Meeting the stakeholder’s requirements and keeping them happy will reduce the risk of the failure. To keep the stake holder active is online working.

It will help the stakeholder that the work is in the process and it will know how much work has been completed, and also how much work is pending.

**CURRENT MAP**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| STAKE HOLDER | CRITICALLY TO  SUCCESS | CURRENT ORIENTATION | DEGREE OF INFLUENCE |
| CEO | MEDIUM | SUPPORTIVE | LARGE |
| BUSINESS UNIT A | HIGH | RESISTANT | LARGE |
| BUSINESS UNIT B | MEDIUM | NEUTRAL | MEDIUM |

**(QUESTION NO 5**:)

**Ans**:

* controlling means that you have the ensuring that activities in an organization are performed as per the plans.
* It is the primary and main function of every manager
* All managers perform the controlling function to control and calm every situation in their area.

Controlling functions of management:

1. Setting performance standards
2. Measurement of actual performance
3. Analyzing deviations
4. Taking accurate actions.

Four steps of controlling mechanism in organization;

* Establishing standards Methods for measuring performance

These must be specific and understood so effective measuring of tasks and responsibilities can take place. In this way, an enterprise can gain a good understanding of who is performing according to company objectives

* Measuring the performance

This regular measuring gives management substantial information so they can again make adjustments as necessary to their protocols

* Determinations of whether performance

 Therefore, they can determine if performance is up to their expectations

* Taking corrective actions.

They must take action that gives solutions to problems. They must then measure these corrective actions some time down the road to see if they are performing up to corporate expectations. Consequently