



Frederick Tupaz

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Term Paper

Management is a complex, dynamic and constantly evolving system that directs all aspects of a company. It has evolved over the centuries to the point where the traditional concept can be complex, varied and interrelated in many ways to meet modern challenges. Today managers have four primary functions: Planning, organizing, leading, and controlling. Management is not just about completing tasks; it is also about leadership, teamwork, communication skills and much more. Management is a set of processes and methods used by an organization to direct its activities towards achieving objectives. The management process is not a one-person activity, and it is not something that can be delegated to others. Management is a complex set of skills that requires constant practice, learning, feedback and improvement. The key to successful management is to develop a set of skills that enable you to effectively organize and lead people in ways that will help them achieve their goals.

The planning function of management applies to the organization, ensuring that work is organized in a way that is both efficient and effective. Planning, in this sense, can be understood as a process that helps managers schedule activities and develop plans for achieving organizational goals. Planning also includes determining future operations over time and predicting how much products or services will cost in the future. Planning also refers to the creation of an organization's mission, goals, policies

and procedures. This type of planning is often referred to as strategic planning. The planning function also includes the development of budgets, which are estimates of future costs and revenues. Budgets can be used to predict both short-term operations and long-term plans.

The planning function is important because it helps managers make decisions about how to organize resources, allocate time and money, coordinate activities, develop policies and procedures, and achieve organizational goals. Planning is necessary for successful management because it allows managers to control their organizations effectively. Without planning, managers would not be able to make effective decisions about what products or services should be produced, how much they should cost, when they should be made available to customers, and so on. In addition, without planning there would be no way for managers to coordinate the activities of organizational members.

Management is responsible for directing the activities of the organization to fulfill the mission and vision. Management can be classified into two major functions: organizational structure management and human relations management. The first is tasked with managing organizational management, such as financial stability and growth of businesses, while the second focuses on employee relations within the company. Also, the organizing function is a social role that represents the group, in conjunction with other team members, as a cohesive unified body for interaction. Managers often perform the functions of maintaining tactfulness and diplomacy, leading by example, promoting efficiency and effectiveness through analytical thinking, arriving at appropriate solutions to unanticipated problems and initiating creative responses to

unforeseen issues. It is responsible for the maintenance and development of the team and company's structure, as well as its specific functions.

The leading function of management is to coordinate and direct the work of other functions and units. Not just the structure of an organization, but also daily operations, training, instruction and development of workers. This function also includes selecting and setting goals for the enterprise's performance, evaluating the results of employees' performance, coordinating activities among units and the general plans for achieving common goals. The leading function is an essential part of management. Without it, the coordination and effective use of resources would be impossible. In order to understand the functions of management, it is essential to know the difference between leadership and management. Leadership is about setting an example for others to follow. Management focuses on detail and execution. Leadership is the ability to achieve success through others. It is a crucial capability for all types of organizations. The set of skills that requires a combination of knowledge, experience, and personality builds a leader. A leader must be able to communicate effectively with people at all levels. In addition, he or she must possess the ability to delegate responsibility while providing guidance and feedback on performance.

Leadership is a set of skills that can be learned and developed. The best leaders are able to combine the art of leadership with the science of management. They have an ability to motivate people, inspire them with a vision for the future, and provide direction in times of uncertainty. Leadership is a skill, not just a title.

The controlling function of management is to develop the future direction for the organization and to determine what are the best strategies for effective performance. Management does not have control over every aspect of an organization, but needs to be able to make decisions on what is possible and what is critical in order to lead the organization. The controlling function of management is to make sure that the organization is following its objectives, in order to reach the desired goals. The designing function of management is to develop policies and procedures that will guide the organization in achieving its goals, while maintaining control over all aspects of the business. Additionally, this function is to make sure that there are no conflicts between departments or individuals, so that each person knows what their job is and how it fits into the overall picture.

A company must ensure that its operations are running as smoothly and effectively as possible. For example, a business needs efficient staff, a well-staffed warehouse and distribution center, and regular supplies of raw materials to keep their products in the best condition. This will enable them to sell more of their products at higher profit margins. That includes sales, marketing, production, and shipping and receiving. These departments work together to manufacture goods and distribute them to customers in a timely manner to ensure market share and repeat business.

Managers control employees by monitoring information in the workplace, motivating workers through rewards and punishments, and their work environment. The degree to which managers exert control over their employees depends on how much authority they have over them; the greater management's power over the employee, the more control they exercise. Managers' ability to influence employees depends on a

large number of factors, including past experience with working for others, age, gender, nature of business as well as industry standards. There are three basic types of control: direct, indirect and psychological. Direct control is exercised when managers tell employees what to do, how to do it and when it needs to be done. Indirect control involves setting goals and objectives, allowing employees to work independently toward them while providing guidance as needed. Psychological control is achieved by influencing the behavior of others through persuasion, personal example and other non-coercive means.

Overall, The planning function is important because it helps managers make decisions about how to organize resources, allocate time and money, coordinate activities, develop policies and procedures, and achieve organizational goals. The organizing function of management is to develop policies and procedures that will guide the organization in achieving its goals, while maintaining control over all aspects of the business. This function also includes selecting and setting goals for the enterprise's performance, evaluating the results of employees' performance, coordinating activities among units and the general plans for achieving common goals. Management can be classified into two major functions: organizational structure management and human relations management. The controlling function of management is to develop the future direction for the organization and to determine what are the best strategies for effective performance. Management does not have control over every aspect of an organization, but needs to be able to make decisions on what is possible and what is critical in order to lead the organization.