

Tutorial Notes

Class: B.Com (Hons.) Semester III (CC7)

Subject: Management Principles & application.

Topic: Controlling Principles

Prepared by: Dr. Aftab Alam

Faculty of Commerce, Karim City College, Jsr.

CONTROLLING PRINCIPLES

Controlling is a procedure of ensuring that satisfactory progress has been made in accordance with the plans and noting down the experience benefited for achieving forth coming goals. The principles of management function control are as follows:

Principle of efficiency of controls: Efficiency of control depends on identifying approaches and techniques and also highlighting the causes of possible or real deviations from plans by minimizing the costs or other unwanted consequences.

Principle of affirmation of the objectives: Identifying potential or deviations from plans must be controlled earlier by allowing remedial actions in order to achieve the objectives.

Principle of control responsibility: The manager who is given the charge of completing the plans is mainly responsible for exercising control.

Principle of direct control: There is no need for indirect controls if the managers and their subordinates are excellent in quality.

Principle of standards: Efficient control needs accuracy, purpose and aptness.

Principle of critical-point control: Effective control needs attending crucial issues in reviewing performance against an individual plan.

The exception Principle: To achieve efficiency in the results of control, it is important for a manager to focus his control on exceptions.

Principle of flexible controls: Flexibility in designing controls is important for them to succeed in spite of failures or unexpected changes in plans.

Principle of Action: Proper planning, organizing, staffing and direction is required for justifying control in case there is any deviations from plans.

Principle of reflection of plans: Designing more controls will effectively serve the welfare of the enterprises and its managers and also reflect the structure and nature of plans.

Principle of organizational aptness: Designing more controls will assist in correcting the deviation of events from plans and also reflect its place in the organization which is accountable for action.

Principle of individuality of controls: It is important for individuals to understand the control measures and exercise it in order to be consistent with the position, operational tasks, skill and needs