

# Lecture #5

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- **Strategic planning:**

- to achieve a long term goal we make plans, However during implementation process we face many new problems and challenges . in order to solve these problems we set many short terms objective and develop many short term strategies.
- Step.1 normal planning is carried out to achieve a goal e.g to win a world cup.
- 2 To achieve this goal during this joinery to achieve long term goal many unexpected factor's ,problems and challenges.
- 3.(i) Strategies are develop to catter or accamudate these unexpected factors.
- (ii)These strategies are develop to achieve these new emerges shortterm goal.
- (iii) To insure the success of long term goal and objective

- **Definition:**

Strategies that are planned to ensure the success of long term objective by meshing a fine net B/w short goal (survival) and long term goal (growth) is called strategies planning.

- **Organizing :**

- To split the work in manageable tasks.
- Allocate/assign these task to individual or group (right people to right job)
- Duplication of responsibilities should be avoided(clash of decision making and personsibility)
- Effective deligation of responsilities should be done.
- Overlappings of job should be carefully monitier (try to draw clear boundries to avoid any overlapping of responsibility).
- Every possible things should be deligated.

- **Integrate (action plan):**

- Actionplan is carried out to achieve establish goal.
- Integrate the split task
- While integrating big picture should always be kept in mind.
- Establish necessary communication B/w all groups.
- Information flow from top to bottom and vice versa must be done with responsibility.
- Sometime manager has to act as arbitrator B/W teams and individual and when dispute arrives.
- Manager should try to get maximum efficiency from the team.
- It can be achieve only when teamis motivated.

- And motivation is high only when the goal is clear to team member.

### ➤ Measuring task:

- Two things:
  - (i) recording of situations.
  - (ii) talking corrective measure.
- It should be done constantly during implementation because at the end mistake and fault are expensive to correct.
- Cost of project should be regularly compared with initial budget allocation.