

Management control

[Business](#), [Management](#)



1) By control of management we mean the processes in which various scopes of business standards are developed with the aim of providing the most appropriate performances both in the human capital as well as business processes for the most adequate and optimal business function. This helps in providing a guarantee for the implementation process of business plans. It is a basic link with which the functional outlay of an organization is described to provide a complete cycle for activity performance.

Through such performance monitoring, there is a buildup in the scope of organization communication. Through controlling, various organizational tasks are delegated to various key personalities which provides the scope of accountability for the different key players in such corporate personalities. Basically therefore, control means the basic process in which case various standards for organizational performance for its persons as well as the corporate processes are seldom set out, communicated between the corporate components and therefore applied in the business process. Through performance controls, the correct evaluations can be provided (<http://www.freeonlineresearchpapers.com/functions-management>)

However, the implication of management control may have negative implications. This is usually developed from the management tools for business control which provide negative advantages in the business processes. This is from the negative impacts which arises from affirmative processes in setting, communicating and also applications of such control tools. Basically, the negative implications of the control tools develop when their structural methodology provides market disadvantages and hence operational losses.

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Due to the changing nature of management and technology concepts of businesses, the control tool is also changing to capture a more vibrant diversity in approach which provides the business management tools an adequately changing environment in the highly competitive market. Control tools are also changing to provide better chances of business performance and activity. This is from the changing outlook in business support output where the planning requirement, leading as well organizing facets in the current business environment is subsequently changing to provide more adaptive business strategic rationale.

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2) There are various systems of control for business organizations. Either, to each system, various advantages and disadvantages are allied to them. The nature and scope of control system depends on the resource availability nature and magnitude of the organization. These include the proportional control in which the control tools are apportioned to different areas in magnitudes of workload and importance.

Elsewhere, linear control is where the feedback concept is made to be in linear capacity and in congruency to some specific requirements. Also, logic control provides an upset methodology in which the rule of logics flow representation is provided through ladder logic notation. Their construction is through use of devices with programmable logic. They easily respond to various switches, pressure switches and also light sensors. Their use is to provide logical mechanical sequences in business operations.

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Basic advantages are that they are easily designed and good to complex operations handling. However, they may be complex and expensive to develop in terms of human resource capital and material input. Through linear control feedback of linear negativity are produced where signals of mathematical variables are responded. They are basically used to provide acceptable ranges of operations. They are easily regulated and provide a broad width of operational phenomena. Proportional control has their feedback system proportional to the conventional requirement of the persons. This is through providing a subsequent difference in the nature of set points required and the measured value to such control variable. Basically, it allows an error term and also provides appropriate feedback.

The control process is managed through basic system of physical implementation of the various control systems. This involves using an implementation system of simulated network where various loops for feedback and computers are coined into an embedded system of display. Through the computers logic, devices are set out with various measurements allied to switch inputs, programmable logic controllers as well as providing a wide system support to the flow of activity within the system.

Reference

The 4 Functions of management. Retrieved on 18th March 2008 from, <http://www.freeonlineresearchpapers.com/functions-management>