**Supervisors:** Dr/Nermin Morsy

## ORGANIZATION STRUCTURE

Student : Dareen Ahmed (leader) Nourmuhammed Sarah salama Abdelrahman hossam philopater wael

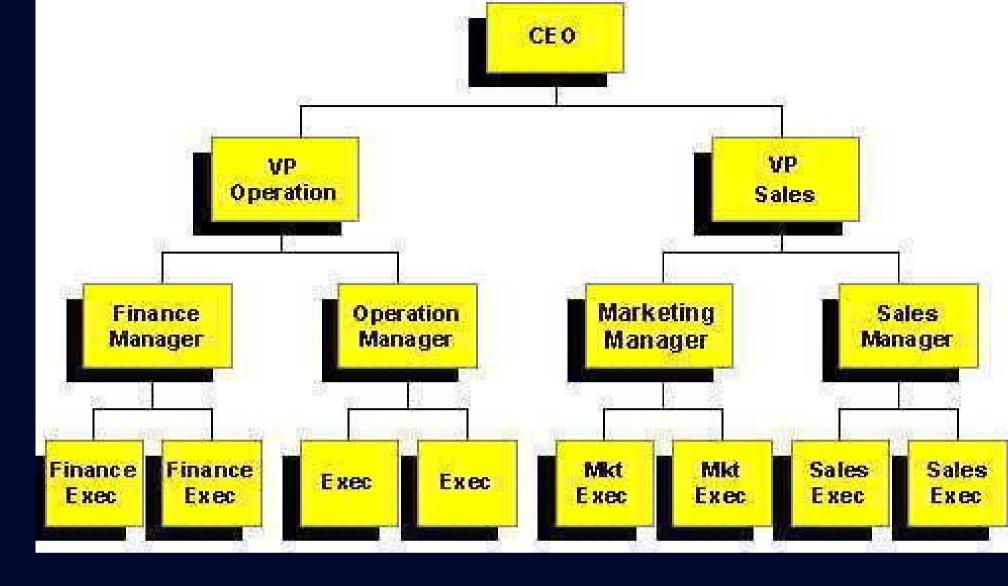




## Work Specialization



Work Specialization, or division of labor involves breaking jobs into smaller tasks and assigning them to individuals or groups to improve efficiency by allowing workers to focus on specific tasks .this boosts productivity as workers became faster more skilled and again deeper knowledge, while also reducing training time and errors



However, it can lead to repetitive work, reducing job satisfaction and creates over-dependence, impacting workflow if a worker is unavailable Example include assembly line in factories and surgeons in health care. While Specialization enhanced efficiency and helps reducing negative effects



Introduction to departmentalization Departmentalization is the process of dividing an organization into smaller, specialized units or departments based on functions, products, services, or geographical regions.





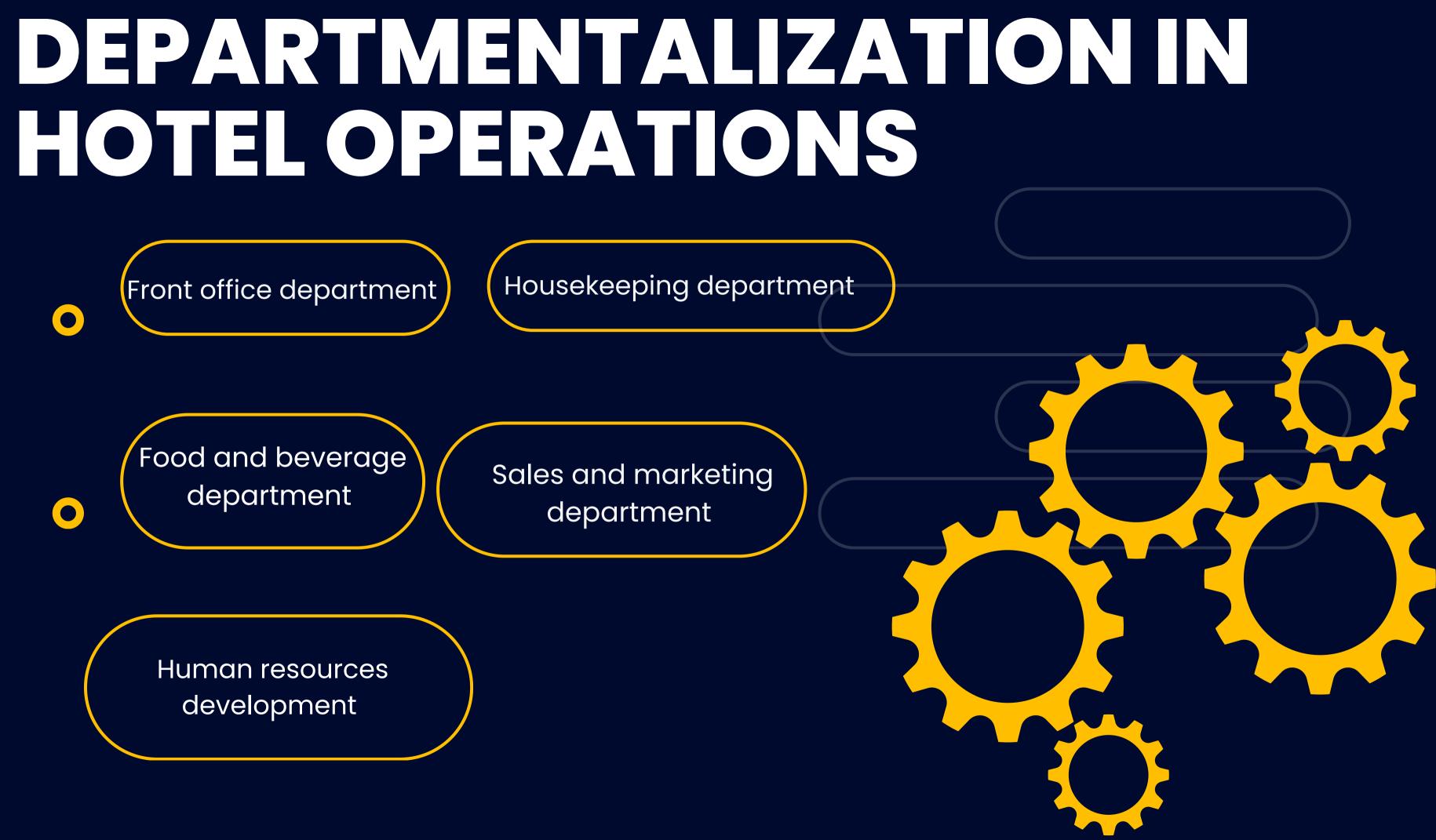
#### TYPES OF DEPARTMENTALIZATION

## Functional departmentalization

Geographical departmentalization

### Product or service departmentalization

### Customer-based departmentalization



### **BENEFITS OF DEPARTMENT IN HOTEL**

Improved Efficiency

### Focused Expertise

### Clear structure

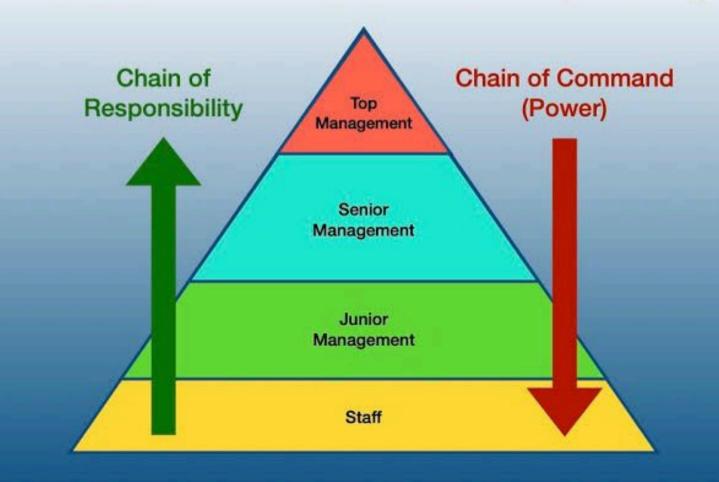
### **Better Customer** experience

# CHAINOF COMMAND

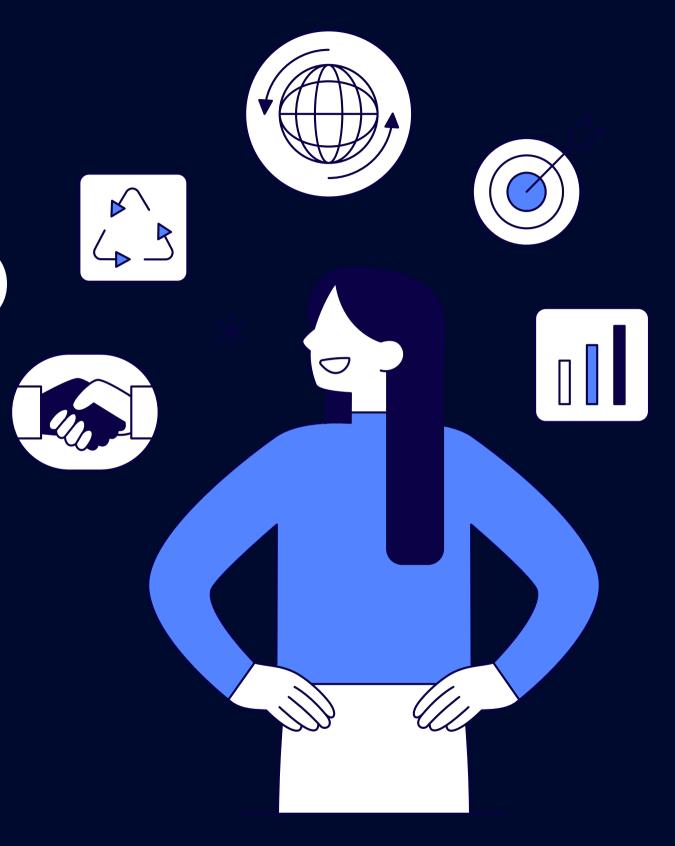


The Chain of Command defines the structure of reporting relationships and authority levels within an organization. It clarifies who reports to whom and who has decision-making authority at various levels. This hierarchy ensures that instructions flow smoothly, accountability is maintained, and there is a clear path for resolving issues or escolating concerns. It helps maintain order and officiency byproviding a framework for communication and responsibility.

#### Chain of Command and Chain of Responsibility

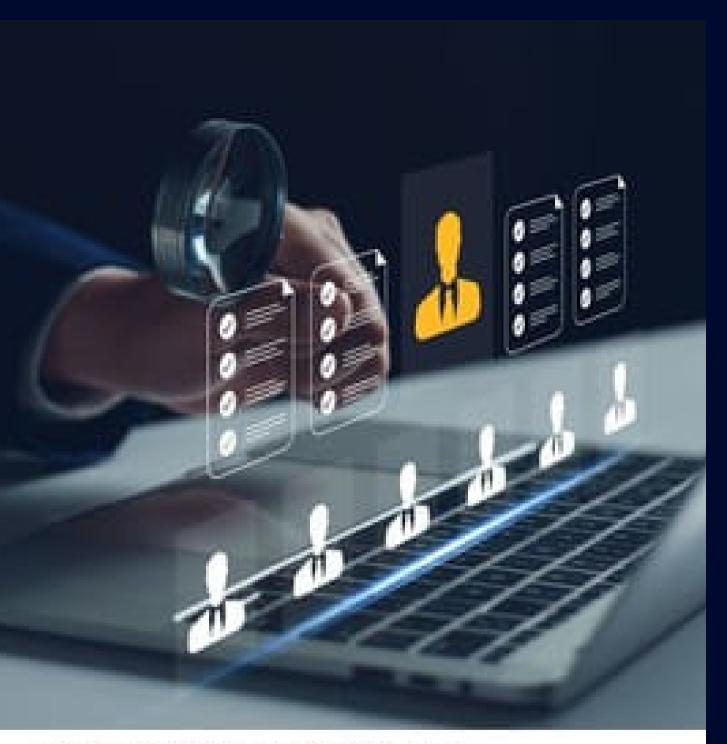


## AUTHORITY, RESPONSIBILITY AND UNIT OF COMMAND



Short intro : After strategies are set and plans are made, management's primary task is to take steps to ensure that these plans are carried out, or, if conditions warrant that the plans are modified.

#### Your paragraph text



shutterstock.com · 2461541711

Key components of the controlling function : 1- Establishing Standards Standards are benchmarks or criteria against which performance is measured. Examples: financial goals, production targets, quality benchmarks, or deadlines.



3-COMPARING **PERFORMANCE AGAINST STANDARDS: ANALYSING THE GAP BETWEEN ACTUAL** PERFORMANCE AND THE SET STANDARDS. INDENTIFYING DEVIATIONS (IF ANY) **AND THEIR** SIGNIFICANCE

**2-MEASURING PERFORMANCE: GATHERING DATA AND INFORMATION ASSESS HOW WELL ACTIVITIES ARE BEING PERFORMED. TOOLS: KEY** PERFORMANCE **INDICATORS** KPIS), FINANCIÀL STATEMENTS, **REPORTS, AND AUDITS.** 

## SPANOF CONTROL



## TYPES OF SPAN CONTROL

#### wide span of control

A manager is in charge of a sizable workforce.

-Benefits include lower expenses, quicker decision-making, and fewer management tiers.

-Difficulties: Possible management overwork and a decline in the standard of oversight.

#### Narrow span of control

- A manager is in charge of fewer workers.
- -Benefits include improved staff support and
- closer oversight.
- -Difficulties: More expensive,
- slower, and more hierarchical.





# FACTORS INFLUENCING SPAN OF CONTROL

Nature of Work: Routine, standardized tasks are easier to supervise (wide span), while complex, specialized tasks require closer attention (narrow span).

And other factors such as Competence of Employees, Manager's Capabilities, Use of Technology, Geographical Dispersion, Organizational Structure.

#### **UNDERSTANDING THE IDEAL SPAN OF CONTROL HELPS ORGANIZATIONS BALANCE EFFICIENCY AND EFFECTIVENESS.**





