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- Control sense:

- . Restricted: process to verify whether we achieve the objective pursued and also in terms of expenditure
- . Large: verification at all levels of the organization in quantitative and qualitative achievement of the objectives set
- . General: informal and technical process of monitoring, assessing cultural factors, human, etc.

- Control Features

Economics: the cost of control should not exceed the value of which is controlled

Operation: the control should be simple to apply for the use

Significance: The location of control in key activities of which will get the best information for follow up.

Consistency: the control features must be compatible and consistent with the activity that is controlled

Opportunity: Checks must be made and timely

- Stages of administrative control

- .1 Setting parameters and methods for measuring performance. Eg management approval with 8
- .2 Performance measurement
- .3 Determine the congruence between performance and parameters set
- .4 Corrective actions if necessary

- Areas of control

Production:

- . Quality control: based on established standards
- . Control of costs: it verifies cost labor and raw materials
- . Control of production time per operator and machine
- . Inventory Control: control quantity, quality of raw materials, semifinished products and finished products
- . Waste waste control: control the level of waste to not alter the cost

Commercial:

- . Sales: it checks if there are deviations as set
- . Control of advertising: advertising level control and check the possible outcomes after advertising.

Financial:

- . Budgetary control: estimated revenue and expenditure of all sectors of the organization
- . Costs: cost control of all areas

Human Resources:

- . Attendance and punctuality Control: Through this control, it verifies the delay and staff assistance, through the move to system clock
- . Control of annual rest period required (Holidays): Using this control, we can know when you play the holidays to a member of the organization and for how long
- . Control of earnings: collates the salaries, wages and benefits, as well as adjustments or corrections of them.
- . Control of physical and mental integrity of members of the organization: it is to preserve that

integrity with safety and hygiene

Other

. Information Control: This consists of checking that toa is accurate and verifiable information to allow managers to make a decision effectively and efficiently

. Corresponding control: involves checking in detail the documents issued by the organization safeguarding the prestige of the institution holds