DIRECTING

<u>DIRECTING</u> is the process of training, directing, counseling, encouraging, and leading individuals inside an organization to achieve its goals.

CHARACTERISTICS OF DIRECTION:

- 1. Directing starts action.
- 2. Directing occurs at all levels of management.
- 3. Directing is a constant process.
- 4. Controlling flows from top to bottom.

IMPORTANCE OF DIRECTION:

- 1. Initiates action
- 2. Integrates group activities.
- 3. Motivational Strategies
- 4. Facilitating Changes
- 5. Promotes organizational stability and balance.

ELEMENTS OF DIRECTING

- 1. Supervision.
- 2. Motivation.
- 3. Effective leadership
- 4. Clear communication

MOTIVATION

Motivation is the process of energizing and inspiring individuals at work to achieve desired goals.

Process of Motivation: It includes the following steps:

1. Unsatisfied needs

- 2. Tension.
- 3. Driving
- 4. Search Behavior
- 5. Satisfied Needs
- 6. Reduction in Tension

<u>Features of Motivation:</u> The nature of motivation may be understood by the following characteristics:

- 1. Motivation is an inner sensation.
- 2. Motivation leads to goal-directed conduct.
- 3. Motivation may be both positive and harmful.
- 4. Motivation is a difficult process.

MASLOW'S NEEDS HIERARCHY THEORY: Maslow classified human needs into five kinds.

Study Centre

- 1. Basic Physiological Needs.
- 2. Safety or Security Needs
- 3. Social, Affiliation, or Belonging Needs
- 4. Self-esteem Needs
- 5. Self-actualization Needs

FINANCIAL AND NON-FINANCIAL INCENTIVES.

Financial incentives

- 1. Pay and Allowances
- 2. Productivity-based salary incentives.
- 3. Bonus
- 4. Profit-sharing
- 5. Co-partnership/stock option
- 6. Retirement Benefits.
- 7. Perquisites

Nonfinancial incentives

- 1. Status
- 2. Employee Recognition Programs.
- 3. Employee Participation.
- 4. Organizational Climate.
- 5. Career Advancement Opportunity
- 6. Job Enrichment.
- 7. Job Security.
- 8. Employee Empowerment.

LEADERSHIP is the process of influencing people's conduct to achieve corporate goals.

Leadership styles are behavioral patterns that the leader exhibits in his function as a leader.

Three key leadership styles are:

- 1. Autocratic Leadership Style
- 2. Democratic Style of Leadership
- 3. The laissez faire leadership style.

<u>COMMUNICATION</u> is the process of exchanging ideas, viewpoints, facts, sentiments, and so on between two or more people in order to develop a mutual understanding.

The communication process consists of the following steps:

- 1. Sender
- 2. Message
- 3. Encoding
- 4. Media
- 5. Decoding
- 6. Receiver
- 7. Feedback
- 8. Noise.