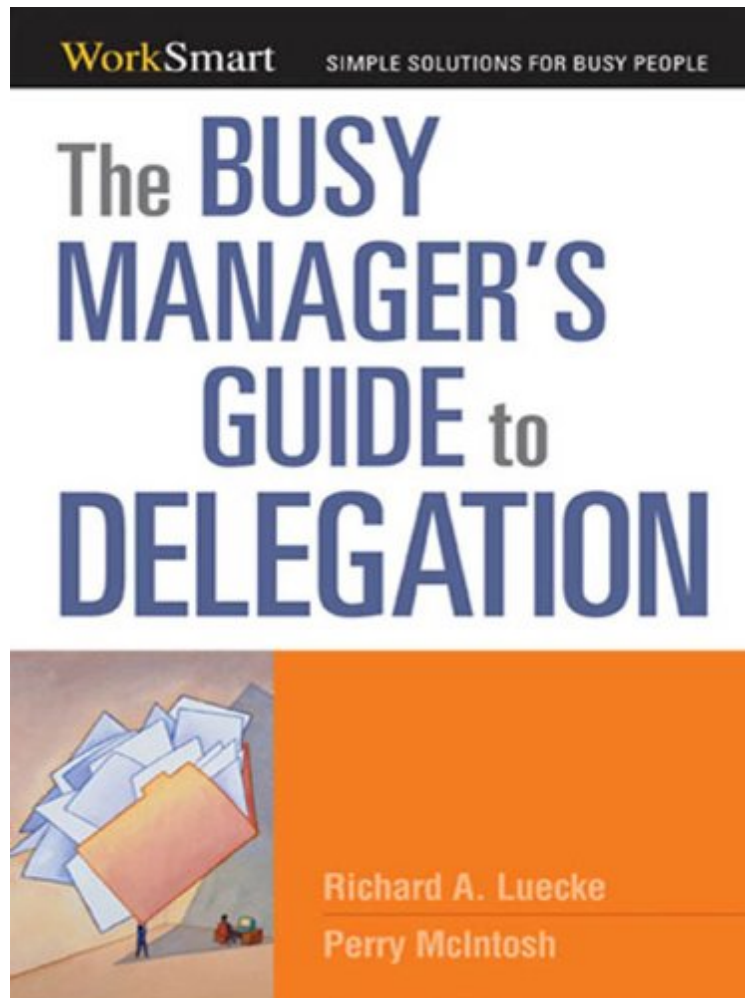


[Read free] The Busy Manager's Guide to Delegation (Worksmart Series)

## The Busy Manager's Guide to Delegation (Worksmart Series)

*Richard A. Luecke, Perry McIntosh*

*\*Download PDF | ePub | DOC | audiobook | ebooks*



DOWNLOAD



READ ONLINE

#195059 in eBooks 2009-08-12 2009-08-12 File Name: B002ZW7E14 | File size: 72.Mb

**Richard A. Luecke, Perry McIntosh : The Busy Manager's Guide to Delegation (Worksmart Series)** before purchasing it in order to gauge whether or not it would be worth my time, and all praised The Busy Manager's Guide to Delegation (Worksmart Series):

0 of 0 people found the following review helpful. Sensible guide to delegating. By Lyndon C. Edwards Sensible guide to delegating. Easy read with practical insights and prescriptive recommendations that guide the inexperienced and more seasoned manager in how to effectively delegate. 0 of 0 people found the following review helpful. Some Good Reasons to Delegate By Sue in Bolingbrook The author provides good reasons to delegate as well as common reasons that busy managers give for why they don't delegate. He follows this up with ways to get tasks off your plate that are better delegated to others. 0 of 0 people found the following review helpful. Simple topic (with big benefits) By J. Osborn This book discusses a simple (but critical) topic with an appropriate amount of content. It's a quick read with concrete practices that can be implemented immediately.

Delegation amounts to a lot more than just passing work off onto subordinates. When handled correctly, it gives managers a chance to strengthen their departments by developing the skills and organizational competencies of their people. Filled with quick tips, exercises, self-assessments, and practical worksheets, this book presents an easy-to-master five-step process for effective delegation. Readers will learn how to: determine which task to delegate; identify the right person for the job; assign the task; monitor progress and provide feedback; and evaluate performance. The book shows readers how to set the stage for excellent results, what to do if things go wrong, and how to ensure that all their people benefit from the experience. This is a quick, comprehensive course on an essential—and sometimes overlooked—management competency.

From the Back Cover Delegation amounts to a lot more than just passing work off onto your subordinates. When handled correctly, it gives you a chance to strengthen your department by developing the skills and organizational competencies of your people. Filled with quick tips, exercises, self-assessments, and practical worksheets, this book presents an easy-to-master five-step process for effective delegation. You will learn how to: Determine which tasks to delegate; Identify the right person for the job; Assign the task; Monitor progress and provide feedback; Evaluate performance. The Busy Manager's Guide to Delegation shows you how to set the stage for excellent results, what to do if things go wrong, and how to ensure that everyone benefits from the experience. This is a quick, comprehensive course on an essential—and sometimes overlooked—management competency. Richard A. Luecke is a business writer and entrepreneur. He is the author of Manager's Toolkit, Coaching and Mentoring, and How to Become a Better Negotiator, Second Edition. Perry McIntosh has more than fifteen years of management experience at mid- and senior levels. She is the coauthor of a self-study course for aspiring managers. Both authors live in Salem, Massachusetts. About the Author Richard A. Luecke (Salem, MA) is a business writer and entrepreneur. He is the author of Manager's Toolkit, Coaching and Mentoring, and How to Become a Better Negotiator, Second Edition (978-0-8144-0047-0). Perry McIntosh (Salem, MA) has over fifteen years of management experience at mid and senior levels. She is the co-author of a self-study course for aspiring managers. Excerpt. copy; Reprinted by permission. All rights reserved. CHAPTER 1 DETERMINE WHICH TASKS TO DELEGATE The Five-Step Delegation Process 1 Determine which tasks to delegate 2 Identify the right person for the job 3 Assign the task 4 Monitor progress and provide feedback 5 Evaluate performance Helen has just received a phone call from her boss requesting that she take responsibility for the company's three-day orientation program for newly hired salespeople. The program includes some product training but is largely focused on introducing the newcomers to the departments and people with whom they will interact both in the office and while working in their assigned territories. "I like to pass this job around to our most successful sales managers," the boss told her. "I know that I can rely on you to do a great job." The gratification she felt on hearing her boss's flattering words quickly fades as she stares into the screen of her work-scheduling software. Every day is crammed with deadlines, meetings, travel, customer appointments, and other obligations. Where will she find the five days she needs to plan and execute the orientation session? She can't say no to her boss's request, but she can't invent more hours and days either. The solution, as Helen sees it, is to postpone some appointments and travel and to delegate some of her calendar and "to-do" items to other members of the sales team. But which items? Helen faces one of the perennial decisions faced by all managers and many supervisors: In making the most of their limited time, they must periodically off-load certain work to others. But which should they retain for themselves and which should be delegated? To find the answer, let's jump right in with Step 1, which requires looking at all the things that weigh on your time and determining which can—and which cannot—be outsourced to others. In principle, you should delegate as much as possible; doing so will develop the capabilities of your staff and give you more time for important and strategic work. You can delegate anything from simple tasks to decisions to entire projects or processes. Generally, you should consider delegating anything that your subordinates—considering their skills and available time—are capable of handling or can be trained to handle. These tasks will be determined by your situation. As you think about what you should delegate, be guided first by this question: What tasks are you now doing that do not require your unique knowledge, skills, or authority? The answer will identify opportunities for possible delegation. There's still no assurance that the right people with the right skills and sufficient time will be available to take them on. SHARED AND UNIQUE SKILLS You and your subordinates very likely share some skills in common (see Figure 1-1). These may be the ability to contact customers via telephone, by e-mail, or face-to-face; to generate monthly department progress reports; to schedule meetings; to keep track of when people plan to take their vacations; to check the accuracy of expense reports; to provide coaching to new employees; and so forth. The list of shared skills may be long, especially if you've worked your way up the ladder in the department. You had to learn all those things to get where you are now. And even though you're the manager, it's likely that some people have specialized skills you don't have. For example, the manager of an ad department may have no idea how to do what his graphic designer can accomplish. But there is also a skill set that is uniquely yours, things that only you can do by virtue of your training, experience, or authority. Budgeting, planning, sales forecasting, customer/supplier negotiating, effective meeting management, and mentoring are just a few of the skills that we normally think of as

uniquely managerial skills. True, a sharp proteacute;geacute; may have mastered some of these skills, but few subordinates of lower or middle managers will have them. Now that you understand the shared skill set in your work group, consider the many tasks you are personally handling that fall within that shared skill set. Remember, these are tasks you are doing that do not require your unique capabilities as a manager—things that other people could do. These may include developing monthly reports, setting up outside appointments, filing, or correspondence. To be systematic, make a list of these tasks, like the one shown in Figure 1-2. Now take a look at your list and ask yourself, “Which of these tasks could I reasonably delegate to someone else?” Put a check mark next to these. Don’t worry about who will pick up these tasks. We’ll get to that in the next chapter. Whenever possible, identify entire tasks, not bits and pieces of jobs. By making one person responsible for an entire task, not only do you give that person a greater sense of control and responsibility, but you also avoid the coordination problems and “hand-off errors” that typically plague jobs that are delegated among several people. If the task is too large for one person to take it on, consider delegating it to a team. Delegating to a team is different from delegating different parts of a task to different individuals. A team can organize the work assigned to it and hold itself accountable as a group for the work’s successful completion.

#### DELEGATE RECURRING TASKS

When you’re considering tasks to delegate, an easy way to begin is to list tasks that recur frequently or regularly. Recurring tasks, such as the following, show up at all levels of the organization and require different levels of skill:

- \* Reserving a conference room and ordering lunch for the weekly sales meeting
- \* Monitoring inventory levels and placing regular orders
- \* Checking the accuracy of expense reports submitted by your people
- \* Updating the monthly budget report with the latest sales and expense figures

Almost by definition, these tasks become routine, which means that once you’ve shown someone how to handle them, you won’t have to show them again. By contrast, a onetime chore may not be worth delegating, given the time you’ll have to invest in training someone to do it right. The time available for training and overseeing progress should always become part of your calculus in deciding what to delegate. True “onetime chores,” however, are rare in the business world.