

Permanently Affiliated to Bengaluru Central University, Recognised by Government of Karnataka & Recognised under Section 2f & 12B of the UGC Act, 1956, NAAC Accredited 'A' Grade Yelahanka New Town, Bengaluru – 560064

UNIT 1: INTRODUCTION

- 1. Nature of Management
- 2. The Evolution of Management
- 3. Science or Art
- 4. Functions of management







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MEANING

Management means directing and controlling a group of people or an <u>organization</u> to reach a goal.

Management often means the deployment and <u>manipulation</u> of human <u>resources</u>, <u>financial</u> resources, <u>technological</u> resources, and <u>natural</u> <u>resources</u>.

In other word **Management** can also mean the person or people who manage, the <u>managers</u>, the organization and coordination of the activities of a business in order to achieve defined objectives.



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DEFINITION

Definition of Management

According to Harold Koontz

"Management is the art of getting things done through and with people in formally organized groups."

1- Definitions:

According to James L Lundy

"Management is principally the task of planning,
coordinating, motivating and controlling the efforts of

ating, motivating and controlling the effore others towards a specific objective".

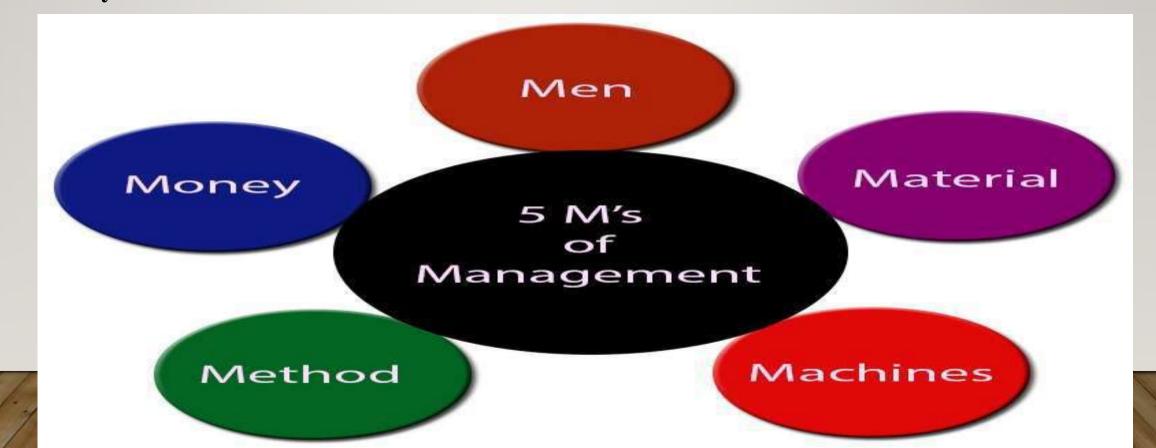
Management is a multi-purpose organ that manages a business and manages managers and manages workers and work.



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5 M'S OF MANAGEMENT

In other words, it is concerned with optimally using 5M's, i.e. men, machine, material, money and method



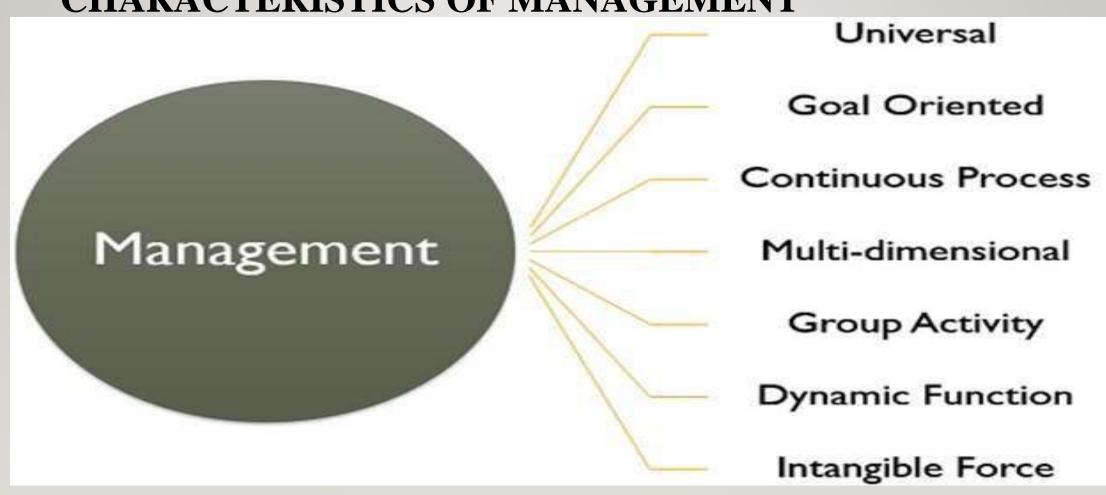
INSTITUTIONS

SESHADRIPURAM FIRST GRADE COLLEGE

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CHARACTERISTICS OF MANAGEMENT







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Features or Characteristics of Management

- Art as well as science
- Management is an activity
- Management is a continuous process
- Management achieving pre-determined objectives:
- Organized Activities
- Management is a factor of production
- Management as a system of activity
- Management is a discipline
- Management is a purposeful activity
- Management is a distinct entity



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LEVELS OF MANAGEMENT

Top Level Management

Middle Level Management

Lower Level Management

• Top-Level Management: This is the highest level in the organizational hierarchy, which includes **Board of Directors and Chief Executives**. They are responsible for defining the objectives, formulating plans, strategies and policies.

• Middle-Level Management: It is the second and most important level in the corporate ladder, as it creates a link between the top and lower-level management. It includes departmental and division heads and managers who are responsible for implementing and controlling plans and strategies which are formulated by the top executives.

• Lower Level Management: Otherwise called as functional or operational level management. It includes first-line managers, foreman, supervisors. As lower-level management directly interacts with the workers, it plays a crucial role in the organization because it helps in reducing wastage and idle time of the workers, improving the quality and quantity of output.



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FUNCTIONS OF MANAGEMENT

POSDCoRB View

L. Gulick has given a magic formula of 'POSDCoRB'. Gulick's approach is 'technique-oriented' rather than 'subject oriented'.

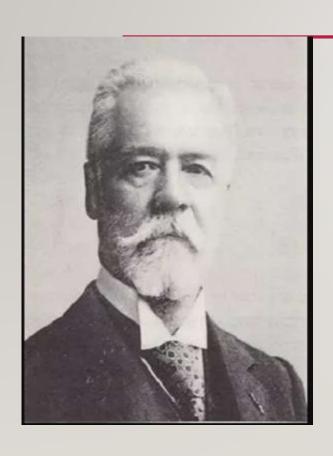
These letters stand for:

- P Planning
- O Organising
- S Staffing
- D Directing
- Co Coordinating
- R Reporting
- B Budgeting





PRINCIPLES OF MANAGEMENT



Henri Fayol 14 Principles of Management

Henry Fayol, also known as the 'father of modern management theory' gave a new perception of the concept of management. He introduced a general theory that can be applied to all levels of management and every department. The Fayol theory is practised by the managers to organize and regulate the internal activities of an organization. He concentrated on accomplishing managerial efficiency.



HENRY FAYOL'S 14 PRINCIPLES OF MANAGEMENT

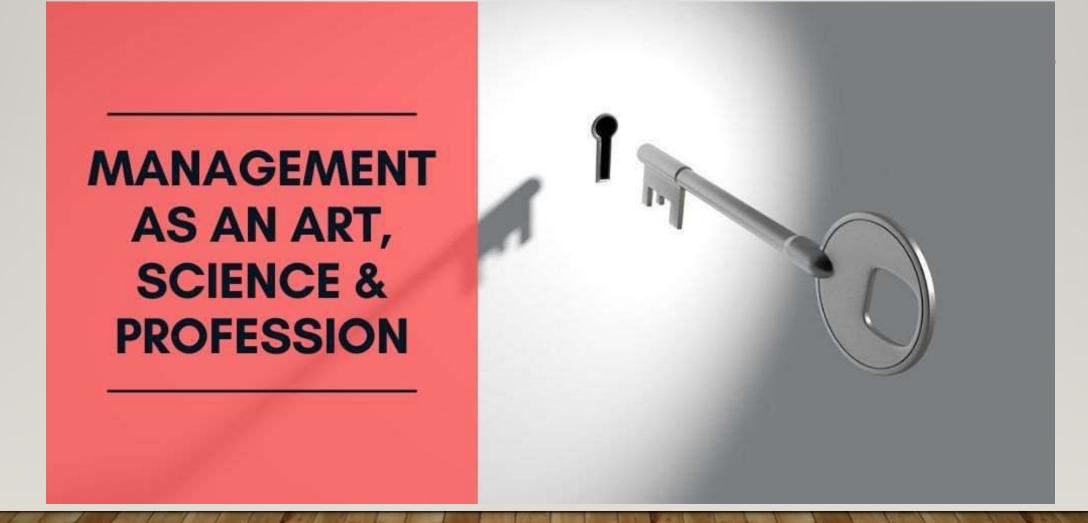
- 1. Division of work
- 2. Authority and responsibility
- 3. Discipline
- 4. Unity of Command
- 5. Unity of direction
- 6. Alignment of interest
- 7. Remuneration of employees
- 8. Centralisation
- 9. Scalar chain
- 10. Order
- 11. Equity
- 12. Stability of personnel
- 13. Initiative
- 14. Esprit de corps





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MANAGEMENT ART, SCIENCE OR PROFESSION

Management as an Art, Science & Profession

Management As An Art

Management As A Science

Systematic

Structure

Management As A Profession

 Prior Theoretical Knowledge

Personalized

Approach

Universal Validity

Experiments

 Formal Education And Systems

Restricted Entry

Code Of Conduct

ion Factors