

Institute Of Engineering Jiwaji University



Presentation On Characteristics Of Management Unit –I BE 8 Sem (ELECTRONICS-8103)

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CHARACTERISTICS

- **ECONOMIC RESOURCE**
- **GOAL ORIENTED**
- **DISTINCT PROCESS**
- **INTEGRATIVE FORCE**
- **SYSTEM OF AUTHORITY**

CHARACTERISTICS

- **MULTI-DISCIPLINARY SUBJECT**
- **UNIVERSAL APPLICATION**
- **LEADERSHIP**
- **PROCESS**
- **SCIENCE AND ART**

CHARACTERISTICS

- **INTANGIBLE**
- **PROFESSION**
- **DYNAMIC FUNCTION**
- **CONTINUOUS PROCESS**

CHARACTERISTICS

- **GROUP ACTIVITY**

- **MULTIDIMENSIONAL**

- **MANAGEMENT OF WORK**

- **MANAGEMENT OF PEOPLE**

- **MANAGEMENT OF OPERATION**

ECONOMIC RESOURCE

- Management is one of the factors of production together
- With Land, labour and capital.
- As industrialization increases
- The need for managers also increases.

ECONOMIC RESOURCE

- Efficient management is the most critical input.
- In the success of any organized group activity
- As it is the force which assembles and Integrates.

ECONOMIC RESOURCE

- Other factors of production, namely, labour, capital and materials.
- Inputs of labour, capital and materials do not by themselves ensure production.

ECONOMIC RESOURCE

- They require the catalyst of management
- To produce goods and services required by the society.

Goal Oriented

- Management is a purposeful activity.
- It coordinates the efforts of workers to achieve the goals of the organization.
- The success of management is measured by the extent

Goal Oriented

- To which the organizational goals are achieved.
- It is imperative that the organizational goals

Goal Oriented

- Must be well-defined and properly understood
- By the management at various levels.

DISTINCT PROCESS

□ Management is a distinct process consisting of such functions as

- Planning,
- Organizing,
- Staffing,
- Directing and
- Controlling.

DISTINCT PROCESS

- These functions are so interwoven
- That it is not possible to lay down
- Exactly the sequence of various functions or their relative significance.

INTEGRATIVE FORCE

- The essence of management is integration of
- Human and other resources to achieve the desired objectives.
- All these resources are made available to those who manage.

INTEGRATIVE FORCE

- Managers apply knowledge, experience and management principles.
- For getting the results from the workers
- By the use of non-human resources.

INTEGRATIVE FORCE

- Managers also seek to harmonize the individuals goals.
- With the organizational goals for the smooth working of the organization.

SYSTEM OF AUTHORITY

- Management as a team of managers represents a system of authority.
- A hierarchy of command and control.
- Managers at different levels possess varying degree of authority.

SYSTEM OF AUTHORITY

- Generally, as we move down in the managerial hierarchy,
- The degree of authority gets gradually reduced.
- Authority enables the managers to perform their functions effectively.

MULTI-DISCIPLINARY

- Management has grown as a field of study.
- Such as engineering, anthropology, sociology and psychology.
- Much of the management literature is the result of the association of these disciplines.

MULTI-DISCIPLINARY

- For instance, productivity orientation drew its inspiration.
- From industrial engineering and human relations orientation from psychology.

MULTI-DISCIPLINARY

- Similarly, sociology and operations research.
- Contributed to the development of management science.

UNIVERSAL APPLICATION

- Management is universal in character.
- The principles and techniques of management are equally applicable.
- In the fields of business, education, military, government and hospital.

UNIVERSAL APPLICATION

- Henri Fayol suggested that principles of management.
- Would apply more or less in every situation.
- The principles are working guidelines.

UNIVERSAL APPLICATION

- Which are flexible and capable of adaptation to every organization.
- Where the efforts of human beings are to be coordinated.

LEADERSHIP

- The management has to lead a team of workers.
- It must be capable of inspiring, motivating and winning their confidence.

LEADERSHIP

- A manager must have the ability to lead and get the desired course of action from the subordinates.

LEADERSHIP

According to R. C. Davis - "management is the function of executive leadership everywhere". Management of the high order implies the capacity of managers to influence the behavior of their subordinates.

PROCESS

- Management is a process, function or activity.
- This process continues till the objectives set by administration are actually achieved.

PROCESS

"Management is a social process involving co-ordination of human and material resources through the functions of planning, organizing, staffing, leading and controlling in order to accomplish stated objectives".

SCIENCE AND ART

- Management is an art because there are definite principles of management.
- It is also a science because by the application of these principles.
- Predetermined objectives can be achieved.

PROFESSION

- Principles of management which are being applied in practice.
- And it involves specialized training
- Governed by ethical code arising out of its social obligations.

INTAGIBLE

- It cannot be seen with the eyes.
- It is evidenced only by the quality of the organization and the results
- i.e., profits, increased productivity etc.

DYNAMIC FUNCTION

- An organization has to adapt to the environment in order to succeed.
- Thus management is dynamic in nature and adapts
- To the ever-changing social, economic and political conditions.

DYNAMIC FUNCTION

- EXAMPLE
- McDonald's had to change its menu to serve and emerge as a major fast food giant in the Indian market.

CONTINUOUS PROCESS

- These are- planning, organizing, directing, staffing and controlling.
- As a matter of fact, a manager performs all these functions simultaneously.

CONTINUOUS PROCESS

- Although these functions are separate,
- Management is concerned with performing all of them simultaneously all the time.
- Consequently, management is a dynamic and continuous process.

GROUP ACTIVITY

- Large number of individuals having different reasons and purposes to join.
- Again these individual differ based on their needs and behaviors.

GROUP ACTIVITY

- These diverse individuals work together
- Towards the achievement of the organizational goals.
- Management diverts the individual efforts towards the right direction.

GROUP ACTIVITY

- Further, effective management enables all the individuals.
- To grow and develop as their needs and opportunities change.

MULTIDIMENSIONAL

- Management of work
- Management of people
- Management of operations

MULTIDIMENSIONAL

□ MANAGEMENT OF WORK

- Every organization exists for completion of some work.
- Goals to be achieved and works towards these goals.

MANAGEMENT OF WORK

- Decisions to be made,
- Plans to be established,
- Budgets to be prepared,
- Responsibilities to be assigned ,
- Problems to be solved,
- And authority to be delegated.

MULTIDIMENSIONAL

□ MANAGEMENT OF PEOPLE

- Getting work done from people
- By assigning work to worthy employees
- Who can work effectively

MANAGEMENT OF PEOPLE

- Towards the realization of organizational goals.
- This is achieved by ensuring
- The strength is highlighted.
 - Weakness is driven out of the equation.

MANAGEMENT OF PEOPLE

- It further has two dimensions-
 - Dealing with people as individuals with diverse needs and behaviors.
 - Dealing with individuals perceiving them as a part of a wider group of people.

MULTIDIMENSIONAL

□ MANAGEMENT OF OPERATION

- As every organization aims at the completion of work.
- They also have a particular product or service.

MANAGEMENT OF OPERATION

- To provide with respect to their domain of operation.
- Help of a production process
- After a production process of an organization

MANAGEMENT OF OPERATION

- That transforms the input with the help of technology.
- Required into the output for Consumption.
- Linked to both management of work and people.

THANK YOU