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HISTORY OF MANAGEMENT

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Management as industry arose between people who have done together some work. Important for the science of management was the emergence of the state. The ancient Egyptian monuments noticed the most important issues of public administration. Everyone knows the system is a hierarchy in which the ruler is faranon. Thinkers Ancient Greece also develop science management. Socrates saw the task of managing ask everyone to their rightful place.

In management theory identifies five main stages in the development of management science.

The first managerial revolution characterized as religious, commercial, and connected with the advent of writing in ancient. Written mounting business raised their reliability and security. Second revolution was associated with the activities of the Babylonian king Hammurabi. The third managerial revolution refers to the reign of the Assyrian ruler Nebuchadnezzar.

Fourth managerial revolution refers to the period of capitalism. The result was the emergence of professional management. It made a number of scientists A. Smith, R. Arkwright, R. Owen, C. Bebidzhu et al. Great importance was Adam Smith's views on free enterprise, the role of the market and the state functions in management.

But management as a science emerged only in the twentieth century. Her appearance is connected with the fifth managerial revolution. At its base was laid concept of "rational bureaucracy" that is, the formation of hierarchical structures, the distribution of managerial work, a clear definition of duties and responsibilities of directors settings. Next, stage management development can be seen as an introduction to the practice of managing information technology that is incredibly accelerated processes of and processing of information and made it possible to increase the organization.

A major contribution to the history of management was to create a school management. The founder of the scientific school was F. Taylor. German scholar Max Weber introduced the concept of "rational bureaucracy". Weber defended the view that the leadership of the organization should be based on rational and impersonal basis. Founder classic in management was the Frenchman A. Faiola. He investigated the basis for the formation of the administration. Faiola has defined management functions: planning, organizing, coordinating, motivating and controlling, performed in a single process. Next experiments have shown that the relationship between human beings also have a huge impact. So there was a school of human relations. These relationships are the basis for research Mayo.

Modern Surveys in management still continues. They are in the system and situational approaches. The systems approach suggests that the organization should be evaluated in terms of the influence of many factors. Situational approach states that the manager must orientate on the specific situation.

However, I think that research in this field have just begun and myzhlyvo we too will make this their efforts.