

# Intro to Business: Management Models Cheat Sheet by studybuddy via cheatography.com/143392/cs/41248/

### What is management

Peter Drucker Set goals, organise activities, motivate and communicate, measure performance, develop people

Henri Fayol "to manage is to forecast and to plan, to organise, to command, to co-ordinate, to control"; Functions of management (planning, organise, command, lead, coordinate, control); 14 principles of effective management; administrative management

14 principles of effective management: division of work, authority and responsibility, discipline, unity of command, unity of direction, subordination of individual interest to general interest, remuneration of employees, centralisation and decentralisation, scalar chain, order, equity, stability of personnel, initiative, esprit de corps

### What is management (cont)

Administrative manage ment:

technical activities, commercial activities, financial activities, security activities, accounting activities, managerial activities

Cole + Kelly "Management is a process enabling organisations to set and achieve their objectives by planning, organising, controlling their resources, including gaining the commitment of their employees (motivation)"

### Scientific champions

Frederick Taylor Principles of Scientific
Management (1911); sought to
reduce the time taken to
complete a task by undertaking
a "time and motion study" to
find the "one best way" to
complete a task

Henry Ford Used specialisation to develop the production line and mass production; based on the organisation of slaughterhouses

### Scientific champions (cont)

Frank and Lillian Gilbreth Refined Taylor's methods and improved time and motion studies; stressed the need for workers to have the correct tools and resources to complete the job; Lillian Gilbreth advocated for workers welfare

### Innovation

Transformation processes must add value

To survive, businesses must innovate the innovation of management is just as important as product innovations (Joan

Magretta)

## Management concerns and global challenges

UN global compact and Accenture 2023: Global educational challenge, Climate change, Poverty, Gender diversity, Access to water and sanitation, Food security and hunger

### Traditional approach to new competencies

Overseeing work	from controller to enabler
accomp- lishing tasks	from supervising individuals to leading teams
managing relationships	from conflict and competition to collaboration
leading	from autocratic to empowering
designing	from maintaining stability to mobilising for change

C

By studybuddy

cheatography.com/studybuddy/

Published 10th November, 2023. Last updated 10th November, 2023. Page 1 of 3. Sponsored by Readable.com Measure your website readability! https://readable.com



# Intro to Business: Management Models Cheat Sheet by studybuddy via cheatography.com/143392/cs/41248/

# Mintzberg's managerial roles Interpersonal roles inform-monitor, disseminator, spokesational person roles decisional entrepreneur, disturbance handler, resource allocator, negotiator

### New public management

Modern public sector is more about value for money and reducing cost through improving inefficiencies than a service for all no matter the cost

Popularity rose in the 1980s when management reform came into focus in the public sector, to make them "more business like"

Market-orientated public sector as the 'core philosophy to increase efficiency'

Service provisions were decentralised with public services and private services pitching against each other for public sector contracts e.g. NHS

Why? To give the public sector the 'more choice' over which service contractors to use

### Contingency models

'One best way' to achieve a task cannot work

contingent upon situation

Performance depends upon having a structure that is appropriate to the environment

Complex and unpredictable environmentFlexibility in fast-changing environment

Flexibility in fast-changing environments

### Contingency models (cont)

Flexibility in Subsystems are moving the interdependence another; difficult to change a subsystem without affecting subsystems the whole organisation/system

becoming "agile"

how a business is managed depends upon the dynamics of the situation

Woodward, Burns, Stalker, Lawrence, Lorsch

### Robert Katz management skills

technical day to day operations skills

human or interpersonal management skills

conceptual critical thinking skills

different layers of management

supervisory technical = human > conceptual

middle technical = human = conceptual

top technical < human =

### key management models

open towards expansion/adaptsystems ion;Katz, Khan + Thompson; model organisation is part of a system that can deliver objectives

conceptual

### key management models (cont)

rational	towards maximisation of output;
goal	authoritarian focus; assumes
model	employees are only motivated
	by money; treats workers like
	machines; seen in developing
	economies
internal	towards consolidation/cont-
process	inuity; bureacracy concept
model	(Weber); tall structures; stability
	and control within organisation
human	towards human commitment;
relations	Follet; Hawthorne studies
model	(Mayo); worker participation
	leads to increased productivity

### Bureaucracy

Benefits Useful for employees that prefer more stability and control; clear rules and regulations; reporting relationships are clear; clear lines of promotion; staff understand where they fit into the organisation; large organisations can streamline processes; way to manage large organisations to reduce chaos

Drawbacks

Red tape (long processes) and the slow, clunky decision making; poor communication; lack of innovation; inability to react quickly; inefficiency and waste of money; impersonal working relationships with emphasis on control



By studybuddy

cheatography.com/studybuddy/

Published 10th November, 2023. Last updated 10th November, 2023. Page 2 of 3. Sponsored by **Readable.com**Measure your website readability!
https://readable.com



# Intro to Business: Management Models Cheat Sheet by studybuddy via cheatography.com/143392/cs/41248/

### High-performance organisations

Knowledge management "involves everyone in an organisation in sharing knowledge and applying it to continuously improve products and processes" (Lussier)

Learning Team-based structure;
organi- Participative management;
sations Sharing of information
share three through knowledge
character- management

istics:

High-perf- managed in a way that ormance drives performance

organisations

HPOs create links between high-performance work systems and organisational performance

Committed to success, staff development, and empowerment

Servant leadership is key

C

By **studybuddy** 

cheatography.com/studybuddy/

Published 10th November, 2023. Last updated 10th November, 2023. Page 3 of 3. Sponsored by **Readable.com**Measure your website readability!
https://readable.com