

SEJARAH PERKEMBANGAN TEORI MANAJEMEN		
PERIODE WAKTU	ALIRAN MANAJEMEN	KONTRIBUTOR
1771 - 1871	Awal Teori Manajemen	R. Owen, Charles Babage
1870 - 1930	Manajemen Ilmiah	Fw. Taylor, Frank & Lillian Gilberth, Henry Ganti, Harington Emerson
1900 - 1930	Teori Organisasi Klasik	Henry Fayol, James. D Money, Marry Parker Follet, Herbert Simon, Chester J. Benard
1930 - 1940	Hubungan Manusiawi	Hawthorne Studies, Elton Mayo, Fritz Roethlisberger, Hugo Munsterberg
1940 - Now	Manajemen modern	Abraham Maslow, Chris Argyris, D. Mc. Gregor, Edgar Schein, D. MC. Cleland, R. Blake & J. Mouton, Ernest Dale, Peter Drucker, dsb

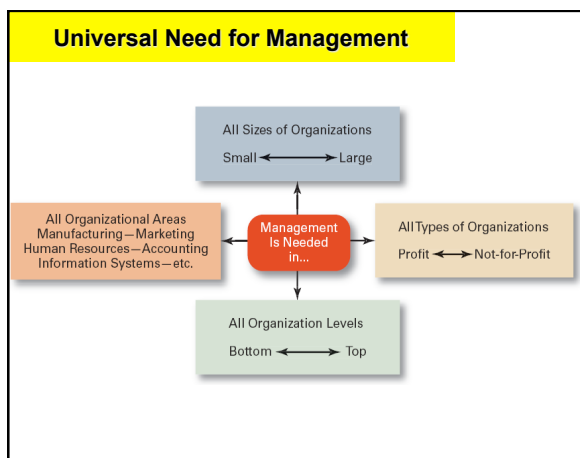
WHY STUDY MANAGEMENT?

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- Universality of Management
 - Management is needed
 - in all types and sizes of organizations
 - at all organizational levels
 - in all work areas
 - Management functions must be performed in all organizations
 - consequently, have vested interest in improving management

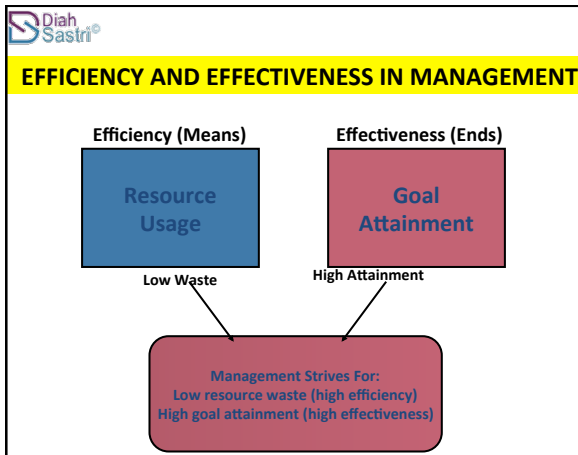
WHY STUDY MANAGEMENT?

- The Reality of Work
 - Most people have some managerial responsibilities
 - Most people work for a manager
- Rewards of being a manager
 - Create an environment that allows others to do their best work
 - Provide opportunities to think creatively
 - Help others find meaning and fulfillment
 - Meet and work with a variety of people



New Underwater Hotel in Dubai

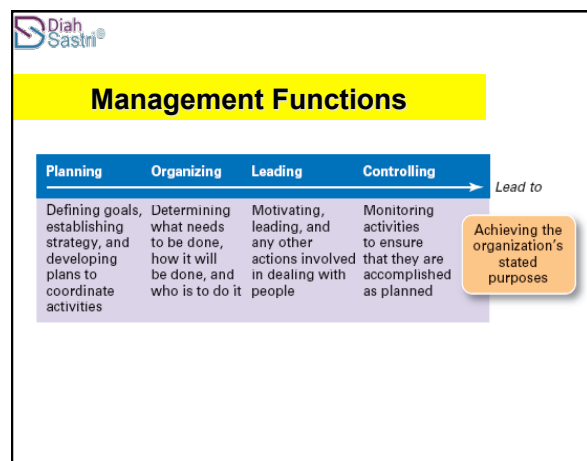
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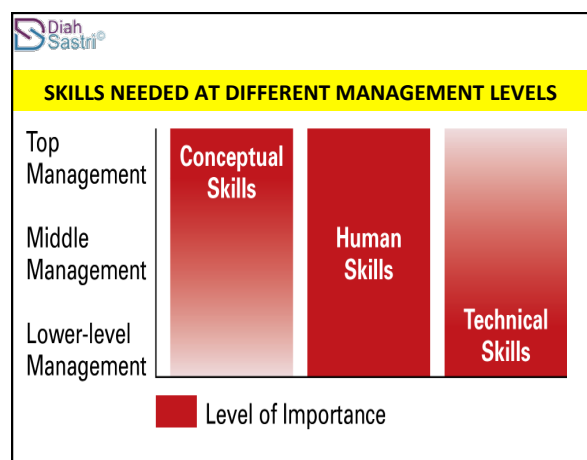
MANAGERIAL ROLES

Mintzberg's Managerial Roles

- **Interpersonal Roles**
 - Figurehead
 - Leader
 - Liaison
- **Interpersonal Roles**
 - Monitor
 - Disseminator
 - Spokesperson
- **Decisional Roles**
 - Entrepreneur
 - Disturbance handler
 - Resource allocator
 - Negotiator



What does the workforce look in the future



Quiz

- What is management?
- Why study management?
- Define Mintzberg's Managerial Roles!
- Define management roles!
- What skills are needed for different type of managerial levels?

