

**A STUDY TO ANALYSE MANAGEMENT AS 'A DYNAMIC FUNCTION AND THE WAY IT EVOLVES
AND ADAPTS TO CHANGES IN ITS ENVIRONMENT, THAT ARE ECONOMIC, SOCIO-
POLITICAL, OR TECHNOLOGICAL**

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ABSTRACT

The method of dynamically managing a workplace in a way that encourages the sharing of knowledge is presented as an option. A dynamic approach to management involves molding the working environment in the here and now. The workplace is organised into fluid clusters of interconnected tasks, each of which has its own schedule for getting things done. Two ways to make sure that information is easily shared are to organise activities in such a way that tasks are grouped together, and members of the group are located as close to one another as physically possible in terms of the availability of data that is relevant to the intra-group task, and to coordinate the timing and Organisation of activities. The dynamic nature of the environment is reflected in a number of different ways, including changes to the composition and structure of task sets and task groups, the order in which these groups occur, the temporal characteristics of tasks, and the naming conventions for data that is relevant to these tasks. A mathematical formulation of the problem is then used to accomplish this goal. In order to solve problems, researchers came up with a clustering strategy. In order to provide a comprehensive explanation of the process, numerous examples are provided. The strategy that was suggested could potentially be put to beneficial use in the dynamic management of various sorts of resources that are necessary to carry out the duties, which is an extra plus.

KEYWORDS: Dynamic management, economic, socio-political, technological.

INTRODUCTION

Productive management involves organizing and coordinating a company's activities and assets to accomplish desired results in the most efficient and productive manner possible. As a management concept, efficiency refers to how well and cheaply tasks are completed. Measurable outcomes can only be achieved through the punctual completion of tasks. No matter what industry they operate in, all businesses are subject to the same macro-environment. A pest analysis looks for factors that influence business in macro-political, economic, social, and technical settings. The owner of a small business should develop the practice of scanning the macroenvironment for components that invite change. Management is an ever-changing process that entails setting strategic direction, allocating resources effectively, and monitoring performance to ensure goals are met. Since its environment is ever-changing (whether that be the economy, society, or technology), management is also always developing and adapting.

Inflation, recession, and globalisation are just a few examples of economic shifts that have a substantial effect on how businesses are managed. Examples of situations in which management must come up with solutions to both preserve profit and keep prices competitive include inflation. During a downturn, it is incumbent upon management to find ways to reduce expenses without compromising output. Rising levels of competition brought about by globalisation have prompted companies to train their management to think strategically about developing new customer bases and refining their supply networks. Management techniques may be affected by shifts in the social and political climate. For instance, as views on diversity and inclusion have evolved, so have the policies and procedures that managers must implement to guarantee that all employees are treated fairly. Flexibility in scheduling is one management strategy that has been influenced by changes in labour laws and regulations. The evolution of technology in recent years has had a profound effect on business administration. For instance, with the rise of cloud computing comes the ability to access data in real time from any location, allowing for quicker and better decision making by managers. Moreover, the application of AI and ML has resulted in the automation of several processes, allowing executives to devote more time to strategic planning. When it comes down to it, management is an ever-changing role that necessitates constant development and adaptation to survive. Thus, it is incumbent upon management to anticipate and adapt to new economic, social, political, and technological developments. In order to succeed in a global context, management techniques will need to evolve to be more adaptive to the changing nature of the business environment.

Management is an ever-evolving function that continuously changes and adapts in response to the economic, social, political, and technical advances occurring in its surrounds. For instance, a paper manufacturer would see declining sales as a result of the widespread use of screens and other digital devices. The company's viability rests on how well its research management responds to shifting customer preferences. Gene banks and dynamic management (DM) are complimentary techniques for conserving genetic resources. In contrast to gene banks, DM works to preserve the continued operating (option, drifting, recombine, mutations, immigration) responsible for

creating genetic diversity and driving ongoing evolution., which maintain genotypes as samples of seeds. “Management means decision-making”. (Moore, 2020)

For this, genetically diverse populations are raised in isolation in various natural cropping situations for succeeding generations. Under the combined impacts of drift and selection, genetic variability is predicted to decline in each population, while population divergence is predicted to preserve diversity. The size and mating system of a population will affect its evolution, among other factors. Genetic diversity at each locus in future generations is affected by the interplay of genetic drifting, choice, and mutations; the strength of genetic drift is determined by population size. Gene connections, linkage disequilibrium evolution, and potential transgressions are all under the direction of the mating system.

BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

Planning, organising, directing, and controlling resources in order to accomplish organisational goals is a dynamic function of management. Because of this, management is always changing and adjusting to changes in its environment, which might be technological, sociopolitical, or economic. “Management is the art of getting things done through and with people in formally organized groups”. (Koontz,2022).

Economic Shifts: Management techniques are significantly impacted by economic shifts including inflation, recession, and globalisation. For instance, during inflation, managers must come up with plans to preserve profitability while simultaneously keeping pricing reasonable. Managers must find strategies to reduce costs during a recession while retaining production. Due to the increasing rivalry brought about by globalisation, managers now need to carefully consider growing markets and streamlining supply chains.

Socio-Political Shifts: Management methods may be impacted by shifts in the social and political landscape. For instance, new rules and practices have been adopted by managers to provide equitable chances for all employees as a result of shifting views about diversity and inclusion. Management strategies, such as the adoption of flexible work arrangements to meet with new labour standards, can be impacted by changes in labour laws and regulations.

Technological Advances in recent years, management techniques have undergone a technological transformation. Managers may now access real-time data from anywhere, for instance, thanks to the development of cloud computing, which enables them to act more rapidly and wisely. The automation of some jobs due to the application of artificial intelligence and machine learning has also allowed research managers to concentrate on more advanced strategic thinking.

“Management is the art of getting things done through people”. (Parker,2021). Ultimately, management is a dynamic function that, in order to continue to be effective, must be able to adjust and adapt to changes in its environment. For this reason, managers must be proactive in spotting and adapting to developing trends in the economy, in society, and in technology. In order to thrive in a global setting, management techniques will need to become more agile and flexible as the globe gets more interconnected.

LITERATURE REVIEW

“Management is a distinct process consisting of planning, organising, actuating and controlling, performed to determine and accomplish stated objectives by the use of human beings and other resources”. (Terry,2022)

The studies researchers picked to be representative rather than exhaustive. Footnote and to reflect the diversity of the countries, the methodologies used, and the outcomes. Determining just what "rapid growth" is a second problem. When sales are used as the measurement, fast growth is defined as at least 20-30% annual increase. As an alternative, it contains a number of metrics unrelated to sales. The length of time it takes to accomplish the fast growth is a third source of variety. While some studies focus on growth over a decade or more, others study changes that occur over 1-3 years. A fourth aspect is whether consistently fast growth is anticipated during the time or whether growth rates may fluctuate in order to attain merely a specific average growth percentage. “To manage is to forecast and to plan, to organised, to command, to coordinate and to control”. (Fayol,2021)

The question of whether growth is organic or whether higher sales can be attained through the acquisition of other companies is the fifth definitional issue. The majority of studies do not distinguish between these different types of sales growth; coresearcher, others consider growth through acquisition to be, in some ways, less desirable and so not falling under the criteria of "rapid growth"Footnote4. “Management is a multi-purpose organ that manages business and manages managers and manages workers and work”. (Peter Drucker2020)

By highlighting this variation, researchers do not mean to suggest that one strategy is better than another or even to outline the standards by which the fast growth concept should be evaluated. Instead, it is to emphasis that, given this variability, these definitional factors are likely to have an impact on the comparability of findings across research. Also, it gives the definitional decisions made in this work some context.

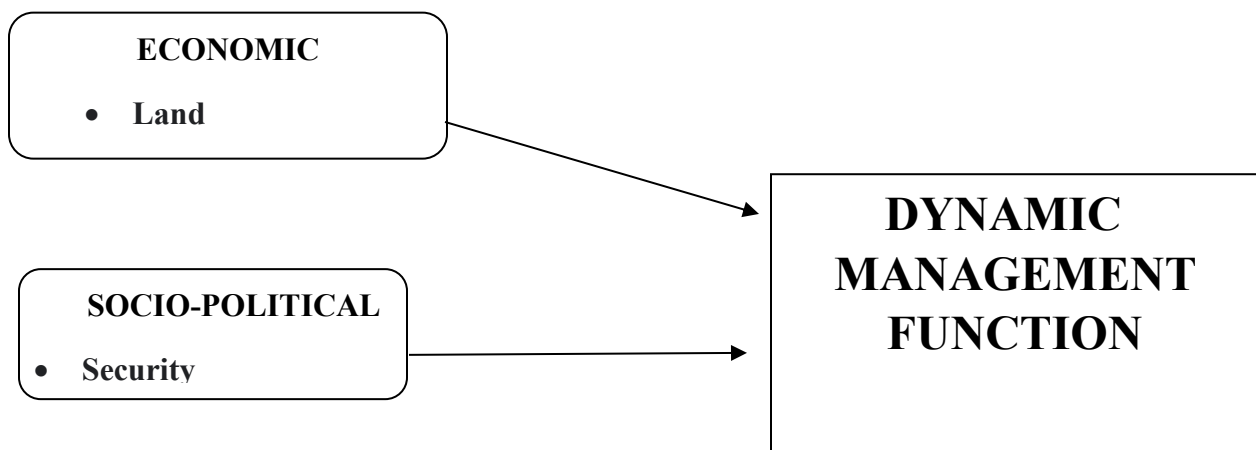
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A detailed cross-sectional study was conducted by the researchers. Due to the nature of the cross-sectional architecture, only data from a single point in time needed to be collected. The researchers opted for a quantitative strategy because of the short time period and restricted resources. The sample size of 557 was calculated using Rao-soft software; 600 questionnaires researchers sent out; 587 researchers completed and returned; and finally, 13 questions researchers disqualified due to incomplete responses. 575 participants researchers counted in the research. A random selection of respondents was contacted for the survey. The research was done in a professional setting. Study locations researchers selected based on personnel availability. The study's research used a combination of survey and interview data collected by the researchers. The following is an explanation of how and why this survey was conducted. To anticipate the development of brand equity and the size of their Organisation, respondents first unresearched control questions on the market. In the end, Rao Soft's calculation of the sample size yielded a total of 557 people.

The Likert - type scale is frequently used during studies as a method of evaluating the thoughts and opinions of participants. Respondents often have the option of selecting "strongly agree," "agree," "did not respond," "disagree," or "strongly disagree" in response to a given question or statement. Theis common practice to assign numeric values to the various and researchers categories; in such cases, the numbers themselves must be specified for the purposes of the research at hand, for example, 5 would indicate a very strong agreement, 4 would indicate moderate agreement, and so on.

Defined as "the inner drive that drives one to decide to act," motivation is the force behind a person's initiative. Many managers undervalue the significance of motivation in guaranteeing the success of their company's overall mission and long-term goal. When workers are happy and believe they are valued, they give their all in the office. The result is positive, and a highly motivated worker is contagious to others around them.

CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK



TECHNOLOGICAL

- **Production techniques**

RESULTS

FACTOR ANALYSIS

Confirming the latent component structure of a collection of measurement items is a common utilisation Factor Analysis (FA). The scores on the observable (or measured) variables are thought to be caused by latent (or unobserved) factors. Accuracy analysis (FA) is a model-based method. Its focus is on the modelling of causal pathways observed phenomena, unobserved causes, and measurement error.

The data's suitability for factor analysis may be tested using the Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin (KMO) Method. Each model variable and the whole model are evaluated to see whether they researchers adequately sampled. The statistics measure the potential shared variation among many variables. In general, the smaller the percentage, the better the data will be suitable for factor analysis.

KMO gives back numbers between 0 & 1. If the KMO value is between 0.8 and 1, then the sampling is considered to be sufficient.

If the KMO is less than 0.6, then the sampling is insufficient and corrective action is required. Some writers use a number of 0.5 for this, thus between 0.5 and 0.6, you'll have to apply your best judgement.

- KMO Near 0 indicates that the total of correlations is small relative to the size of the partial correlations. To rephrase, extensive correlations pose a serious challenge to component analysis.

Kaiser's cutoffs for acceptability are as follows:

A dismal 0.050 to 0.059.

- 0.60 - 0.69 below-average

Typical range for a middle grade: 0.70-0.79.

Having a quality point value between 0.80 and 0.89.

The range from 0.90 to 1.00 is really stunning.

KMO and Bartlett's Test ^a		
Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Measure of Sampling Adequacy.		.917
Bartlett's Test of Sphericity	Approx. Chi-Square	4950.175
	df	190
	Sig.	.000
a. Based on correlations		

This demonstrates the validity of assertions for sampling purposes. To further verify the relevance of a correlation matrices as a whole, Bartlett's Test of Sphericity was performed. Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Sampling Adequacy Value is 0.917. The p-value for Bartlett's sphericity test was determined to be 0.00. Bartlett's test of sphericity coresearchers that the correlation matrix isn't an identity matrix, with a significant test result.

TEST FOR HYPOTHESIS

DYNAMIC MANAGEMENT FUNCTION: The management team is required to adjust the organization's goals, objectives, and other operations in response to the various environmental shifts that are taking place. The external environment, including the social, economic, technological, and political environments, has a significant impact on management. This effect can take many forms.

- **ECONOMIC:** Economics is the research of restriction and its significance for the use of resources, the production of goods and services, the growth of output throughout time, and other complex and important issues facing human society.
- **LAND:** Economic resources that include land and all other natural resources. The land itself was seen as "nature's original and endless gift." minerals, timber, and agricultural goods are all considered part of this category in contemporary economics. Even though many of these are replenishable, they are not thought of as "inexhaustible."

Based on this literature review, the researchers hypothesized the following in order to examine the link between land and dynamic management function.

H01: There is no significant relationship between land and dynamic management function.

H1: There is a significant relationship between land and dynamic management function.

ANOVA					
Sum					
	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	57430.952	10	3993.631	2630.396	.000
Within Groups	144.438	564	1.630		
Total	57575.390	574			

In this study, the result is important. The F value is 2630.396, which becomes significant with p-value of .000 (which is less than the .05 alpha level). This means the “H1: There is a significant relationship between land and dynamic management function” is accepted and the null hypothesis is rejected.

- **SOCIO POLITICAL:** Sociopolitical systems and challenges are characterised by the presence of a confluence of social and political elements. pertaining to or affecting a number of social and political aspects simultaneously
- **SECURITY:** Defending one's country from external dangers like war and terrorism typically requires the nation's armed forces to be mobilised and ready to defend its boundaries.

Based on this literature review, the researchers hypothesized the following in order to examine the link between security and dynamic management function.

H02: There is no significant relationship between security and dynamic management function.

H2: There is a significant relationship between security and dynamic management function.

ANOVA					
Sum					
	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	57430.952	10	3993.631	2530.396	.000
Within Groups	144.438	564	1.630		
Total	57575.390	574			

In this study, the result is important. The value of F is 2530.396, which becomes significant with a p-value of .000 (which is less than the .05 alpha level). This means the “H2: There is a significant relationship between security and dynamic management function” is accepted and the null hypothesis is rejected.

- **TECHNOLOGICAL:** The application of scientific knowledge to the practical purposes of human life, or, as it is frequently stated, to the changing and manipulating of the human environment, is what is known as technology.
- **PRODUCTION TECHNIQUES:** Any method or set of tools used in an industrial setting to mass-produce a good is considered part of the "production technology" umbrella. The process begins with the translation of scientific findings into production methods that can be managed and put to good use in the real world.

Based on this literature review, the researchers hypothesized the following in order to examine the link between production and dynamic management function.

H03: There is no significant relationship between production techniques and dynamic management function.

H3: There is a significant relationship between production techniques and dynamic management function.

ANOVA					
Sum					
	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	57430.952	10	3993.631	2630.396	.000
Within Groups	144.438	564	1.630		

Total	57575.390	574			
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In this study, the result is important. The value of F is 2630.396, which becomes significant with a p-value of .000 (which is less than the .05 alpha level). This means the “H3: There is a significant relationship between production techniques and dynamic management function” is accepted and the null hypothesis is rejected.³

CONCLUSION

By comparing actual results to initial plans or expectations, management philosophy in the latter half of the 20th century has grown more preoccupied with the concept of "control." The focus is on attaining original goals, which are themselves established by a strategy development activity that happens infrequently and is carried out by a senior elite in the Organisation. But neither this nor anything that resembles real, natural behavior is sensible. In contrast, dynamic management is management that boldly and skillfully picks up new information and adapts to changing conditions, honing, and rewriting goals as often as necessary to ensure that action is always informed by the most recent, superior, and informed thinking. If researchers rejected the emphasis on goals set in the past and instead acknowledged and accepted the changes researchers face, utilising Dynamic Management, managing in today's organisations would be more productive and fun. The primary goal of any company's advertising and marketing strategies, techniques, and procedures in today's fast-paced, cutthroat market is to increase the company's revenue and support its growth. Every Organisation is affected by the universal issues of customer satisfaction, happiness, service excellence, and retention. This covers organisations of all kinds and sizes that provide services to the general public, from the biggest multinationals to smaller nonprofits serving particular regions. due to the intangible character of services. Management entails arranging a company's assets and operations so that they contribute most effectively to the attainment of the company's goals. Effective and economical task completion is what we mean when we talk about managerial efficiency. Significant results can only be achieved by finishing things by their due dates. This study lends credence to the notion that a consumer's emotional state during the shopping process may have a significant bearing on the chance of a repeat purchase.

LIMITATION

This study has a number of problems that need to be resolved. When attempting to extrapolate the findings to contexts outside of the healthcare industry, caution should

be exercised. Only persons who researchers college age researchers included in the sample, which would have created bias. Even though many of the respondents frequent fast food restaurants, it's possible that an in-person poll would produce more accurate and comprehensive results. The following three points will explain why this study may have needed more than minor cosmetic adjustments to function in a country. This necessitates greater study of the subject. Future research would focus heavily on how to raise service quality in underdeveloped economies. Management is necessary for businesses and organisations to achieve their goals. Multiple tiers of management are responsible for the organisation and coordination of a company's operational processes. If they are considering a management career, academic researchers may find it helpful to learn more about the typical day in the life of a manager. Management is defined and its unique characteristics, aims, levels, and functions are examined in this article. An increasing number of studies have looked into the correlation between satisfied customers and prosperous businesses.

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