

THE DEVELOPMENT OF MANAGEMENT SCIENCE IN THE ANCIENT WORLD

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Abstract: *The article discusses the antiquity of management science. The development of management and the difference between the concepts of "management" and "management" are also theoretically justified.*

Key words: *management, management, social formations, laws of management, principles of management.*

Management is a broadly applied concept that also includes the meaning of the term management. Therefore, in a scientific approach, the concepts of 'management' and 'management' differ from each other. To know the evolutionary development of these concepts, it is important to study the history of the origin of these concepts.

It would not be a mistake to say that the history of human rule dates back to the time when the first man on earth consciously engaged in labor. In the management of man by man, the formations that mankind has gone through have also played an important role in improving governance. It should be noted that one social formation develops and gives way to another social formation, and different approaches to the concept of "governance" are formed (Figure 1).

In particular, during the primitive community system, the division of labor in the tribe for the first time took place under the leadership of a tribal elder. The tribal ruler (tribal elders, tribal nobles, and coxswains) ruled over each member of his tribe. The chief of the tribe meditated on how to establish relations with other tribes. As a result, inter-tribal exchange of nutrients necessary for human life and, most importantly, various economic relations have emerged. Man has made his living space socially comfortable and beautiful because of economic relations.

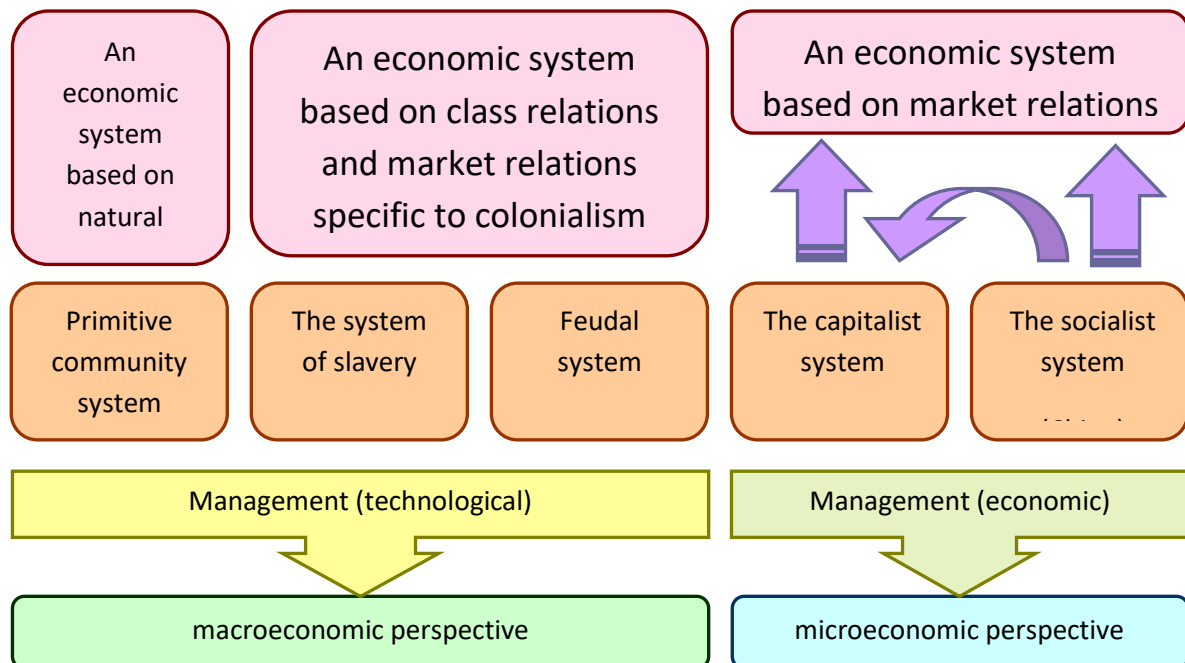


Figure 1. **The gradual development of the concepts of management and management on the basis of social formations**

The longest period in the development of economic civilization is primitive management. Such management begins with the emergence of man on earth, culminating in the formation of a class society and the emergence of states. All the modern peoples of the world have gone through a primitive collective system. Due to the lack of detailed information on this long-term economic development, there is no opinion on specific issues related to management practices at that time ¹.

However, from the very beginning, the principles and tasks of human governance have been different, and history itself explains that their roots are connected with the periods of the emergence of the most ancient states. The ancient states consisted of small densely populated areas in the form of separate spaces or early cities. In the administration of these states, the most important and vital issues are defense, the management of internal and external relations of the indigenous population, the organization of agricultural work on fertile lands.

As each state improved, so did its system of governance. In order to carry out tasks related to public administration, leaders who were respected among the community or community began to

¹Kostenko E.P. History of management: uchebnoe posobie / E.P.Kostenko , E.V.Mixalkina ; Southern Federal University. - Rostov-on-Don: Izd-vo Yuzhny Federal University, 2014. p. 34.

emerge in order to organize this or that type of work (e.g., construction, irrigating lands, performing religious rites, etc.). Most of them were priests, businessmen, landowners.

In the first emerging countries, governance regulations began to be developed. In Babylon, for example, in 1760 BC, King Hammurabi passed a set of laws aimed at governing society. These laws have historically been called the Hammurabi laws and have gained considerable prestige in their time.

Created in ancient India, Arthashastra (late 4th century BC) consisted of 15 books. The name of this rare work means "artha" - profit, material benefit, "shastra" - science, scientific work. The Arthashastra deals with everything from the activities of the heads of various government agencies (i.e., the management of people) to the organization of the army (defense). More precisely, the Arthashastra contains valuable insights into public administration.

The teachings of Confucius (551-479 BC), one of the ancient Chinese thinkers, put forward ideas aimed at governing the people, the state. It is also stated in this doctrine that if everything is mastered in a regulated patriarchal relationship, "everything will be available to the people."

The ancient Chinese philosopher Confucius, who lived from 551 to 479 BC, in his works expressed his views on mental and physical labor, the relationship between slaves and slaves. He tried to explain the concept of a harmonious human being not on the basis of human origin, but on the basis of his upbringing, knowledge, and self-improvement. According to Confucius, the love of such people for humanity, first of all, is infinite, they believe that they should be loyal, sincere, always striving for knowledge, have a special respect for parents and elders. Confucius' law of perfect relations is based on the principle, "Do not give to others what you do not like."

In ancient Rome, the Code of Administrative Laws was adopted, and in the Arab Caliphate, Islamic Sharia law was adopted. In ancient Central Asian society one can see a system of governance based on military democratic principles. In particular, in ancient Greece and Rome, economic management became the subject of extensive research and scientific analysis. For example, the works of the famous Greek philosophers Xenophon, Plato, and Aristotle, which have survived to the present day, provide insights into the origins of management science and the management of workers and labor processes. Plato (427-347 BC) interpreted management as "the science of human nutrition." Because he knew that management was important in ensuring the material existence of society. He explained that this field gives life to society.

² Confucius - eto latinizirovann y y variant, sozdann y y missionerami-iezuitami tolko XVII v. ot Kun Fu- tszy , chto oznachaet «Pochtenny Uchitel Kun». V svoyu ochered, imya Kun Fu- tszy toje, po suti, prozvishe, kotoroe bylo dano Kun Tsyu ego uchenikami. (Po Kostenko E.P. Istoriya menedjmenta: uchebnoe posobie / E.P.Kostenko , E.V.Mixalkina ; Yuzhnyy federalnyy universitet. - Rostov-na-Donu: Izd-vo Yuzhnogo federalnogo universiteta, 2014. P. 50.) .

According to Plato, the country is governed by laws. Laws are enforced by politicians. Plato knew politicians to be experienced cadres who mastered the art of management (see Figure 2). In his views, Plato emphasized the situational approaches inherent in modern management.



Figure 2. To exercise control according to Plato

In the "policy" of Aristotle (384-322 BC), one can see the interpretation that "every state is like a kind of dormitory." It implies the rule of law in the political system. "The law has nothing to do with passion³." Aristotle interpreted management as the "science of masters," in which he viewed it from the perspective of the control of slaves. Aristotle emphasized more on the moral aspects of leaders. "Morality helps us understand what we should do and what we should refrain from," he said.

In general, ancient Roman law clearly separated management functions such as ownership, distribution, disposal, and use of property. During the reign of Genghis Khan, a set of laws was created under the name "Yaso". In Amur Temur's "Temur's rules" special priority is given to the rules "where there is law, there is freedom", "power is in justice".

From the above considerations, it is clear that the leaders of public administration have to one degree or another contributed to the formation of human relations by introducing the rules and principles of public administration in the regulation and management of the people and society.

From ancient times, productive farms such as agriculture and animal husbandry began to appear in the first formed states. Over time, enterprises and organizations began to operate.

However, it should be noted that until the twentieth century, approaches to the systematic management of enterprises have not been formed. People had a great interest in making a lot of money using enterprises, in gaining political power, but rarely (with the ability to manage) people were able to think about management.

In our view, the term 'management' is a broad concept and 'management' is used in a narrow sense. The content of management science is the relationship between the management system and the object of management, the main task of which is to study modern methods of management, the secrets of the art of leadership. Management is a set of specific management mechanisms that exist in a market economy.

³ Gluxov V.V. Management: Textbook. –SPb.: Special Literature, 1999. p. 10.

In the development practice of management science it is necessary to conclude that the efficiency of production depends not only on technical, technological, organizational planning and other factors, but also significantly on the quality of work of contractors. As the development of production and economic relations become more complex, so does management, and its view as an independent science expands.

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