Bureaucratic Theory

BY Max Weber

Max Weber's Bureaucratic Theory

Bureaucratic Theory was developed by a German Sociologist and political economist Max Weber(1864-1920).

According to him, bureaucracy is the most efficient form of organization. The organization has a well-defined line of authority. It has clear rules and regulations which are strictly followed.



Introduction

Bureaucracy

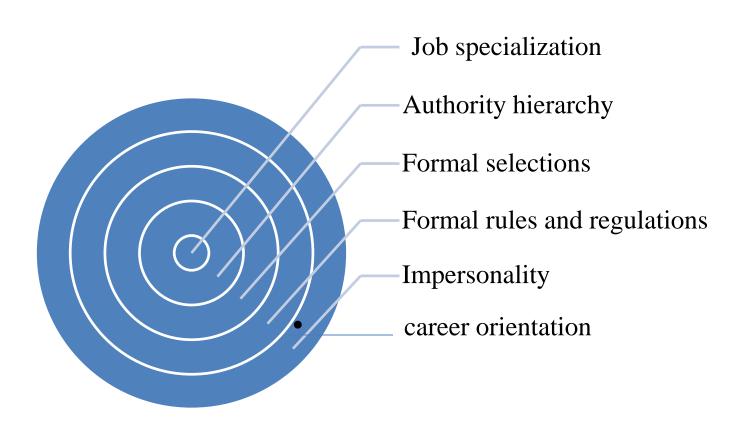
Bureaucracy refers to a specialized system and process of maintaining uniformity or authority within an organization.

Bureaucratic processes are most common in

Large organizations

Government

Principles of Bureaucratic theory



Job specialization

Jobs are divided into simple, routine and fixed category based on competence and functional specialization.

Authority Hierarchy

• Officers are organized in hierarchy in which higher officer controls lower position holders i.e. superior controls subordinates and their performance of subordinates and lower staff could be controlled.

Formal selection

• All organizational members are to be selected on the basis of technical qualifications and competence demonstrated by training, education or formal examination.

Formal rules and Regulations

• To ensure uniformity and to regulate actions of employees, managers must depend heavily upon formal organizational rules and regulations. Thus, rules of law lead to impersonality in interpersonal relations.

Impersonality

 Rules and controls are applied uniformly, avoiding involvement with personalities and preferences of employees.
Biasness and favoritism are not preferred.

Career orientation

• Career building opportunity is offered. Promotions and salary hikes are strictly based on technical competence. They work for a fixed salaries and pursue their career within the organization.

Criticism of Bureaucratic Organization

Bureaucratic organization is criticized because of the following reasons:-

- Bureaucratic organization is a very **rigid** type of organization. It does not give importance to human relations. It is suitable for government organizations. It is also suitable for organizations where change is very slow.
- Too much emphasis on **rules and regulations**. The rules and regulations are rigid and inflexible.

• There will be unnecessary delay in **decision-making** due to formalities and rules.

• Bureaucracy involves a lot of paper work. This results in lot of wastage of time, effort and money.

ANY QUESTION????