

Formation of modern theoretical provisions about the organization in the aspect of the development of management science

Batsenko L.M.

Ph.D. in Economics, Associate Professor,
Sumy National Agrarian University

Galenin R.V.

Ph.D. in Economics, Associate Professor,
Sumy State University

Andrienko A.A.

Student,
Sumy National Agrarian University

The article deals with modern theoretical positions on organization in the aspect of the development of management science. The general features of organization in the basic schools of management are revealed. The main stages of the organization's theory development, which explores the general laws of functioning and development of all types of organizations as complex open, dynamic systems with the goal, are presented. The basic classification approaches to organizational models are analyzed. The challenges faced by the science of management today and the crisis leading to the paradigm of modern management are explored. The actual aspects in the characterization of modern organizational processes are outlined: namely, the comprehensive application of modern information networks and computer systems, the development of integration and cooperation processes in management, the emergence of new

management technologies, the use of new criteria for evaluating organizations, the desire for organizational change and innovation. It is noted that changing the conditions and characteristics of modern organizational processes is also reflected in the emergence of numerous business concepts, which are increasingly providing practical tools and are increasingly attracted to the awareness of the philosophical, philosophical principles of doing business. Results of the conducted research lead to the conclusion that it is necessary to study organizational processes as an object of the organization's theory. This direction of research can be considered as the next stage in the development of management science after exhausting the potential of previous stages. As follows, organizations become important independent entities in the external environment, and not one of the factors of economic efficiency.