A brief review on social management system

Jamaluddin Hos
Department of Sociology, Universitas Halu Oleo Kendari, Indonesia
Corresponding author email: jamaluddin_hos@uho.ac.id

FX Ari Agung Prastowo
Universitas Padjadjaran, Bandung, Indonesia

Wan Mohd Khairul Firdaus Wan Khairuldin
Universiti Sultan Zainal Abidin, Malaysia
Email: wanfirdaus@unisza.edu.my

Abdul Hanis Embong
Universiti Malaysia Terengganu, Malaysia
Email: hanis.embong@umt.edu.my

Rahul Chauhan
Parul Institute of Business Administration, Parul University, Baroda, India

Abstract---Management has an important position in every institution because management is closely related to others in determining or setting goals. In other words, management is not only to identify, analyze or set goals carefully but also to place human resources and other resources effectively. In this case, almost all human activities, whether in offices, hospitals, banks, or in educational institutions require management activities. Management has universal principles. Management activities are always concerned with efforts to achieve certain goals that have been set effectively and efficiently. In terms of 'effective and efficient', "effectiveness is the foundation of success; efficiency is a minimum condition for survival after success has been achieved. Efficiency is concerned with doing things right". Effectiveness is doing the right things. Effectiveness is the foundation for achieving success and efficiency is the minimum resource used to achieve that success. Efficiency refers to doing things well, while effectiveness is about the work done in right way.

Keywords---management, manager, social system, resources, human activities.

9356

Introduction

A social system is defined as a system of social elements. The formulation of the meaning of this social system is very simple, and requires an adequate explanation, especially of the system and social elements [1]. The term system comes from the Greek "system" which has the following meanings: 1) A relationship composed of many parts, 2) Relationships that take place between units or components on a regular basis.

System means a set of parts or components that are interconnected regularly and constitute a whole. In its development it turned out to be just understanding [2], because it turned out that this term was used to refer to many things. The six meanings of the system are as follows

a. The system used to designate a collection or set of objects that are put together or combined by an interconnected or regular interdependent form; an association of parts which are combined naturally and by human culture so that it becomes a unified and unified whole; an organized whole, or something organic; or also those that function, work or move simultaneously together, often even following a move following a certain control [3]. The solar system, the ecosystem, is an example.
b. The system used to describe the organs or organs as a whole that specifically contributes to or contributes to the functioning of certain complex but very vital bodily functions [4]. For example, the nervous system.
c. A system that refers to a set of ideas that are structured, organized, a set of ideas, principles, doctrines, laws, and are known as the contents of certain philosophical thoughts, religions, or certain forms of leadership [5]. System Augustine's theology, a system of democratic government, the system of Islamic society, are examples.
d. The system used to designate a hypothesis or theory (as opposed to practice) [6]. We know for example systematic education.
e. The system is used in the sense of a method or procedure. For example, the ten finger typing system, the module system in teaching, the development of economically weak entrepreneurs and the adopted children system, and learning using the remote system [7].
f. The system used to designate the definition of a scheme or method of organizing an organization or arrangement of something, or a mode of procedure [8]. It can also be in the sense of a form or pattern of arrangement, operation or processing; and also in terms of the method of grouping, codifying, and so on. For example, the library material grouping system according to Dewey (Dewey Decimal Classification).

Special Feature in the System

When examined carefully, from the various definitions of the system that have been identified above, there is a special feature inherent in each meaning of the system. This special characteristic is that in the system the elements are interrelated or related as a whole [9]. In the system, it means that there are elements that stand on their own, but are parts and parts that are related as a

whole. This characteristic seems to be the benchmark in making boundaries or definitions and the meaning of the system, as shown by the following definitions of meaning:

1. A system can be defined as am organized group of components (subsystems) linked together according to a plan to achieve a specific objective.
2. A system is a whole complex or organized whole; a set or combination of things or parts that form a whole complex or whole.
3. We might define a system as any group of interrelated components or parts which function together to achieve a goal.
4. A system is a set of interrelated parts, working independently and jointly, in pursuit of common objectives if the whole, within a complex environment.

The elements of system definitions are:

a. subsection,
b. the parts are interrelated,
c. each part work independently and together, support each other,
d. everything is shown on the achievement of common goals or system objectives,
e. occurs in a complex or complex environment.

The Dimensions of a System

A system is an organized, interacting, interdependent, and integrated set of components or variables [9]. The dimensions of a system, as follows

1. The components of a system are interrelated and interdependent; unrelated and independent components do not constitute a system [10]. In fact, one of the important tasks in studying a system is to determine the relationships among components.
2. A system is viewed as a whole; we do not necessarily break it down into constituent parts, particularly if it means that we lose sight of the entire system. In many instances we shall concentrate on the subsystem that constitute a large system [11], but we do not want to ignore the overall framework provided by larger system.
3. System are goal seeking in some way; the interacting components reach some final state or goal, an equilibrium position of goal attainment.
4. System have inputs and outputs; they are dependents on some set of inputs to process to attain the system's goals. All system produce some output needed by other systems.
5. All systems transform inputs into outputs; usually the form of the output differs from that of the input.
6. System exhibit entropy, a term borrowed from thermodynamics. Entropy describes the state of a closed system (no inputs from outside the system) where all elements moved toward disorganization and inability to obtain and process inputs so the system in unable to produce outputs. Information processing is critical to the survival of the system.
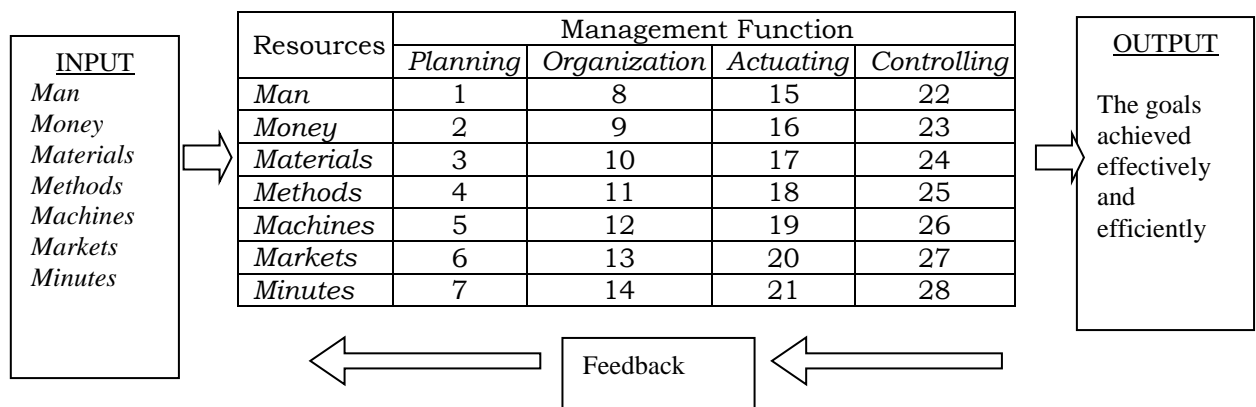
7. The system must have a way to regulate its interacting components so that its objectives will be realized. Planning, control, and feedback are associated with the regulatory function.
8. System usually consist of smaller subsystems. The distinct of smaller systems within larger ones forms a hierarchy that is a characteristic of system theory.
9. We usually find differentiation in a complex system; that is, specialized units perform specialized tasks.
10. System Generally exhibit equifinality; some final state that can be reached from several different paths or starting points. In other words, there are multiple ways to achieve the goal of the system.

Many opinions that provide limits about management. One of them is "Management refers to activities (and often the group of people) involved in the four general functions, planning, organization, leading and coordinating of resources" explains that management means all activities carried out by a person or more in a group or organization or institution to achieve the stated organization or institution goals [12]. The nature of management is "a continuous process through which members of an organization seek to co-ordinate their activities and use their resources in order to fulfill the various tasks of the organization as efficient as possible".

Management Activities

Thus, if it is described in more detail, then management activities can be seen in the following table.

Table 1. Table of Management Function

INPUT	Resources	Management Function				OUTPUT
Man Money Materials Methods Machines Markets Minutes		Planning	Organization	Actuating	Controlling	The goals achieved effectively and efficiently
	Man	1	8	15	22	
	Money	2	9	16	23	
	Materials	3	10	17	24	
	Methods	4	11	18	25	
	Machines	5	12	19	26	
	Markets	6	13	20	27	
	Minutes	7	14	21	28	

Feedback

There is no fundamental difference between management in one field with management in another because all management activities are related to efforts to achieve a certain goal. Therefore, the management principles of one field with another is the same [13]. The difference is the field concern. It can be stated that the principles of management are universal, applicable in all fields and organizations including educational organizations. It can also be understood that resources generally consist of: (1) man, (2) money, (3) materials, (4) machines, (5) methods, (6) market, (7) minute. Each of these resources has its own function.

Leadership quality will greatly affect the performance of an organization, whether it is educational organization or other organizations. Based on these conditions, the leader or manager plays a main role in achieving the institution goals effectively and efficiently. To support the success of an organization, managers must understand first about the organization internal and external conditions. More tips are as follow. 1) Clear difference between "managing" and "leading"; 2) Actually 50% of performance within teams cames from self (cf. Mc Gregor's Theory Y) bat the other 50% comes from quality of leadership; 3) Leaders should be good at inspiring others: this depends on their own and their ability to communicate and share that effort and commitment with the rest of the team; 4) Concept and training methods of "Action-Central Leadership" and "Action-Centered Leadership" (both known as "ACL"), based on three overlapping circles; Task, Team and Individual

Based on the description above, it can also be seen that the manager is the spearhead of a team to achieve the stated organizational goals. Some basic points must be done by leaders in the team are: 1) Something must be built based on diversity because the values in the team vary from one person to another; 2) Pay attention and explore the talents of subordinates because not all of them have special abilities; 3) develop and support the growth of personal power; 4) have mission creativity; 5) give delegation of tasks to the right person.

In the context of educational organizations, some things that must be done by educational managers is to improve the education quality [14]. That is curriculum. There are several things, including: 1) help the people of the school community define their educational goals and objectives; 2) facilitate the teaching-learning process, to develop great effect on teaching; 3) build a productive organizational unit; 4) create a climate for growth and emergence of leadership; 5) provide adequate resources for effective teaching.

Conclusion

By paying attention to the things above, we can state that a system is a whole of elements or parts that are related or related to each other in one unit. In this simple sense, it includes the reciprocal relationship between the elements or parts of the system. If the notion of a system is applied to a social system, then a system is applied to a social system, then a social system can be interpreted as a whole of social elements that are related and related to one another, and the influence of each other is what constitutes elements social element? This question will be discussed after we first examine social life which is seen by sociologists as a social system. But it is better to discuss the social system in advance as an insight into sociology.

References

1. Glushchenko, V. V. (2021). Management System for the Development of Industrial Social Relations of a New Technological Order. *environment, 18*, 50-53.
2. Strelnikov, V. Y., Lebedyk, L. V., Hura, T. V., Sysoieva, S. I., Stankevych, S. V., Shapovalova, E. V., & Avilova, O. Y. (2021). Leadership and social work in

the environmental management system. *Ukrainian Journal of Ecology*, *11*(2), 349-351.

3. Strelnikov, V. Y., Lebedyk, L. V., Hura, T. V., Sysoieva, S. I., Stankevych, S. V., Shapovalova, E. V., & Avilova, O. Y. (2021). Leadership and social work in the environmental management system. *Ukrainian Journal of Ecology*, *11*(2), 349-351.

4. Musdalifah, M., Baharuddin, B., Jabri, U., Elihami, E., & Mustakim, M. (2021, February). Building The Management System: Designs on the use of Blended Learning Environment. In *Journal of Physics: Conference Series* (Vol. 1783, No. 1, p. 012120). IOP Publishing.

5. Mordvinov, O., Kravchenko, T., Vahonova, O., Bolduiev, M., Romaniuk, N., & Akimov, O. O. (2021). Innovative tools for public management of the development of territorial communities. *Ad Alta: Journal of interdisciplinary research*, (1 (11)), 33-37.

6. Kant, N., Prasad, K. D., & Anjali, K. (2021). Selecting an appropriate learning management system in open and distance learning: a strategic approach. *Asian Association of Open Universities Journal*.

7. Jasmis, J., Aziz, A. A., Jono, M. N. H. H., Zamzuri, Z. F., & Elias, S. J. (2021). An analysis model for an integrated student activities management system for higher education during rmo/cmco/pasca covid-19 period in Malaysia. *Procedia Computer Science*, *179*, 798-803.

8. Shukur, H. M., Zeebaree, S. R., Zebari, R. R., Hussan, B. K., Jader, O. H., & Haji, L. M. (2021, February). Design and implementation of electronic enterprise university human resource management system. In *Journal of Physics: Conference Series* (Vol. 1804, No. 1, p. 012058). IOP Publishing.

9. Mahmud, M. E., Widat, F., & Fuadi, A. (2021). Learning Management System in Streamlining Learning through Seamless Learning Approach. *AL-ISHLAH: Jurnal Pendidikan*, *13*(2), 874-884.

10. Therville, C., Anderies, J. M., Lecoq, M., & Cease, A. (2021). Locusts and people: integrating the social sciences in sustainable locust management. *Agronomy*, *11*(5), 951.

11. Araka, E., Maina, E., Gitonga, R., Oboko, R., & Kihoro, J. (2021). University students' perception on the usefulness of learning management system features in promoting self-regulated learning in online learning.

12. Tien, N. H., Diem, P. T., Vu, N. T., Nhan, V. K., Bien, B. X., & Hung, N. T. (2021). The strategy of CRM system development at Mega Market Vietnam. *International journal multidisciplinary research and growth evaluation*, *2*(4), 802-806.

13. Yang, J., Xiu, P., Sun, L., Ying, L., & Muthu, B. (2022). Social media data analytics for business decision making system to competitive analysis. *Information Processing & Management*, *59*(1), 102751.

14. Ayough, A., Rafiei, R., & Shabbak, A. (2021). Making distribution operations lean: the management system approach in a case. *Journal of Engineering, Design and Technology*.