

LEVELS OF MANAGEMENT

Managers can be defined as someone who coordinate and oversee other people's work so that organizational goals can be accomplished. Managers play an important role in the overall success of a company. They are responsible for leading a team of employees to meet goals

In a traditionally structured organization, managers can be classified into first-line, middle, and top managers. The hierarchy is often visualized as a pyramid as the number of managers increases when going down the level of managers. The number of non-managerial employees is the most in all organizations.



Figure 1: Shows the levels of management

First-line managers must manage non-managerial employees involved in the production line of the organization's products or providing services to their customers. Some examples of first-line managers are supervisors, shift managers, district managers, department managers, and office managers.

Middle managers must manage the work of first-line managers. They are located between the first-line managers and top managers in the hierarchy. Some examples of middle managers are regional managers, project leaders, store managers, and division managers.

Top managers are at the highest level of the hierarchy. They are responsible for organizing the entire organization. They also manage the work of middle managers. They are required to make decisions and establish goals and plans that will affect the entire organization. Some examples of top managers are vice president, president, managing director, chief operating officer, and chief executive.

Managers are important as organizations need their managerial skills and abilities more than ever. Managers are also important for employee productivity and loyalty.