If you only depend on such a technology- and design-friendly book to learn about Taylorism, you might not be getting all the benefits possible from this great subject. It is not going to be the same as the real thing.

You may be puzzled by seeing all the thousands of books and articles about this topic and then trying to understand what they all mean. This is a job-design and technology book that addresses these same kinds of problems.

This book helps you to understand the basic ideas of job design and technology and how they can be used to improve performance. It provides a comprehensive overview of the subject and its applications.

Taylorism and Scientific Management

Taylorism, also known as Scientific Management, is a method of organizing work that was developed by Frank W. Taylor in the early 20th century. It was one of the first attempts to apply scientific principles to the management of work.

Taylorism is based on the idea that work can be divided into specific tasks and that the best way to perform these tasks is to train workers to do them in the most efficient way possible. Taylor believed that workers could be more productive if they were given clear instructions and if they were properly trained and supervised.

Taylorism is closely related to the study of human behavior and the principles of industrial psychology. It was one of the first attempts to apply these principles to the management of work.

Taylorism is still used today, although it is often combined with other management techniques to create more effective systems. It is an important part of the history of management and it continues to be studied by scholars and practitioners.

Conclusion

This book has provided an overview of the history of job design and technology and how it has evolved over time. It has also discussed some of the key principles of the field and provided some examples of how these principles can be applied in real-world situations.

The book has also highlighted the importance of considering human behavior and motivation when designing work systems. It has shown how technology can be used to improve the efficiency of work systems and has discussed some of the challenges that arise when trying to implement new technologies.

Overall, this book has provided a useful introduction to the field of job design and technology and has shown how these principles can be used to improve the performance of work systems. It is a valuable resource for anyone interested in this field.