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| **ASSIGNMENT # 01** |

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| Course Name: | **PrincipleOfManagement** |  |  |

**MBA**

**Q1)** **Management is both science and art.Explain this statement using different Arguments.**

**Ans**

Management combines features of both science as well as art. It is considered as a science because it has an organized body of knowledge which contains certain universal truth. It is called an art because managing requires certain skills which are personal possessions of managers.

It is considered as a science because it has an organized body of knowledge which contains certain universal truth. It is called an art because managing requires certain skills which are personal possessions of managers. Science provides the knowledge & art deals with the application of knowledge and skills. A manager to be successful in his profession must acquire the knowledge of science & the art of applying it. Therefore management is a judicious blend of science as well as an art because it proves the principles and the way these principles are applied is a matter of art. Science teaches to ’know’ and art teaches to ’do’. Example. a person cannot become a good singer unless he has knowledge about various ragas & he also applies his personal skill in the art of singing. Same way it is not sufficient for manager to first know the principles but he must also apply them in solving various managerial problems that is why, science and art are not mutually exclusive but they are complementary to each other (like tea and biscuit, bread and butter etc.). The old saying that “Manager are Born” has been rejected in favor of “Managers are Made”. It has been aptly remarked that management is the oldest of art and youngest of science. To conclude, we can say that science is the root and art is the fruit.

Managers are responsible to many groups such as shareholders, employees and society. A regulatory code may curtail their freedom. g. Managers are known by their performance and not mere degrees.

**Some Arguments :**

Some experts feel that management principles and knowledge do not have universal application due to cross- cultural differences. They are also of the view that same management skills cannot be applied in all situations and fields and the skills are not transferable.

Following arguments are given to show that management does not have universal application:

Peter Drucker is of the view that, “the skill, the competence, the experience of management cannot,as such be transferred and applied to the organisation and running of other institutions. A career in management is, by itself, not a preparation for major political office or for leadership in armed forces, the church or a university.” There is a difference in objectives of the organisations. Business organisations exist to maximise profitability whereas social organisations like clubs, educational institutions have social service as the objective. Different organisations with separate objectives will have to be managed differently.

* Reduction of project effort
* Faster turnaround times & profit increase
* Transparency
* Clear responsibilities & commitment
* Increase of on-schedule delivery in projects
* Early recognition of delays and risks
* Increasing competitiveness.

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