

Ch 1.a (Management History)

* Early Management

Management has been practiced a long time, the most interesting example (Ancient Management) →

[1] Egyptian Pyramids / Great wall of China

Managers → Someone had to plan what was to be done

→ organize people and materials to do it, Make

sure those workers got the work done, and impose

some controls to ensure that everything was done as planned

[2] Adam Smith (The wealth of nations) 1776

⇒ division of labor (Job specialization)

↓ Job Specialization

جعفر العبد

الخطوة الأولى في إنشاء المنشآت
و العمل الذي ينجزها

That is, breaking down jobs into narrow and repetitive tasks.

نحوه العمل إلى أجزاء صغيرة مكررة

بريد و نشر الانتاجية

advantages ↗ (increased productivity)

(Saving time)

(Increase workers skills)

ارتفاع انتاج

[3] Industrial Revolution

الثورة الصناعية (Industrial Revolution)

→ when machine power was substituted for human power

ـ انتقال الثورة البشرية بحافة الألة

ـ Created large organizations is need of management.

ـ انتبات اتفاقية من حيث العدد التي كانت ملائمة إلى إدارة

* Four major approaches to management theory :-

العملية / العمل فول (العمل)

II Classical Approach → Management of activities

First studies of management, which emphasized rationality, and making organizations and workers as efficient as possible.

(rational) العمل على الكفاءة ←
الجودة ، القيمة ، المعايير ، التكامل ، التكامل ، الجودة ←

⇒ Two major theories comprise the Classical approach :-

II Scientific Management → Frederick W. Taylor

Frederick W. Taylor
Frank and Lillian Gilbreth
(husband - wife team)

2 general administrative theory → Henri Fayol

Max Weber

II Scientific Management :-

فول ، تايلر (١٨٥٦ - ١٩٤٧)

First one → Frederick Taylor's → (the father) of Scientific Management
Scientific Management → an approach that involves using the scientific method to find the "one best way" for a job to be done

• Pig iron experiment (output 12.5 tons)

Four Principles → لكي لا يزيد انتاجه عن 12.5 tons

أولاً : تحديد المهام (الاتجاه الذي يجب اتباعه)

• Taylor succeeded in getting that level of productivity

- 1) Putting the right person on the job with correct tools and equipment
- 2) Having the worker follow his instructions exactly
- 3) Motivating the workers with an economic incentive

Frederick Taylor's Principles

four principles of management \Rightarrow would result in prosperity for workers and managers

1 Develop a science for each element of an individual's work
 \rightarrow replace the old rule - of thumb method

2 Scientifically Select and then train, teach and develop the worker

3 Happily Cooperate with the workers to ensure that all work is done in accordance with the principles of the science that has been developed

4 Divide work and responsibility almost equally between management and workers. Management does all work for which it is better suited than the workers.

Second one \rightarrow Frank and Lillian Gilbreth

\Rightarrow Psychologist / studied work to eliminate inefficient hand and body motions

\Rightarrow eliminate wasteful motions.

• his experiments in reducing the number of motions in bricklaying

conclusions \rightarrow laying exterior from 18 \rightarrow 5 as a result more productive and less fatigued at the end of the day

First device \rightarrow Microchronometer \rightarrow record worker hand and body motions and the amount of time spent doing each motion

hand + body

Second Advice => Therbligs

a classification scheme for labeling basic hand motions.
↳ label 17 basic hand motions

→ This scheme gave the Gilbreths a more precise way of analyzing a workers exact hand movement

Henry Fayol

2) General Administrative Theory ↳ Max Weber

→ An approach to management that focuses on describing

① What managers do and what constitutes good management practice.

① Henri Fayol → Five functions ↳ Planning, organizing, commanding, coordinating, controlling.
activities of all managers

↳ Taylor concerned with first-line managers and the scientific method

14 laws of management

• Principles of Management → Fayol develop 14 principles
Fundamental rules of management that could be applied in all organizational situations and taught in schools

- [1] Division of work:- Specialization increase output by making employees

more efficient (Job specialization)

- [2] Authority:- managers must be able to give order, authority given then this right

- [3] Unity of command:- Every employees should receive orders from only one

Superior

- [4] Centralization:- This term refers to the degree to which subordinates are involved in decision making

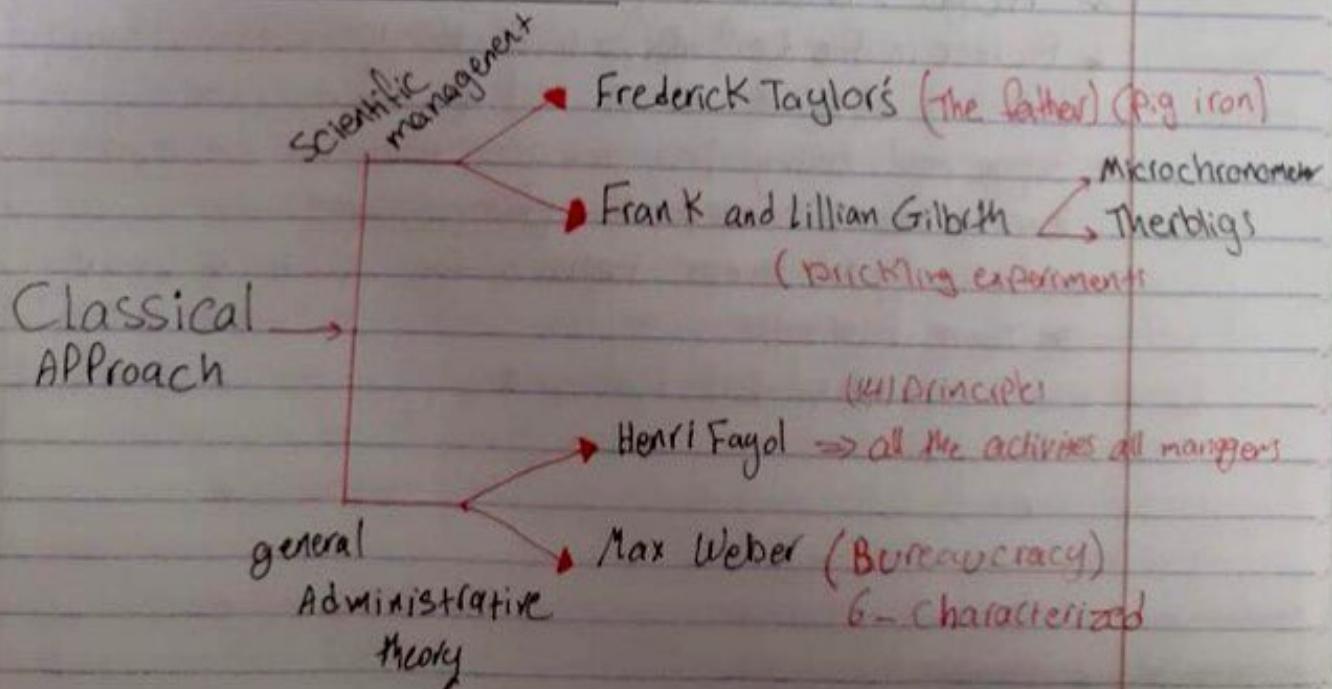
↳ lower and higher level of organization

② Max Weber (Bureaucracy) السوق!

- German Sociologist
- developed a theory of authority structures, and described organizational activity based on authority relations.
- He described the ideal form of organizations as **bureaucracy**

* a form of organization characterized by
(A bureaucracy Should have)

- 1 Division of labor. \Rightarrow Jobs broken down into simple & small pieces
- 2 Authority Hierarchy. \Rightarrow organized in a hierarchy with clear chain
- 3 Formal Selection \Rightarrow selected employees based on technical qualifications
- 4 Formal rules and regulations. \Rightarrow written rules and standards
- 5 Impersonality. \Rightarrow uniform application of set rules and controls
- 6 Career Orientation \Rightarrow managers are not owner of units



2 Behavioral APProach (النحو السلوكي)

- Organizational behavior (OB) سلوكية العمل
⇒ The study of the actions of people at work
① motivating ② leading ③ building trust ④ working with a team

⇒ Early OB Advocates المعاة الذين اهتموا في سلوك العمل

- Robert Owen
- Hugo Munsterberg
- Mary Parker Follett
- Chester Barnard

They Said ⇒ Importance of People to an organization's success
(the most important Assets)

① Robert Owen

- Concerned about deplorable working conditions
- Proposed Idealistic work place
- Argued that money spent improving labor was smart investment

ZPL, نجاح تأثيري في المؤسسات الصناعية

② Hugo Munsterberg

- Pioneer in Field of industrial Psychology - scientific study of people at work
- Suggested using psychological tests for employee selection, learning theory concepts for employee training and study of human behavior for employee motivation

③ Mary Parker Follett

- one of the first to recognize that organizations could be viewed from perspective of individual and group behavior
زكرت على المؤسسات أنها يمكن أن تكون من أفراد / جماعات ← أهمية الناس الموجودين وأهمية العمل في الشركة
- Proposed more people-oriented ideas than scientific management followers.
اهتمام في العمل / اهتمام في الأفراد / اهتمام في الممارسة ←
- Thought organizations should be based on Group ethic
العمل كفريق متعاون / أخلاقياً ← اهتمام باللوكيا ← اهتمام الأخلاق والقيم ← اهتمام الأخلاق والقيم ←

④ Chester Barnard

social system
communicate/stimulate
open system

- actual manager who thought organizations were social systems that required cooperation
ذو اعمال وذو اتصالات بين الأفراد والجماعات ←
- Believed managers job was to communicate and stimulate employees high levels of effort.
ذو اعمال وذو اتصالات بين الأفراد والجماعات ←
- First to argue that organizations were open systems.
شارحة حي نظام مفتوح ←

=> Hawthorne Studies (1920s and 1930s)
a series of studies during 1920s and 1930s that provided new insights into individuals and group behavior
دراسات هاوثرن (1920s-1930s) ← دراسات هاوثرن (1920s-1930s) ←

To examine the effect of various lighting levels on worker productivity.

- جربة على الإنتاجية ←
that of social plus it can increase optimal efficiency ←
Control group => Working under a constant intensity,
الفرق التحكمية => العمل تحت إضاءة ثابتة ←
Experimental group => Exposed to various lighting intensities
الفرق التجريبية => التعرض لintensities ←
→ light outcome
نتيجة الضوء ←
→ light intensity, and change in production output
الإضاءة، والنتيجة في الناتجية ←

* productivity decrease was observed in the experimental group only when the level of light was reduced to that of a moonlit night او في درجة الامانة كانت تغيرات تغير الامانة
decreased عندما تكون درجة الضوء منخفضة جداً

- Elton Mayo \Rightarrow Harvard professor
his associates to join the study as consultant

اربعة مساعدة طالبوا

he looks at \Rightarrow اقتراحات ويلجأون بالنتيجة الى

- ① redesigning jobs اعادة تكييف الوظائف
- ② Changes in workday and workweek length غير مواعيد العمل والارتفاع في الدوام
- ③ introduce rest periods فترات إجازة
- ④ Change in wage plan of Group and individuals تغير في حصة الأجر على المستوى الفردي والجماعي

+ كل هذه التغيرات والأقتراحات كانت لها تأثير على المروءات

محدودة سلبي على الانتاج

\Rightarrow researchers concluded that \Rightarrow social norms or group standards were key determinants of individual work behavior

العادات الأخلاقية التي تعيدها العادات الأخلاقية لبعضها البعض

3- Quantitative Approach

\Rightarrow The use of quantitative techniques to improve decision making.

\Rightarrow Known as management science

\Rightarrow evolved from mathematical and statistical solution

وذلك في المصادف استخدم أسلوب المقادير في حل المسائل العسكرية

\Rightarrow Group of military officer (Whiz Kids)

\hookrightarrow joined Ford Motor Company, they began using statistical methods and quantitative models to improve decision making

في المجموع كانوا جنوداً مأذونين بأهم وظائف المساحة العسكرية

خلوقي تبرك فورد موتورز) وبنفسه سخريون على المهرف والحلال الأدبية، وأدخل هاري إدارة المركبات، حيثما في المركبات لتطوير أنواع العروض

- Total quality management or (TQM) نظام إدارة الجودة الشاملة
 => A philosophy of management that is driven by continuous improvement and responsiveness to customer needs and expectations. فلا يقتصر الامر على ادارة الجودة / ① التحسين المستمر / ② الاستجابة لاحتياجات الزبائن والوقاية من

① Joseph M. Juran ② W. Edwards Deming

=> TQM was inspired by a small group of quality experts نظام إدارة الجودة الشاملة مستوحى من مجموعة صغيرة من الخبراء في الجودة
 م (خبراء الجودة) / الشركات اليابانية كانت أول من ادخلت المفهوم الشركات اليابانية كانت أول من ادخلت المفهوم
 ومن ثم انتشاره إلى العالم ومن ثم انتشاره إلى العالم

→ What is Quality Management - التركيز على الجودة

① Intense focus on the customer التركيز الشديد على العميل
 Customer → outside ⇒ who buy the organization products or services العميل خارجي ⇒ من يشتري المنتجات أو الخدمات
 Customer → internal customers ⇒ who interact with and serve others in the organization. العميل الداخلي ⇒ من يتفاعل ويساعد الآخرين في العمل

② Concern for continual improvement. الاهتمام بالتطور الدائم

→ QM is a commitment to never being satisfied الالتزام بالتطور الدائم لا يتحقق بالاستقرار
 → "Very Good" is not good enough "القى جيد" ليس جيد enough
 → Quality can always be improved الجودة يمكن تطويرها في كل تطوير دائم
التركيز على العمل

③ Process focused → QM focuses on work process as the quality of goods and services is continually improved
 input العملية الجودة تتركز على العمليات الأدوات والعمل الجودة تتركز على العمليات والأدوات
output العملية الجودة تتركز على العمليات والأدوات (output) الجودة تتركز على العمليات والأدوات

→ to fulfill the customer's expectation لتحقيق احتياجات العميل
 ④ Improvement in the quality of everything the organization does. تحسين الجودة في كل ما يفعله المنظمة
 → relates to final products, How the organization handles deliveries, المنتجات النهائية
 How rapidly it responds to complaints, How politely the phone are answered ردود الفعل ردود الفعل
 and the like. والآخرين كذلك كذلك كذلك كذلك

القياس الدقيق

⑤ Accurate measurement \rightarrow QM uses statistical techniques to measure every critical variable in the organization's operation

قياس دقيق

\rightarrow these are compared against standards to identify problems trace them to their roots, and eliminate their causes.

قياس كلّ عوامل فرديّة ونحوها، وتحقيق التكامل والتنسق بينها

6 Empowerment of employees

QM involves the people on the line in the improvement process

استراتيغيّة قابلة للتحقيق

\Rightarrow Teams are widely used in quality management programs as empowerment vehicles for finding and solving problems

فرق عمل واسع في برنامج إدارة الجودة كذريات

العمل بالفريق

open system

4- Contemporary Approaches. (Chester Barnard)

\Rightarrow Two contemporary management perspectives

نماذج

System \rightarrow a set of interrelated and interdependent parts arranged in a manner that produces a unified whole

جزئيات متصلة ومتخالفة تؤدي إلى إنتاج متماسك

جزئيات متصلة ومتخالفة تؤدي إلى إنتاج متماسك

نماذج

\rightarrow Closed System \rightarrow Systems that are not influenced by and do not interact with their environment

غير متأثرة ببيئة لها ولا تتأثر بها

\rightarrow Open System

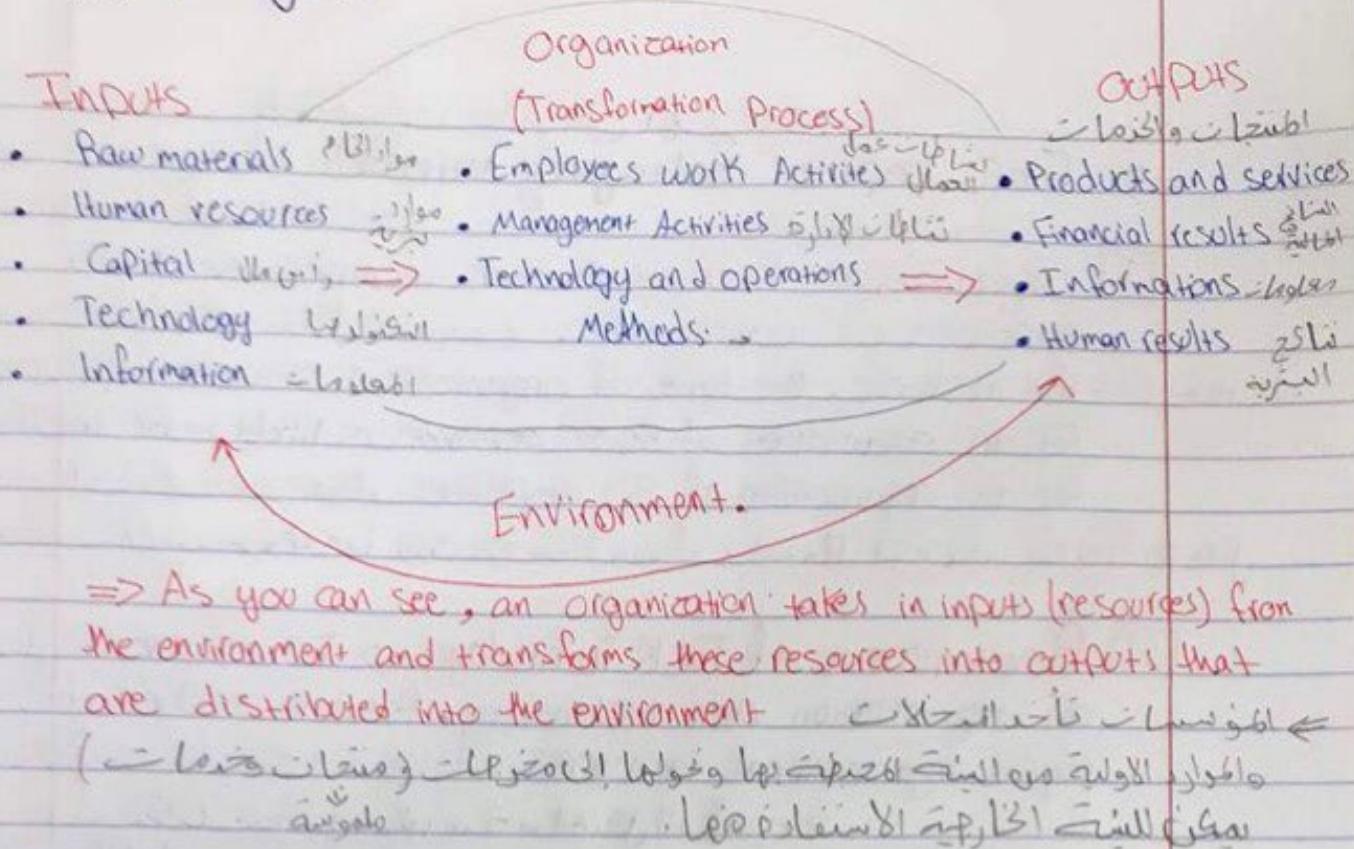
\rightarrow Systems that interact with their environment and influence it.

يتاثر ويتفاعل مع البيئة ويف 影响 it

INPUT \rightarrow OUTPUT

environment

Open system



[2] Contingency approach

⇒ a management approach that recognizes organizations as different ~~ways of managing~~ which means they face different situations (contingencies) and require different ways of ~~managing~~ ~~in different situations~~

⇒ sometimes called the (Situational approach)

{ ⇒ "if, then," If this is the way my situation is, then this is the best way for me to manage in this situation

→ a good way to describe contingency is:-

الكلمة التي نواجهها في الواقع هي الـ if life
المفهوم المترافق معها هو الـ then life

⇒ Four popular contingency variables

1) **Organization Size** → As size increases, so do the problems of coordination.

For instance, the type of organization structure appropriate for an organization of 50,000 employees is likely to be inefficient for an organization of 50 employees.

2) **Routineness of Task Technology** → To achieve its purpose, an organization uses technology. Routine technologies require organizational structures, leadership styles,

leadership styles, and control systems that differ from those required by customized or nonroutine technologies.

3) **Environmental Uncertainty** → The degree of uncertainty caused by environmental changes influences the management process.

What works best in a stable and predictable environment

may be totally inappropriate in a rapidly changing and unpredictable environment.

4) **Individual Differences** → individuals differ in terms of their desire for growth, autonomy, self-worth, risk-taking, tolerance of ambiguity, and expectations. These and other individual differences are particularly important when managers select motivation techniques, leadership styles, and job designs.

ويمثل الأفراد المجموعات التالية: الأسلوب القيادي / المعاشر، الأسلوب التحفيزي، الأسلوب المجزئ، والأساليب المترافق / المترافق.