

Management and Organization 2

4. Ancient Greek:

- They have made significant contributions to art, language, theater and literature. Famous for management science
Thanks to their thinkers (Socrates, Aristotle) they contributed at the same level.
- Persons who deem commercial life unimportant and whose commercial relations do not deserve to be citizens
and found it appropriate to be executed by slaves.
- Principle of Universality of Management (Socrates):
 1. Although the events or institutions to be managed vary, there is a commonality in every event to be managed.
there are sides
 2. For example: people who cannot manage their family and private affairs well, in government and military administration
He put forward the idea that they cannot be successful.
 3. It is a family or a state to be governed, but the greatness of what is to be governed
in terms of separation.
 4. Whoever is successful in the management of one will also be successful in the management of the other.
 5. This view has been so accepted that those who run the military very well or the religion
Good administrators in the field are placed in charge of state affairs.
- Aristotle also adopted Socrates' principle of universality of government.
- Discovered by Taylor, who is regarded as the father of management at the beginning of the 20th century.
contributed to the principle of being scientific in business management. According to Aristotle, truth and
feelings can be reached by looking for causes of events

5. Ancient Rome:

- It has developed commercial opportunities and military units organized according to different missions.
Commerce in Rome, as in ancient Greece, people and slaves who did not belong to the noble class
it is in your hand.
- According to an unwritten law, judges, soldiers, and administrators must act before they act.
consult the advisor's opinion (the staff opinion principle).
- Control function is used . (tax collection, local government, state financial
in the accounting of its activities)
- Rationality in management. Example: Rational management of financial activities

6. Management in the Christian Religion

- The management mentality has generally remained in place.
- Discussions about whether the administration should be centralized or departmental continued.
- Administrations of all countries dominated by Catholic and Orthodox denominations, church
shaped in a similar way.

7. Management in Islam

- Military successes: Muslim societies tended towards territorial expansion and invasions.
- However, commercial life in Muslim societies did not progress in parallel with military successes.
- The gain that Islam brought to the understanding of management is the understanding of social management. (human worth
giving , not hurting people) . This understanding is a precursor to the neo-classical movement.
nature.

8. Management in the Ottoman Empire

- The Ottoman Empire was a cosmopolitan Muslim and Christian community.
is the state.
- Administrative philosophy prevailing in imperial societies was predominantly social and contented.
it is Islamic philosophy.
- Military achievements : A growing empire in a short time
- In management over land and tax systems, management is bound to certain principles.

9. Renaissance and Post-Reform administration

- A tool was needed to keep records of business relationships; and
There have been developments in the field of accounting. Developed by Pacioli, a Venetian Italian
A double entry system was introduced in accounting. Pacioli's first double-entry accounting
The reason why the system is needed is to know the debt, credit, cash and credit situations.
forced traders.

10. Machiavelli

- Advance important ideas on issues such as authority, group cohesion, leadership and motivation.
took .

- Acceptance Theory of Authority: Authority is not from the top down, but from the bottom up.
- He draw attention to the importance of group solidarity.
- Clear definition of duties and responsibilities: What does the monarch or prince mean to the people?
the determination of what the people expect from the ruler and what the people expect from the ruler by both sides .
- Princes and rulers setting an example for those around them (leadership). (leader's role model
because it should be and is followed by its followers)
- Rewarding and encouraging successful services (Motivation)

Note: Despite all these developments, management becomes a science in the 20th century, delayed until the very beginning.

The reasons for this are: 1. The negative attitudes and behaviors of the church towards trade and business 2. The economic, social, cultural and political environment

3. Due to the multitude of small-scale production units, a significant management problem arises.

4. The thinkers and scientists of that time did not turn to the phenomenon of management.

Source :

- Robbins, SP (2000). Managing Today. New Jersey: Prentice Hall.
- Robbins, SP, Coulter, M. (2014). management . Harlow: Pearson
- Schermerhorn , JR(2010).Exploring Management USA:John Wiley&Sons,Inc.