

# Management- Science or art

- ▶ “Science” is used to denote two types of systematic knowledge-natural or exact and behavioral or inexact.  
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- ▶ Management is not like the exact or natural sciences such as physics, chemistry, etc.
- ▶ We can place management in the category of behavior science.



You



# Management- Science or art

- We can call a discipline a science if it is
  1. Methods of enquiry are systematic and empirical;  
systematic means orderly and unbiased
  2. Information can be ordered and analysed;

All scientific information collected first as raw data is finally ordered and analysed with the help of statistical tools. It becomes communicable

3. Results are cumulative and communicable.

Science is also cumulative in that what is discovered is added to that which has been found before.



# Management is an Art

- ▶ Under “Science” one normally learns the “ why “ of a phenomenon under “ Art” one learns How of it.
- ▶ Management in this sense is more of an art. It is the art of getting things done through others in dynamic and mostly non-repetitive situations.
- ▶ Knowledge of management theory and principles is indeed a valuable aid and kit of the manager but it cannot replace his other managerial Skills and qualities

In this sense, management is an art. It is like the art of a musician or the art of a painter who seeks to achieve the desired effect with color instruments, but mainly with his own skill. He does not copy the skills of others

# Management- Science or art

- ▶ we may thus conclude that management involves both elements-while certain aspects of management makes it science, certain others which involve application of skill make it an art

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# Management and administration

- ▶ ACCORDING TO PETER DRUCKER:
- ▶ THE GOVERNANCE OF NON-BUSINESS INSTITUTIONS (SUCH AS GOVERNMENT, ARMY, RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS LIKE TEMPLES) IS GENERALLY CALLED ADMINISTRATION WHILE GOVERNANCE OF BUSINESS ENTERPRISES IS CALLED MANAGEMENT.
- ▶ A MANAGER OF BUSINESS ENTERPRISE MUST ALWAYS, IN EVERY DECISION AND ACTION MUST THINK OF ECONOMIC CONSEQUENCES FIRST. ON THE OTHER HAND, IN GOVERNING NON-BUSINESS INSTITUTIONS, THE ECONOMIC CONSEQUENCES OF DECISIONS ARE ONLY SECONDARY FOR THE ADMINISTRATOR.
- ▶ FOR EXAMPLE, THE CHIEF OF STAFF OF A MILITARY ORGANISATION HAS TO PUT MILITARY SECURITY FIRST AND ECONOMIC CONSIDERATION NEXT.

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# Management and administration

- ▶ Differing views
- ▶ Administration is top level function which centers around the determination of plans, policies, and objectives of business enterprise. Management is a lower level function which is concerned with the execution and direction of policies and operations.
- ▶ Each manager performs both activities and spends part of his time administering and part of his time managing.
- ▶ Top level more time is spent administrative activity and as one moves down in the organization more time is spent in management activity.

