BUSA230 Lama Elghandour

تلخيص تشابتر ١ والأبندكس (الهيستوري)

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chapter 1 managers in the workplace. What we need to make an organization?-VE 1- people (HR) capital (resources) Pur Pose. V 4. structure. 5- activites. Why are managers important? / why Xis a manager? becauce org, need their : skills and abilities in uncertain, complex and chaptic times identifing critical issues and evalting responses (Because the org deal with todye's the challonging - changing workforce alguarics, economic climat, techology, wer increasing globalization) they are critical to getting things done. (make achivements, and deal with all kind of issues as the company's myriad tasks are carried out, it work isn't getting dose they're the one ones whe had out any and getting

things back on track, and those managers are key players in leading the company into the future, the quality of the relation ship between employees and their direct supervisors (it affect the loyality, productionity, moral of the employees) the way a company manager und engages its SOME geople can significanty affect its financial performance) rescarche (leaders can inspire and engage employee) and stody found the supervisors can strongly increas engagment) the supervisor can strongly decrease engagment) that :-(the monggerial ability was important in creating orgenizational value) noral , legin i in she is die for a marging من اعدى اد المركة (دالعكم عمر) are manugers and where do they work? are managers manager: the persone who coordinates and oversees the work of other people So organizational goals can be accomplish فع الم راف و بنظر ال فعل و الما م عاه مثا يد محق in the in the series

the manager help people to achive their work coordinating the work of a departmental group or it night mean supervisity a single person it can includes coordinating the work activities of a team with people from in and or outside the company (such as the templayer an individuals) when * The manager may also have a work duties not related to coordinating and overseeing others work * How managers can be classified in organizhing 1- First-line (front-line) managers 1-> managers who oversees and coordinates the work of the nonmanagerial englager (englager, workers) Manage the work of nonmanugerial employee who typically are involved with producing the orgunization's products and services the organization customers the other titales of the first line manager :-Supervisor department nurager shift manuger office manager. district ranager

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Middle managels s manager who oversees and coordinat the work of the first-line managers + - line (Front-line) they can be found between the lowest and top level at the organization. The other fitales of the Model managers regional manager vera where an and Project leader. store manager divison manager 3- Top Managers 1manager who oversee and coordinating the middle managers, and make divisions and achive He goals and perposes of the org. they make divisions, set goals and plans The other fitales of the top managers ,____ executive vice president crision unit president managing director plat ster chief operating officer . - Wall crient of chief executive officer (CEO) constitute of

level of Management: OP middle First - line (Front-line) frank have Bo is in 18 En al Tesul First - line to sal dean i fer in get - line First line a La stars in 1/30 The where bitches of the shalod's Where Do managers work ? They work in organizations. algoritutions a deliberate arrangment of people to accomplish some spesific pulpose Ex of ory. Haternities 1 intonet / ap. highed set and soror ties governent departments Viersils and perfor churches most Google gradery stores he maisish when with college or University a statistical and " charactierestics of larger sin suitusers First: distinct purpose : typiclly expressed through goals the org hopes to accomplish في من تعريد عادة مد جلال الد مات الترتاب المنات and a presti

Second: each arg, is then composed it people. takes people to perform walk that achive the org's goals Third, deliberate structure :- in do the structure may be : open and flexible with no specific Job duties or strict adherence to explicit tob arrangement قد محفد الهل عاد جا او مربع هديد رامايات رغ الم الر التقد العادم لترتسي الولم فق الع مو ال How The state is pluces in pier hot into the det interne internet and 1990 - Humaletth 1: is distantes of maybe Haditional like that it proches and gamble or general Electric or any lage corporation with clearly defined rules regulations, Job descriptions and your members identified as "basses" who have authority over the others general jos > 1 procter und gamble) as - optier - ut الغ مر عمة كرة لا ترا مر الله ور بنه ور بر ال الوجف الرحفي , ومعان الاحفار الذي تر ديد م جا is it p Trappe (Tel) segar T g to

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characteristics of 0A? Distinct Deliberate structure Phipos People Noinol's all What Do the menagers Do? Managements coordinating and overseeing the work activities of others so their activities " are completed afficiently and effectively Efficiency (Means) Effectiveness (Ends) Goal Resource in Attainment Usage In high is any Attained Low De waste he that I promanagment strives for Low Resource Waste I high effectionly High goal Attainment (high affective ness) supported prate and go the los - an ivi - H Efficiency: doing things right or getting the most carpat from the least amount at input (the process 1) by fini civil output fie pless nin resources م يتعلوال الرمت و الموارد ب لا محد こうがいでいてい

Effectivness :-Doing the right thing or doing those work activities that will result in achitevity goals :regult. - iph & efficiency is concerned with the mean afgetting things done effectiveness is concerned with the ends of attainment of org. goals por managment (which leads to poor performance) · reply usually involves being infficient and ineffective being effective but inefficient X (000 2) in (effective, efficient on with menello مة من ال م موجودة

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nore effective
to the manager should be both effective and
suit after has two efficient a contour, planer
ton 2) - 1 de un Manuel de

Managment Functions, Heng Fayol :-X planning Organizin 2leading 4. coordinating 5. controlling

planning 1set goals, establish strategies for achiving those goals and develop to integrate and cooldinate activites to assure goals an and and and de to ac and 2 Diganizing 2 2 get and as has solver a arranging and structuring work to accomplish the org goals !! the Alter A strict performance in campand with the when manager organize, they determine : -what tusks are to be date who is to' do them How the tysks are to be grouped. - who reports to whom and what alcoisions are it is a long in The party is be reade 3. leading of 1 - Sim / working with and through people to accomplish org. gouls not be also be and and a part parts and structured and an when manager a station int - noticate subordinates inapod ins help resolve work group conflicts - 18,51 151 influnce ist individuals and teams auflestight select + communication channel with selling deal with employee behavior issue It lies 2 plan A that is leading

المتاذ الحل يوجين رب ولا سونه محكم عليك in the section P leader: 1-motivate, 2- mentor, 3- coach اغرالترار. 4- controling 1monitoring, comparing and correcting work performance * evaluation at whether things are going as planned a to ensure goals are met and work is done as it should managers monitor and evaluate performance لغانه تجعقم الدهداف وتفيد العراكا للخل معوم المراء المرامية و تعلم الاراد * comparing, Actual performance is compared with the set goals monthal part aring the man the goals aren't achived -> the nanger Job is to get correcting things and work back له اذا في اماع في الم عن عل الزم المرك العلمو * ازامان مرجل الوغلط المدر لازم ليمل تحفيز ويشى م فل الخان اذا الا عداف ما م تحقق كما محم المر المارة الثل زمامه مرم ب و بعل) محمد تحفة الاصاف evolving with and through people to accomplial planning , set goals and plans 21400 - 1 organizing) put tasks and structural arrangments reading of hire, train, motivate employee " controlling monter, evaluate, compar, and correcting

RA Manager Roles 1-× Henry Mintzbergh interpersonal Bole informational Role 1 Elerisionel Role 10 -Roles = Behavior and activities managerial Roles: specific actions or behavior expected 20 interpersonal Role ;- of and exhibit -5 Managerial Role that involves manger People and other duties that ceremonial and symbolic in nature -5 5 Figurahead leader haison notivite mont 5 ILSO ceach. والل عن سو عما ala have 1.24 2- into mational Role 1-Managerial roles that involves collecting, receiving disseminating information and MIAA monit spoke person 1- apl 11/100 scan the igi sho way have to الم الم المطورات envila - مرتاب مع الر كة رون عن سال

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Decisional roles that an revolve around Managerial roles making choice inter entrepreneur distribunce 1030010 hardle all0 he is 7660 dision m novel Ste 12000 medas الوالموارد والاتاع acerte: Role of disseminator, figuerhead, regotiator liasion and spokesperson Ly more importat for Top level managers lender role (as Minteberg defin it) Lo more important for First - line

Maragment skills 2-Robert L. Katz .. rechnical skills, human skills conceptual skills. skills = throwledge, Ability, Fednigs, Fechnical skills: Jab specific Know ledge and techniques needed to proficiently perform work tasks 10 july ticat hilling a mile rist of 21 "non managerial" paper granted for & Elevela 1 2- Human / intergersonal skills 1-2 1911 the ability to work with others people individually and in a group 1200 Indate of 14/00 could added the and 1 and the rais in a south for all Because all managers deal with people motivate, lead, inspire enthusia and trust and comunicate e cho 2 ال 4.42 تكون تارد ب 3- Conceptual 5/4:115 1-The ability to think and to conceptuallice about abstract and complex situations,

طمام مده المهارة وي الدراد المزممة كالمة و سكل كام والعهون العلامة مين الزحات الزعيم المختلفة ، وتطورون كن 2 si an went i st الارم مشوف المذمسة , مرد الاجر والمشاكل و كل و الاكلة عرب مناعة . ما يرو op moneyer in C 21 * Itaw is the manager's Job changing? impact at change . technology sit shifting organizational boundaries تغرام ول التنعمة. والع ود مدم مدر / - Withal workplace -> Jen1, اللون لا من ما منكون جامعة لنروع عا مكان الم (مكتب) - Flexible work a rangements طرقة و جادل وترتبات عل ونة اكثر مدحت مكانه الحل او البه (AS (hally The leave) . the others people graf- Enpowerd employe 12/21 - Social redia chellanges. * importance of Social media to Menager's Job 1 Social media; Forms at electronic communication through users creat online communities to . which share ideas, information, personal message ic High word and other content * the manager need to understand and manage the power and peril of social media

en they use it as my to connect with customers my to manage their human reso ices p into Her innovation and talent م الاستفادة مد الاتكار والمرهبة y when it becomes a way to: for boastful employee to brag a bout their accomplishment ما تعم والل التواجل الاحتاى وسلة هوظعنه للتغام بالخاراته March March ranagers send a one-way masseges دراد بارساله و رسانل ف ا خاه و for employee to argue or gripe something one someone they don't Jols il rieber 15 2 2 1) of 19 m Hedrin 10 200 11 20 1156 that needs to be Social redia is a tool managed to be benefical الروال سا مرا محد حق تعود علما

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impact at change a increase competitionesss _ innovation .] زادة در الناف من وج در المنافة ارت ال فرات ما it can't in it to manage their hunder veralling مرد عامعًا ما ال المحم جو وعن الوقت مرد مل من الجودة و الخدمة الى مقرم عروة عنام مقدر منامل * they have to be innovaters and suggest new the pickens and at apply as filleand at * innovation is critical throughout all levels and parts at an orgunation and wale istilia mimportance of customers by The manage should understand the importance of customers, you need customers, without them most org. would cease to exist. 1 an stand * لازم فاظ الزون و فر ف دانا" لا و اعران اى زن وتخرات الزائمة ووجود منامسة اكتر از بم منه الدير and it class in a constantis side it pla 3 changing Security - - - - - -- + + hreats to all - y and an all الا الخل والا حظار الى علم تواجه المدير زادت تا . ا نعرات ما وظامعو: * بر معلم البلاني في منامات المعمر وجار ف عكم من ناصر الالن والحنا فل ع

Security majers) is , when yo below و لارم يون كان ر متوجف المري راجع كل المسلات الا شع وسوسون عارتون اذا لام -16:00 ومرآب المزمية ال الاعلات الم ع علنه تكونه تهد للامانة تح الرحة عو اخرانه الدابات ethics. I've a serie a second of the second of the ف من الوظف مثلة وم الدام بتراج ما ي الج value or in 11 14 importance of Sustainability? a inst a company's ability to achive its business goals and increas long term share holder value by integrating economic, environmental and social opportunites into its business strategies Sustainability i in pil 5-11 Sustainability sine the day of a year - which as share holders is a customers 1 to Get the op stack holders19 Pui stackhilder ino 1 environentil plas u value 11 2 0, Vil, customer 16 plas 11 as ju value

Managment History Module * EARLY Manug ment? Example : The Egyptian pyramids and Great wall of china and the city of Ventre SMITH == ADAM في عام 1776 احتد آدم انو مثابة الحوة مرجل this esta star inter into a , e is, (wealth of Nation.), to to have a happy netion Job specialization/ division of Labor 1 is por the لازم براق النام كن ستنظ وكن متم تقم Recepted and in 1/ 5 etty sign tasks are (1 2 P) task 11 per in (division of labor) (Job specialization) upper it jain with it see smith concider that division of Labor increased productivity by increasing each worker's skill and deaterity, saving time lost in changing task and creating labor. saving inventions and machinery

الزعن جدت الثورة العامة in while (industrial revolution) approach is up stall along the facts give سردارة . (كين سي أدو ماد اسام) عاد المؤال شرور وراه انواع النام توجهة red. at the late eighteenth century, industrial revolution abcercel. with alote ... at factors established and these large efficient factories receded someone to "manage" it . these managers whould need formal theories to guide them in running alothese large org a client of . 11.01 14 horas as walk The 4 apploaches :classice & approach is und behavioral approach quantitave approach. contemporary approaches 1

La CLassical Approach in (1911-1947) classical approach : First studies of managment, which emphasized rationality and making organizations and workers as efficient as possible why and using angel stered of 14 it of all ling a tig 1 7 * Scientific Managment 1 and - , an approach that involves using the Scientific method to find the "one best way" for a job to be done into the interest " manage" it . these managers enhanted aread Frederick Taylor: - + consist) in 1911 Fredrick taylor published (Principles of Scientific Managment) ، کا نه ویندم مکانات و دانه ننگرو کلو دایم وسان 2) if is a name of the state of the manager is is ناء عنج محفظ مرد معدد و في فوجي هوم من قادر يع علم ، وعدم الترتب مدا ١) ترتب التغل عامة بزير الا تاجية . فعام باعتراج الحارف وجاب عومة سر الممال ومرك عركة جسم وجان رمل ودار کال موم معفر العمال مجارف بکل رجم مخلف و ينقلوا ارم مذ عكانه لآل و حد مرك عركة عمر و at later and (fine motion), time 11 minutes is ف متاج ع نسب مرحة مرانا

Liver Jask 1 jal in the con عردة العرب بقسم الادوار معمل ال بنا الرمل ع مراحل، ومد من مريس المتابع الو دل ما بل المل منها التاني وولا واحد من منظ شي الثغل toeep, fill and service and the hirarchy + fi Tin pill and - 1 - year it + manager per and it's city's and all alles e chain if comand fre an in 5 Tully 1 20 عقارو انو الاوام بنطلع مذيره Ites plan and any alle gies agge train l'ely all how kocsedect that that I Tol Pho * how to select who to do what tasked اعمر حد بتوم موظفة مدنة) (س) line + ranning the per center it , the Lt عن الع وموز ومت عناط بزار الا تا جد الوطنة لدزم متنعله مهارى حلانه ينت as nachines during النام بلى ما كانت تنتج كان باردما مد المشخ بهولة Frank and Lillian Filbreth :- del Frank and lillion a psychologist, studied work to eliminate inefficient hand Body motion. wille I be I and I The may I have

* The Gilbreths also experimented with the design and use of the proper tools and equipment for optimizing work performance * They had 12 children, two of them wrote a book (cheaper by the Dozen, 3 - 24° 2 * Frank is known to for his bricklaying experiments * Using the gilbreth's techniques, a bricklaying was more productive and less fatigued a the end it the days of one tools on * The Gilbreths invented a device called microchronometer that recorded a worker's hand - and - body motion and the amount at fire spent doing each motion * Therbligs: a classification scheme for labeling hand motion. tight, Fadrek = 1 is of the vertile hand and Body notion approachs • ها التاج العرب اعرجة نعلوا مديم حنانه متم زنسا فقالوا لوا فزنوا آلات متع العوب رج برم وحة أدمن ردقت equin as an all and

+= 1/ 1 1/2 - 19 is - is i up (1922-1940) ف المنه عار - ل على واح منا عرد و م ماله لاديم عد اجزوا تلا لغل الغلج , زخب مفار المع الم cheaper by the Dozen is sing all a por is * والمنفوا مع امع المعانج معرناة والرحم والمتا ما مهم فلات عرف Pladactifity 1 1 jl, good management sie vit at a Ly 1- Ineed to divid the tasks into smaller tasks (division of work) and to divid the work for the labors (division of Labor) 2- to put the right person in the right place 3- to give the right tools to work 4. people are notisated by noney so I read to pay them well is plainless 5- people need to follow instructions

General Administrative Theory -, An approach to managment that focuses on describing what managers do and u consititutes good management practic Henry Fayolis His belif that managment was an activity common to all business endeavors, governent, and even the home led him to develop 3principle of managricuti--> Fundamental rules of management that could be applied in all organizational situations and taught in schools, all and Findric is is in the Taylor) 14 Principles at rangement st. get vy use) + 1, 2, 4, 8 efficen 1. Division of work: Specialization increases output by naking employees more 2- Authority: Managers must be able to give orders, and a thority gives then this right 4- Unity of command: Every prespice should receive orders from only one superior.

8- Centralizations. This term refers to the degree to which subordintars are Indolved in division making days ansitutes good management practice Max Weber 1-* Max was a German socialisten Print writing in the early 1900s he darloped al theory be called A but caucracy. and even the home lead bin to develop an * bureaucracy: A form of organization of charastaristic charastrized by division of Labor, a clearly defined hierarchy detailiel rules and regulations and impersonal relationships. or of the stick lie in inf finder Weber ideas where less practical than Taylor's • كانه ينفع عفتح واللام كانوا منظروا ومؤظفوا الم عر فاع والاساب در واجمة عز العلومات الالانية (مو فاتلا لالد ام علام او مع داد لانله عزب لغلام) عكاانو ما يعر نعار نام التاجتهم عالية ونوجف いるいころにもしまえいないのでもししても rules, regulations; procedures a glies 20 6 900

They addressed my have had 1. division of Labor income authority in hierarchy into شبع مت ا شمال ما يقد العادام الم النال). 3- rules and regulations. 4. Formal selection: 15 5. impersonality of the sense عامن الرواحي الخشوا ابو الانامة مزير with and elit 11 410 phi up and at 1 11 URA 115 agin i ten i tei 6. Career Orientation · ap (63 p a 1) + 2) Behavioral approach. (Late 17003 - 1950 .) organizational Behavior (03): The study of the actions of people at work early advocates of (OB) 1 Hugo Munsterberg. Mary Parker Follett chester Barnard

they all belived that people were the most important assets at the organd should be managed accordingly 53/2 64p a 1 ido ing ita and it where any in smith I want produce to the 11 to 1 HAWTHORNE STUDIES A series of studies during the 1920's and 1930, that provided new Sectionsights into individual and group behavior 1960 pier in 15, 11 11 11 11 15 11 5 205 ركانوا لعاطوهم فتم و لك التاجة الرقة باكانت زي الرموارى in all shares 971 - delle him Vier gleril, optill all in the the Eton Mado است مو الفادة ماد موالا في فاح علم ا مداند مذكر سملو رغية على رامة ارة 20 منة ا م الى تعل المعنى ، if جاعردة سناد اللوجانيا 2- 2 - 2 - 2 vor is all all is all vier b- 5 تحفف رزيارة الإخادة بانتظام والاستغوا المززادة الا جادة ادى 1) زادة الاناجية , 11 تعلوا الرجارة الانامة معلان من (الحسة) من الم غيرالاجاد لم إ -, 18 USLO VII : 11 11 12 - 51 21 20 1 AVE ten spirities, le sil of a little all al, Ellinge nest teansis is a give of use our agent after it sichast

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المز الرئيس وللد الاحمام و الوجود - 15 the set 1 6 - 2 0 Quantitative approach. (1940 1 13501) , The use of quantitative keyuni techniques to improve decision making - 15 W - Well get Luco gibn acter 1/100 eyes of USU KIL & Zulop pie il ع ، معاروا برامنوا الوقت مع هد العراب والرعة وكل ما خلات وكارا كولوه لا مام و احاليات عالموا افعل زادة مع افعل وت ولان معزودا العارد في معا ٢ فروا الارقام والاحالات لتربين مرارم واغ statistics / dision making ite 1/2 pm is shiles the der liats منعدمة مستردحار الاللام المحرف والاقطاد وت م او ما وغريم بوتداويا ، مقر الا و كان ا ف grile, give planter lite, tigel 2) QMI (statistical opproch 10 1200 + Total quality managreat -A philosolphy of managment that is driven by continuous improvment and responsivances to customer need and expectations

8- Centralizations. This term refers to the degree to which st subordintars are tat involved in division haking admission consistifiates good manages and practice Max Weber 1. * Max was a German socialists party writing in the early 1900s he developed al theory he called A bur cauciacy. e kone leal * bureaucracy: A form of organization charastrictic charastrized by duvision of Labor, a clearly defined hierarchy detailiel rules and regulations and impersonal relationships. + 3 to + side in in for a go a Weber joleas where less practical Han Taylor's (1+ 12 0 2 0 21 21 - 20 - 22 0 - 2 (12 10 0 - 2 0 (2 1 - 2) • كانه شنط عفتح واللاس كانوا منظروا ومؤظفوا اسكل عد فاع والاساب في واجمة عل العلومات الا (موظفا و ا ۲ م ملات ، ا و مع داد لا تل عرب لغلات) * عكاانو ما عر نعاد نام اخام عالية , نوجف いう るい いい うちりを ちょう からもし しても the rules, regulations; proceediares a die

مع او او فواج الدوم مر ما جرادا-They addressed into here division of Labor authority in hier archy it's co مطردهم مت ا شخال ما بقد احقراوام ب النفل ا 3. rules and regulations. 4. Formal selection: me, we 5. impersonality , with dr > > > > عامن الرواحم ماح شنوا ابن الانتاجة بنزيد وزب المستة كالعسل الاشاجة (and at 1 11 its in the الولازم افعل من ملاقته المتعدد ال 6. Carter Orientation. · ap (63 p a 1) + 2 Behavioral approach (Late 17003 - 1950) organizational Behavior (03): The study of the actions of people at work early advocates of (OB) 1 Robert Ques Hugo Munsferberg ... Mary Parker Follett chester Barnard

they all belived that people were the most important assets at the organd should be managed accordingly a which planting as 12 64 prage man a stating any in smile I say have been the HAWTHORNE STUDIES A series of studies during the 1920's and 1930, that provided new reast insights into individual and group behavior ركانا يعادوهم شم و للد الناجة الردة باكات زى برم وا had within the service you will be the il pil, aptillaro uni in the Eton Mado الم مو الفادة رماد عو الأل مال ما و علم ال معنان تأكر سملر رغير علورامة لدة 20 مة ا اللا الا تعلوا الموج ، فا جاع وه ساد الا وعنه 5-6 - 4 in all is all it des, vier b- 5 تحفف وزيارة الإخادة لانتظام والاستغوا التو زادة الا جادة ادى 1) زادة الا تاجمة , 11 تعلوا الاجارة il siter it is (The I) of is the top with ten spiritie in all inter and all all all all tears is a give of use of an alter it sichast

الخز الإنس وللم الاحمام والوج ms the sati up for 3 Quantitative approach (1940 1 13501) , The use of quantitative termini techniques to improve decision making العامة الشابة من المالية وارتلا ملالعا 1/100 mp ge is u to 1 6 2. 100 pie il مربوط ، مقاردا براعبوا الوقت مع هد العراب رار عد حل من خلات و کارا کولوم لارتاج را معالیات منا انع زادة مع انعل مت دلان العارد مر مح موا ا والارتام والامعانات لتربن مرارم واعذ statistics / dision making the line Kales ille in ship Marter Mat منعرجة مستزرجار المال بالحوب والاتعاد وتديهم اركا وغريم بسوتداويا ، مع الاوكان اعذ م arile, give planter ly 10, Time QM ((statistical approch 11 1ste Total quality managment -A philosolphy of managment the driven by continuous improvment and responsivaness to customer need and expectations