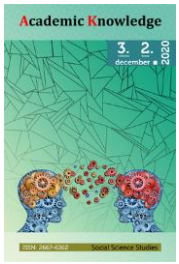
Academic Knowledge 3 (2), 122-133.

Makalenin Türü / Article Type : Araştırma Makalesi / Researh Article
Geliş Tarihi / Date Received : 19.05.2020
Kabul Tarihi / Date Accepted : 15.10.2020
Yayın Tarihi / Date Published : 30.12.2020
Yayın Sezonu / Pup Date Season : Güz / Autumn



What is Science? Is Business Administration a Science?

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Keywords

Science, Epistemology, Critical Approach, Business Administration, Scientific Approach,

ABSTRACT

Science, according to the current Turkish Dictionary (Turkish Language Association), the cause, curiosity and the purpose of feeding as a phenomenon divided into many sub-branches, people to achieve better living conditions, non-existent to find the facts and to learn new things is the generalization. Science, which investigates the reality and purpose of existence, requires systematic thinking. Since was initially perceived as synonymous with philosophy and it was developed by philosophers and ensured the shaping of philosophical questions. Science has continually improved since the creation of humanity, and in the history of science, others have taken the place of the collapsing laws as a result of experiment and observation. Thus, science has evolved with increasing momentum in time and has developed and created many new sciences. This change caused the holistic approach to science to be replaced by specialization. However, in time, the approaches that have taken place in science have increased both specialization and distinction in science with the increase of interdisciplinary relations and led to the emergence of new disciplines as well as new disciplines. In this context, an important knowledge accumulated in the field of management, and in the 1900s, scientific approaches in management and management has emerged as an interdisciplinary discipline. Regardless of the management that defines management and management as a field of application which is directed to the business (economic) organizational structure, there are significant developments in scientific knowledge accumulation as an eclectic discipline. In this study; in the context of scientific method, scientific method, scientific method, in addition to the art direction of management, scientific qualities are tried to be put forward.

Bilim Nedir? İşletme Yönetimi Bir Bilim Midir?

Anahtar Kelimeler

Bilim, Epistemoloji, Eleştirel Yaklaşım, İşletme Yönetimi, Bilimsel Yaklaşım,

ÖZ

Bilim, Türk Dil Kurumu (TDK) Güncel Türkçe Sözlüğüne göre neden, merak ve amaç besleyen bir olgu olarak günümüze kadar birçok alt dala bölünmüş, insanların daha iyi yaşam koşullarına kavuşmasına, var olmayan olguları bulmasına ve yeni şeyler öğrenmesine ön ayak olan genellemedir. Gerçek ve varlığın amacını soruşturan bilim sistematik düşünmeyi gerektirmektedir. Başlangıçta bilim, felsefe ile eş anlamlı/zamanlı olarak algılandığı için, filozoflar marifetiyle geliştirilmiş ve belirlenen felsefi soruların şekillenmesini sağlamışlardır. Bilim, insanlığın yaratılışından beri sürekli gelişme kat etmiş, bilim tarihi sürecinde, deney ve gözlem sonucunda çöken kanunların yerini başkaları almıştır. Böylece bilim zaman içinde artan bir ivme ile bir gelişim göstermiş ve gelişerek yeni birçok bilim meydana getirmiştir. Bu değişim, bilime yapılan bütüncül yaklaşımın yerini uzmanlaşma ile birlikte ayrışmanın almasına sebebiyet vermiştir. Ancak zaman içerisinde yine bilimde meydana gelen yaklaşımlar, bu sefer de disiplinler arası ilişkilerin artmasıyla beraber bilimde hem uzmanlaşma ve ayrımı artırmış, yeni disiplinlerin yanında disiplinler arası yeni disiplinlerin doğmasına da sebebiyet vermiştir. Bu kapsamda yönetim alanında da önemli bir bilgi birikimi oluşmuş ve 1900'lü yıllar ile yönetimde bilimsel yaklaşımlar, yönetimi disiplinler arası bir disiplin olarak ortaya çıkarmıştır. Gerek yönetim ve gerekse yönetiminin özel olarak işletme alanına (işletme (ekonomik) organizasyon yapısına) yönelen bir uygulama alanı olarak tanımlan işletme yönetimi olsun, her ikisinde de eklektik bir disiplin olarak bilimsel bilgi birikiminde önemli gelişmeler kaydedilmektedir. Bu çalışmada; bilim, bilimsel düşünce, bilimsel yöntem bağlamında, işletme yönetimin sanat yönüne ilave olarak, sahip olduğu bilimsel nitelikler ortaya konulmaya çalışılmaktadır.

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Şengöz, M. (2020). What is Science? Is Business Administration a Science?. *Academic Knowledge*, *3*(2), 122-133. Doi: - *https://doi.org/ 10.5281/zenodo.4399431*

INTRODUCTION

According to the current Turkish Dictionary of Science, Turkish Language Institution, is divided into many sub-branches as a phenomenon that nurtures curiosity and purpose. It is the generalization which leads to people getting better living conditions, finding the non-existent phenomena and learning new things. In this case, the definition of science is cited from Albert Einstein's 'The Fundamentals of Theoretical Physics' Science; science is carried out in the form of telling the whole of knowledge based on experiment and observation (Atkins, 2010).

Science is carried out in a scientific manner that includes systematic and objective activities in the widest sense of understanding events, finding reasons and predicting and controlling events. There is curiosity, suspicion and need on the basis of scientific work. In a sense, science can be defined as a method of questioning and investigating the nature of natural events, to obtain reliable information. Science is not a stack of information, but an open trial - error - error - debugging method (Koçel, 2015: 17).

The effort to understand the world and its surroundings, the feelings of curiosity, the fact and the effort to understand the purpose of the existence of certain criteria and the emergence of certain scientific disciplines have caused them to accumulate (Rollin, 2006).

Scientific occupation aims to understand the cause of a natural or social event and to explain the cause-and-effect relations and to obtain information about the subject that is defined or wondered. The subject or problem that is being wondered is in real life. The hypothesis is developed to understand this fact, which is thought to exist in reality (Wilson, 1999). The developed hypothesis is tested by observation or experiment.

The event is tried to be understood. This understanding and explanation are systematically carried out scientifically according to certain procedures. Scientific thought is based on observing events in a critical and systematic manner, investigating similar and different aspects, and identifying elements that are common to each event. The information thus obtained becomes more reliable. The verdict in the council is fundamentally void; it means that the information produced without relying on the sound method cannot be examined from the point of view.

For a scientific explanation of an event, a series of observations on this phenomenon and certain, regular, need a scientific method that everyone can understand and repeat. It is essential how and with which method the information is produced. The difference between the theoretical endeavors and the findings considered by the scientist is the method and reliability of the knowledge based on the production (Lindberg, 1992).

The basis of knowledge production is the use of the scientific method. If the method is inaccurate, incomplete or inaccurate, the reliability of the information produced is incomplete. The results obtained by using the scientific method, which is high in confidence and accepted as information by other scientists; represent an addition to the existing knowledge. In fact, a finding or a conclusion reaches the level of knowledge when a claim is accepted by other scientists (Koçel, 2015: 18-20). The scientific path aims to reach our purpose, our assumptions and expectations about the world through continuous testing, validation, rationality, experimentation, critical approach, falsification and correction. Thus, science constantly renews and develops itself whether it is epistemological rupture, the scientific revolution, or any other reason. Thus, there is continuity in science. In the history of science, it takes the place of the collapsing laws as a result of experiment and observation.

1. WHAT IS THE BASIS OF SCIENTIFIC APPROACH?

Science accumulates throughout history. This is the cumulative property of science. Today a high school student may have more knowledge of physics than Newton. Scientific knowledge is

objective in social and theory. So it is open to everyone. But, of course, it is a man who produces scientific knowledge and is a subjective being in human nature. In fact, the studies on the discernment of science and non-science are the historical mission of science philosophy. However, regardless of whether the scientific information is independent or dependent on prerequisites (paradigms), the result is that the widespread view is that it is subject to a common, objective domain that is independent of man or common to all people. The objectivity of science is a consequence of the objectivity of its subject, an assumption of the rationality of science. Thus, science can be objectively verified according to logical positivism and may be mistaken for critical rationality. In both, the aim is to test and develop the reality of science. Scientific information is in a coherent and logical relationship with each other. Science does not accept that the two propositions that contradict each other may be the same. Science can be found in the foreground based on knowledge. However, this may not yield definitive results in the social sciences. Mathematical law and formulation are ideal for natural sciences, but it is an indispensable condition of any kind of science. Otherwise, the field of science can be stuck in a very narrow field (Bumin, 2012).

Scientific approach refers to the use of the scientific method in understanding and explaining any event. Scientific work is based on the scientific method (Lindberg, 1992). Scientific study observations, hypothesis, data collection follows the stages of testing and evaluation of the hypothesis. All these steps should be based on clear definitions. The science includes description and classification. The scientific method shows the procedure to be followed in the study. The scientific method ultimately aims to reach the knowledge and/or reality that can be considered true in understanding the universe or events. Studies with this aspect are theoretical. However, this theoretical knowledge can be transferred to daily life in various ways by applied research. However, basic research forms the basis of applied research (Koçel, 2015; 27-33). Concepts, unit of analysis, definition, theory, variable scale, measurement data, experiment, hypothesis theory, model, suggestion are the elements of the scientific method. The analysis unit is concerned with the subject or the subject of the study. The unit of analysis determines the boundaries of scientific research, which is important in determining the process of data collection and scope, and in interpreting the findings and information obtained as a result of the research.

In general, the concept is the basis of scientific thought and communication. Science begins with a description of the expression refers to a clear definition of concepts. Concepts in social sciences cannot be seen as concrete in most cases. Variable and parameter are concepts that affect the realization of a natural event and social event. The hypothesis is the expressions about the existence and nature of the relationships between the variables. If the variables related to the subject examined cannot be measured, reliable information will not be available. One of the main problems of the social sciences is to develop the scales that measure the value of the concepts and variables they develop (Principe, 2011).

The theory explains the cause-and-effect relationships and the reasons for the events. When the existence of the cause and effect relationship that the theory claims to exist, there is no doubt that the theory's claim is accepted as scientific knowledge in that time period (Frank, 2002). The theory is always the hypothesis that the probability of being mistaken is confirmed. According to Popper (1983), any empirical hypothesis, suggestion or theory that does not accept the possibility that it may be wrong cannot be scientifically accepted. It can be said that acknowledging that scientific knowledge may be wrong constitutes the basis of scientific philosophy. Because reliable information cannot be produced by scientific methods based on pure rationality, as positivists express, they are always unaffected by scientist's value judgments, personal thoughts, beliefs, metaphysics (Omar, 1999). In fact, the realities of the truth are the field of knowledge theory. The main factors affecting this field are: whether all the dimensions and factors affecting the cause-effect relationship affected by the

scientific studies are taken into consideration, the criteria and sources of information, the information that can be reached, the ways to access information, the reliable information, the subjectivity in the stage of revealing the relations between the seeker and the information subject.

It should be noted here that, aside from the technical details about whether or not the information is scientific or not, the main subject of discussion about the scientific approach is the nature of scientific knowledge and what distinguishes it from other information (Demir, 2015). In this context, science, unlike logical positivists, perhaps should be kept so broad that all scientific activities can be included. When Fayerabend says everything goes away, instead of confining science to a narrow space, it expresses an approach that will enable the expansion of the area of influence to penetrate all areas of life.

2. MAIN THOUGHT IN THE CLASSIFICATION OF SCIENCE

The classification of sciences (or the classification of sciences) has an important place in the philosophy of science, and many philosophers have come to different classes of science based on different foundations. Both the Ancient Greek philosophy and the philosophy of Islamic philosophy, which later developed the basis of this philosophy, found its place in the classification of sciences. The relationship between science and philosophy is very close and difficult to explain. In both, the aim is to understand the world and human life. The difference between them is in the direction of the method. Science moves from the facts and tries to base it on the facts. Philosophy also moves from the person who is a kind of meaning. But philosophy goes to logical analysis, not to the facts in the way of grounding the results (Grant, 2007).

Although the attempt to comprehend the universe by the way of reasoning is old in history, the emergence of the sciences is still new. In the beginning, all sciences remained within the scope of philosophy. Until the seventeenth century, physics was a metaphysical study in a way that even its scientific identity was not yet clear under the name of the philosophy of nature. In addition, 300 years of developments, respectively, physics, chemistry, psychology, sociology, such as the work of scientific identity by breaking away from philosophy is seen. The application of these sciences to the results of later results led to the emergence of applied sciences. In general, a scientific field of study to be a scientific branch; there is an agreement on the need to have appropriate research methods and techniques in this area (Yıldırım, 2013). However, such a depth of knowledge in a branch of science that can be accessed, as well as the sub-disciplines of that science can occur, as well as an inter-disciplinary structure of the two science can combine in a field of occupation and application such as atomic physics and mechatronics.

Aristotle, who is involved in the classification of sciences, argued that the most fundamental science is philosophy, and that sciences in general can be considered in three main categories. These three categories are the categories of theoretical, practical and poetic sciences. According to this, metaphysics, mathematics and physics are included in the theoretical sciences category, while the sciences related to the management of human verbs in practical sciences take place. Finally, with the category of poetical sciences, intent is literature and includes sciences such as poetry and rhetoric. Stoics also base the classification of sciences on three main categories, and the categories they claim are physics, ethics and logic categories. Ibn Sina, which is based on Aristotelian philosophy, divides science into two main categories: theoretical and practical science. According to Ibn Sina science is divided into is basically the practical philosophy, and theoretical philosophy. The theoretical philosophy includes metaphysics, mathematics and physical sciences, while practical philosophy includes management, political science and ethics (Peker, 2015).

The philosopher Francis Bacon also touched upon the subject of the classification of sciences, and based on the "human faculties" that he connected with while classifying the sciences. Accordingly,

the three basic human abilities are "memory", "imagination" and "reason". While memory corresponds to the historical science, imagination falls into the philosophy of poetic sciences and corresponds to philosophy. Bacon's distinction has been influential in the science classifications as well as the encyclopedic studies that have emerged later; for example, the French encyclopedists used Bacon's classification (Willermet, 2004).

There is no generally accepted science classification (i.e. classification of sciences). Indeed, some philosophers have suggested that there are various problems in terms of the idea of scientific classification. The studies on the classification of sciences and interest have also ended largely in the early 20th century. In the teaching and production of science, in the separation of administrative units, a few major branches are generally identified in contemporary universities, and the relevant sciences are studied under these branches: science, social sciences, technology (which is generally involved in engineering) and arts and humanities; medicine is often a branch in its own right (Willermet, 2004).

We can say that scientific activity is divided into two main groups as natural and social sciences according to the nature of the events that the scientific effort is trying to explain. As nature or empirical sciences, we can mention physics, chemistry, biology, astronomy, and geology. These disciplines provide evidence to describe natural phenomena, to find the laws of these events, to predict and control them. This is due to the empirical nature of science, the nature of the properties in the laboratory environment and the ability to do research is due to the possibility (Koçel, 2015: 37). The term science is mostly used in the context of natural sciences to examine, observe, measure, experiment and draw conclusions from a systematic approach. The other science group is social and/or human sciences. This group of scientific studies aims to understand and explain the events related to human and human communities. However, it is still a matter of controversy whether the events and subjects within it can be examined by scientific method. Because it is thought that the events in which man is human, cannot be differentiated as a dependent and independent variable, everything is within another; everything is related to another.

In addition to the distinction between natural sciences and social sciences, the place of mathematics has special importance. Mathematics is always a specific scientific endeavor based on abstract and universal symbols that are consistent in it. The language used by natural sciences is mathematics. In the same way, social sciences are increasingly used in mathematics in defining, measuring and evaluating concepts related to the events they want to explain. In fact, according to the positivist approach, it is accepted that the degree of showing the general truths of the knowledge produced by the sciences depends on their degree of using mathematics. Mathematics constitutes the essence of the difference between both qualitative and quantitative research methods and between natural and social sciences.

3. SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES OF BUSINESS MANAGEMENT. IS BUSINESS MANAGEMENT AN ART? OR A SCIENCE?

The oldest of the management arts, the newest of the sciences, which are considered as the newest of all the concepts related to the science of science is not yet fully clarified, the authors working in different disciplines with the same words mean different meanings. The phenomenon of management is an art in the context of doing business to communities, and is as old as the history of mankind.

Especially in today's conditions, when we look at the changes and developments in the concepts and applications of business management, the concepts of a method based on the scientific basis and tested views, besides the concepts of sensational and remarkable terms of personal thoughts, ideas which are completely unique, and other modern ideas, views and practices of similar ideas. The definition of management in an environment where it is presented is quite difficult. In addition, it is

generally accepted that there is a group of activities that emerged with the presence of more than one person and separated from the economic activity with this aspect (Oluç, 2003). Professional management is concerned with the development of the management business as a profession. However, management should be some elements taken into consideration when examining the occupational quality. İn this aspect the result of a systematic analysis rather than historical events and information and the fact that it is a data bank which has been obtained and tested by applied research and experiment have significant importance. Normally having a certificate, a license demonstrates that it is competent to practice and practice, responsibility against the principles of social work, respect given by the society and freedom of practice, professional organization consisting of members of the profession, professional practice. Emotion, interest and expectations are free of charge and the service is charged. In the context of the management of such elements; yet, it can be said that a certain education, such as medicine, engineering, advocacy, chemistry, a certain degree of diploma, and a certain education, which are given later and require a document approved by the state, do not win the character of a profession (Augsburg, 2015).

3.1. Management and business management as a discipline

It is possible to say that management is as old as human history. There has been a great deal of knowledge in the field of military-military management in order to provide internal and external security to almost all communities, from the primitive tribes to the great states and empires established before the Christ, after the Christ and after the industrial revolution, from states and empires to post-industrial revolution states. The formation and development of living in communities have led them to make various arrangements and practices in which they will manage themselves and manage a social life. Thus, first of all, state administration applications have emerged (Mintzberg, 1973). On the other hand, technological developments, innovations, inventions, as well as the state administration, have changed management practices and lifestyles such as religious administration, family management, trade management.

In fact, even though the administration was not mentioned as a separate discipline in the beginning, since the early ages the rulers had established schools and/or institutions, which were in essence management for both the training of their own guardians in the palaces and the staff who would serve in the senior staff of the state. The educational philosophy of those schools and the current business and administration departments are very close to each other. Both have approached management as an interdisciplinary discipline. The most famous of these and must be accepted that success, Enderun school that is Ottoman Empire's Military and Political Science Academy. In fact, this academy, which embraces the dream of every parent living in the banners, has increased the belonging to the country by giving education opportunities to the talented children and has given a great dedication to serve the country after the children finish their education programs (Parry, 1965).

On the other hand, it is not very old that the science of management is taught as a separate science in the modern sense at universities. The first references referring to administrative science in the academic world were published in 1887 by Woodrow Wilson, who later became President of the United States, under the name of The Study of Administration. On the other hand, the first scientific study regarding management, titled "Scientific Management", was published in 1916 by Henry Fayol. Of course, there are other early studies regarding the principles of management such as ''the Political State'' of Nizamülmülk, Farabi's ''Ideal State (Medinetül Fazıla)'' and Ibn Khaldun's ''Muqaddima''. But these studies are not only recognized worldwide, but also over public administrations (David, 2003).

The fact that the management of the company is separated from public administration is a new subject matter. The term public administration was first used in the seventeenth century. In 1723,

public administration in Prussia was the subject of public administration. In 1812, Jeann Bonin published a book entitled Principles of Public Administration. The first use of public administration in the present sense is Washington and Hamilton in the eighteenth century and Woodrow Wilson in the nineteenth century. In 1887, Woodrow Wilson wrote The Review of Public Administration. He is a professor of political sciences at Princeton University, the rector of the university and then the president of the United States.

In today's sense, business management was born as a result of the mentioned technological change. Technological developments called the industrial revolution and continued from the mid-1700s until the mid-1800s and transforming the production relations of societies, have developed the working order of mass production, working class, bourgeois class and pay for others. Consequently, management activity has emerged in the sense that we understand and use today as production turns into small factories in small and dispersed units and centralized units in certain places. These production units are defined under the name of the enterprise and they are started to be analyzed as the units that produce and manage the goods and services that will increase the welfare of the society. As another discipline, business management has been developed rapidly after the industrial revolution with the beginning of economic, legal and social measures to investigate the structure and management characteristics of the enterprise and to regulate the activities of these units (Fry, 1989).

Business management is a branch of science that examines the business from the special fields of management science. Although the issue of business management emerged as a separate discipline as a result of the industrial revolution, many rules and opinions in the management practices were included in the discipline of business management. The know-how in business management has been transferred to future generations from one manager to another, the applications that have been successful, the inventions and creativity of the famous commanders and managers, important mistakes, crises, the advice of the wise people and the master-apprentice relationship. However, a scientific approach and a systematic way of examining the contribution to knowledge accumulation have emerged in the early 1900s with the understanding of scientific management (Başaran, 2003).

On the other hand, economic and social development and changes have greatly increased the importance of business management in the social system and have been mentioned in the managerial revolution. The first of these revolutions had been the emergence of management as a function requiring hierarchical organizations as a unique specialty. The first of these revolutions was the emergence of management as a function requiring specific expertise in hierarchical organizations. Second, as a result of the divergence and diameter of the administrative affairs, as a result of the separation of ownership and management in the big business organizations, and the divergence and diameter of the management works, it has emerged as the professionalization of the manager; and in its third phase today, it has gained a new dimension with the principle of participation in management (Preston and Post, 2004).

3.2. Disciplinary principles of business administration:

Following an overview of the distance and methodological achievements of business management in the historical process, I think it is worth mentioning the scientific nature of business management, in other words, the discipline. Management is the activity of people who cooperate in structuring an authority to achieve the set goals. Management science is the universal elements of management, processes, organizations; examining managerial events, behaviors and organizations; is an academic discipline whose field is public, private or third sector organizations. Management sciences are mainly referred to as public administration in the context of public bureaucracy, organizations and relations organized at the central and local level, which are subject to public law and which implement public policies for citizens to provide public interest. Management science,

under the rules of private law, customers, for the purpose of profit for the production of special goods and services, trade, organization, organization, working conditions and initiatives in the context of private organizations and relations in the context of management is called management. Business management is related to the business, which is a special field of management (Nohutçu, 2010).

Business management is a social science that leads people to produce products or services. Moreover, the enterprise is considered as the economic units established by the entrepreneurs in order to produce and/or sell the goods or services by bringing together capital, labor and natural factors in order to meet the needs of the people and to generate income. For this reason, the organizational aim of the enterprise management is to gain in production and return. It deals with profit maximization. It wants to grow continuously to ensure its organizational continuity. The benefit is individual and divisible, but it produces goods and services that can be used by those who are able to pay fees (customers) and where the market price is determined in the market conditions. They work in market conditions. While the phenomenon of management examines processes, functionality, orientation and physiology, the concept of organization mostly refers to formalism, structures and anatomy (Waugh, 2004). However, here is the underlying organization that determines the phenomenon of management. It can be said that public administration is primarily concerned with primary organizations (public) and business administration with secondary (private organizations) and tertiary organizations (non-governmental civil society).

The disciplines related to the science of management determine both the universal elements of management science and environmental elements. Management science is also related to other disciplines such as political science, sociology, psychology, economics, history, law, statistics, accounting, industrial engineering. Other disciplines related to business administration may expand further by my business being national and/or international. For example, anthropology can be a source of reference for the management of an international enterprise, as well as a reference for a state with more than one international. However, we can say that besides the universal elements of management (such as planning, organizing, personnel management, orientation, coordination, supervision, budgeting), environmental elements are elements that vary according to the environment and the conjuncture. These; outside the management, manpower, culture, technology, information, energy, political, economic, social, commercial and legal structures, climatic conditions, topography etc. everything is the environment of the organization. The so-called constantly changing, dynamic and uncertain environments of management are in constant interaction (Kleiman, 2010).

After these general explanations about management, the definition of work through others, which we can take as basis, is essentially a community of activities with three dimensions: technical, human and conceptual. Technical dimension refers to the manager's functional area of expertise. Technical ability covers the knowledge of a specific area and the ability to analyze and the ability to use the analysis tools and techniques in this field. Each manager has a specialized knowledge of a particular branch, such as accounting, engineering, marketing, finance, research and development (Gomez, 2008). The importance of such expertise is particularly evident in the lower management levels. The human dimension is related to the human element. Skills and talent in human relations are mainly meant to work with people. As the levels increase in management, the manager starts to solve the problems not only by using his own technical skills, but by planning and controlling the activities of others and by the efforts of others (Loawer, 2006). The conceptual dimension is about the manager seeing the whole organization as a whole. Conceptual ability refers to an ability that can exceed the boundaries of a business or organization such as mission, strategic thinking and strategy development, having a vision.

4. CONCLUSION: BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION AS A PROFESSION, ART AND SCIENCE

The thought of management, which became a science at the beginning of the twentieth century, has made remarkable progress in a century-long period as a science. If the management thought is left aside as a discipline in the scientific world, it is seen that a new theory has emerged at the macro level in almost every 20-25 years in line with the change it has undergone after its scientific discovery. In the early 1900s, the principles of scientific management and the science of management that lived in the classical period gave birth to neo-classical thought in the 1930s, modern theories in the 1950s and post-modern theories in the 1980s. Nevertheless, the periods of the evolution of management science thought are not separated by certain lines. Some theories and approaches show eclectic (lean management, TQM) properties, while others have a transition period. However, the management thought has continuously developed due to the reasons such as the developments in the environment or the changes in the environmental conditions (Özcan and Barca, 2010).

In order to answer the question of whether business management is a science or not, I think it would be useful to seek answers to the question of whether the executive who is carrying out the management business has been employed by a science and its products. Administrators are people who are trained to successfully achieve the economic units called enterprises. Managers need different qualifications according to the positions they occupy within the organization. Success measures are measured by whether the organization fulfills their share of the objectives of the organization. There is not enough success level for executives, and his work is a kind of open-ended. An expert can finish a job given to him/her at a certain time. A lawyer may lose or win a case at any point in time. However, the administrator must be successful on an ongoing basis. The manager's work is largely dependent on others. At this point, the manager must have a notion and formation to be able to comprehend the business as a system in a holistic way and to make a consistent and rational decision in both technical and human subjects.

Business management does not have a professional qualification, which requires a certain degree of education, diploma, a degree of doctorate, and a certificate approved by the state (Tortop, 1993). Business management is not an occupation that can be done by having certain certificates as a profession. The ability of a profession to be carried out by having only certain certificates is important in terms of documenting and standardization of the knowledge and skills that the activities in the field of professional activity have foreseen (Tutar, 2000). As a result, it can be said that a very wide and systematic information society about the management process and the management of the management as a professional profession and the management of the management as a professional profession, the establishment and development of schools related to the management of the enterprise, the increasing number of management consultants, Increasing the importance given to the moral elements in behavior and increasing the number of organizations related to the management of the enterprise are the strong signs that management develops as a profession and discipline.

Although the management process and practice are as old as the history of mankind, the birth of theories about management is quite new according to human history. There is no doubt that business management still has all the necessary elements for a science but continues to evolve. Sociology, social psychology, psychology, psychology, economics and political science have been used in the direction of attempting to make management a science (Hodgkinson, 2008). As a result, the theory of management towards the end of the 20th century seems to be associated with some social sciences and, if not all, some human sciences at some point.

Science is in constant development, change and progress. It is never finished, not seated and static. It is a result of the test of scientific theories, correcting their expressions and putting them into a relationship with each other. No scientific knowledge is absolute. He always acknowledges that it may

be replaced by a more accurate observation or subtle reasoning. Today, we can say that any science, like medicine and physics, is definitely better than 50 years ago. However, it may not always be possible to say this for art. However, it may not always be possible to say this for art. Therefore, it is possible to express in advance that a management professional who is deep in management and business management can be more successful than a former time manager who does not know any of the existing theories and methods, that is, knowledge (terminology of today's language); In practice, it will not be possible. Management science is a generalization which has entered the field of social sciences. Management is still an art in terms of making suggestions and guiding managers. However, management is a science in the sense of investigating the organization, functioning and problems of organizations, producing solutions and developing rational principles, and has a history of more than a century.

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