## Why MGT 360? Why Management and Organizational Behavior? wayne.smith@csun.edu

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Course: MGT 360

**Title:** *Management and Organizational Behavior* (3 units)

"Nothing is more fairly distributed than common sense; no one thinks he needs more of it than he already has."

---René Descartes (1596-1650)

Core Academic Disciplines and Key Business Functions	Core Concept	Examples of the contribution of Management and Organizational Behavioral Concepts
FIN 303 (Financial Management)	Fiduciary Responsibility	The internal organizational culture needs to be sufficiently <b>motivating</b> to ensure accountability by all individuals.
	Meeting Capital Requirements	The annual and multi-year budgeting process requires multiple <b>controlling</b> systems to ensure timely and accurate feedback.
	Structuring Market Investments	The <i>strategic</i> <b>planning</b> goals (and objectives and mission and vision) and consequences need to be well-understood and very clear.
MKT 304 (Marketing Management)	Consumer Behavior	Understanding what external customers find motivating requires diligent study and innovative thinking at all times.
	Product Development and Sales	The <b>organizing</b> (in all of its subtle dimensions) of the Marketing and Engineering functions needs to be designed.
	Public/Community Relations	To take a <b>leading</b> role in the market and the community, we must articulate our vision, mission, and core values exceedingly well.
SOM 306 (Operations Management)	Project Management	<b>Staffing</b> the right individuals at the right time in the right structure is exceedingly difficult, but crucial.
	Optimal Allocation of Resources	The <i>operational</i> planning goals and consequences need to be well-understood and very clear.
	Continuous Quality Improvement	The first challenge is <b>coordinating</b> a consistent, organizational-wide definition of the word "quality."