

1) A) Mc Gregor's theory

The Theory states the motivational factors depends on the personalities and perceptions of goals. It broadly categorize the masses into 'Theory X' and 'Theory Y'.

Traits of theory 'X' :- Disinterest towards work, escaping responsibilities, lack of ambition, Isolating and not communicative.

Traits of theory 'Y' :- Eager to work, participate and take responsibilities, self-driven, goals and targets being chased in career.

→ News on the management affairs. Theory 'X' need to be controlled, monitored most of the time, but theory 'Y' is self sufficient and no need of constant supervision required.

→ theory 'X' types of masses are apparently large in groups of unskilled labour and large scale production which require centralized structure. But theory 'Y' allows decision making at low level and mostly decentralized or clusters workforce.

→ theory 'X' requires incentives/rewards at each step to keep motivated. whereas theory 'Y' would appreciate recognition and appraisals but not demand for continued enthusiasm.

18)

## Team Building

The team has to be right mix of all individuals which accounts for diversity and versatility in whole. Team should have definitive roles and responsibilities and good communication and collaboration need to be assured. In organisation, it involves

- 1) Forming: The quintessential part involving the formation of team. In this stage leader will be taking the charge and guiding through foundations
- 2) Storming: The development of team's goals and purpose with constructive blocks will be laid, team members will participate and pitch ideas to build team's work and techniques.
- 3) Norming: Team members participate and take part in work execution which involves collaboration communication and progress visualizations
- 4) Performing: The realization of peak of team's performance and completing the targets proposed in plan. The team members effort has achieved its purposes
- 5) Adjourning: After successful completion, the team will be dissolved which gives recognition for member at the end

- 2) A] Critical Path method: This is mainly to determine the time for completion of project by performing initial assessment and estimation of activity time consumed. ~~the~~

Adarsh



(2A) → Critical path is the measure of maximum time taken for completion with all parallel tasks (considering sequence of tasks)  
 It accounts time for each activity, total time is called Project completion time.  
 Helps in determining important activities and points of delay and need of acceleration by <sup>resources</sup> additional.

This method involves: 1) Define activity specification

-- After WBS (Work Breakdown Structure) label activity  
 2) Establish Activity Sequence - Determine the relations of activities and the chronological order

3) Estimation of activity time - Based on task, assign suitable time and commitments required

4) Determine critical path - The path with activity time is maximum is determined by earliest finish, earliest start, latest ~~start~~ finish  
 Critical path time = max (path 1 (b), path 2 (b), ...)

5) Interference based on results - With all observation, get planned project structure and management will be efficient.

- 2) B) The QC Tools: 1) Cause & Effect Diagram  
 2) Pareto chart 3) Histogram 4) Check Sheet  
 5) Flow chart 6) Control charts 7) Scatter diagram

Adolf M. L.

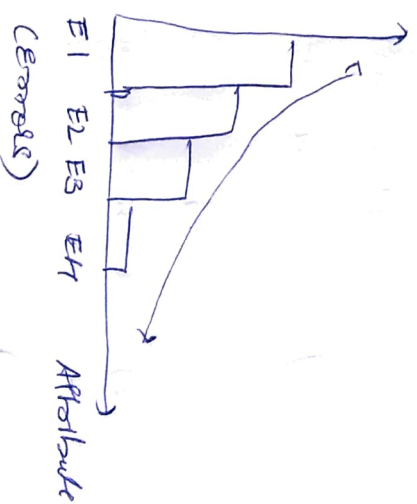
## Pareto Chart

The tool provides data on significance of the attribute when compared to trivial ones.

Using Pareto rule, determines which attribute has larger impact. It's a weighted tally of all identifies and gives clinical advantage of heavily focus

Stages: Design - Record - tally - add weight/cost - Result  
 , It takes measure of occurrence of error/incident  
 , Plot the data in decreasing order

Error	Tally	Total	Cost	Total cost
E1		12	1	12
E2		6	1.5	9
E3		13	0.5	6.5
E4		1	1	1



## MCQ

- 1) B) Douglas Mc Gregor
- 2) D) All of above
- 3) A) Forming, Storming, Norming, Performing
- 4) A) Refuse, Information Exchange, Bargain, Conclude
- 5) D) All of the above
- 6) B) Refutation, exchange info, bargaining, closing & commitment

- 7) B) Time, Cost, Quantity, Quality  
view tasks,
- 8) D) A graphical representation of view tasks, dependencies & critical path of project
- 9) B) Sequence of tasks form the longest duration
- 10) B) Methods to improve process and product Quality
- 11) A) Identify possible causes of an effect or a problem
- 12) A) Time, Cost, Scope
- 13) B) Establish priorities by identifying crucial problems

Adell