

MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME

Term-End Examination

December, 2014

00297

**MS-10 : ORGANISATIONAL DESIGN,
DEVELOPMENT AND CHANGE**

Time : 3 hours

Maximum Marks : 100

(Weightage 70%)

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- Note :** (i) There are *two* Sections, **A** and **B**.
(ii) Attempt *any three* questions from Section-A.
(iii) All questions carry **20** marks.
(iv) Section-B is *compulsory* and carries **40** marks.
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SECTION - A

1. Describe Time and Motion Study and their benefits and limitations in the organizational context.
2. Discuss any three typology of organisations and how do they address the challenges in the present-day context.
3. Briefly describe the approaches to job design and the impediments in job design.
4. Briefly describe "Force - field analysis" technique as a process of change. Cite suitable examples.
5. Write short notes on **any three** of the following :
 - (a) Interview as a diagnostic tool
 - (b) Organisational effectiveness
 - (c) MBO
 - (d) T - Group Training
 - (e) Role of a change Agent

SECTION - B

Please read the case carefully and answer the questions given at the end.

Mysore Foods Limited produces and distributes packaged food products such as cereals, biscuits, spices, jams and jellies, syrups, etc. The company has a national market and also exports small quantities to neighbouring countries. It conducts a large national advertising campaign. It has 75 plants located all over the country and markets 70 different products, each under its own trade mark. Though its products are all food products, they are not otherwise closely related. They vary from long margin specialities with comparatively small volume to large-volume items with small profit margins. Different raw materials and other articles are used in their processing and packing. All products are, however, sold through the same channel, i.e., retail and provision stores. Gross sales are Rs. 25 crore and total assets exceed Rs. 12 crore.

The management of Mysore Foods Limited is centralised. The Chairman of the Board, the President and four Vice-Presidents who are responsible for sales, production, purchasing and law make up the top-most executive level of the company and operate as a committee on all general policy matters.

Sales, advertising and sales promotion come under the Sales Vice-President. All plant operations as well as the research and engineering department report to the Production Vice-President. Purchasing is the responsibility of its Vice-President who also governs traffic. Public

relations, law and corporate functions fall under the General Counsel. Financial responsibilities are handled by the President and employee relations are covered by each Vice - President in his own area of responsibility.

The company was set up by combining several food products organisations and it has acquired others since. One of the theories of the organisers was that there would be great advantage in wholesale distribution if one salesman could cover an entire line on one call as against a number of salesmen, each calling to sell a single line. Saving in time alone would be of great value to the distributor. This principle has been retained and has proved successful as the company has grown. One sales organisation handles all the products. Each product is given specific time and attention by the sales organisation in accordance with its demands.

The head of the field sales organisation reports to the Vice-President. The Advertising Manger and the Sales Promotion Manager take care of advertising and sales promotion for the entire line but each product has its own advertising campaign and appropriation. The Sales Promotion Manager is in-charge of the missionary salesman who contacts retailers.

To avoid neglect or error, single product or a group of products are assigned to one of the 20 Product Managers . Each Product Manager is responsible for seeing that his product receives due attention from the sales organisation, the production department, and the advertising and promotion departments. He specialises in the pricing and sales appeal questions of his product.

He reports, however, to the Sales Vice-President, who has the overall control. The Sales Vice-President can curtail any efforts of the Product Managers if he is using his sales force for special efforts on some other product or products. There is no institutional advertising. All advertising is coordinated and placed by the Advertising Manager while the final authority rests with Sales Vice-President.

Each plant is operated by a superintendent who is in-charge of wages, maintenance, cost, output, quality, hiring, inspection and other normal plant operation responsibilities. Superintendents report to eight Regional Production Managers who are responsible to the Production Vice - President. The volume of production in each plant is scheduled by the production control group reporting to the Operating Vice-President. Final schedules are set after consulting the Sales Vice-President.

The business has more than doubled in the past ten years and profits, both gross and net, have increased. The number of plants has also more than doubled. Purchases have increased proportionately. New taxes and new reports to the government have added to the complexity. The management feels that certain problems are potentially dangerous and should be solved before they become serious.

There have been periods in which a product has got into difficulty because of loss of favour with the public, bad management or even neglect. Attention of the Sales Vice-President to the problems of some products has caused him at times, to fail to recognise difficulties in other

products even though the Product Manager of such products had recognised them and brought them to his attention. The burden on the present officers is becoming too heavy to ensure proper attention to all their responsibilities. Employment of assistants erodes the personal touch of the top group that is necessary for successful management.

Opportunities for increasing product-lines and expanding the business are being lost because of lack of executives' time to study them or to manage new products. In any business where specialities are sold under trade marks and brands are the major business of a company, it is necessary for the company to continually bring out new products and to study old ones to determine the point of no return regarding promotion and advertising expenses.

Once the top executives group has approved the idea of a new product, it is put under one of the Vice - Presidents. He develops an organisation and brings it along. At first, the advertising appropriation for a new product is not the responsibility of the Sales Vice-President but of the Developing Vice-President. Eventually, if the product proves to be successful it is turned over to the regular line of organisation. With new products and growth in the old ones, the weight, complexity and number of decisions that have to be taken by the very few men at the top, mean a heavier burden for them.

The management feels that in addition to the lost opportunities, market potential and the need for development of present products are not being fully recognised. The business may have

grown too big for the form of management. Executives require more responsible attention for each product. At the same time they wish to retain the advantages of central management in purchasing, traffic institutional reputation and minimum sales approach and to maintain the high-calibre advice and experience now present in law, advertising, accounting and public relations.

Questions :

- (a) How far is the existing organisational structure effective in the changed conditions of the company ?
 - (b) Analyse changes in the line authority, staff and functional authority or committees.
 - (c) What policy and organisational structure changes do you recommend, and why ?
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