

Directing

- Q1. What is the ordinary meaning of directing?**
- Q2. How is a film director performs the directing function
(Hint: Features of directing)**
- Q3. What are the reasons behind Fords successful business?**
- Q4. Why directing is known as the heart of management function.**
- Q5. The workers in a factory are unable to understand some activities. How will you tackle with their situation.**
- Q6. A manager wants to introduce new system of accounting but the staff is against it. Solve the problem of the manager.**
- Q7. How can a person become a effective director**
- Hint: Principle of directing**
- Q8. Why is a good motivation plan required**
- Q9. How should a manager make use of informal organization**
- Q10. What is included in the process of directing.**
- Q11. Which are the two interpretation of supervision concept.**
- Q12. What are the multiple role of supervisor.**
- Q13. Why are some people reluctant to do the work though they have the ability to do.**
- Q14. How raising a subordinate is a motivator.**
- Q15. How job security is a motivator.**
- Q16. What does motivator depends upon.**
- Q17. Why the motivator has different effects for different people.**
- Q18. Mr. A was hungry when he came to the office in the morning he had a fight with his wife at home and could not take breakfast he also did not bring lunch by 1:00 pm he had a severe headache so he came out in search of a proper lunch . To have proper lunch he had to walk 5 km reaching there he ate and went back to the office satisfied. Explain the motivational process in this example with steps.**

Q19. How a TATA esteem motivate its employees.

Q20. Why big corporates spend crores of rupees in motivating its employ.

Q21. What are redumption of which Maslow's theory is based.

Q22. Sketch Maslow's hierarchy theory with reference to an organisario.

Q23. Classify the following incentives as financial and non financial and give atleast one function of the same.

- 1) Pension Find
- 2) Status
- 3) Hire wage for production
- 4) City compensatory allowance
- 5) A good working environment
- 6) A better variety of work content
- 7) Congratulating an employ for his good performance
- 8) A permanent job
- 9) Free education for children
- 10) A canteen committee in office
- 11) Rewarding employ with a momento for his good service
- 12) Leave travel allowance
- 13) A display in the MCD for the best employ of the month.
- 14) A skilled development programme
- 15) A show of appreciation
- 16) Allowing shares to employ

Q24. What does leadership of Bill Gates in Microsoft indicates?

Q25. How leadership is a process.

Q26. Explain the leader follow relationship.

Q27. What is effective leadership?

Q28. How leadership is interpersonel.

Q29. Why leadership is treated as a continuous process.

Q30. Why Narayan Murti is considered as a top leader (Managers are important but leaders are independent for lasting organization success explain)

Q31. What are unique traits a distinguish leader from non leader/ managers.

Q32. How HCL has a very innovative approach to management and leadership functions. Why do managers need to understand leadership qualities.

- Q33. On what does the directing ability of manager depends upon.**
- Q34. Define communication.**
- Q35. Which are the element involved in communication process.**
- Q36. What is noise .Explain with an example.**
- Q37. Sketch the communication process.**
- Q38. Why communication is called a lubricant for organization activities.**
- Q39. How communication is the basis for leadership.**
- Q40. Explain with an example how communication supports democratic pattern.**
- Q41. Why communication is basis for every otganisation.**
- Q42. Identify the formal communication types mentiones below:**
- a) Application for grant of leave
 - b) A conversation between production and marketing manager
 - c) An order by a senior to the subordinate
 - d) A request for extra grant by marketing research division.
 - e) Passing of guidelines
- Q43. What are communication networks.**
- Q44. Identify and give the significance of the formal communication mentioned below:**
- a) Mr. A can talk to anyone in the organization formally.
 - b) All subordinates have to talk with each other to their senior only.
 - c) Mr. A can talk to his senior's boss directly.
 - d) Every employee is connected to the two employees at the same time.
 - e) Every senior and subordinate are related directly
- Q45. What is informal communication.**
- Q46. Why workers gossiping in a canteen is referred to a "grapevine."**
- Q47. Can grapevine be of any use to the manager . How?**
- Q48. Draw the various grapevine networks and give one feature of each**

Q49. Identify the communication barriers mentioned and suggest a way to overcome the same.

- a) **Wrong use of words.**
- b) **Absence of frequent meetings.**
- c) **Making language mistakes.**
- d) **The senior is very egoist.**
- e) **The subordinate speaks before the completion of the guidelines.**
- f) **A same word meaning different.**
- g) **A wrong interpretation**
- h) **Subordinates cannot remember every bit of information.**
- i) **Words are too complex and technical.**
- j) **Organisation structure is very long.**
- k) **Employee is not listening as he is preoccupied with his personal problems.**
- l) **Subordinates do not have faith on senior.**
- m) **Highly centralized organization.**
- n) **The words differ from the gestures.**
- o) **Superior is afraid of subordinate intelligent mind**
- p) **The subordinates are not rewarded for a good suggestion.**
- q) **The subordinates are not interested in giving any kind of feedback.**