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Question 1

A medium-sized manufacturing firm is facing declining productivity, poor coordination between departments, and unclear managerial responsibilities. Explain how the concept, importance, and process of management can help address these issues. Also discuss which management theories or approaches would be most appropriate and why.

Introduction

Management is essential for the success of every organization. A manufacturing firm requires proper planning, coordination, supervision, and control to achieve its production targets. When productivity declines, departments fail to cooperate, and managerial responsibilities remain unclear, the organization needs an effective management system. Management principles and appropriate management theories can help solve these problems and improve overall performance.

Concept of Management

Management is the process of planning, organizing, leading, and controlling organizational resources to achieve objectives efficiently and effectively. Efficiency means using resources with minimum waste, while effectiveness means achieving the desired goals.

In a manufacturing firm, management ensures that employees, machinery, raw materials, finances, and time are used properly. Managers establish production targets, assign responsibilities, coordinate departments, motivate workers, and evaluate results.

Importance of Management

1. Improving Productivity

Management identifies unnecessary delays, inefficient methods, and wasteful activities. Managers can improve production by establishing clear work standards, training employees, maintaining machinery, and monitoring output.

2. Better Coordination

Production, purchasing, marketing, finance, and human resources departments must work

together. Management establishes communication channels and shared schedules to ensure that each department supports the organization's objectives.

3. Clarifying Responsibilities

A clear organizational structure defines the duties, authority, and accountability of every employee and manager. Job descriptions and reporting relationships reduce duplication of work and confusion.

4. Effective Use of Resources

Management helps the organization use labour, equipment, materials, and money wisely. Proper inventory control and production scheduling reduce unnecessary costs.

5. Employee Motivation

Managers improve employee performance by providing fair rewards, recognition, suitable working conditions, and opportunities for development.

6. Achieving Organizational Goals

Management converts broad organizational objectives into specific departmental targets and monitors progress toward those targets.

Process of Management

The main functions of management are explained below.

1. Planning

Planning involves setting objectives and deciding how to achieve them. The manufacturing firm should identify the causes of declining productivity, establish realistic production targets, prepare budgets, and develop schedules.

For example, management may set a target of increasing monthly production by 10% within six months.

2. Organizing

Organizing involves dividing work, grouping activities, assigning responsibilities, and establishing authority. The firm should define the duties of production supervisors, purchasing officers, quality-control staff, and department managers.

This would reduce confusion and ensure that every employee understands their role.

3. Staffing

Staffing means recruiting, selecting, training, and developing employees. The firm should ensure that workers possess the necessary technical skills and that supervisors have suitable managerial abilities.

Training can reduce mistakes, improve safety, and increase production quality.

4. Leading

Leading involves guiding, motivating, and communicating with employees. Managers should explain expectations, listen to workers' concerns, encourage teamwork, and recognize good performance.

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A supportive leadership style can improve employee commitment and morale.

5. Controlling

Controlling means comparing actual performance with planned standards and correcting deviations. The firm can monitor production levels, defect rates, machine downtime, labour costs, and delivery times.

If actual production is below target, managers should investigate the cause and take corrective action.

Relevant Management Theories and Approaches

1. Scientific Management Approach

Scientific management, associated with Frederick W. Taylor, emphasizes the systematic study of work methods, standardization, efficiency, and employee training.

The firm can study production activities to identify the most efficient methods, establish performance standards, and provide suitable training. Fair performance-based incentives may also encourage workers to improve output.

However, scientific management should not treat employees merely as machines. Human needs and working conditions must also be considered.

2. Human Relations Approach

The human relations approach emphasizes employee motivation, social relationships, communication, and participation. The work associated with Elton Mayo and the Hawthorne studies helped draw attention to the importance of social factors in the workplace.

The firm should encourage teamwork, listen to employee suggestions, recognize achievements, and maintain respectful relationships between workers and supervisors.

This approach is particularly useful when low morale, poor communication, or dissatisfaction contributes to declining productivity.

3. Systems Approach

The systems approach views an organization as a group of interdependent parts working toward common objectives. Purchasing, production, finance, marketing, and human resources influence one another.

For example, if the purchasing department delays raw materials, the production department may miss its targets, which can then delay customer deliveries. Management must therefore examine the complete process rather than blaming one department.

4. Contingency Approach

The contingency approach argues that there is no single management method suitable for every situation. Effective management depends on factors such as organizational size, technology, employee skills, market conditions, and the nature of the problem.

The firm may use strict production standards for repetitive tasks but adopt participative problem-solving for complex quality issues.

Most Appropriate Approach

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Assigning weights helps management compare alternatives systematically.

4. Developing Alternatives

Management should consider several alternatives instead of making an immediate decision. These may include:

Opening a full-sized branch.

Opening a smaller branch with lower initial costs.

Starting an online delivery service in the area.

Conducting a temporary sales trial.

Postponing the investment until better information becomes available.

5. Analyzing Alternatives

Each alternative should be evaluated in terms of its costs, benefits, risks, and feasibility. Market surveys, competitor analysis, customer interviews, and financial forecasts can help estimate future demand.

Management should also consider the possibility that actual sales may be lower than expected.

6. Selecting an Alternative

After evaluating the available evidence, managers should choose the alternative that offers the best balance between expected profitability and acceptable risk.

If the location has strong potential but demand remains uncertain, a smaller branch or temporary trial may be preferable to a large initial investment.

7. Implementing the Decision

Implementation requires a budget, an opening schedule, suitable employees, inventory arrangements, marketing activities, and clearly assigned responsibilities.

Management should communicate the plan to all relevant departments.

8. Evaluating the Results

After implementation, managers should compare actual sales, expenses, customer traffic, and profits with forecasts. If performance is unsatisfactory, they may revise the strategy or reconsider the investment.

Programmed and Non-Programmed Decisions

Programmed Decisions

Programmed decisions are routine and repetitive decisions handled through established rules, procedures, or policies. Examples include reordering stock when inventory reaches a specified level and preparing routine employee schedules.

Non-Programmed Decisions

Non-programmed decisions are new, unusual, complex, or important decisions for which established procedures may not provide a complete solution.

Opening a branch in a high-risk location is a non-programmed decision. It involves a significant

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investment, uncertain market conditions, and long-term consequences. Management must use judgment, analysis, and strategic thinking.

Decision-Making Under Risk and Uncertainty

Decision-Making Under Risk

Risk exists when managers can estimate the probabilities of different outcomes using historical information, market research, or reasonable statistical estimates.

For example, management might estimate a 60% probability of high demand and a 40% probability of low demand. These figures are illustrative and should be replaced by actual research where possible.

Probability theory helps managers estimate expected outcomes and compare alternatives.

Expected Monetary Value (EMV) can be calculated using the formula:

EMV = Σ (Probability of outcome × Monetary payoff)

Suppose a large branch would earn a net profit of Rs. 5,000,000 under high demand and incur a loss of Rs. 2,000,000 under low demand.

Assuming a 60% probability of high demand and a 40% probability of low demand:

EMV = (0.60 × 5,000,000) + (0.40 × −2,000,000)

EMV = 3,000,000 - 800,000

EMV = Rs. 2,200,000

The positive expected monetary value suggests that the investment may be attractive under these assumptions. However, EMV is an average across possible outcomes, not a guarantee of actual profit.

Decision Trees

A decision tree is a diagram that shows available choices, possible events, their probabilities, and the financial consequences.

For the retail chain, the tree could begin with the choice between opening a large branch, opening a small branch, or delaying investment. Each choice would lead to possible high-demand and low-demand outcomes.

Management can calculate the expected value of each option and compare the results. A decision tree is particularly useful when decisions involve several stages, such as conducting a market trial before deciding whether to expand.

Decision-Making Under Uncertainty

Uncertainty exists when reliable probabilities cannot be assigned to possible outcomes. This may happen when the location is new, consumer behaviour is changing, or economic conditions are unpredictable.

Under uncertainty, managers can use scenario analysis, expert opinions, sensitivity analysis, pilot projects, and conservative estimates. They may also apply decision criteria such as maximax, maximin, or minimax regret, depending on their objectives and risk preferences.

Factors Affecting the Final Decision

The decision should consider the company's financial resources, tolerance for loss, competitive position, access to reliable information, and ability to respond to changing conditions. Management should avoid relying on optimistic forecasts alone.

Conclusion

Opening a branch in a high-risk location is a non-programmed decision that requires a systematic decision-making process. Probability theory and decision trees help evaluate alternatives when probabilities can be estimated, while scenario analysis and pilot projects are useful when uncertainty is high. The best decision is the one that aligns expected benefits with the organization's objectives and capacity to manage risk.

Question 3

A software company has ambitious growth targets but frequently fails to meet deadlines and budget limits. Explain how organizational objectives, planning processes, forecasting, scheduling, strategic planning, and Management by Objectives (MBO) can improve performance.

Introduction

Planning is essential for software companies because projects involve deadlines, budgets, technical requirements, changing customer needs, and coordination among different teams. When objectives are unclear and plans change frequently, employees may waste time, exceed budgets, and fail to deliver expected results. Effective planning can provide direction, improve resource allocation, and strengthen accountability.

Organizational Objectives

Organizational objectives are the specific results a company aims to achieve. They provide direction for decision-making and help employees understand what is expected of them.

Objectives should be clear, measurable, realistic, relevant, and time-bound. For example, the software company may aim to deliver 90% of its projects within the agreed deadline during the next six months while keeping expenditure within approved budgets.

Types of Objectives

Strategic objectives are long-term goals established by senior management, such as increasing market share or entering a new market.

Tactical objectives translate strategic goals into departmental targets. For example, the project management department may improve resource allocation and reporting.

Operational objectives focus on daily activities, such as completing software testing by a specified date or resolving a defined number of defects.

These objectives should be aligned so that individual tasks contribute to the company's overall growth.

Planning Process

1. Setting Objectives

Management should establish priorities and communicate measurable performance targets.

Employees must understand project scope, expected quality, deadlines, and budget limits.

2. Analyzing the Current Situation

The company should review past project performance, available staff, technical skills, financial resources, customer requirements, and causes of previous delays.

This analysis helps management identify unrealistic estimates and recurring problems.

3. Developing Planning Assumptions

Managers should identify factors that may influence projects, such as staff availability, technology changes, customer feedback, and possible scope changes.

Making these assumptions explicit helps the company prepare for unexpected events.

4. Identifying Alternatives

Management can consider alternative project schedules, team arrangements, development methods, technologies, and resource allocations.

Each alternative should be evaluated for cost, quality, time, and risk.

5. Selecting the Best Plan

The selected plan should be realistic and consistent with organizational objectives. It should define deliverables, milestones, responsibilities, resources, and deadlines.

6. Implementing the Plan

Managers should assign tasks, establish reporting arrangements, communicate expectations, and provide the necessary resources.

7. Monitoring and Revising the Plan

Project performance should be reviewed regularly. Changes should be evaluated through a formal process rather than introduced without considering their effects on cost, time, and scope.

Planning Tools

1. Forecasting

Forecasting estimates future conditions using historical data, current trends, expert judgment, and relevant assumptions.

The software company can use past project records to estimate development time, staffing requirements, sales, operating costs, and customer demand.

For example, if previous projects with similar complexity required an average of four months, that information can help managers prepare a more realistic initial schedule. Adjustments must still be made for differences in project scope and technical difficulty.

Forecasting reduces guesswork, although estimates should be updated when new information becomes available.

2. Scheduling

Scheduling determines when activities should begin and end, how long they will take, and which tasks depend on others.

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Tools such as Gantt charts can display tasks, deadlines, milestones, and progress. The critical path method (CPM) identifies the sequence of dependent activities that determines the shortest possible project duration under the stated estimates.

For example, software design may need to be completed before development, while testing depends on having a sufficiently complete version of the software.

Scheduling helps managers detect delays early and allocate resources more effectively.

3. Budgeting

A budget estimates the financial resources required for a project. The company should prepare budgets for salaries, software licences, equipment, testing and other operating expenses.

Actual expenditure should be compared with the approved budget. Significant differences should be investigated and addressed.

4. Risk Planning

Risk planning identifies potential problems and prepares responses. Software project risks may include technical failures, staff turnover, security vulnerabilities, changing requirements, and delayed customer feedback.

A risk register can record each risk, its likelihood, potential impact, responsible person, and planned response.

Strategic Planning

Strategic planning is the process through which senior management establishes long-term organizational direction and decides how to achieve it.

The software company should examine its strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats through SWOT analysis. It should also consider market trends, customer expectations, competitors, and technological developments.

For example, if demand for cloud-based software is increasing, the company may decide to invest in cloud expertise and develop related services. However, strategic growth targets should be supported by sufficient staffing, technical capability, and realistic project plans.

Strategic planning connects long-term ambitions with departmental and operational activities.

Management by Objectives (MBO)

Management by Objectives is a management approach in which managers and employees jointly establish measurable objectives and periodically review progress toward them.

The main steps include:

Establishing overall organizational objectives.

Agreeing on departmental and individual targets.

Developing action plans and allocating resources.

Monitoring progress through regular reviews.

Evaluating results against agreed targets.

Providing feedback and recognizing achievement.

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For example, a project manager and development team may agree to complete a defined software module by a particular date while meeting quality standards and staying within the approved budget.

MBO improves clarity, participation, communication, and accountability. However, objectives must remain realistic, and employees should not be encouraged to sacrifice software quality merely to meet numerical targets.

Recommendations for Improving Performance

The company should establish a consistent planning process, use historical project data for estimates, divide large projects into manageable milestones, and introduce regular progress reviews. Changes in scope should be documented and approved. Managers should also provide suitable training and ensure that teams have the resources required to complete their work.

Conclusion

Clear organizational objectives, realistic planning, forecasting, scheduling, and budgeting can improve the software company's performance. Strategic planning provides long-term direction, while MBO connects organizational goals with individual responsibilities. Together, these practices can reduce missed deadlines, control costs, improve coordination, and support sustainable growth.

Question 4

A large organization is restructuring its operations through downsizing and greater delegation to lower-level managers. Confusion about roles, authority, and accountability has emerged. Discuss the organizing process, organizational structures, authority, responsibility, delegation, decentralization, and effective organizational change.

Introduction

Organizing is a fundamental management function that establishes how work, authority, resources, and responsibilities are arranged. During downsizing and restructuring, an organization may remove positions, combine departments, and transfer decision-making authority to lower levels. If these changes are not properly planned, employees may experience confusion, duplication of work, delays, and conflict.

The Organizing Process

1. Identifying Activities

Management first identifies the activities required to achieve organizational objectives. These may include production, finance, marketing, human resources, customer service, and information technology.

2. Grouping Activities

Related activities are grouped into departments or teams. For example, recruitment, employee training, and performance management may be placed within the human resources department.

3. Assigning Duties

Each employee and manager should receive a clear job description specifying duties, expected results, and performance standards.

4. Establishing Reporting Relationships

The organization must define who reports to whom, who approves decisions, and how departments coordinate their activities.

5. Allocating Authority and Resources

Employees need sufficient authority, information, staff, and financial resources to fulfil their assigned responsibilities.

6. Reviewing the Structure

Management should regularly assess whether the structure supports organizational objectives and make adjustments when necessary.

Types of Organizational Structures

1. Functional Structure

Employees are grouped according to their areas of expertise, such as finance, marketing, production, and human resources.

This structure encourages specialization and efficient use of professional skills. However, departments may become isolated and focus on their own objectives rather than organizational performance.

2. Divisional Structure

The organization is divided according to products, geographical areas, or customer groups. Each division may have its own functional resources.

This arrangement supports accountability for specific products or markets but can duplicate resources and increase costs.

3. Matrix Structure

A matrix structure combines functional departments with project or product teams. An employee may report to both a functional manager and a project manager.

It encourages cooperation across departments but can create confusion when authority and priorities are not clearly defined.

4. Team-Based Structure

Work is organized around teams responsible for specific tasks, projects, or customer needs. This structure can improve flexibility and collaboration, especially when team members have clearly defined roles.

5. Flat and Tall Structures

A tall structure has several management levels, while a flat structure has fewer levels and usually a wider span of control.

Downsizing may result in a flatter organization, allowing faster communication and quicker decisions. However, managers may become overloaded if too many employees report to them.

Authority, Responsibility, and Accountability

Authority is the formal right to make decisions, issue instructions, and use organizational resources

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within defined limits.

Responsibility is the duty to perform assigned tasks and achieve expected results.

Accountability means being answerable for performance and explaining the results of decisions and actions.

These concepts must be clearly connected. A manager should not be held responsible for a result if they lack the authority or resources needed to achieve it.

For example, a regional manager responsible for branch performance should have clearly defined authority over approved staffing, routine expenses, and local operational decisions.

Delegation

Delegation occurs when a manager assigns tasks and transfers the authority needed to perform them to a subordinate.

Effective delegation involves three main elements:

Assigning specific duties and expected outcomes.

Providing appropriate authority and resources.

Establishing reporting and accountability arrangements.

Delegation reduces the workload of senior managers, develops employees' skills, and speeds up routine decisions.

However, delegation does not remove the manager's overall responsibility for supervision and organizational results. Employees should receive clear instructions, appropriate training, and access to support when necessary.

Decentralization

Decentralization is the systematic distribution of decision-making authority to lower levels of management.

It allows local managers to respond quickly to customer needs, operational problems, and market changes. It can also improve employee involvement and leadership development.

Nevertheless, excessive decentralization may result in inconsistent policies, duplicated work, and poor coordination. The organization should therefore establish clear limits, common performance standards, and reporting procedures.

Difference Between Delegation and Decentralization

Delegation is the assignment of authority for particular tasks or decisions by a manager to a subordinate. Decentralization is a broader organizational arrangement in which significant decision-making authority is distributed across lower management levels.

Managing Organizational Change Effectively

1. Explain the Need for Change

Management should communicate why downsizing and restructuring are necessary, what the organization hopes to achieve, and how the new structure will operate.

Honest communication can reduce rumours and anxiety.

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2. Involve Employees

Employees and middle managers should have opportunities to share concerns and suggest improvements. Participation may reveal practical problems before the new structure is implemented.

3. Define New Roles

Updated organization charts, job descriptions, reporting lines, decision rights, and approval limits should be provided to all affected employees.

4. Provide Training

Managers receiving additional authority may need training in budgeting, decision-making, performance management, and conflict resolution.

5. Implement Changes in Stages

Where feasible, management should introduce major changes in stages and review the results before extending them throughout the organization.

6. Monitor Performance

Management should evaluate productivity, operating costs, service quality, employee turnover, decision-making speed, and customer satisfaction.

7. Provide Feedback and Support

Employees need opportunities to ask questions, report difficulties, and receive guidance. Management should address problems promptly and revise ineffective arrangements.

Conclusion

Successful restructuring requires more than reducing the number of employees or transferring authority. The organization must establish a suitable structure, clarify authority and responsibility, delegate effectively, and balance decentralization with coordination. Transparent communication, employee participation, training, and performance monitoring can make organizational change more effective and sustainable.

Question 5

A project team in a multinational organization consists of members from diverse backgrounds and skill levels. Conflicts have emerged, deadlines are being missed, and team morale is low. Explain how trait, behavioral, and contingency leadership approaches can be applied. Discuss leadership styles, team characteristics, conflict management, and ways to make teams more effective.

Introduction

Leadership is the process of influencing people to work toward shared objectives. In multinational organizations, project teams often include employees with different cultural backgrounds, professional expertise, communication styles, and levels of experience. These differences can provide valuable ideas, but they may also create misunderstandings and conflict. Effective leadership can improve cooperation, morale, and project performance.

Trait Approach to Leadership

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The trait approach focuses on personal characteristics associated with effective leaders. Relevant traits may include integrity, confidence, emotional stability, responsibility, adaptability, and communication ability.

In the project team, the leader should demonstrate fairness, reliability, patience, and respect for cultural differences. By remaining calm during disagreements and fulfilling commitments, the leader can build trust.

However, traits alone do not guarantee leadership success. A confident leader may still fail if they lack technical knowledge, communication skills, or an understanding of the team's circumstances.

Behavioral Approach to Leadership

The behavioral approach examines what leaders do rather than focusing only on their personal characteristics. Two important categories are task-oriented behaviour and people-oriented behaviour.

Task-Oriented Leadership

Task-oriented leaders emphasize deadlines, standards, responsibilities, procedures, and performance.

The project leader can divide work into manageable activities, set milestones, clarify deliverables, and monitor progress. This is useful when the team is missing deadlines and members are uncertain about their responsibilities.

People-Oriented Leadership

People-oriented leaders emphasize relationships, employee needs, communication, support, and participation.

The leader should listen to team members, recognize their contributions, encourage questions, and address concerns respectfully. This can improve trust, motivation, and cooperation.

An effective leader balances both approaches. Excessive attention to tasks may damage morale, while focusing only on relationships may allow deadlines and performance standards to be neglected.

Contingency Approach to Leadership

The contingency approach argues that leadership effectiveness depends on the situation. Relevant factors include the nature of the task, team members' experience, time pressure, organizational culture, and the level of trust within the team.

The project leader should assess the team's needs before selecting a leadership style.

For example, inexperienced members may require clear instructions and regular guidance. Experienced specialists may perform better when given greater independence. During a serious deadline crisis, more direct coordination may be necessary, whereas routine project activities may benefit from participation and delegation.

The leader should adapt their approach instead of using the same style in every situation.

Leadership Styles

1. Autocratic Leadership

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The leader makes decisions independently and provides clear instructions. This can be useful during emergencies or when immediate decisions are required.

However, excessive use may discourage employee participation and reduce morale.

2. Democratic Leadership

The leader involves team members in discussions and decision-making. This approach can improve commitment, encourage creative solutions, and help resolve disagreements.

It is especially useful when team members possess different expertise and can contribute valuable perspectives.

3. Laissez-Faire Leadership

The leader gives team members considerable independence in deciding how to perform their work. This may be appropriate for experienced specialists who can manage their responsibilities effectively.

However, when roles are unclear or members lack experience, too little guidance can worsen delays and conflict.

4. Situational Use of Leadership Styles

The project leader should combine styles according to the task. Clear direction may be needed for urgent or high-risk work, while democratic discussion can help resolve complex problems and improve team commitment.

Characteristics of Effective Teams

An effective team has a clear purpose, complementary skills, defined responsibilities, open communication, mutual trust, and shared accountability.

Team members understand how their individual contributions support the overall project. They also respect differences, share information, and cooperate when difficulties arise.

The project leader should ensure that every member understands the project objectives, reporting arrangements, deadlines, and performance expectations.

Understanding Team Development

Teams often develop through several stages:

Forming: Members become familiar with one another and the team's objectives.

Storming: Differences, disagreements, and competition may emerge.

Norming: Members establish working relationships, shared rules, and trust.

Performing: The team works effectively toward its objectives.

A team experiencing conflict may be in the storming stage. The leader should help members establish agreed procedures, clarify responsibilities, and develop constructive working relationships. Teams may revisit earlier stages when membership or project requirements change.

Conflict Management

Conflict occurs when individuals or groups disagree about goals, responsibilities, resources, methods, or relationships. Conflict is not always harmful; constructive disagreement can improve

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decisions. However, unresolved personal conflict can damage trust and performance.

Common Causes of Conflict

Unclear responsibilities and overlapping authority.

Cultural and communication differences.

Unequal workloads or competing priorities.

Limited resources and unrealistic deadlines.

Differences in professional experience and working methods.

Methods of Conflict Resolution

Collaboration: Parties work together to identify the underlying problem and develop a mutually acceptable solution. This is often useful for important continuing relationships.

Compromise: Each party makes concessions to reach an acceptable agreement when time or resources are limited.

Accommodation: One party gives greater consideration to the other party's concerns. This may be suitable when an issue is more important to one person than the other, provided the decision is fair.

Avoidance: A minor disagreement may be postponed when emotions are high or when more information is required. However, serious problems should not be ignored.

Competing: A leader may make a firm decision when immediate action is essential, safety is at stake, or a clear policy must be enforced.

The leader should choose the method according to the seriousness of the issue, the time available, and the importance of maintaining the working relationship.

Ways to Improve Team Effectiveness

1. Establish Clear Objectives

The team should have measurable project goals, realistic deadlines, and agreed quality standards.

2. Define Roles and Responsibilities

A responsibility matrix can show who is responsible for completing each task, who approves the work, and who must be consulted or informed.

3. Improve Communication

Regular meetings, written updates, shared project tools, and clear documentation can reduce misunderstandings across locations and time zones.

4. Respect Cultural Differences

The leader should avoid assumptions based on nationality or background. Team members should agree on communication expectations, meeting practices, and methods for raising concerns.

5. Match Tasks to Skills

Tasks should be assigned according to employees' experience, qualifications, workload, and development needs. Training or mentoring should be provided where necessary.

6. Monitor Progress

Project milestones, deadlines, quality measures, and workload should be reviewed regularly. Problems should be addressed before they become major delays.

7. Build Trust and Motivation

Recognition, constructive feedback, fair treatment, and opportunities for participation can improve morale and encourage employees to contribute.

8. Learn from Experience

After major milestones, the team should review what went well, what caused difficulties, and what should change in future work.

Conclusion

Effective leadership is essential for improving the performance of a diverse multinational project team. The trait approach highlights personal qualities, the behavioral approach emphasizes task and relationship behaviours, and the contingency approach helps leaders adapt to different situations. Clear objectives, appropriate leadership styles, constructive conflict management, cultural respect, and regular performance reviews can strengthen teamwork, improve morale, and help the team meet its deadlines.

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