

**School of Finance and Commerce****Bachelor of Business Administration in Financial Investment Analysis  
Semester End Examination - Jun 2024****Duration : 180 Minutes  
Max Marks : 100****Sem II - H1UB201T - Business Organization and Management***General Instructions**Answer to the specific question asked**Draw neat, labelled diagrams wherever necessary**Approved data hand books are allowed subject to verification by the Invigilator*

- 1) What is the difference between policies and procedures. K1(2)
- 2) Differentiate transformational and transactional leadership. K2(4)
- 3) Explain the interrelationship between planning and controlling function of management. K2(6)
- 4) Identify the different types of plans. Explain them. K3(9)
- 5) Describe the Blake and Mouton's Managerial Grid in leadership. Is there any leadership style which is suitable in all situations? K3(9)
- 6) Describe the role of SEBI in regulating the primary market of India. K5(10)
- 7) Explain the statement: "A matrix structure is a hybrid form of organization, containing characteristics of both product and functional structure". K4(12)
- 8) Assess the evolution of the India's manufacturing sector through several phases." K5(15)
- 9) Compare and contrast Maslow's need theory and Herzberg's theory of motivation. Discuss the implications of these theories in practical management K5(15)
- 10) The manufacturing sector in India has undergone significant evolution and transformation, playing a pivotal role in the country's economic growth and development. However, this journey has not been without its challenges. In this case study, we explore the evolution of the Indian manufacturing sector, the challenges it has faced, and the innovative solutions that have been implemented. India's manufacturing sector, initially characterized by state-owned enterprises and import substitution strategies, witnessed a notable shift after the liberalization reforms of 1991. These reforms led to the dismantling of trade barriers, encouraging foreign direct investment and exposing Indian manufacturers to global competition. This marked a turning point in the sector's evolution, K6(18)

propelling it towards diversification and technological advancement. Despite these positive changes, the sector has encountered various challenges. Infrastructure bottlenecks, such as inadequate transportation systems and power shortages, have hindered efficient operations and escalated costs for manufacturers. Cumbersome regulatory processes, complex tax structures, and inconsistent policies have posed obstacles to ease of doing business, deterring potential investors and hindering growth. One of the critical challenges facing the manufacturing sector is the significant skill gap in the workforce. Although India boasts a vast labor pool, many manufacturing jobs require specialized skills that are often lacking. This has resulted in lower productivity and quality issues, hampering the sector's overall competitiveness. Furthermore, the manufacturing sector in India has historically invested relatively less in research and development (R&D). This limited investment has impeded innovation and technological advancements, hindering the sector's ability to produce high-value, technology-intensive products. To address these challenges, the Indian government and various industry stakeholders have implemented innovative strategies. Ambitious infrastructure projects, such as the development of dedicated freight corridors and modernization of ports, have been initiated to improve connectivity and reduce operational bottlenecks. The adoption of Industry 4.0 principles, including automation, artificial intelligence, and the Internet of Things, has driven digital transformation within the sector. These technologies enhance operational efficiency, reduce costs, and improve product quality. To bridge the skill gap, initiatives like the Skill India Mission have been launched to provide training and education tailored to industry needs. These programs aim to create a job-ready workforce equipped with the necessary skills for modern manufacturing practices. Moreover, the "Startup India" program has fostered innovation and entrepreneurship within the manufacturing sector. This initiative supports startups and encourages the development of new ideas and technologies, contributing to the sector's growth and dynamism. In conclusion, the Indian manufacturing sector has navigated through various phases of evolution and challenges. By embracing innovation, technology, and skill development, the sector is striving to enhance its global competitiveness. Through a combination of infrastructure development, technological integration, and workforce upskilling, the Indian manufacturing sector aims to position itself as a formidable player on the global manufacturing stage.

Q1 Discuss the evolution of the manufacturing sector in India and the challenges it has faced. Q2 Elaborate how innovative strategies addressed the challenges in India's manufacturing sector? Q.3 Discuss the implications of India's manufacturing sector evolution for its global competitiveness?