

**Code: 17MBA2003**

**SET-2**

**ADITYA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY AND MANAGEMENT, TEKKALI  
(AUTONOMOUS)**

**I MBA II Semester Regular & Supplementary Examinations, June-2019**

## **HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT**

**Time: 3 Hrs**

**Max. Marks: 60**

**Answer any Five questions  
All questions carry EQUAL marks  
Question No. 8 is Compulsory**

1. a) What are the challenges faced by HRM at global perspective?  
b) what are the cross culture problems?
2. a) What is job analysis and what is its role in human resource management?  
b) What is the difference between job specification and job description?
3. a) What is career development for employees?  
b) What are the factors that affect the career development?
4. a) Explain wage structure and its policies?  
b) Describe the wage structure importance in India
5. a) What do you mean by trade union act?  
b) Explain how the disputes are handled by grievance?
6. a) What are the work hazards?  
b) explain the safety mechanisms?
7. a) Define HRD?  
b) Elaborate the mechanisms of HRD

8. **CASE STUDY:  
TALENT MANAGEMENT AT SOLAR INDUSTRIES**

Solar Industries Ltd has grown from a small entrepreneurial venture founded over 50 years ago into a large engineering company based in Farnborough. It has experienced expansive growth over the last decade and its specialized products for the electronics industry are exported to about 40 countries around the world. It is considered a market leader with an internationally recognized product brand. Within the firm, the strategic direction of product and technology development is guided by a 'technology roadmap' developed by senior management. While engineers lead the technological aspects of product development, decisions on new product ideas and concepts are governed by senior executives.

Approximately 1,500 staff are employed. Skills shortages at all levels in the organization are severe. Right up to senior management, people with the sort of experience needed at Solar are much in demand and it is increasingly difficult to find good replacements. Labour turnover levels are high – last year they were 18 per cent for managers, 17 per cent for engineers, 20 per cent for sales and marketing and 15 per cent elsewhere.

The HR department is led by a young HR Director, whose team consists of a Head of HR Services, a Head of Learning and Development and a Head of Resourcing. A high-performance work system (HPWS) – a model of its kind – is in operation, the main features of which are:

- High-involvement practices, which include extensive communication on company plans and results, participation in reviewing key business and people issues, regular staff surveys and a focus on continuous improvement.
- Integrated HR practices consisting of performance management (including 360-degree assessment), workforce planning linked to business strategy, formal assessment tools for recruiting, structured induction training and continuous skills development programmes.
- A total reward approach with a career family grade and pay structure, contribution-related pay, employee share ownership scheme, profit sharing, flexible benefits, a recognition scheme and family-friendly policies.

In spite of all this, things are clearly not going too well, as indicated by high labour turnover rates, recruitment problems, succession problems (managers at all levels and team leaders) and some doubts about the leadership skills of the relatively inexperienced people who have had to be appointed. It is noticeable that insufficient attention is being paid to management development or succession planning.

The HR Director had heard and read a lot about talent management but had tended to dismiss it as just another fad. He now realized that there was perhaps something in it for Solar, given the talent problems the company was facing. He therefore decided that he had to establish what talent management could mean for Solar, and, if there were something in it, how it could be developed and how it would benefit the company. He mentioned this at a Board meeting and was encouraged by the Chairman to look into it and come back with some ideas.

1. Is it necessary to have a designated Head of Talent Management and what could he or she do that cannot be done by existing HR professionals?
2. What is potentially the added value that a systematic approach to talent management, however defined, could provide? Or to put it another way, what is the return on investment in talent management?
3. How, and this is the \$64,000 (or much more) question, would talent management support the achievement of the business goals of Solar?