

3.0 (P.3): The learner's objective is to apply - at least 2 different theories and 2 models of approaches - to [situational leadership](#) / [systems leadership](#) / and [contingency](#):

- a) Leadership role
- b) Functional role of a Management

Theories of operations and operations management:

- [Lean Production](#)
- [Six Sigma Roles](#)
- [Queuing theory](#)
- [Outsourcing](#)

Task or relationship-orientated approaches:

- [Principles of Total Quality Management \(TQM\)](#)
- [Just-in-Time Inventory](#)
- [The concept of continuous improvement \(Kaizen\)](#)
- [Task or relationship-orientated approaches.](#)

<u>Outsourcing</u>	Leadership role	Management role
<p>FASTER AND QUALITY SERVICE The advantage of different time zones is the ability to reduce the turnaround time significantly, and a better service that can transform ideas into products faster.</p> <p>SHARED RISKS The risks are equally shared with a partner company.</p> <p>OPERATIONAL RISKS Keeps the operation going in case of employee turnover.</p> <p>FOCUS The main benefit of outsourcing not so crucial tasks or parts of your operations is that the extra time can be utilized towards the more value-added objectives of the business.</p>  <p>RESOURCES If you lack the necessary resources for completing a better job, this is a good way to gain an advantage in materials or expertise in a specialized area.</p> <p>FLEXIBILITY Additional workforce for the temporary requirements.</p> <p>PRICES Good acquired partnerships can lower the prices of labor and material.</p> <p>OVERHEAD COSTS These costs can be extremely high, particularly for entrepreneurs. By outsourcing those functions, overhead costs are diminished.</p>		

[The concept of continuous improvement \(Kaizen\)](#)

