

### Assessment and Feedback Details

Assessment Task One : Critical Reflection	Date	Due	%	SILOs Assessed
4 Critical Reflection Exercises	Week 6 – Friday 25 <sup>th</sup> November @ 5:00pm		30%	1,2
<b>Submission Details</b>				
Submission via Turnitin on Moodle				
<b>Grading Criteria and Feedback</b>				
See below				
<b>Description of Task</b>				
<p>Please answer all the following questions based on Weeks 2, 3, 4 and 5 and submit your answers through Turnitin by Tuesday 2 August 5:00 pm.</p> <p>Answers to each question should be around 250-300 words.</p> <p>You are <b>REQUIRED</b> to use the textbook and relevant journal articles to support your answers (<b>2 to 3 references per question including the textbook</b>)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. On page 41 there is a quote from Bendix that defines "managerial ideology." Dissect the meaning of this quote and state the meaning of managerial ideology in your own words (as if you were explaining it to someone else). Which of Morgan's metaphors is most closely associated with this concept? <b>(Please have a look at chapter 3: The rise of the factory system to support your answer)</b></li> <li>2. Rational-bureaucratic organizations are supposed to develop the best means to achieve their goals. Based on your reading of Chapter 5 (pg. 56), what would you say are some of the obstacles to making the "best" decisions about ways to reach a goal or solve a problem? Do some organizations have a more difficult time with this than others? What kinds of goals or problems do they deal with? <b>(Please have a look at chapter 5: Bureaucracy, Rationalisation and Organisation theory to support your answer)</b></li> <li>3. Do you think the term used by Barnard -- "common moral purpose" (pg. 103) -- is a good way to describe what happens in work organizations? Why or why not? <b>(Please have a look at chapter 4: The Human Organisation to support your answer)</b></li> <li>4. The transformation of organizational forms has given rise to a variety of paradoxical demands. For example, organizations want to achieve both economies of scale and economies of scope; they want to specialize yet be flexible. What do each of these separate demands mean for organizing and managing? Why they all are desired? How can they peacefully co-exist? <b>(Please have a look at Chapter 6 from page 121 onwards: Emerging Organisational Forms: Beyond Fordism to support your answer)</b></li> </ol>				

Criteria	Standard Exceeded	Standard met	Standard not met	Marks
<b>Clarity</b>	A very clear understanding of one's own thinking and learning processes by examining openly own experiences and clearly articulating and reflecting on the questions.	An understanding of one's own thinking and learning processes by examining openly own experiences and with some articulation and the reflection on the questions	No clear understanding of one's own thinking and learning processes by examining openly own experiences and no articulation or reflection on the questions.	10
<b>Relevance</b>	Consistently relates to the reflection questions provided and cites examples from the required text	Occasionally relates to the reflection questions provided and cites some examples from the required text.	Reflection does not relate to the questions provided and provides no examples from required texts.	10
<b>Expression</b>	Expresses opinions and ideas in a clear manner with obvious connection to the topic.	Opinions and ideas are stated clearly with occasional lack of connection to the topic.	Does not express opinions and ideas clearly and no connection to the topic.	10
Comments				/30

**Grading Criteria Assessment Task 1: Critical Reflections Exercises (30%)**