I'm not a robot

Present your organizational changes clearly with our collection of free Change Management PowerPoint and Google Slides Themes. User-friendly templates are ideal for leaders, managers, and professionals seeking to implement successful transformations and communicate strategies effectively. Don't miss this opportunity – download your free templates now! Empower Your Change Management Journey with Our Free Change Management PowerPoint Templates and Google Slides Themes!Hello, change enthusiasts! Change is the heartbeat of progress, and to navigate it successfully, you need the right tools. Try our Change Management Presentation Templates, the ultimate resource for individuals, teams, and organizations venturing on transformative journeys. Here's what you can expect:Grasping the Essentials of Change Management:Change Management is your compass in the journey of change. It's about guiding individuals and organizations through transitions. Think of it as your roadmap for making change work. Our templates make understanding change management process clear.The Core of Change Management:What's the deal with change management, you ask? Well, it's simpler than you might think. Successful change management includes a few essential ingredients:Clear Vision: You need a clear picture of what the change aims to achieve, like a roadmap.Effective Communication: Just like chatting with friends, communication is key. Keep everyone informed so they understand what's happening and why it's important.Team Involvement: Get everyone on board, from top to bottom. It's all about teamwork!Leadership Support: Strong leadership is like having a trusted guide on your journey.A Well-Defined Plan: A plan helps you stay on course and handle challenges along the way.Skill Development: Equip your team with the skills they need to navigate change.Continuous Monitoring: Keep an eye on how things are progressing, gather feedback, and adjust as necessary.Your Comprehensive Change Toolkit:Our templates cover various change management topics, from the Digital Transformation Framework to Change Impact Assessment. Whether you're a seasoned pro or new to the field, our gallery provides the perfect slide to present your ideas.Craft Exceptional Presentations: These change management presentation templates are more than just slides; they're your tools to make your presentations stand out. They come with editable infographics to simplify complex ideas. Customize them to your liking and impress your audience with engaging, persuasive, and understandable presentations.Guiding Your Change Journey: Change Management is about more than just presentations. It's about facilitating change within your organization. Our templates can assist you in presenting your strategies, readiness assessments, and the impact of change. We provide a comprehensive toolbox for those who want to lead with confidence.Embracing Change Together: Change is a team effort. Collaboration is key to success. Share our templates with your colleagues, teammates, and fellow change enthusiasts. Use them as a medium to spark discussions, share insights, and champion change within your organization. Together, you can turn change from a challenge into an opportunity.Ready to Start Your Change Journey?Are you ready to embark on a change management adventure that leads to success? Try our Change Management PowerPoint Templates and Google Slides Themes. Pick the template that best suits your needs, and watch your presentations come to life. Make your transformation efforts informative and engaging with our readymade templates. Get started today! Change management is a structured approach to guiding organizations and people through significant changes, like introducing new technology or restructuring. It involves planning, communication, training, and monitoring to make transitions smoother and ensure everyone adapts well to the changes. Change Management Presentation Templates are pre-designed slides to help you communicate and visualize your change management strategies, plans, and updates. These templates include various elements like diagrams, charts, infographics, and content placeholders to simplify the process of creating compelling change management presentations. You can use Change Management Templates in a variety of settings, including business organizations, educational institutions, non-profits, and government agencies. These templates are ideal for internal and external presentations, team meetings, workshops, seminars, and any situation where you need to convey information about managing change effectively. To make Change Management Slides with templates, just pick the right one, open it in your presentation software, tweak it to match your branding, add your content, and then give a compelling presentation. Change Management Templates are suitable for professionals, leaders, managers, consultants, educators, and anyone involved in change management processes. Whether you're a business executive, project manager, HR specialist, or educator, these templates can help you convey your change initiatives effectively. Using Change Management slides is essential because they simplify complex information, maintain consistency in messaging, save time on design, and enhance the professionalism and impact of your presentations. These benefits help ensure a smoother change management process and better engagement with your audience. While there are free templates available online, it's important to consider the quality and functionality of these templates. Slide Egg offers a range of high-quality, professionally designed Change Management Presentation Templates for free. 100%(5)100% found this document useful (5 votes)1K views1. A 4M change is any change to people (MAN), equipment (MACHINE), materials (MATERIAL), or processes (METHOD) that could impact quality. 2. 4M change management is necessary to ensure qua...SaveSave 4M Change Management Presentation For Later100%100% found this document useful, undefined 2. What is it purpose? – (□□□□ □□□□□□□□ □□□□ □□?) □ What is 4M ? – (4M □□□□ □□?) □ 4M Change Communication ? - (4M □□□□□□□□ □□ □□□□□) □ How many types of 4M Change ? – (4M □□□□□□□□ □□□□□□ □□□□□□ □□ □□□□□ □□ ?) □ 4M Change Process Flow – (4M □□□□□□□□ - □□□□□□□□□ □□□□□□) □ Activity to be done when Planned Change? – (□□□□□□□□□ □□□□□□□□ □□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□□□ □□□□ □□□□□?) □ Activity to be done when Unplanned Change? – (□□□□□□□□□ □□□□□□□□ □□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□□□ □□□□ □□□□□?) □ Activity to be done when Abnormal Change? – (□□□□□□□□ □□□□□□□□ □□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□□□ □□□□ □□□□□?) □ □ □□ □□ □□□□□□□□ 4 M (□□□, □□□□□□□, □□□□□, □□□□) □□ □□□□□ □□ □□□□□ □□ □□□□□□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□□□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□□□□ □□ □□□□□□□□□ □□□□ □□, □□ □□□□□□ □□ □□□□□□□□□ □□ □□□□□□□□□ □□□□□ □□□□ 4. □ Man (□□ - □□□□ □ Material (□□□□□□□) - □□□□□□□ □ Method (□□□□) - □□□□□□ □ Machine (□□□□) - □□□□ 5. □ Operator -> □ Supervisor -> Plant Incharge -> Quality Incharge -> Shop Floor -> Customer (if required) 6. Planned /Expected Change □ (□□□□□□□□ / □□□□□□□□□ □□□□□□□□) □ Unplanned / Unexpected Change □ (□□□□□□□□□ / □□□□□□□□□□□□ □□□□□□□□) □ Abnormal Ch (□□□□□□□□ □□□□□□□□) 8. 4 M Changed Description Action Taken Planned Change / Unplanned Change / Abnormality Activities to be done Set-Up Approval Retroactive Inspection Suspected lot check Remarks Man Operator On leave with information Operator of same skill deputed (who has been working on the station frequently) Planned Change Yes No No No need to fill 4M Change Record as decided by Production Head. Operator of same skill deputed (Operator deputed to work station after long duration) Planned Change Yes No No Set-up approval Operator On leave without information (during start of shift) Operator of same skill deputed Planned Change Yes No No Set-up approval Operator on Job rotation Operator of same skill deputed Planned Change Yes No No No need to fill 4M Change Record as decided by Production Head. 9. 4 M Changed Description Action Taken Planned Change / Unplanned Change / Abnormality Activities to be done Set-Up Approval Retroactive Inspection Suspected lot check Remarks Man New Joining of Operator Operator of same skill deputed Planned Change Yes No No Set-up approval Shift Extended Production run by same operator Planned Change Yes No No Set-up approval Machine/Tool Machine under preventive maintenance Production shifted to same capacity m/c Planned Change Yes No No Set-up approval Tool/Mould under preventive maintenance Production done with 2nd set of Tool/Mould Planned Change Yes No No Set-up approval Power Source changed with intimation Restart the m/c after changing the machine parameters, if required Planned Change Yes No No Set-up approval Material Material received from other approved source (usually not being used regularly) Start production after set up approval Planned Change Yes No No Set-up approval Metho d Process sequence / Additional / New technology Change Start production after set up approval Planned Change Yes No No Set-up approval 10. 4 M Changed Description Action Taken Planned Change / Unplanned Change / Abnormality Activities to be done Set-Up Approval Retroactive Inspection Suspected lot check Remarks Man Operator suddenly leave work place due to accident/illness (after start of production) Operator of same skill deputed Unplanned Change Yes Yes No Check all the parts produced by the operator since last inspection Machine /Tool Machine under break down Production shifted to same capacity m/c Unplanned Change Yes Yes No Check all the parts produced since last inspection before m/c breakdown Tool/Mould under break down Production done with 2nd set of Tool/Mould Unplanned Change Yes Yes No Check all the parts produced since last inspection before Tool /Mould breakdown Power Failure Restart the m/c Unplanned Change Yes Yes No Check last part produced before power failure Power Source changed after power failure Restart the m/c after changing the machine parameters, if required Unplanned Change Yes Yes No Check last part produced before power failure Method Process sequence / Additional / New technology Change Start production under temporary deviation Unplanned Change Yes Yes No Check all the parts produced by the operator since last inspection 11. 4 M Changed Description Action Taken Planned Change / Unplanned Change / Abnormality Activities to be done Set-Up Approval Retroactive Inspection Suspected lot check Remarks Man Operator On leave without information (during start of shift) Operator of under skill deputed Abnormal Situation Yes No Yes Check all the parts produced by the operator Operator suddenly leave work place due to accident/illness (after start of production) Operator of under skill deputed Abnormal Situation Yes Yes Yes 1. Check all the parts produced by the operator since last inspection 2. Check all the parts produced by the new operator Operator on Job rotation Operator of under skill deputed Abnormal Situation Yes No Yes Check all the parts produced by the operator New Joining of Operator Operator of under skill deputed Abnormal Situation Yes No Yes 1.Check all the parts produced by the operator 2. Training provided for skill improvement 12. 4 M Changed Description Action Taken Planned Change / Unplanned Change / Abnormality Activities to be done Set-Up Approval Retroactive Inspection Suspected lot check Remarks Machine/Tool Machine under preventive maintenance Production shifted to higher/ lower capacity m/c Abnormal Situation Yes No Yes Check all the parts produced by the machine Machine under break down Production shifted to higher/ lower capacity m/c Abnormal Situation Yes Yes Yes Check all the parts produced by the new machine Tool/Mould under break down Production done with temporarily repaired Die/Tool/Mould Abnormal Situation Yes Yes Yes Check all the parts produced with the Tool/Mould after repair Machine parameters found out of spec. during routine checking Machine started after resetting the parameters Abnormal Situation Yes Yes Yes Check all the parts produced since last check of parameters Poka Yoke Failure Machine started after poka yoke verified corrected Abnormal Situation Yes Yes Yes 1.Check all the parts produced since last inspection 2. Check all the parts produced by the machine Repeated Power Failure Restart the m/c Abnormal Situation Yes Yes Yes Check all the parts produced since start of power failures 13. 4 M Changed Description Action Taken Planned Change / Unplanned Change / Abnormality Activities to be done Set-Up Approval Retroactive Inspection Suspected lot check Remarks Material Material used from unapproved source without intimation Start production with approved source material Abnormal Situation Yes Yes Yes Reject all the material Different grade material used Start production with OK material Abnormal Situation Yes Yes Yes Reject all the material Method Inspection Breakdown Start work after set up approval Abnormal Situation Yes Yes Yes 1.Set-up approval 2. Check all the parts produced by the operator since last inspection Change Management - 4 m changeChange Management - 4 m changeHardil ShahThis document discusses 4M change, which refers to changes in man, machine, material, and method. It provides examples of types of changes that fall under each category and describes how 4M changes are classified as either planned or unplanned. The purposes of monitoring 4M changes are to closely track their effects on processes and products. Key criteria for evaluating 4M changes include setting up containment and traceability measures to monitor production and trace any potential problems back to their source.HIRA TRAINING PPT.pptxHIRA TRAINING PPT.pptxMoolRaj3This document discusses hazard identification, risk assessment, and determining controls according to OHSMS 45001:2018. It provides an overview of the hazard identification and risk assessment process, including defining hazards and risks, assessing probability and severity, and determining controls. The key steps in risk assessment are outlined, such as identifying hazards, evaluating risks, and recording findings. Templates for a HIRA matrix and register are also presented. Effective hazard identification and risk assessment is important for workplace safety and compliance with standards.Supervision - Types, Techniques, Function and Responsibilities of of SupervisorSupervision - Types, Techniques, Function and Responsibilities of of SupervisorAMALDASKHA supervisor is responsible for overseeing employee performance and directly managing workers. Their key functions include converting goals into products/services, controlling worker performance, recommending promotions, arranging tools/materials, and providing technical guidance. To be effective, supervisors must win worker confidence, issue work orders, arrange training, act as a model, ensure discipline and prescribe work. They also communicate with management about progress, problems, and ensure work aligns with management desires. Effective supervision requires achieving objectives, analyzing the group to decide on actions, and fulfilling group needs.Training module 4 m changeTraining module 4 m changeDeepak SharmaThe document discusses 4M change management processes. 4M refers to changes in man, material, machine, or method that can impact product quality. It defines the 4M categories and outlines procedures for planned, unplanned, and abnormal changes. For each change type, it specifies activities like set-up approval, retroactive inspection, and suspect lot checking to control the change and its effects on production. The goal is to effectively manage 4M changes to maintain product quality.Dyeing presentationDyeing presentationKathiroli RajaThe document discusses different types of dyes used for textiles, including their chemical properties and fibers they can be used on. It covers natural dyes obtained from plants as well as synthetic dyes developed later. Key dye types discussed include reactive dyes, which chemically bond to cellulose fibers; vat dyes, which are applied in vats and can be used on cotton, wool and leather; acid dyes used for protein fibers like wool; and basic dyes also used for wool and silk. The document provides details on characteristics and applications of different dyes.PFMEAPFMEATirupati kumar TangellamudiThis document provides an overview of process failure mode and effects analysis (PFMEA). It discusses the steps to conduct a PFMEA, including identifying critical process steps and their potential failure modes, effects, causes, controls, and risk priority numbers. The goals of a PFMEA are to proactively identify potential process failures, prioritize issues based on risk, and determine actions to reduce failures and improve process quality, reliability, and customer satisfaction. Conducting a thorough PFMEA requires a cross-functional team approach.Kaizen Kaizen Nouman AliKaizen (Change for Better) - Kaizen - Kaizen Circle - Stages Of Kazien - Kaizen Advantages - Examples Of Kaizen Qc storyQc storyssuser283e821The document provides an introduction and overview of the QC Story methodology, which is a 9-step problem solving technique used to examine facts and data around quality, productivity, cost, logistic, safety and other problems. It involves selecting a theme, justifying the choice, understanding the current situation, setting targets, analyzing causes, implementing corrective measures, confirming effects, standardizing solutions, and planning future actions. Each step is then described in more detail, outlining the key elements and process to be followed at that stage of the QC Story.4M Change ppt.pptx4M Change ppt.pptxveeramaniveltrainingThe document discusses 4M change management processes. The 4Ms refer to Man, Material, Method, and Machine - factors that influence product quality. It defines the 4Ms and describes the communication flow for planned, unplanned, and abnormal changes. For each change category, it lists the activities that should be conducted, including set-up approval, starting production, retroactive checking, and identifying suspect lots. Finally, it provides examples of 4M changes and the corresponding actions required.Attribute MSAAttribute MSAdishashah4993This document discusses measurement system analysis (MSA), including attribute MSA. It defines key MSA terms and describes the importance, types, and steps of attribute MSA. The document provides examples of calculating kappa value, miss rate, and false rate from attribute MSA data to evaluate measurement system capability. Reasons for attribute MSA failure include issues with appraisers or inspection processes.Ppap training ppt Ppap training ppt Jitesh GauravThe document provides information about Production Part Approval Process (PPAP). It discusses what PPAP is, its purpose, when it is required, benefits of PPAP submissions, elements of a PPAP submission including a production warrant, submission levels, and definitions of risk. Key points covered are that PPAP is used to reduce risks prior to product release, it provides evidence that requirements are understood and the process is capable of production, and it manages change and ensures product conformance.Awareness of iatf 16949Awareness of iatf 16949Pavan PatilThe document discusses the changes being made to the ISO/TS 16949 standard for quality management systems in the automotive industry. The standard is being changed to IATF 16949 and will be based on and require compliance with ISO 9001:2015. Some key changes include a new high level structure for management systems, greater emphasis on risk-based thinking and process approach, more leadership requirements, and addressing risks and opportunities rather than just preventative actions. The transition to the new standard focuses on integrating quality management into business strategies and emphasizing top management's responsibility for continual improvement.Kaizen trainingKaizen trainingSukin ShettyKaizen is a system of continuous improvement in various aspects of a company. It was developed in 1950s Japan based on the Deming Cycle/PDSA cycle. The document discusses the introduction of Kaizen, 7 types of wastes, benefits of Kaizen culture, Toyota Production System, and how to implement a process of continuous improvement through small, incremental changes. The goal of Kaizen is to eliminate waste and improve productivity, quality and customer satisfaction through engaged employees continuously proposing improvements.Iatf 16949 trainingIatf 16949 trainingdishashah4993IATF 16949:2016 is an automotive quality management system standard that is based on ISO 9001:2015 with additional automotive industry requirements. It aims to prevent defects, reduce variation and waste, and promote continual improvement. The standard contains 10 clauses covering quality management principles, leadership involvement, risk-based planning, resource management, production control, performance evaluation, and continual improvement. Key aspects include supplier management, design and development processes, internal auditing, management reviews, and corrective and preventive action.Spc trainingSpc trainingPRASHANT KSHIRSAGARDear All, I have prepared this presentation to get a better understanding of Statistical Process Control (SPC). This is a very informative presentation and giving information about the History of SPC, the basics of SPC, the PDCA approach, the Benefits of SPC, application of 7-QC tools for problem-solving. You can follow this technique in your day to day business working to solve the problems. Thanking you. PROCESS FAILURE MODE EFFECTS ANALYSIS (PFMEA) PPTPROCESS FAILURE MODE EFFECTS ANALYSIS (PFMEA) PPTInter Alliance WerardtA Process Failure Mode Effects Analysis (PFMEA) is a structured analytical tool used by an organization, business unit, or cross-functional team to identify and evaluate the potential failures of a process. PFMEA helps to establish the impact of the failure, and identify and prioritize the action items with the goal of alleviating risk. It is a living document that should be initiated prior to process of production and maintained through the life cycle of the product. PFMEA evaluates each process step and assigns a score on a scale of 1 to 10 for the following variables: Severity — Assesses the impact of the failure mode (the error in the process), with 1 representing the least safety concern and 10 representing the most dangerous safety concern. In most cases, processes with severity scores exceeding 8 may require a fault tree analysis, which estimates the probability of the failure mode by breaking it down into further sub-elements. Occurrence — Assesses the chance of a failure happening, with 1 representing the lowest occurrence and 10 representing the highest occurrence. For example, a score of 1 may be assigned to a failure that happens once in every 5 years, while a score of 10 may be assigned to a failure that occurs once per hour, once per minute, etc. Detection — Assesses the chance of a failure being detected, with 1 representing the highest chance of detection and 10 representing the lowest chance of detection. RPN — Risk priority number = severity X occurrence X detection. By rule of thumb, any RPN value exceeding 80 requires a corrective action. The corrective action ideally leads to a lower RPN number. Autonomous maintenance Jishu HozenAutonomous maintenance Jishu HozenChetanMehta39The document provides an overview of Jishu Hozen (Autonomous Maintenance), which involves operators performing basic maintenance tasks on their own equipment. It discusses how this helps free up skilled maintenance workers for more complex tasks. The goals of Jishu Hozen include preventing equipment deterioration and failures. It outlines the steps operators take, such as initial cleaning, identifying abnormalities, developing maintenance standards, and sustaining autonomous activities through training and audits. The overall approach is to train operators so they better understand their equipment and can conduct basic upkeep independently.Autonomous Maintenance (Jishu Hozen) by Ketan Kumar (Raavinnovate)Autonomous Maintenance (Jishu Hozen) by Ketan Kumar (Raavinnovate)KetanKumar43This file contains brief introduction about Autonomous Maintenance (a pillar of TPM) which also known as My Machine my concept. In this the Goal for AM, History of AM, Benefits of AM, OEE, 7 basic types of abnormalities and steps of Autonomous Maintenance are discussed along with pictorial examples, CLIT, SOP, etc are also illustrated.My machine campMy machine campJitesh GauravAutonomous maintenance (AM) involves individual workers maintaining their own equipment through preventative measures like daily checks and correct operation. This represents a shift from a traditional model where production and maintenance were separate functions. AM aims to improve reliability by empowering workers and changing maintenance practices based on equipment changes. Key aspects of AM include preventative maintenance activities to avoid deterioration, regular inspections to detect issues, and prompt repairs to address problems. AM is implemented through a seven step process that establishes cleaning and lubrication standards for equipment.Management ReviewManagement ReviewThyssenkruppManagement review is the routine evaluation of whether management systems are performing as intended and producing the desired results as efficiently as possible. It is the ongoing “due diligence” review by management that fills the gap between day-to-day work activities and periodic formal audits.IATF 16949:2016 Clause Modification & AddIATF 16949:2016 Clause Modification & AddNeerav Poothia (Urgently need a Change)The document provides an overview of key changes between ISO/TS 16949 and IATF 16949, including additional requirements for customer-specific requirements, product safety, traceability, embedded software, and warranty management. It discusses the goals and structure of IATF 16949 based on the PDCA cycle. Finally, it outlines specific modifications and new requirements for each clause, with a focus on changes to context of the organization, leadership, planning, support, operation, performance evaluation, and improvement.Total productive maintenance(TPM)Total productive maintenance(TPM)Md.Muzahid KhanTotal Productive Maintenance (TPM) is a lean tool that involves employees in maintaining equipment to improve production through reduced breakdowns and defects. TPM takes a holistic approach to maintenance through a team-based process. The objectives of TPM are to maximize production effectiveness and organize the shop floor to prevent losses. The eight pillars of TPM include autonomous maintenance, planned maintenance, quality maintenance, and training and education. Implementing TPM benefits companies by increasing equipment uptime and plant capacity while lowering costs.PPAPPPAPJEETQATheThe document discusses the Production Part Approval Process (PPAP), including when PPAP submissions are required, the different submission levels, and the forms and documents required for each submission level. A PPAP submission is needed for new parts, design or process changes, changes in suppliers, inactive tooling, and more. The default submission level is level 3, which requires samples, supporting data, a design record, a process flow diagram, and more. Level 1 requires only a warranty, while level 2 adds limited data and samples.Awareness session on iatf 16949 2016 standardAwareness session on iatf 16949 2016 standardAmit MishraThis document provides an agenda for training on IATF 16949. The training will cover an overview of IATF 16949 and how it relates to ISO 9001:2015. It will discuss the key changes between ISO/TS 16949:2009 and IATF 16949, including 14 specific changes. It will also cover the IATF structure, goals of IATF 16949, high level structure, notable changes in terminology, and clause-wise additions and explanations. The training will identify 17 documented processes required by IATF 16949 and certain frequency requirements.OPL - One Point LessonOPL - One Point Lesson5S BALAMURUGANOPL stands for One Point Lesson, which is an operational tool used to educate operators through simple diagrams and words. There are three main types of OPL: basic information sheets about components and maintenance, problem case studies of past issues, and improvement sheets with ways to enhance productivity and quality. OPL is effective for achieving work standards across shifts, communicating important messages clearly, sharing knowledge, and preventing defects through preventative maintenance. When creating an OPL, it should focus on one main point using photos, text, and arrows so the information can be understood quickly within 10 minutes. OPL benefits organizations by improving performance, cost efficiency, product quality, and work culture.APQP Training presentationAPQP Training presentationQualsys LtdAdvanced product quality planning (APQP) is a framework for developing new products with a focus on meeting customer requirements. It involves 5 phases - planning, product design, process design, validation, and feedback. Key aspects of APQP include establishing cross-functional teams, using tools like FMEAs to prevent issues, designing control plans and statistical process control methods, conducting validation trials, and promoting continuous improvement. APQP aims to standardize quality planning processes for increased collaboration with suppliers.List of mandatory IATF 16949 documents List of mandatory IATF 16949 documents Global Manager GroupThe latest version of IATF 16949 was published in 2016 and transition from the previous version is ahead. One of the most important steps in the transition process, as well as in the initial implementation, is determining what documents are needed for an effective Quality Management System (QMS) based on IATF 16949. This publication designed to understand mandatory IATF 16949 documents requirements as per latest standard IATF 16949:2016. For more details visit our website: Management_Change Before You Have ToChange Management_Change Before You Have ToJenn Haskell MBAThis document discusses change management and how to lead change. It defines change management as the management of change and development within an organization. It outlines 4 types of change management including organizational, program, project, and departmental change. Statistics show that 25-70% of change programs fail to meet objectives due to issues like poor communication and lack of strategy. Employees are often afraid of change due to fears of failure, letting go of the familiar, or making mistakes. To lead change successfully, leaders should communicate the reasons for and threats of not changing, involve their team, minimize uncertainty through transparency, and celebrate wins.Change management.abheri das Change management.abheri das Abheri DasThis document discusses change management and organizational change. It defines change management as a systematic approach to dealing with change from both an organizational and individual perspective. It identifies different types and categories of change, and describes the typical three-phase process of organizational change. It also discusses concepts like the change spectrum, resistance to change, and reasons why people may resist change. Diagramming techniques for analyzing and mapping change like input/output diagrams, fishbone diagrams, and influence charting are presented. 0 ratings0% found this document useful (0 votes)306 viewsThe document discusses 4M change management. 4M refers to changes in man, material, machine, or method that impact product output. The document outlines the purpose of 4M change management, ... 83%(12)83% found this document useful (12 votes)6K viewsThis training document covers 4M change management. It defines 4M as man, machine, method, and material. It explains that 4M change management is required to minimize process risks, control ...AI-enhanced title and descriptionSaveSave 4M Change Management For Later83%83% found this document useful, undefined83%(12)83% found this document useful (12 votes)6K viewsThis training document covers 4M change management. It defines 4M as man, machine, method, and material. It explains that 4M change management is required to minimize process risks, control ...AI-enhanced title and description