

## Subject card

| Subject name and code                       | LEAN MANAGEMENT, PG_00070269  |   |  |            |        |   |         |     |
|---|---|---|--|------------|--------|---|---------|-----|
| Field of study                              | LEAN MANAGEMENT   |   |  |            |        |   |         |     |
| Date of commencement of studies             | October 2025  |   | Academic year of realisation of subject  |            |        | 2025/2026   |         |     |
| Education level                             | second-cycle studies  |   | Subject group  |            |        | Optional subject group Subject group related to scientific research in the field of study |         |     |
| Mode of study                               | Part-time studies   |   | Mode of delivery   |            |        | at the university   |         |     |
| Year of study                               | 1   |   | Language of instruction  |            |        | Polish  |         |     |
| Semester of study                           | 2   |   | ECTS credits   |            |        | 3.0   |         |     |
| Learning profile                            | general academic profile  |   | Assessment form  |            |        | assessment  |         |     |
| Conducting unit                             | Department of Management Engineering and Quality -> Faculty of Management and Economics -> Faculties of Gdańsk University of Technology   |   |  |            |        |   |         |     |
| Name and surname                            | Subject supervisor  |   | dr inż. Ewa M  |            |        |   |         |     |
| of lecturer (lecturers)                     | Teachers  |   |  |            |        |   |         |     |
| Lesson types                                | Lesson type   | Lecture   | Tutorial   | Laboratory | Projec | t   | Seminar | SUM |
|   | Number of study hours   | 8.0   | 16.0   | 0.0        | 0.0    |   | 0.0     | 24  |
|   | E-learning hours inclu  | uded: 0.0   |  |            |        |   |         |     |
| Learning activity and number of study hours | Learning activity   | ning activity Participation in classes including plan |  |            |        | Self-study  |         | SUM |
|   | Number of study hours   | 24  |  | 4.0        |        | 47.0  |         | 75  |
| Subject objectives                          | The aim of the course is to prepare students to identify waste and to analyze and improve organizational processes using Lean Management principles, based on knowledge of creative and entrepreneurial action, as well as to develop attitudes of responsibility and reflexivity in making improvement-oriented decisions in the context of contemporary organizational functioning. |   |  |            |        |   |         |     |
| Learning outcomes                           | Course outcome  |   | Subject outcome  |            |        | Method of verification  |         |     |
|   | [K7_U04] prepares and presents convincing, professional presentations of the results of its activities, with their in-depth interpretation  |   | he student is able to develop an analysis of waste and a proposal for process improvements in accordance with Lean Management principles, and present the results in a convincing presentation, using visualization methods and argumentation in discussions with diverse audiences. |            |        | [SU1] Ocena realizacji zadania  |         |     |
|   | [K7_W05] takes into account in the analyzes in an in-depth way both the economic, legal and ethical context, being aware of the responsibility for the consequences of its decisions  |   | The student knows and understands the principles of identifying waste and evaluating organizational processes in Lean Management, in the context of the economic, legal, and ethical conditions of entrepreneurial activity.   |            |        | [SW1] Ocena wiedzy<br>faktograficznej   |         |     |

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| Subject contents | Course content – lecture  1. The essence and assumptions of Lean Management  |
|------------------|--|
|                  | 2. Value in Lean what is value-added and how is it defined by the customer?  |
|                  | 3. Types of waste in Lean: MUDA, MURA, MURI three perspectives on inefficiency   |
|                  | 4. A brief history of Lean Thinking and the Toyota Production System   |
|                  | 5. Lean as a strategy for competitive advantage: global competition, customer demands, and the limits of traditional methods |
|                  | 6. The role of Taiichi Ohno and the development of the Toyota Production System (TPS)  |
|                  | 7. Total Quality Management (TQM) and its relationship to Lean   |
|                  | 8. Demings 14 principles in the context of Lean  |
|                  | 9. Toyota Way 2001 and values as the foundation of Lean culture  |
|                  | 10. Traditional culture vs Lean culture key differences  |
|                  | 11. Kaizen and the 10 principles of continuous improvement   |
|                  | 12. The five principles of Lean Thinking (Value, Value Stream, Flow, Pull, Perfection)                                       |
|                  | 13. The Toyota Production System Jidoka and Just-in-Time   |
|                  | 14. The role of leadership and employee engagement in Lean   |
|                  | 15. Key Lean tools: an introduction to practical application   |
|                  |  |
|                  |  |
|                  | Course content – exercises  1. Identifying waste (MUDA) in a selected process  |
|                  | 2. Value Stream Mapping / Makigami analysis of process flow  |
|                  | 3. 5x Why root cause analysis  |
|                  | 4. Classification of activities: VA / NVA / NNVA   |
|                  | 5. Simulation: one-piece flow vs batch production  |
|                  | 6. Work standardization creating a basic standard  |
|                  | 7. Kaizen workshop proposing small improvements  |
|                  |  |

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|                                 | 8. Team dysfunctions (Lencioni) diagnosis and discussion  |   |                               |  |  |  |  |
|---------------------------------|---|---|-------------------------------|--|--|--|--|
|                                 | 9. Gemba Walk observing a process and identifying problems  |   |                               |  |  |  |  |
|                                 | <ul> <li>10. Designing a Daily Management board</li> <li>11. Improvement Kata leaderemployee coaching simulation</li> <li>12. Defining values and behaviors in an organization</li> <li>13. Case study: from waste to improvement</li> <li>14. Designing a simple pull system (Kanban)</li> </ul> |   |                               |  |  |  |  |
|                                 |   |   |                               |  |  |  |  |
|                                 |   |   |                               |  |  |  |  |
|                                 |   |   |                               |  |  |  |  |
|                                 |   |   |                               |  |  |  |  |
|                                 | 15. Problem map and prioritization of improvement action  |   |                               |  |  |  |  |
| Prerequisites and co-requisites |   |   |                               |  |  |  |  |
| Assessment methods              | Subject passing criteria  | Passing threshold   | Percentage of the final grade |  |  |  |  |
| and criteria                    | Presentation  | 60.0%   | 30.0%                         |  |  |  |  |
|                                 | Test  | 60.0%   | 35.0%                         |  |  |  |  |
|                                 | Casse study   | 60.0%   | 35.0%                         |  |  |  |  |
| Recommended reading             | Basic literature  | Liker, J. K. (2017). Droga Toyoty. 14 zasad zarządzania wiodącej firmy produkcyjnej. MT Biznes.  Czerska, J. (2009). Doskonalenie strumienia wartości. Difin.  Womack, J. P., & Jones, D. T. (2008). Lean thinking: Szczupłe myślenie o eliminowaniu strat i tworzeniu wartości w przedsiębiorstwie. ProdPress.com. |                               |  |  |  |  |
|                                 | Supplementary literature  | Ohno, T. (1988). Toyota production system: Beyond large-scale production. Productivity Press.  George, M. L. (2003). Lean Six Sigma for service: How to use Lean speed and Six Sigma quality to improve services and transactions . McGraw-Hill.  |                               |  |  |  |  |
|                                 | eResources addresses  |   |                               |  |  |  |  |

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| Example issues/<br>example questions/<br>tasks being completed | Explain the philosophy of Lean Management. Include the difference between a process-oriented approach and the traditional approach to management.  |
|--|--|
|  | 2. What is Value Added in Lean and how is it defined by the customer? Provide an example of a VA (Value-Added), NVA (Non-Value-Added), and NNVA (Necessary but Non-Value-Added) activity in any process. |
|  | 3. <b>Discuss the concepts of MUDA, MURA, and MURI.</b> Explain how they differ from one another and why all three hinder the achievement of operational excellence.                                     |
|  | 4. Present the principles of Kaizen and the role of employee engagement in continuous improvement. Give an example of a small improvement that could be implemented in an organization.                  |
|  | 5. Choose one Lean tool (e.g., 5S, Kanban, Standardized Work, or Gemba Walk) and explain what it is used for, what benefits it brings, and what challenges may arise during its implementation.          |
| Practical activites within the subject                         | Not applicable   |

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