

PROJECT REPORT

ON

“TITLE OF THE PROJECT”

UNDER SUPERVISION OF:

.....

SUBMITTED BY

.....

ENROLLMENT NO :

Submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for qualifying

.....



INSTITUTE OF MANAGEMENT TECHNOLOGY

CENTRE FOR DISTANCE LEARNING

GHAZIABAD

YEAR

DECLARATION

I certify that this project work titled “.....” submitted by me for the partial fulfillment of the requirement for the award of Post Graduate Diploma In Management / Post Graduate Diploma In Management (Executive) is my own bonafide work and carried out by me under the supervision of The work embodied in this project report has not been submitted for the award of any other degree or diploma to any Institute or University. I hereby declare that I have faithfully acknowledged and given credits to published work that I have referred from other published sources, by citing and mentioning the credits in bibliography. I further declare that the work presented in this report is original and has not been copied from any other sources. If my work is found copied or plagiarized, the institution holds the right to reject my submitted project report.

Date:

(Signature of the Student)

.....

ENROLLMENT NO :

CERTIFICATE FROM GUIDE

This is to certify that a student of IMT – CDL Ghaziabad has completed project work on titled “.....” under my guidance and supervision.

I certify that this is an original work and has not been copied from any source.

Signature of Guide :

Name of Project Guide :

Date :

IMT.PROJECTHELPLINE.IN

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I have prepared this project report titled “.....” as a part of my PGDM/PGDM-E Programme. I have derived the contents and approach of this study paper through discussions with colleagues as well as with the help of various procurement centric websites and course material. I would like to give my sincere thanks to a host of friends and the teachers who, through their guidance, enthusiasm and counseling helped me enormously. Apart from this, I hope this study paper would stimulate the need of thinking and discussion on the topics like this one.

.....
ENROLLMENT NO :

TABLE OF CONTENTS

TOPIC	PAGE NO.
Declaration.....	I
Certificate from Guide.....	II
Acknowledgement.....	III
List of Tables.....	V
List of Figures.....	VI
List of Abbreviations.....	VII
Executive Summary.....	VIII
1. Introduction to the study.....	1-30
1.2 Introduction to the study.....	1
1.2 Statement of the Problem.....	27
1.3 Company Overview.....	28
1.4 Review of Literature.....	34
2 Objectives And Scope of the study.....	52
2.1 Objectives of the study.....	52
2.2 Scope of the study.....	52
3 Research Methodology.....	53-54
4 Data Analysis and Interpretation.....	55-66
5 Conclusion.....	67-72
5.1 Findings.....	67
5.2 Recommendations.....	69
5.3 Conclusion.....	72
5.4 Limitations of the study.....	72
Bibliography.....	73-76
Annexure.....	77
Questionnaire.....	78-81

LIST OF TABLES

IMT.PROJECTHELPLINE.IN

LIST OF FIGURES

IMT.PROJECTHELPLINE.IN

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

IMT.PROJECTHELPLINE.IN

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

IMT.PROJECTHELPLINE.IN

CHAPTER – 1

INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY

1.1 INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY

With the globalization of information and economy, scientific data has become into the vital strategic resource for the national economy and society development. And it plays a key role in the national economy, social development, national security, and the public services, etc. Under the condition of network's rapid development, especially the embedded work on the scientific data sharing network, the scientific data has been into massive data. And how to manage these data effectively, and control the data quality efficiently to improve the level on the scientific data production, processing, storage, sharing, and use, has been the hotspot. The paper analyzes the problem based on the work experience of data management, and put up with a resolved method to provide a way for the improvement of the scientific data sharing efficiency.

1.2 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

Data quality management (DQM) is a business principle that requires a combination of the right people, processes and technologies all with the common goal of improving the measures of data quality that matter most to an enterprise organization.

1.3 COMPANY OVERVIEW

1.4 REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Many significant technological changes have occurred in the information technology industry since the beginning of the 21st century, such as cloud computing, the Internet of Things, and social networking. The development of these technologies has made the amount of data increase continuously and accumulate at an unprecedented speed. All the above mentioned technologies announce the coming of big data (Meng & Ci, 2013). Currently, the amount of global data is growing exponentially. The data unit is no longer the GB and TB, but the PB (1PB = 210TB), EB (1EB = 210PB), and ZB (1ZB = 210EB). According to IDC's "Digital Universe" forecasts (Gantz & Reinsel, 2012), 40 ZB of data will be generated by 2020.

CHAPTER – 2

OBJECTIVES AND SCOPE OF THE STUDY

2.1 OBJECTIVES

1. To identify the Data Quality and Data Control Management Challenges faced by Tata Motors.

2.2 SCOPE

IMT.PROJECTHELP.IN

CHAPTER -3

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Methodology:	Primary Data
Method use to present data:	Classification & tabulation transforms the raw data was collected through questionnaire in to useful information by organizing and compiling the bits of data contained in each questionnaire
Method use to classify data:	Data Analysis & Interpretation
No. of respondent	50
Location of study:
Explanation of the Criteria:
Company Name:

CHAPTER – 4

DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

Q1. Working Profile

Table 1 Working Profile

Criteria	Frequency	Percentage
Administrator	15	30%
Data Base Entry Operator	15	30%
IT developer	10	20%
Other	10	20%

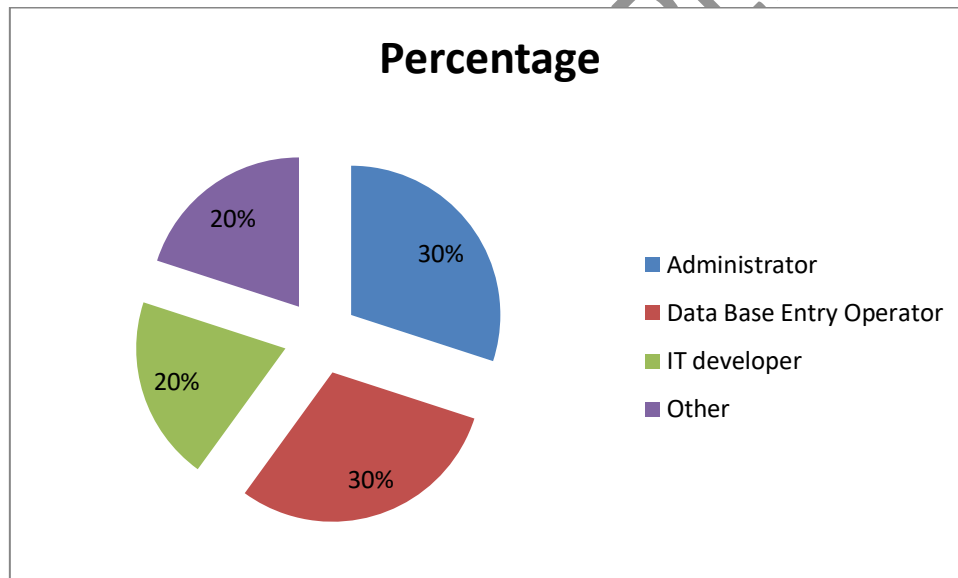


Figure 1 Working Profile

Analysis:

The above pie chart shows that 30% of the respondent's working profile is administrator and Data Base Entry Operator. 20% of the respondent's working profile is IT developer and others.

Q 2. Aware about Data Quality Management

Table 2 Aware about Data Quality Management

Criteria	Frequency	Percentage
Fully aware	30	60%
Little Bit	10	20%
No	10	20%

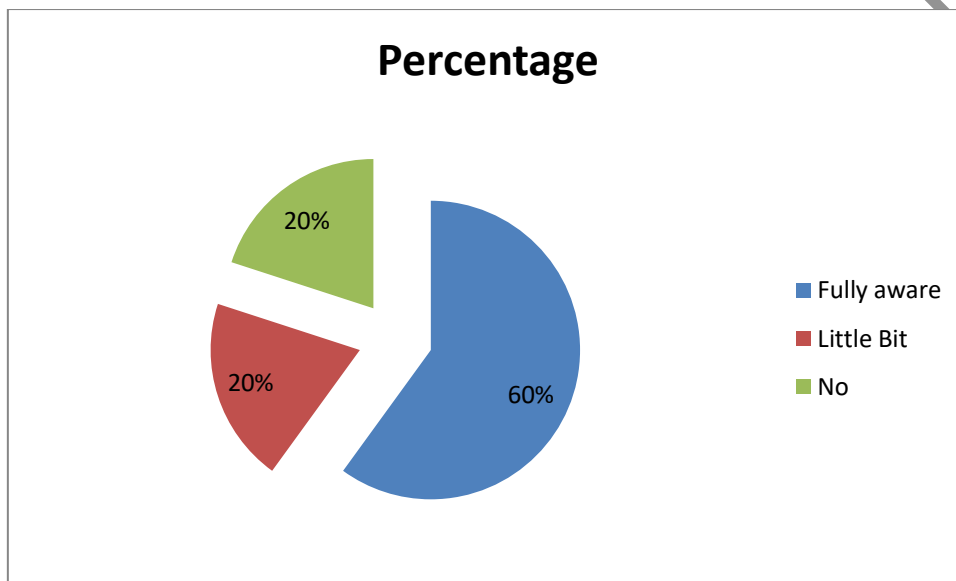


Figure 2 Aware about Data Quality Management

Analysis:

The above pie chart shows that 60% of the respondents were fully aware about Data Quality Management. 20% of the respondents were little bit aware and 20% of the respondents were not aware about Data Quality Management.

IMT.PROJECTHELPLINE.IN

CHAPTER – 5

CONCLUSION

5.1 FINDINGS:

- 30% of the respondents working profile are administrator and Data Base Entry Operator. 20% of the respondents working profile are IT developer and others.
- 60% of the respondents were fully aware about Data Quality Management. 20% of the respondents were little bit aware and 20% of the respondents were not aware about Data Quality Management

5.2 RECOMMENDATIONS

Effective data quality management requires a structural core that can support data operations. Here are five foundational principles to implement high-quality big data within your data infrastructure:

1 Organizational Structure

IT leadership should consider the following roles when implementing DQM practices across the enterprise:

5.3 CONCLUSION

The arrival of the big data era makes data in various industries and fields present explosive growth.

5.4 LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

The report may be beneficial to Tata Motors. But there are some limitations of the study:-

- The size of the research may not be substantial and it is limited to area.

IMT.PROJECTHELPLINE.IN

BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. Alan, F. K., Sanil, A. P., Sacks, J., et al. (2011) Workshop Report: Affiliates Workshop on Data Quality, North Carolina: NISS. _
2. Alexander, J. E., & Tate, M. A. *Web wisdom: How to evaluate and create information on the web*, Mahwah, NJ: Erlbaum. _
3. Cao, J. J., Diao, X. C., Wang, T., et al. (2010) Research on Some Basic Problems in Data Quality Control. *Microcomputer Information* 09, pp 12–14. _
4. Cappiello, C., Francalanci, C., & Pernici, B. (2014) Data quality assessment from user's perspective. *Procedures of the 2004 International Workshop on Information Quality in Information Systems*, New York: ACM, pp 78–73. _
5. Crosby, P. B. (2015) *Quality is Free: The Art of Making Quality Certain*, New York: McGraw-Hill. _

IMT PROJECTHELPLINE.IN

APPENDIX

QUESTIONNAIRE

IMT.PROJECTHELPLINE.IN