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**Engineering Management and Economics
Mid Term Examination
Fall-2020, 19-08-20**

NOTE: Attempt all questions.

Marks 30

Q.1: a) What are different Management functions? Discuss different approaches of planning.

5 Marks

b) Briefly explain characteristics of authority.

5 Marks

Q.2: a) How would you differentiate between management and leadership?

5 Marks

b) What are the fundamental steps involved in control processes?

5 Marks

Q.3: (a) Discuss in detail project scope checklist?

5 Marks

b) Define Activity, Event and Critical path. Draw the following on Arrow Network and identify critical path.

5 Marks

Tasks	Precedence	Time	
a	-	3 days	
b	a	4 days	
c	a	2 days	
d	b	5 days	
e	c	1 days	
f	c	2 days	
g	d,e	4 days	
h	f,g	3 days	5 marks

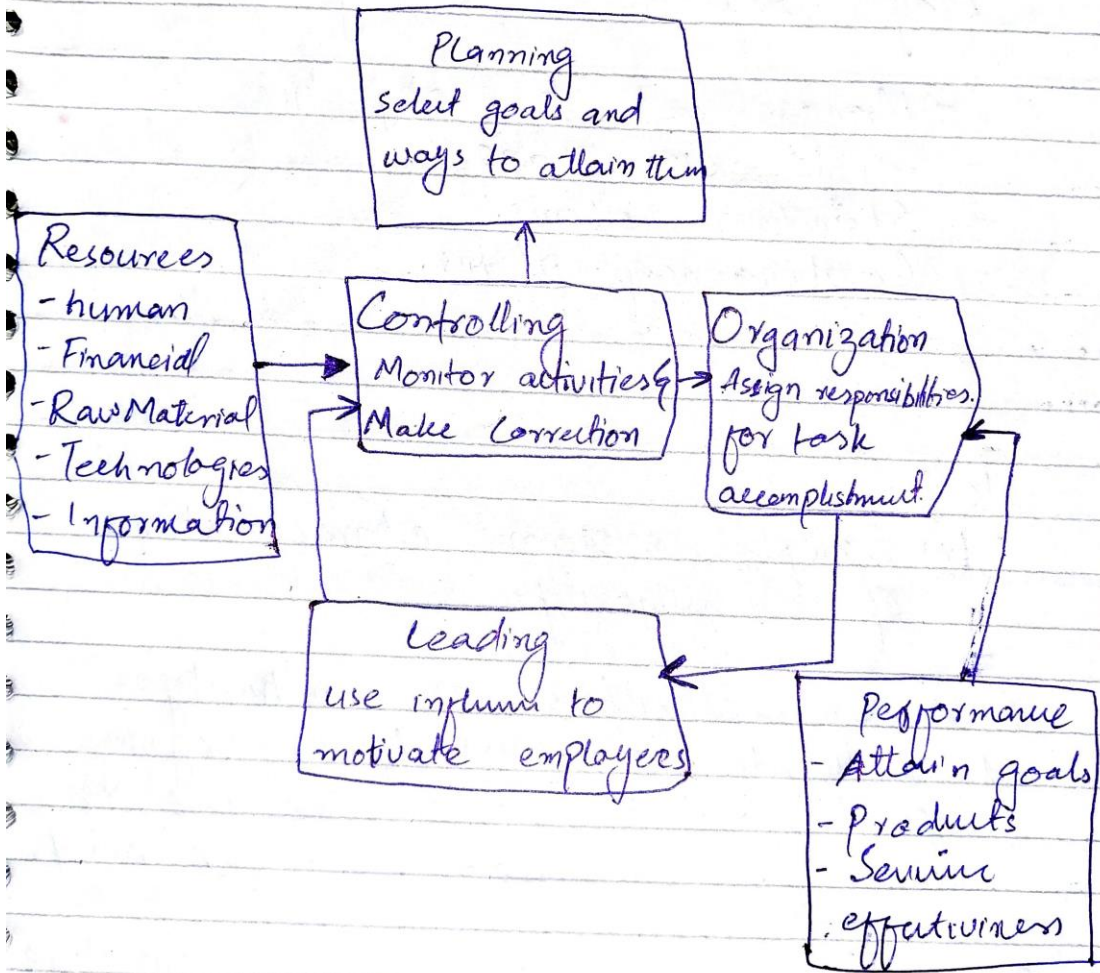
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Q No 1

a) What are the different management functions? Discuss different approaches of planning.

Ans:-



Plannings-

Setting Organizational goals and deciding how best to achieve them

After determining goals managers may selective planning approaches.

- Management by objective
- Single-use plans.
- Standing plans.
- Contingency plans.

Q No 1

b) Briefly explain characteristics of authority.

Ans:- Characteristics of authority-

1. Authority is vested in organizational position not people because of the position that manager hold.
2. Authority is accepted by employee authority flows top down through the organization's hierarchy, employee comply because they believe that managers have legitimate right to issue orders.

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3. Authority flows down the vertical hierarchy. Positions at the top down through hierarchy are vested with more formal authority than are positions at the bottom.

4. Responsibility:- is the flip side of authority coin. It is the duty to perform the task or activity an employee has been assigned when managers have responsibility for task outcome but little authority the job is possible but difficult. But when managers have authority exceeding responsibility they may become tyrant.

5. Accountability.

is the mechanism that through which authority and responsibility are brought into alignment it means that people with authority and responsibility are subject to reporting and justifying task outcomes to those above them in the chain of command. Employees must be aware that they are accountable for a task and accept the responsibility and authority for performing it.

Q #NO 2 (a)

How would you differentiate between management and leadership?

Ans:

Activity	Management	Leadership
Creating an agenda	Planning and budgeting (establishing steps & timetables for achieving the needed results, allocating the resources).	Establishing direction (Developing vision for the future, strategies for producing the changes needed to achieve that vision).
Developing a human network for achieving the agenda.	Organizing the staffing (establishing structure, delegating responsibility for carrying out plan, providing policies and procedures, creating system to monitor implementation).	Aligning people (Communicating the direction to all those cooperation may be needed to influence the team, creating a team, understanding vision and strategies to accept their validity).
Executing plans	Controlling & problems solving (Monitoring result, identifying deviation then planning & solving).	Motivating and inspiring (Energizing people to overcome major).

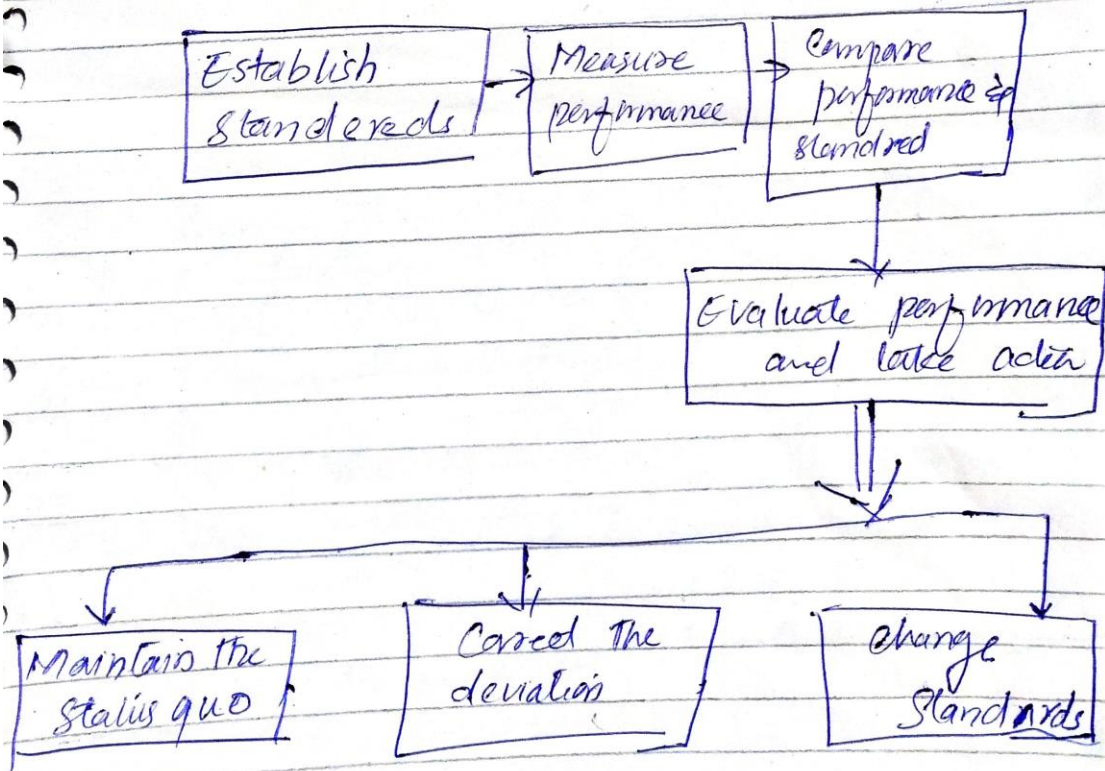
	organizing to solve the problem).	political, bureaucratic & resource barriers to change by satisfying human needs.
outcomes	produces a degree of predictability & order and the potential to produce major result expected by various stakeholders (for customer always on time and for stakeholders on budget).	produce change (New products that customers want, new approaches to labor relations that help a firm more competitive.

Q No # 2 (b)

What are the fundamental steps involved in control processes?

Ans:- Control: The regulation of organizational activities so that some targeted element of performance remain within acceptable limits. With this regulation, organization have no indication of how they perform in relation to their goals.

Steps in control process: Four fundamental steps



Q No # 3 (a)

Discuss in detail Project Scope Checklist?

Ans:- Project Scope Checklist.

- 1) Project objective
- 2) Deliveries
- 3) Milestone
- 4) Technical requirements
- 5) Limit & exclusions.

1) Project objectives:

- The first step of project scope definition is to define the major objectives to meet your customer's needs.
- For example, as a result of extensive market research a computer software company decides to develop a program that automatically translate verbal sentences in English to Urdu.

- The project should be completed within three years at a cost not to ~~exceed~~ exceed \$1.5 million.

Milestones :-

It is significant event in the project that occur at a point in time.

- The milestone Schedules Shows only major segment of work and an end date.
- For example, testing complete and finish by July of the same year.

Technical Requirements:-

- Quite often a product or service will have technical requirement to ensure proper performance.
- For example technical requirements for a personal computer might be the ability to accept 120 volt alternating current or 240 volt direct current without any adapters.

Limits & Exclusions:-

- The limit of scope must be defined.

- Failure to do so can lead to false expectation and to expending resources and time on the wrong problems.
- Example of units are local air transportation to and from base camps will be outsourced.

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Q No 3

b) Define Activity Event and critical path Draw the following on arrow Network and identify critical path.

Task	Precedence	Time
a	—	3 days
b	a	4 days
c	a	2 days
d	b	5 days
e	c	1 day
f	c	2 days
g	d, e	4 days
h	f, g	3 days

Ans

Definitions:-

Activity:-

A specific task uses resources takes time to complete.

Event:-

→ The result of completing an activity

→ Event use no resources.

→ they are instance in time points on the network conditions

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of the system that can be recognized!

Path-

the series of connected activities (or intermediate events) between any two events in a network.

Critical-

→ Activities, events or paths which if delayed will delay the completion of project.

A project's critical path is understood to mean that sequence of critical activities (and critical events) that connect the project's start events to its finish event.

An arrow diagram showing critical path in dotted line.

