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Engineering management and
economics:

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Q 1 MCQs:

1) Engineering management is.

Ans: Both science and arts.

2)

Engineers can become good managers only through
Ans: effective career planning.

3) When an engineer enters management, what is the most likely problem he finds difficult to acquire?

Ans: All the given options.

4) Strategic planning is undertaken in which management level?

Ans: Top management level.

5) What management function refers to the process of anticipating problems.....

Ans: Planning.

6) What refers to the establishing interrelation b/w people and things.....

Ans: Organizing.

8) Strategic Planning is undertaken in which management level?

Ans. Top management level.

9) For a project manager to achieve his given set of goals through other people, he must have a good

Ans. Interpersonal skills.

10) An engineer is required to finish a certain engineering job in specific time

Ans. effective.

11) If engineer provides less input to his project and still come out with the same output he said to be more

Ans. Efficient.

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Q 2

Part A

A manager's job is a complex and multidimensional one. A range of skills are required. What are these skills?

Ans: The skills for a manager's job is given below.

- 1) Good Communication: Having a good communication skill is probably the most important skill of all for managers to have. Unless you can properly communicate with those you supervise, the rest of the skills really won't matter. In numerous types of tasks the common and first thing that needs to be done is to communicate your opinions, expectations and needs to be done is to communicate your opinions.
- 2) Good Organization: Probably the second most important skill that you can have as a manager is the ability to organize. You need to be able to come up with a plan and then schedule, organize and follow it.
- 3) Team Building: Good managers know how to keep their teams intact. The well-being of their members does not benefit from having competition within the team. However, competition b/w teams can be very stimulating and healthy.

4) Leadership: It isn't enough to (4) just listen to the problems of coworkers. A good manager needs to solve these ~~too~~ problems and prove that he or she is committed to the goals of the team.

5) Ability to Deal with Changes Effectively
Many managers are thoroughly familiar with the entire working process. This allows them to do things in an almost automatic manner. A good manager is adaptable and flexible.

6) Domain Knowledge:

Good managers have a thorough understanding of the process he or she is managing, including the type of tasks that team members are performing and how they are working. This skill isn't quite as important as the other ones are.

Q2 B

Briefly explain characteristics of authority:

Ans: Some of the important characteristics of authority are (a) legitimacy (b) dominance (c) an informal power (d) rationality (e) accountability.

a) Legitimacy: It determines the effectiveness of authority. Hence it is the hall mark of the concept of authority. ~~According to~~

b) Dominance: Authority is capacity of the individual to command others. An individual or a group which possess authority exercise dominance over other individuals. Authority is a command of superior to an inferior.

c) An informal power: It is not a formal power as it lacks characteristics which are the main features of power. ~~According to~~

d) Rationality: This is the main characteristic of authority. In the words of Max Weber the man who has authority possesses something that I would describe as the capacity for reasoned elaboration for

for giving convincing reasons (6) for what he does or proposes to have to do".

Q) Accountability: The individual or a group of individuals who possess authority are responsible to some higher authority. In a democratic system accountability is the most significant characteristic of authority.

Q 3 Part A

How does a project emerge.

Ans To emerge a project the following characteristics are given below.

- 1) A single definable purpose: This is usually specified in terms of cost, schedule and performance requirements.
- 2) Every project is unique It requires the doing of something different, something that was not done previously. Even in what are often called "routine" projects such as home construction, access zoning laws, labour market - etc.

3) Projects are temporary activities.
A project is an ad hoc organization of staff, material, equipment and facilities that is put together to accomplish a goal. This goal is within a specific time-frame.

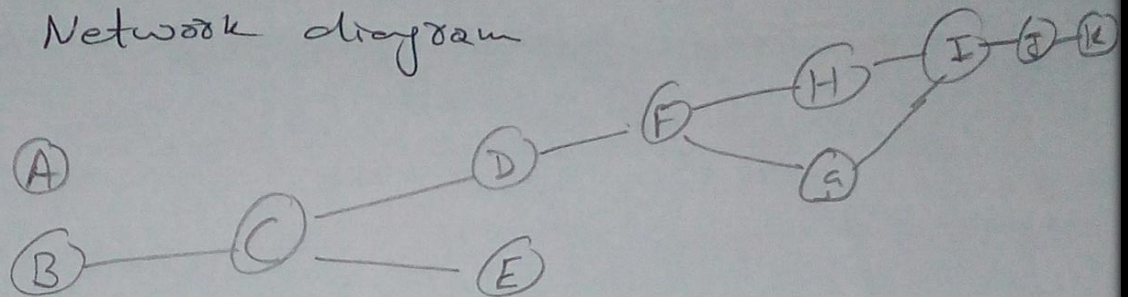
4) Projects involve unfamiliarity.
Because a project differs from what was previously done, it also involves unfamiliarity. And of time a project also encompasses new technology and for the organization/firm undertaking the project, these bring into play significant elements of uncertainty and risks.

5) A project is the process of working to achieve a goal.
During the process, projects pass through several distinct phases, which form and are called the project life cycle. The organizational structure and the resource expenditures build with each ~~other~~ succeeding phase; peak and then decline as the project nears completion.

Q3 Part B

An international Conference is planned in international university. The activities listed down with their predecessors and time taken.

Ans: Network diagram



The critical path is B, C, D, F, H, I, J, K.

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