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Q.NO#01

Ans:- Project Process Life cycle:-

- (*) Initiation
- (*) Planning or Development
- (*) Production or Execution
- (*) Monitoring And Controlling
- (*) Closing.

(1) Initiation Process:-

The initiation process determine the nature and scope of the project. If this stage is not performed well, it is unlikely that the project will be successful in meeting the Business' needs. The key project controls needed here are an understanding of the Business environment and making sure that all necessary controls are incorporated into the project. Any deficiencies should be reported and a recommendation should be made to fix them.

P.T.O

→ Business Case Document - This Document justifies the need for the project, And it includes an estimate of potential Financial Benefits.

(2) Planning Process:-

The Main purpose is to plan time, cost and resources adequately to estimate the work needed and to effectively manage Risk during project execution. As with the initiation process group, a failure to adequately plan greatly reduces the projects chances of successfully accomplishing its goals.

→ Smart Goal :-

- Specific - To set Specific goals, Answer the following Questions: who, what, where, when, which and why.
- Measurable - Create Criteria that you can use to measure the success of a goal.

- Attainable - Identify the most important Goals and what it will take to achieve them.
- Realistic - You should be willing and able work toward a particular goal.
- Timely - Create a timeframe to achieve the goal.

3) Execution or Production:-

Production consists of the processes used to complete the work defined in the project management plan to accomplish the project's requirements. Execution process involves coordinating people and Resources, as well as integrating and performing the activities of the project in accordance with the project management plan. The deliverables are produced as outputs from the processes performed as defined in the project management plan.

P.T.O

This is the phase that is most commonly associated with project management. Production is all about building deliverables that satisfy the customer. Team leaders make this happen by allocating resources & keeping team members focused on their assigned tasks.

Execution relies heavily on the planning phase. The work & efforts of the team during the execution phase are ~~Der~~ derived from the project plan.

(4) Control And Monitoring Process:-

Monitoring & control are sometimes combined with execution b/c they often occur at the same time. As teams execute their project plan, they must constantly monitor their own progress. To guarantee delivery of what was promised, teams must monitor tasks to prevent scope creep,

calculate key performed indicators and track variations from allotted cost and time. This constant vigilance helps keeps the project moving ahead smoothly.

(5) Closing ~~Phase~~ Process:-

Closing includes the formal acceptance of the project and ending thereof. Administrative Activities includes the archiving of the files and documenting lessons learned.

Teams close a project when they deliver the finished project to the customer, communicating completion to stakeholders and releasing resources to their projects.

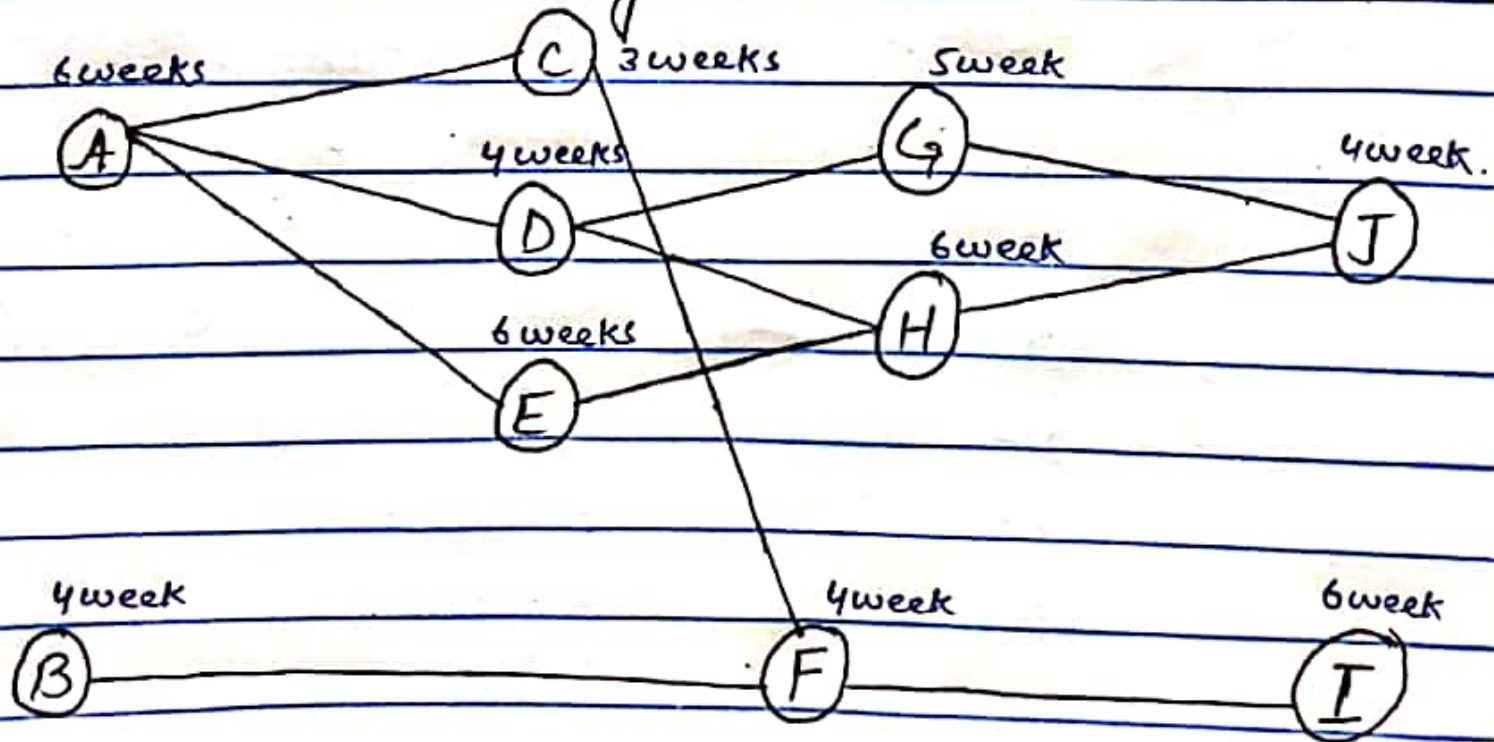
Using previous project mistakes and success to build stronger processes and more successful teams.

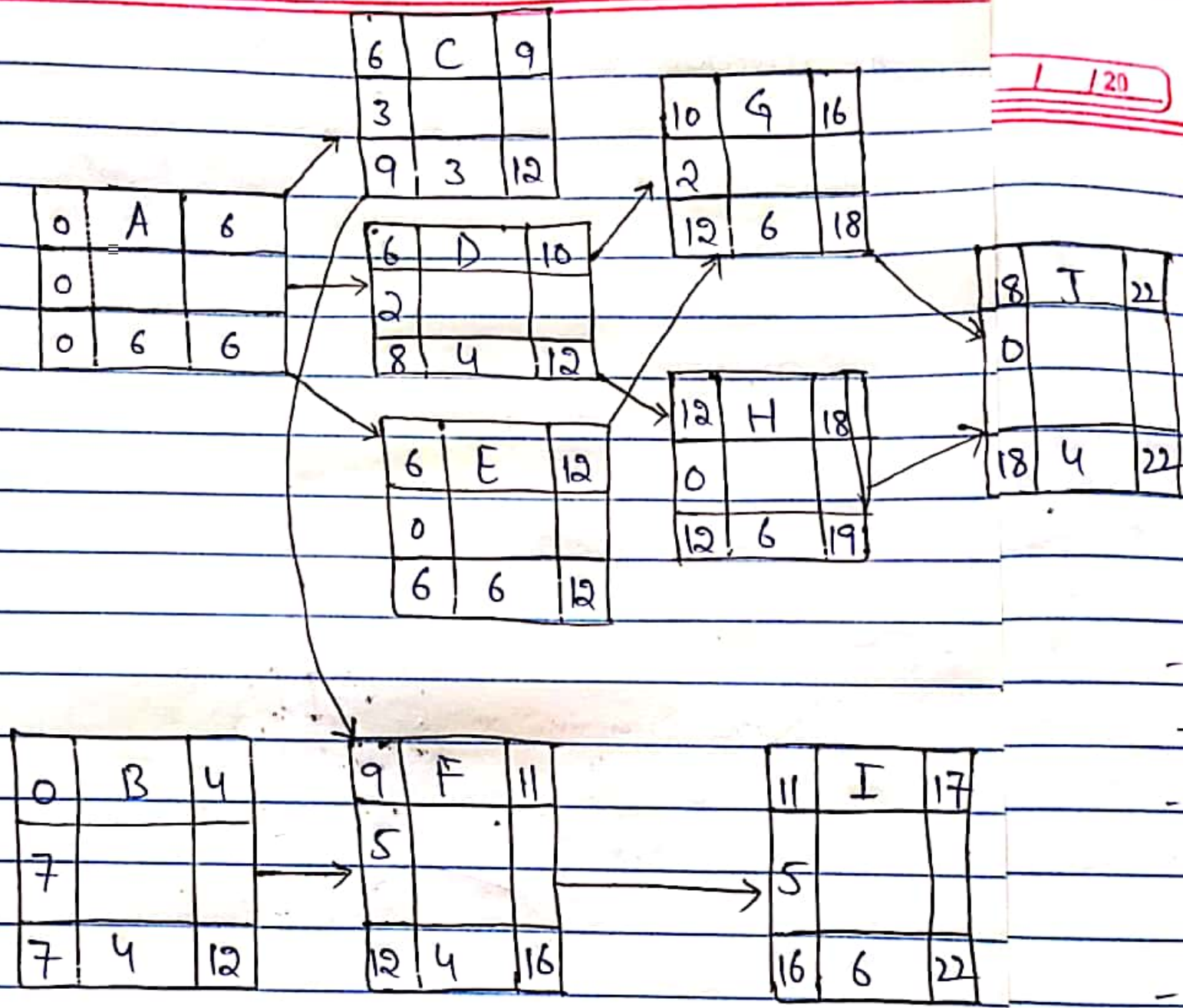


Q.No#03 (Critical path Table).

Activity	Predecessors	Duration.
A	-----	6
B	-----	4
C	A	3
D	A	4
E	A	6
F	B, C	4
G	D	5
H	D, E	6
I	F	6
J	H, G	4

(*) ~~Precedence~~ Precedence Diagram:-





(*) Slack time :- $LS - ES$, $LF - EF$
 for A = $0 - 0 = 0$, for B = $0 - 7 = 7$
 \Rightarrow A - E - H - J have no slack time.
 By definition activity with zero slack is critical path.

Coment- A delay in any of these activities in C.P will delay the whole Projects.
 is special tension is require for this.

Question No # 2

Ans :-

ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE :-

DEFINITION :-

The Typically hierarchical arrangement of Lines of Authority, Communication right and duties of an organization. Organizational structure determines how the roles, power and responsibilities are assigned, controlled and coordinated and how Information Flows b/w the different level of management.

Project Organization Structure :-

A project operates in with people, process and technology of an organization. Project have an impact on the culture, policies, procedures and other aspect of an organization. The organization structure has a major influence on the execution of the project.

The organized structure decides the resources, communication method and other aspect of project management.

Which of organization structural is adapted for contractorship community and why

MATRIX ORGANIZATION :-

MATRIX:- This organization is a blend of both the above type. The resources report into the function but may also work on project.