

TWIN STRAW TOWERS:



BEST OF TOWERS OF STRAW

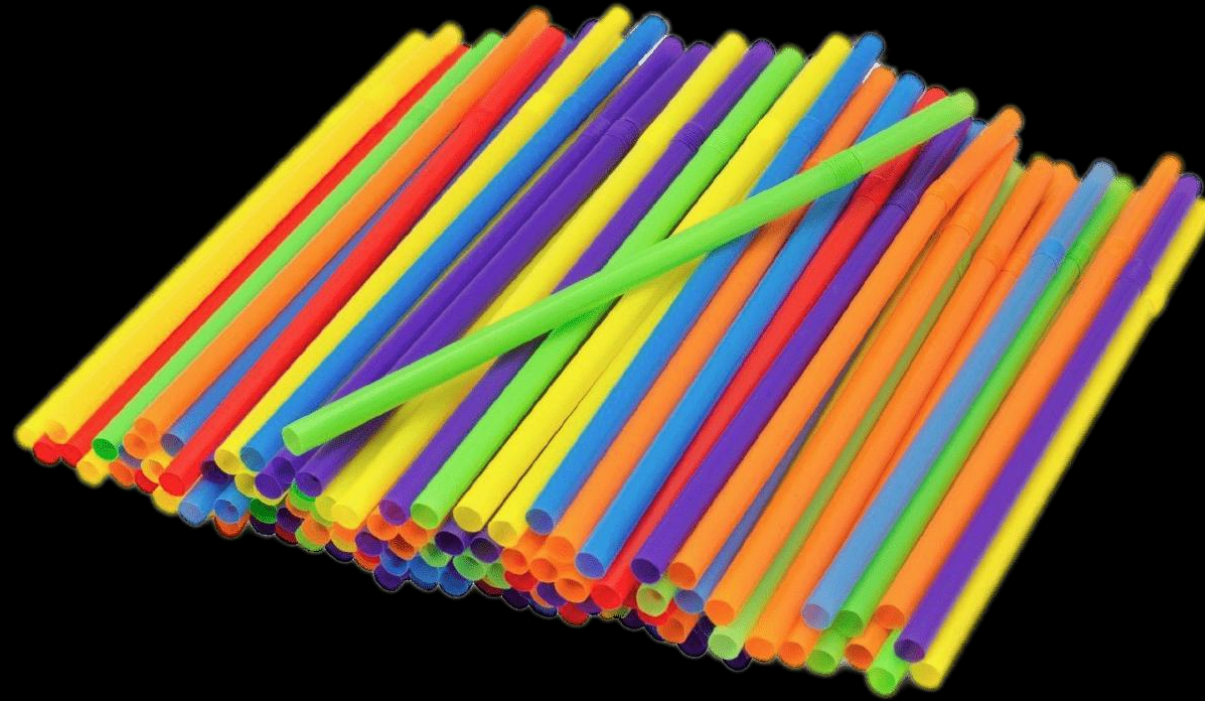




MATERIALS

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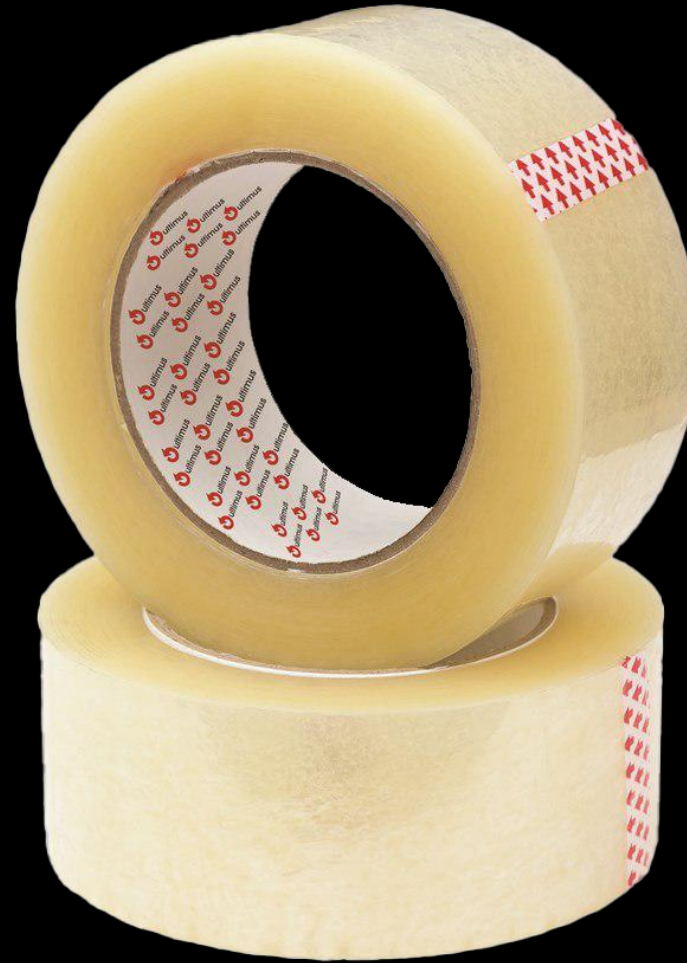
straws

MATERIALS



scissor

MATERIALS



Scotch tape

MATERIALS



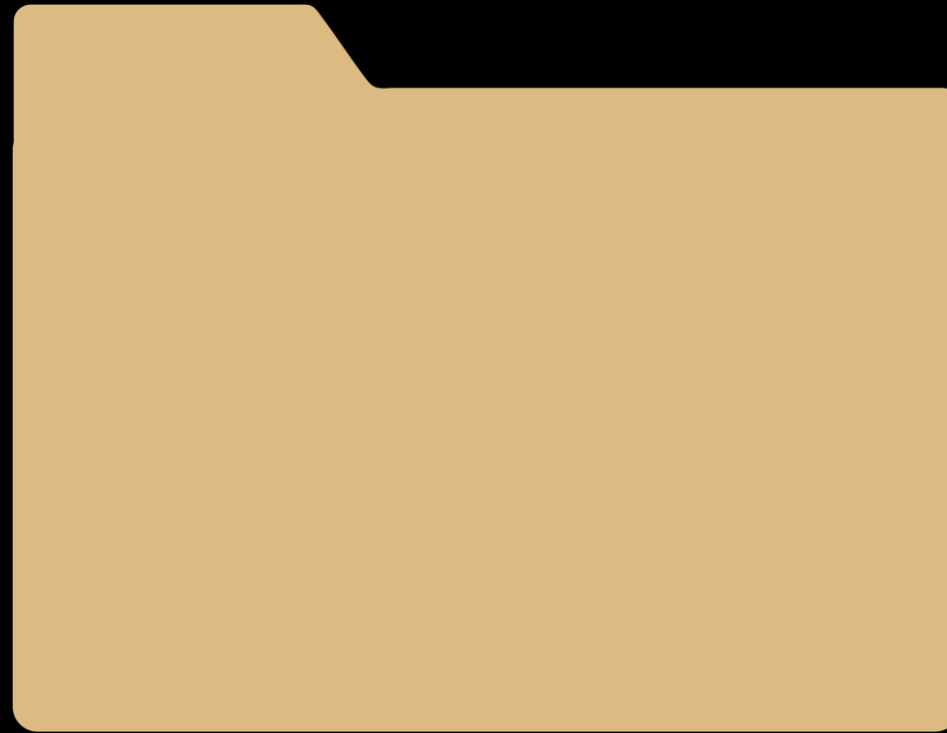
Masking tape

MATERIALS



sticks

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folders

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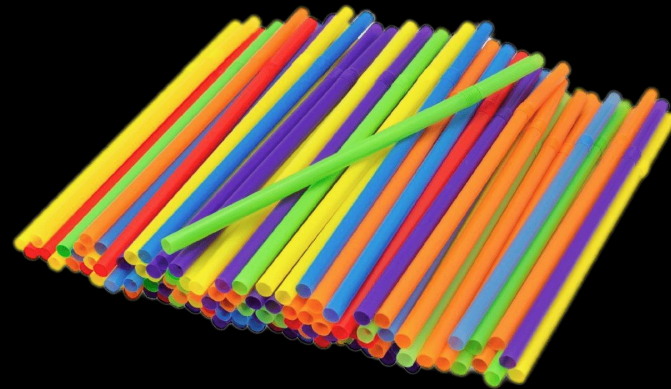
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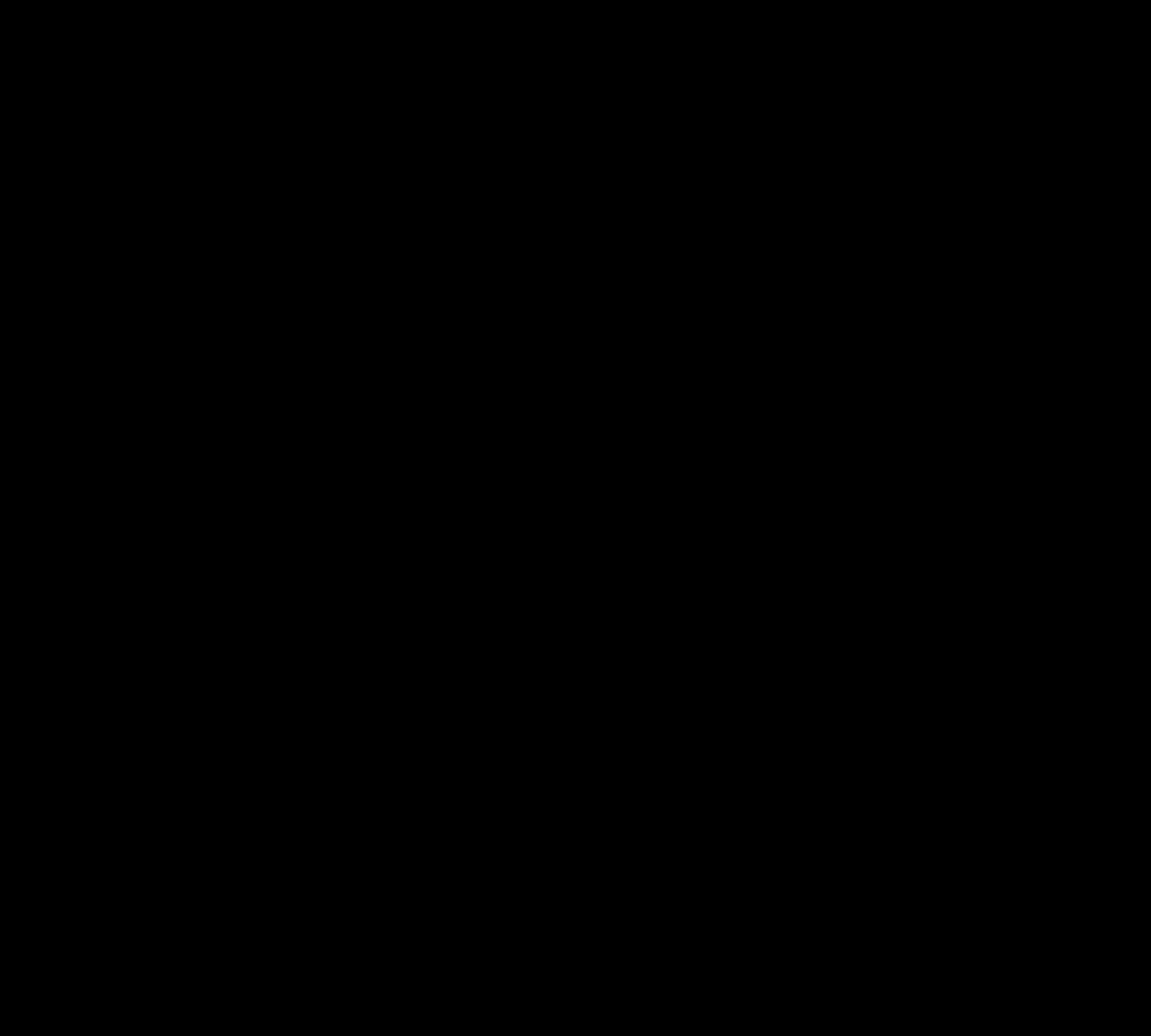
Scotch tape



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Decision Making, Planning and Organizing Technical Activities

Explore the art and science of effective decision-making, from fundamental processes to advanced quantitative models and strategic planning.

By: Group 2

Introduction

The Decision-Making Process

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Improves Accountability

A documented process promotes transparency in decision-making.

The 7-Step Process

Steps to Effective Decision-Making

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Clearly define the challenge that requires a decision.

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Steps to Effective Decision-Making

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Evaluate Alternatives

Compare pros and cons, considering costs, risks, benefits, and long-term implications.

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07		
Review the Decision		
Assess outcomes and make adjustments if the decision did not solve the problem.		

Approaches

Different Ways to Decide

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Logical, step-by-step process with complete information.

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Ethical

Making choices based on fairness, honesty, and moral principles.

Quantitative Models

Data-Driven Decisions

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Quantitative models use numbers, data, and formulas to guide decisions, reducing risks and saving costs.

Analytic Hierarchy Process (AHP)

Breaks down complex decisions into criteria and sub-criteria, using pairwise comparisons to evaluate alternatives.

Example: Choosing the best project location by scoring cost, safety, and accessibility.

PERT / CPM

(Program Evaluation and Review Technique / Critical Path Method)
Assists in identifying the longest time-consuming path to optimize project time and cost.

Example: Organizing construction tasks to avoid project delays.

Linear Programming

A mathematical method to allocate limited resources efficiently to achieve optimal solutions (e.g., highest profit, lowest cost).

Example: Minimizing project cost while meeting deadlines and resource limits.

Organizational Structure

Planning at Various Management Levels

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The levels of management define the chain of command and authority within an organization.



Top Level

Strategic thinkers, focus on long-term goals, overall direction, and company vision.



Middle Level

Tactical planners, translate top-level goals into specific strategies and departmental objectives.



Lower Level

Day-to-day execution, short-term objectives, direct supervision of operative employees.

Process

Planning Technical Activities

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Planning in technical contexts involves setting objectives, identifying resources, and determining steps to achieve goals efficiently.



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Improves Competitive Strength

Discovers new opportunities and shapes the future.

Conclusion

Types of Plans

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Plans are classified by content, time horizon, and frequency of use.

By Content

- Strategic Planning
- Tactical Planning
- Operational Planning

By Time Horizon

- Short-range plans (less than 1 year)
- Long-range plans (more than 1 year)

By Functional Area

- Marketing Plan
- Production Plan
- Financial Plan
- Human Resource Management Plan

By Frequency of Use

- Standing Plans (repeated use)
- Single-Use Plans (one-time projects)

THAT'S ALL THANK YOU!

Made by Group 2