

EE3242 - Project Management

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Module Details

EE3242 - Project Management

- 2 Credits
- GPA
- **Compulsory** module from intake 39 onwards
- End Semester Assessment (EA) = 70 Marks
- Continuous Assessment (CAS) = 30 Marks

CAS Details

- Group Project
- Each group consisting of 10 students
- Prepare a Project Management plan for a selected project
- Accounts for 30 Marks (out of 100)

Module Objective

To provide knowledge on basic skills of project management.

Learning Outcomes

After the completion of this module, the learner will be able to,

- LO1: Plan project goals, constraints, deliverables, performance criteria, control needs, and resource requirements.
- LO2: Generate a project charter and project management plans.
- LO3: Assess project constraints including scope, quality, cost, and time.
- LO4: Assess project risk and develop risk management plan.

Recommended Reading

- “A guide to the Project Management Body of Knowledge”, PMBOK Guide, seventh edition

Lecture 1

Introduction to Project Management

What is a project?



Scan the QR to do the quiz
or login to
<http://menti.com/>
and type the code
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What is a project?

- A project is a **temporary** endeavor undertaken to create a **unique** product, service, or result.

What is Management?

- Management is a process of **planning, decision making, organizing, leading, motivating** and **controlling** the human, financial, physical, and information **resources** of an organization to **reach its objectives efficiently and effectively**

What is Project Management?

- Project management is the application of knowledge, skills, tools, and techniques to project activities to meet the project requirements.

Benefits of Effective Project Management

- Effective project management helps individuals, groups, and public and private organizations to,
 - Meet business objectives
 - Satisfy stakeholder expectations
 - Increase chances of success
 - Deliver the right products at the right time
 - Resolve problems and issues
 - Respond to risks in a timely manner
 - Optimize the use of organizational resources
 - Identify, recover, or terminate failing projects
 - Manage constraints (e.g., scope, quality, schedule, costs, resources)

Consequences of Poor Project Management

- Poorly managed projects or the absence of project management may result in:
 - Missed deadlines
 - Cost overruns
 - Poor quality
 - Rework
 - Uncontrolled expansion of the project
 - Loss of reputation for the organization
 - Unsatisfied stakeholders
 - Failure in achieving the objectives for which the project was undertaken

Examples of Factors that Lead to the Creation of a Project

Specific Factor	Examples of Specific Factors	Meet Regulatory, Legal, or Social Requirements	Satisfy Stakeholder Requests or Needs	Create, Improve, or Fix Products, Processes, or Services	Implement or Change Business or Technological Strategies
New technology	An electronics firm authorizes a new project to develop a faster, cheaper, and smaller laptop based on advances in computer memory and electronics technology			X	X
Competitive forces	Lower pricing on products by a competitor results in the need to lower production costs to remain competitive				X
Material issues	A municipal bridge developed cracks in some support members resulting in a project to fix the problems	X	X		
Political changes	A newly elected official instigating project funding changes to a current project				X
Market demand	A car company authorizes a project to build more fuel-efficient cars in response to gasoline shortages	X	X	X	
Economic changes	An economic downturn results in a change in the priorities for a current project				X
Customer request	An electric utility authorizes a project to build a substation to serve a new industrial park	X	X		
Stakeholder demands	A stakeholder requires that a new output be produced by the organization	X			

- Three Gorges Dam Hydro Electric Power Plant, China

<https://youtu.be/-87IN7CVTkU?si=Yvuskl14SH4fE3w7>



Three Gorges Dam Hydro Electric Power Plant, China

- UMA OYA Multipurpose Development Project

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NcRu-wgSwgg&t=240s>

Relationship of Project Management to other Management Principles

General Management and Project Management

- **GM Focus:** Overall operations of an organization
- **PM Focus:** Manages temporary endeavors to achieve unique goals
- **Common Principles:** Leadership, communication, decision-making

Operations Management and Project Management

- **OM Focus:** Ongoing activities to produce goods/services efficiently
- **PM Focus:** Manages temporary, unique projects
- **Difference:** Repetitive processes vs. one-time projects

Relationship of Project Management to other Management Principles

Strategic Management and Project Management

- **SM Focus:** Setting long-term goals and objectives
- **PM Focus:** Implements strategic initiatives through projects
- **Alignment:** Project activities with organizational goals

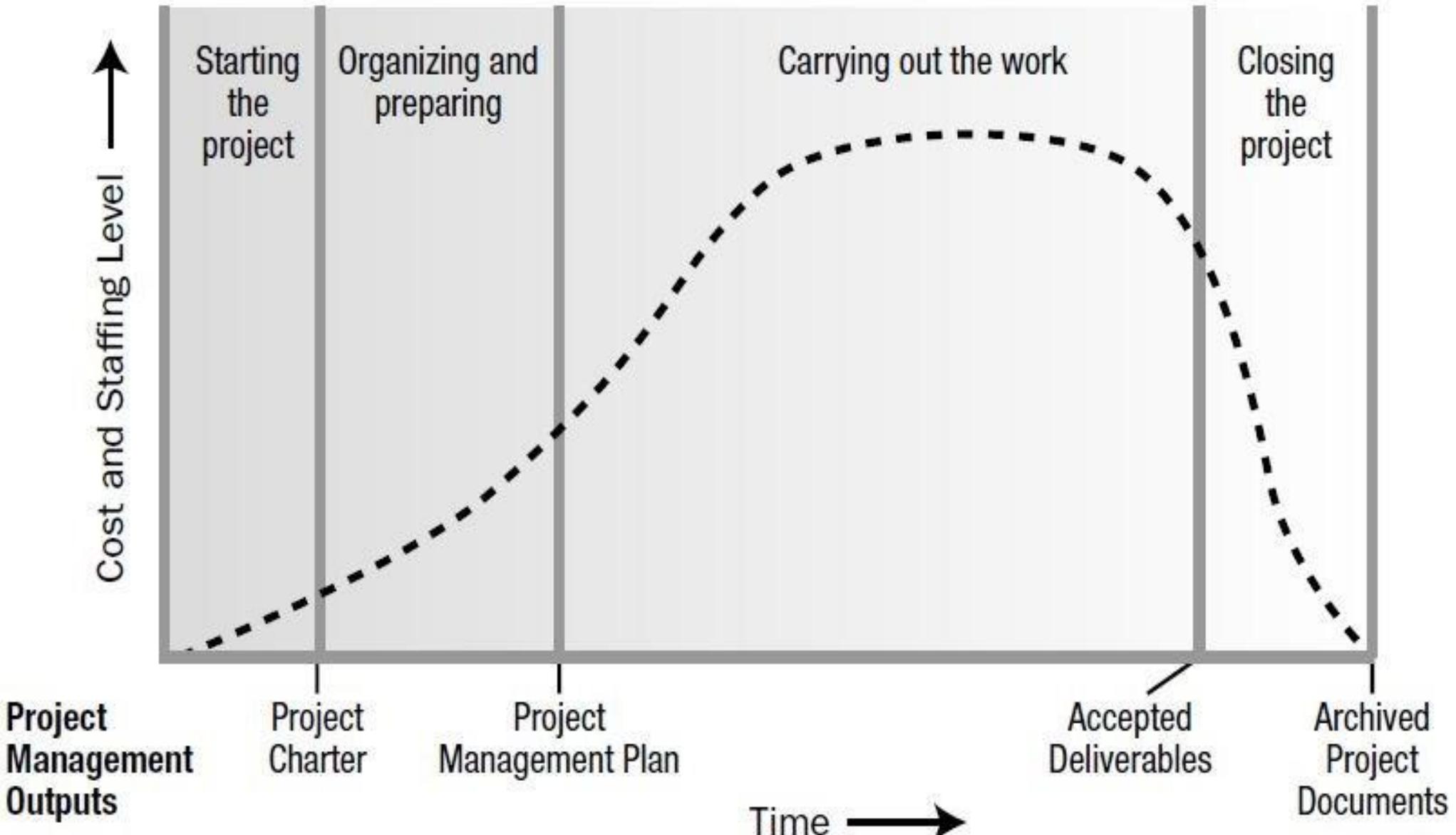
Human Resource Management and Project Management

- **HRM Focus:** Managing people to achieve goals
- **PM Focus:** Involves acquiring, developing, and managing project teams
- **Responsibilities:** Selecting team members, assigning roles, providing leadership

Project Life Cycle

- Project life cycle is the series of phases that a project passes through from its initiation to its closure
- Provides the basic framework for managing the project

Project Life Cycle



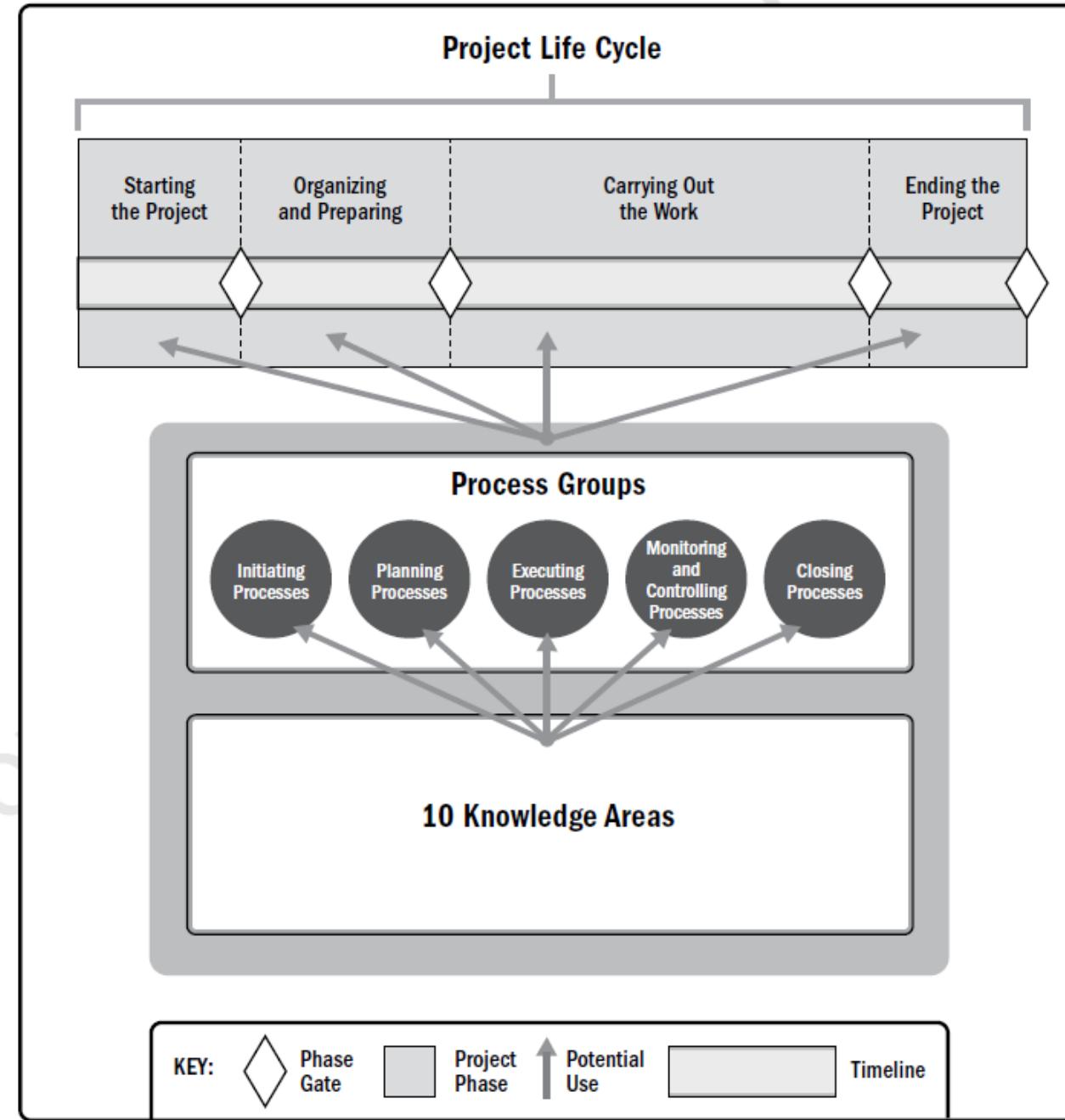


Figure 1-5. Interrelationship of PMBOK® Guide Key Components in Projects

Project management knowledge areas

- 1) Scope management
- 2) Schedule management
- 3) Cost management
- 4) Procurement management
- 5) Resource management
- 6) Quality management
- 7) Communication management
- 8) Risk management
- 9) Stakeholder management
- 10) Integration management

Role of the Project Manager

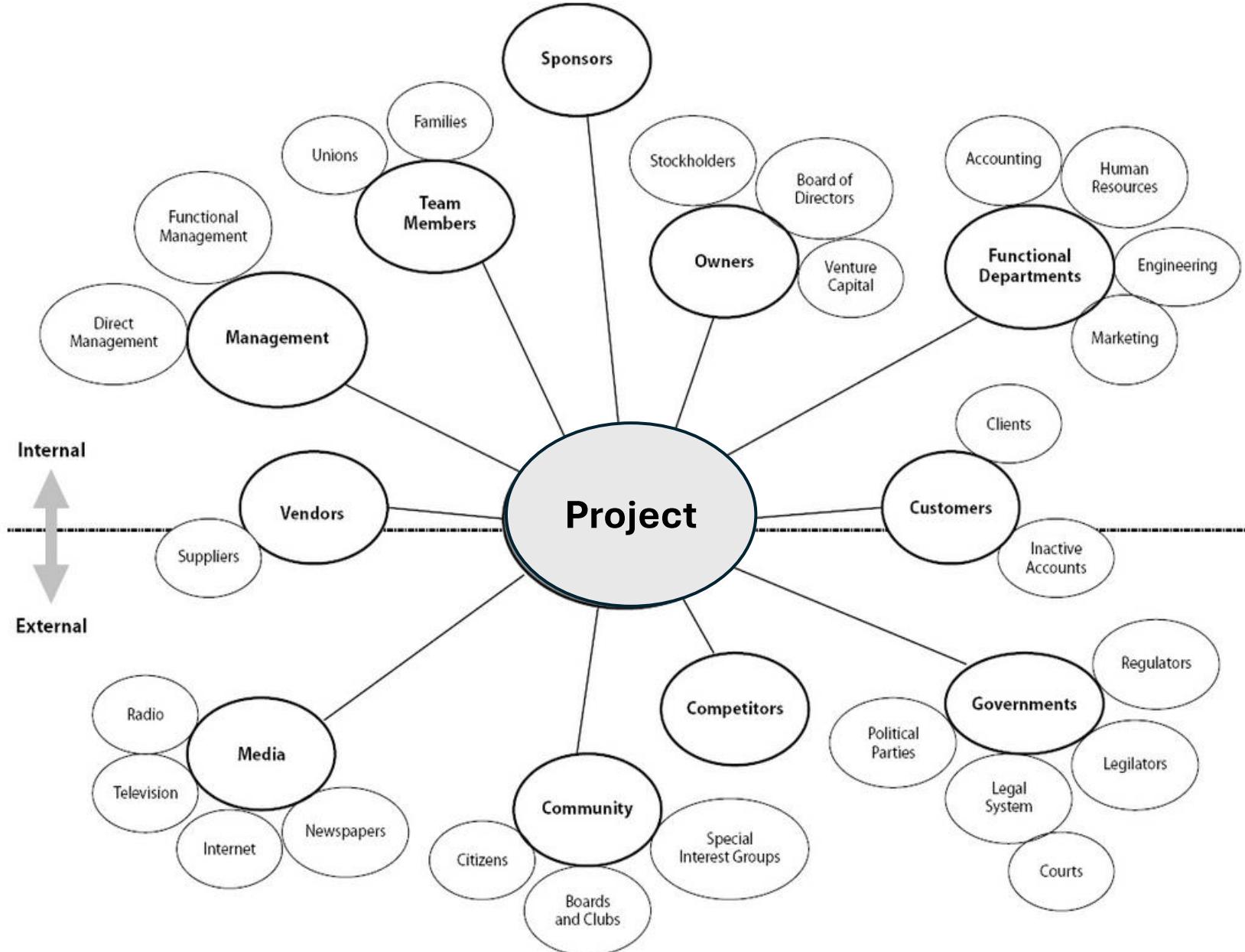
- Project Manager (PM) leads the team in achieving the project objectives
- PM is the link between the strategy and the team
- PM balances the project constraints
- PM understands and applies the knowledge, tools, and techniques that are recognized as good practice
- Interpersonal Skills of a Project Manager;
Leadership, Team building, Motivation, Communication, Influencing, Decision making, Political and cultural awareness, Negotiation, Trust building, Conflict management, Coaching

Project Stakeholders

- “Individuals and organizations who are actively involved in the project, or whose interests may be positively or negatively affected as a result of project execution or successful project completion”

(Project Management Institute (PMI®), 1996)

Project Stakeholders





Thank you!