

* Role of Project Manager-

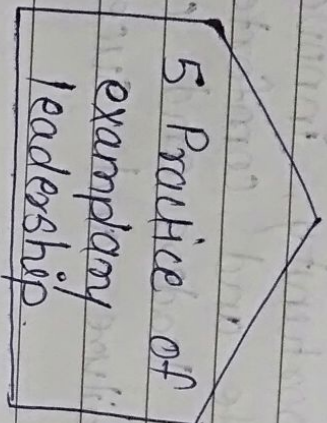
- > Project Manager must work closely with other stakeholders on a project specially the sponsors and project team.
- > They have to be familiar with a project, knowledge areas and various tools and techniques related to project management.
- > 15 Project management job functions are
 - i. Define Scope of project
 - ii. Identify Stakeholders, decision makers and escalation procedure.
 - iii. Develop detailed task list (WBS)
 - iv. Estimate time requirements
 - v. Develop initial project management flowchart.
 - vi. Identify required resources and budget.
 - vii. Evaluate project requirements.
 - viii. Identify and evaluate risk
 - ix. Prepare contingency plan.
 - x. Identify interdependencies.
 - xi. Identify and track critical milestones.
 - xii. Participate in project phase review.
 - xiii. Secure needed resources.
 - xiv. Manage the change control process.
 - xv. Report project status.

① Model the way

Model the way

Encourage the heart:

Enable others to act.



Inspire a shared vision.

challenge the process

The most effective leaders lead by example.

A leader's behaviour wins respect, not his or her title or position written the organisation. What you do in... of your behaviours and daily actions is often more important than what you say, your words need must be consistent so that you convey the right message. Leaders set an example of what they expect from others by modeling the way they want others to come.

② Inspire a shared vision:

An exp exemplary leader has an exciting vision or dream that acts as force or inventing the future. In turn this vision should inspire people so they become committed to purpose. This requires the leader to know their constituents so that they will believe the leader understanding their needs, interest and "Speaks their language".

③ Challenge the process :
Exampleary leaders do not rely on track or luck.

They venture out and accept the status by seeking are bioners who challenge the statu by seeking out new opportunity, innovate, grow and people must feel safe and comfortable in taking risk so that both leaders and constituents learn from their failure and success.

④ Encourage the heart :

leaders rally others to carry on by encouraging the heart. Although this encouragement can be simple gesture such as thank you note, etc.

★ Leadership style :

① Coercive Style :

It is summarized as "do as I say" approach to leading others. Their style can have negative impact on the climate of the organization or projects.

② Authorative Style

The leader who follow the authoritative style take as "come with me" approach in which the leader outlines a clearly defined goal empowers people to choose their own for achieving etc.

③ The Affiliative Style:

This style follows the attitude that "people come first". The affiliative style controls on the values individual rather than goals and tasks and attempts to keep people happy by creative any among them. Leader builds strong emotional bonds.

④ The Democratic Style:

The democratic style attempts to develop consensus through participation by asking "What do you think" using this style we can get ideas from others.

⑤ The Pacesetter Style:

A leader who uses the pacesetter style sets high performance standards and has a "do as I do, now" attitude. Poor performance are quickly identified and replace. If standards are not met.

⑥ The coaching style.

This style follows the "pay this" approach to people identify their unique strength and weakness so that they can reach personal and career goals.