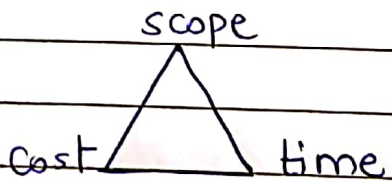
Project -
Unique process that consist set of co-ordinated & controlled activities with start & finish date, undertaken to achieve an objective to specific requirements including constraints of time, cost & resource.

Project characteristics -
① Unique
② Definite objectives to achieve
③ Definite time for completion
④ Requires set of resources
⑤ Involves risk & uncertainity
⑥ Cross-functional teams & interdisciplinary approach

- Project performance dimensions -

→ 3 major dimensions that define project performance - scope, time & resource/cost



→ They are ~~ite~~ interated & interactive
→ Any change in one dimensions would affect other.
→ Forth dimension, stakeholder satisfaction (part of scope)
→ performance = f(scope, cost, time)
→ Also called as "Quality ∆^le" in management literature

- Project life cycle -

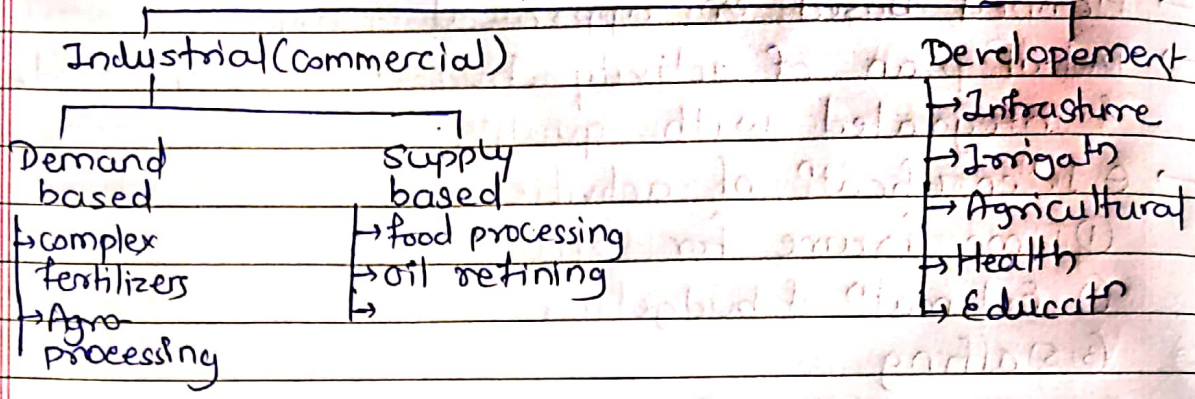
① Conceptualization phase -
→ Identificatn of product/service, feasibility studies, appraisal & approval
→ All possible ways considered to achieve goal

② Planning phase-
→ Planned based on appraisal & approval
→ Detail plan of activity, budget & resources developed & integrated with quality.
→ ⊛ Identificatn of activities -
① Time frame for execution
② Estimatn & budgeting
③ Staffing
→ Output - Detailed project report (DPR)

③ Execut^n phase
→ ~~Pla~~ Plan put into actn
→ Activity is monitored, controlled & co-ordinated
→ Imp activities -
i) Communicating with stakeholders
ii) Managing cost & time
iii) Quality control
iv) Reviewing process
v) Managing changes.

④ Termination phase-
→ When agreed deliverables are installed.
→ Life cycle path -
1) S shaped - slow at terminal & start, fast in implementatn phase. eg - Watershed management
2) J shaped - slow at start, then fast
eg- ~~Imple~~ Developing an energy plantation.

Project classificatn



- Project management -
→ Management that helps in handling projects
→ 3 key features - project manager, project team, project management system.

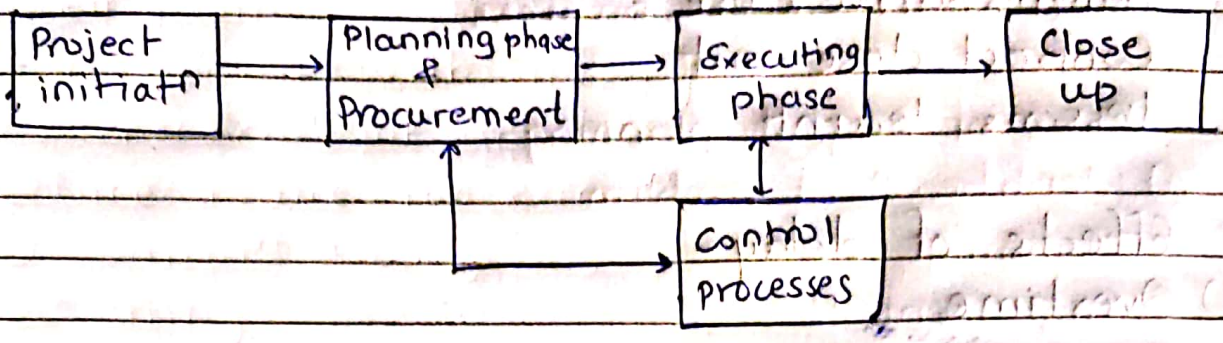
- Need of project management system -
① Realistic project planning -
② Clear focus & objectives (importance of PM)
③ Strategic allignment &
④ Managed process
⑤ Quality control
⑥ Reduced cost

- Constructn project management knowledge area -

Project _____ management

① Integration	④ Quality	⑦ Procurement
② cost	⑤ Time	⑧
③ Scope	⑥ Risk	

- Project management life cycle -



(I) Initiation phase -
Need analysis, feasibility, Investment appraisal, Project scope formulation

(II) Project planning phase -
Project activity identificatn, duratn estimatn, activities sequencing, project time analysis, schedule developement

(III) Project executing phase
~~Constructn~~ -
i) Project site organizatn
ii) Resource mobilization
iii) Scope, quality control
iv) Info. distributions
v) Contract administrations
vi) Safety management

Performance controlling -
Overall scope change control
Resources, schedule, cost, quality, risk response control
Performance reporting

(IV) Project closing phase -
Administrative close
Contract close-out
lessons learnt

- Effects of delay -

(1) Overtime
(2) Overcost
(3) Disputes
(4) Lawsuits
(5) Abandonment
(6) Litigation
(7) Negociation

- Project feasibility analysis -

feasibility studies - It aims to uncover strengths & weakness of existing business or proposed venture, oppo, resources required to carry through, prospects for success.
five common factors (TELOS) -

(1) Technical & system feasibility -
Whether new system will peform adequately or not.
Technological feasibility means whether company has capability in terms of software, hardware & expertise

(2) Economic feasibility - (cost analysis)
Procedure is to determine if benefits are more than costs, if yes, proceed.

③ Legal feasibility - Satisfy legal requirements.

④ Operational feasibility -
How well proposed system solves problems & how it satisfies requirements.

⑤ Shceudule feasibility -
It is measure of how reasonable project timetable is

- Pre-feasibility analysis -
  ① Need & options analysis
  ② Legal analysis
  ③ Technical analysis
  ④ Institutional capability analysis
  ⑤ Environmental safeguard analysis
  ⑥ Expected & govt. financial support

Objectives -
① To obtain info about logistic infrastructure on site
② To Gain knowledge of potential cost factors
③ To evaluate potential logistic problems.
④ To develop basic guidlines for feasibility study preparatn
⑤ To gain an understanding of budget
⑥ To understand possible return on investment for project

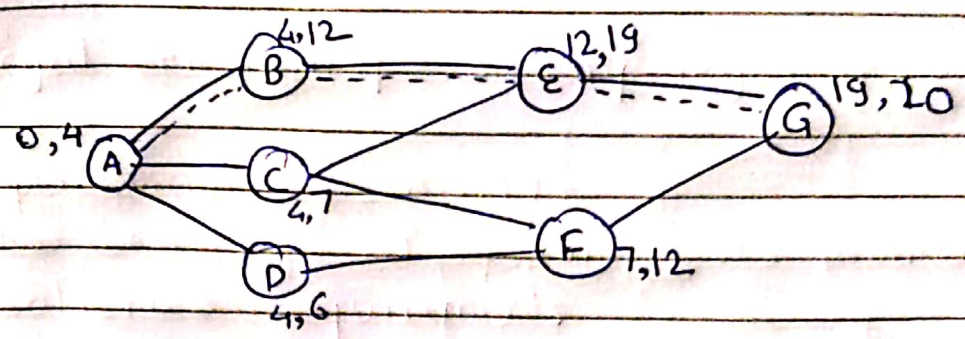
- Project break-even point -
  Level of production at which costs of production is equal to the revenues of product.
  Market price = original cost.

- Project planning -
  Gantt chart, report progress

Stages of project planning-
① Identificatn of problem
② Planning
③ Implementatn
④ Evaluatn & live operations.
⑤ future planning

- Work breakdown structure -
→ WBS is tool to define & group a project's discrete work elements in way that helps organize & define total work scope.
→ WBS element can be data, product, service or combo
→ It provide framework for cost estimatn. & control along with providing guidance for schedule dev.
→ It is dynamic tool, updated as per need by PM.

Utility-
① Communicatn betn internal & external org. involved in pr
② Represent various sequential & parallel activities assigne to diff. groups
③ Reflect strategies during various stages.
④ Illustrate how each group contribute to project.



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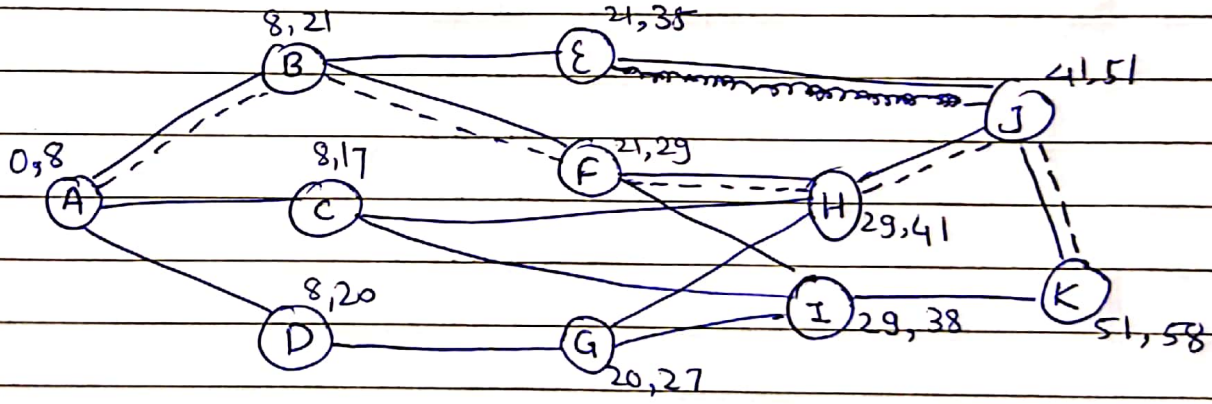
B	4	12	4	12
C	4	7	9	12
D	4	6	5	7
E	12	19	12	19
F	7	12	14	19
G	19	20	19	20



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D	8	20	8	20
E	21	35	27	41
F	21	29	21	29
G	20	27	22	29
H	29	41	29	41
I	29	38	42	51
J	41	51	41	51
K	51	58	51	58