When a Microsoft Office application, such as World or Excel, is executed on a Windows operating system, the process management system of the operating system is responsible for managing the running of the application.

The process management system in Windows is responsible for creating and managing processes, which are separate instances of programs running on the computer. When a user launches a Microsoft Office application, the operating system creates a new process for the application and assigns it a unique Process ID (PID). The process is then loaded into the memory and begins execution.

The process management system in Windows also handles resource allocation for the running process. For example, when a Microsoft Office application is running, it may need access to the computer’s CPU, memory, and other resources in order to function properly. The process management system will allocate these resources to the running process, and may also adjust the allocation of resources as needed, depending on the demands of other running processes.

Additionally, the process management system in Windows also handles the termination of processes. When the user closes a Microsoft Office application, the operating system sends a termination signal to the process, and the process management system will then clean up the resources allocated to the process and remove it from memory.

Overall, the process management system in Windows is responsible for creating, managing, and terminating processes, as well as allocating and deallocating resources for those processes, such as when a Microsoft Office application is executed.