



جامعة الجميع الذكية
EVERYONE'S SMART UNIVERSITY

Everyone's Smart University

Project(Spring 2021)

Student Name	Ghanim Gharbi Alanazi	اسم الطالب
Students I.D	2021201043	الرقم الجامعي

Section

Master

Date

Sunday

02 / 05 / 2021.

Course Code

(PMG506)

Advanced project Management

Instructions:

- آخر موعد للتسليم هو يوم الخميس 20-05-2021 في تمام الساعة ٩ مساءً.
- الإجابة متاحة باللغة الإنجليزية أو اللغة العربية مع مراعاة أن تكون المصطلحات العلمية باللغة الانجليزية.
- يتم تسليم المشروع في صيغة ملف pdf مع الالتزام نموذج الجامعة ولن تقبل أي مستندات أخرى.
- يجب مراعاة أقسام البحث الرئيسية (مقدمة Introduction، دراسات علمية سابقة Literature Review، طريقة البحث Methodology، النتائج والمناقشة Results and Discussion، وأخيراً المراجع References. وان كان هناك ملحقات Appendices يتم إضافتها)
- يجب الالتزام بـ Theme موحد كما يلي:
- حجم الخط 12.
- نوع الخط Arial.
- لون الخط أسود.
- المسافة بين الأسطر line spacing 1.5
- عدد صفحات البحث (لا يقل عن ثلاث صفحات ولا يزيد عن ست صفحات).

Introduction:

Project Description The purpose of this office is to provide educational and scientific services to students and researchers in the areas of (research training and technique use). - providing necessary assistance during research and in locating scientific sources - providing researchers and students with scientific resources for collection and study).

Over recent years, public and private organizations have become increasingly involved in collaborative research projects with academic institutions and partners. This is in contrast to the more traditional approach of the past whereby research was mainly conducted within the confines of universities and research institutes where only the results were transferred into industry. This increase has been attributed to rapid technological advancement, increased global competition, and reduced product lifecycles for those organizations operating within industry. For academic institutions, pressure to collaborate more with industry has stemmed from rising costs, reduced funding and the rapid growth in new knowledge.

This proposal prepared to

Having some elements of sustainable development because the project has an entrepreneurial role in the development fields and activities where it is interested in education and what is new at the moment where it has become all about the process of education in a cartoon and remote form, which created a gap between students and researchers and their ability to complete learning or research in itself,

Since the status quo requires our country to qualify for entry into the knowledge society and the era of entrepreneurs and education for sustainable development, as well as the interest of educational institutions and society as a whole in spreading the culture of entrepreneurship, students and researchers must receive education for organized entrepreneurship, and we must try to simplify this process. And put it in a way that they enjoy, which is why the office was established in order to develop their cultural and educational skills for it in the various education stages to ensure a better future and to develop systems that make education and research easier and more productive.

Literature review:

"The new players in the financing of the pioneers and the reason for their emergence"

The objective of the study: The study examined the analysis of modern financing methods to finance entrepreneurs and entrepreneurial projects and the factors that led to the emergence of these financing alternatives.

Study results: There are several new financing methods such as family offices, bold lending and e-sharing financing. These modern methods have introduced new business models, perhaps the most important of which are: non-financial financing such as reward models, bold financing for social purposes, or new measures such as the measure of social return on investment. The study also showed several factors that contributed to the emergence of these new financial instruments, such as: global economic crisis, technological factors, legislative and regulatory factors and high demand for financing for entrepreneurial projects.

"E-participatory financing as an alternative means of financing sustainable appropriate technology: investor acceptance determinants"

Study objective: This study was conducted in South Korea with the aim of identifying factors that encourage investors to finance technological projects, analyzing the correlation between these factors and thus demonstrating the usefulness of e-participatory financing as a viable new financing alternative. The study was conducted on (425) investors who participated in the financing of such projects. The results of the study: The study confirmed the impact of the networks of continuing in the efforts in convincing investors, the effort exerted by the owners of the project, the confidence of the investors and the lack of impact on the expected performance of the product.

"Financing small enterprises through the lending model: who is funded and what the interest rate determinants are"

Study goal: The study sought to identify the role of lending sites in financing small enterprises, the type of business that is financed and the costs of financing. This letter

was conducted in the United States of America using prosper data and 14,537 companies that received loans were studied through the site.

Results of the study: The study found that lenders ignored the commercial characteristics of projects, focusing on the personal competence of owners and not focusing lenders on the ability of landlords to pay or the guarantees provided by any borrower to traditional financial institutions. The study also found that interest rates depended on the person rather than the market determinants of interest rates.

Innovations, Early Financing Gaps, Challenges of E-Participatory Financing

The objective of the study: The study was conducted in the United States of America "to identify the role of participatory financing in bridging the gap" in financing innovations and emerging projects within the Electronic Participatory Funding Law by the Participation System of (2012). Supporting entrepreneurial innovations, especially in the start-up stage, and the need for regulatory laws to protect investors from fraud.

Theoretical framework:

First: Access to financial services via the Internet and communications:

Countries seeking to implement participatory electronic financing must take several measures to create appropriate conditions for investment, and they must address the policies and regulations that make entering the field of money entrepreneurship cumbersome and costly.

For example, the procedures for establishing new companies in many developing countries are characterized by excessive bureaucracy and a costly process that takes a long time, and the tax system needs flexibility with regard to new projects. Countries also need bankruptcy procedures to be acceptable and uncomplicated, allowing entrepreneurs to take risks and not be afraid of failure and bankruptcy.

Here, the necessity of "providing laws and procedures that help spread and enable financial technology, such as the process of transferring and exchanging money electronically, whether through bank credit cards or prepaid electronic means (mobile, PayPal, CASHU) while preserving the ability of government institutions to monitor laundering operations. Funds and terrorist financing, electronically managing investment portfolios and borrowing electronically.

According to the latest Doing Business Indicators report issued by the World Bank, Arab countries have negative indicators, which we briefly mention as follows:

1- The Middle East region contains the largest gap between the quality of 'laws (facilitating the extent to which investor's money is protected - obtaining financial challenges - the quality of the legislation itself) and the efficiency of laws (easing time - costs of establishing a new company' - capital blocked - incorporation procedures - licenses - licenses to obtain Infrastructure services - property registration licenses - payment of taxes - carpentry through the border, two sides - problems of insolvency).

2_ According to the index of ease of practicing a sum of money, the Arab countries ranked late among (19) countries that were subjected to the study, and the following is a summary table of the Arab countries in the study.

Strategic Objective

To facilitate and support the educational and research processes, as well as to serve the subjects so that students and researchers can easily accept them and have access to educational and research resources.

Exact objective

- Students and researchers must develop the skill of learning and research for the learning process.
- Create an information bank with the knowledge and information that researchers require in the form of lessons, videos, and educational images to make learning and accessing information easier.
- Recruiting and assisting students and researchers in their educational and research endeavor's.
- fostering a spirit of cooperation and participation, as well as a sense of the importance of the individual's role in the community and the importance of the community to the individual
- Increasing students' and researchers' awareness, knowledge, and experience.

Indicators of performance

- Concentrate on thinking about the creative future and producing everything that is new in terms of academic knowledge that is active/effective or quick/clear understanding.
- Emotional or emotional impact, innovative treatment of attitudes and events, communication and influence in others, taking advantage of professional flexibility, emphasizing pluralism and diversity of skills, focusing on new teaching methods, encouraging the use of modern educational techniques

Research Methodology:

Making An effective team must be formed by taking specific steps to ensure effective communication, project success, project continuity, and scorer achievement.

First and foremost, we value the power of collaboration, so management must be astute in identifying employee skills and assigning tasks that are appropriate for their abilities. However, ensure that team members are fully aware of their functions, tasks, and responsibilities in the team and understand that they are one team working toward a common goal. The cohesion of the group will give them real power to focus on and achieve the common goal.

Second, select the best candidates from among those who bring a variety of experience and perspectives to your project. The more aspects you cover, the better your product, and the fewer chances you'll need to change or improve the project later.

The third step should include authorization instructions. Your primary responsibility is to ensure that your team can complete their tasks. Once you've established goals and guidelines, delegate tasks to team members. Delegate authority and give your development team access to tools.

The fourth step is to keep track of your progress. When team members enjoy what they do, they are more likely to be dedicated to their work. It is your responsibility to monitor progress and ensure that the project stays on track. Provide a forum for

sharing concerns and discussing project status on a regular basis. That way, you'll know if the team is doing well or if the roles need to be reset. Allow the team to overcome some obstacles on their own under your supervision. Dealing with problems as a group brings team members closer together and fosters trust among members.

Fifth, minor victories should be celebrated. When your team achieves one or more goals, don't forget to show your appreciation to team members. This will motivate the team to perform better and boost team morale. If you're not a party person, schedule at least one final meeting to thank everyone who worked on your project and helped make it a reality.

Study Approach

The analytical descriptive approach was used in this research and secondary data was obtained through a survey list. The data were compiled by studying all the projects that are actually present at home and abroad how much the reality and real needs of the community of students and researchers were studied and a questionnaire was made between them to gather their opinions, ideas and needs.

Data analysis

Data for assessing various factors, including leadership, related to performance. By using a statistical method, the results were achieved. The data were also analyzed with frequency analysis in order to explain the findings. Frequency and percentage values are used in frequency analysis tables to define and infer the results. For the purposes of analyzing the study questions, exploratory factor analyses, correlation analyses and path analyses were used. The main component analysis was the extraction method of the study. When using main analysis components (PCA), the initial variables or elements are believed to be connected, while the primary analysis of components offers a new set of uncorrelated variables. Finally, in spss, route mapping was used to see whether the project's success and leadership were connected.

Results and Discussion:

After the team has been effectively completed and your team is already working, any performance evaluation should focus on two things: ensuring that it works well, how effective it actually is, and how effective the team is.

- Team outcomes.

- The team's method.

The main goals of the team determine the team's outcomes. Which results in higher product quality, shorter product delivery times, and less resource usage.

Team process: Is the method by which a team achieves its goals, as well as the extent to which team members can resolve disagreements, share information, manage budgets, schedules, and personal relationships.

The evaluation will allow you to set reference tags in the future if you see how your team works. However, if the team encounters internal challenges, a thorough examination of all team operations becomes even more important. There are numerous methods for evaluating your team's operations, but the simplest and most effective are measurement, ongoing team discussions, and project debriefing.

Building a development team is similar to forming a team in that everyone understands their role, their position in the team, and the goal that everyone strives for, and choosing team members is more than just selecting good professionals. To be a successful team, the members must be consistent with one another.

It is your responsibility to get to know each candidate and observe how he interacts with the others, to learn how to appreciate teamwork, to celebrate small victories along the way to the big goal, and to form a dedicated development team that will be successful in this particular constellation. Better yet, create teams with whom you'd like to continue working after your project is completed. This will be a clear indication that you have only formed a development team capable of working on any project.

References:

- Barber, Elizabeth, Warn, James. **Leadership in project management: from firefighter to firelighter.** *Management Decision*. 2005 Volume: 43 Issue: 7/8 Page: 1032 - 1039
- Jr, J. Art Gowan, Mathieu ,Richard G.. **The importance of management practices in IS project performance: An empirical study.** *Journal of Enterprise Information Management*. Apr 2005 Volume: 18 Issue: 2 Page: 235 - 255
- Garon, Serge. **Space project management lessons learned: a powerful tool for success.** *Journal of Knowledge Management*. 2006 Volume: 10 Issue: 2 Page: 103 –112.
- Hancock , Brian. **The Spectator Project: the eighteenth century mind in the twenty-first century machine.** *The Electronic Library*. Apr 2005 Volume: 23 Issue: 2 Page: 173 - 180
- Clark, Ian, Colling, Trevor. **The management of human resources in project management-led organizations.** *Personnel Review*. Apr 2005 Volume: 34 Issue: 2 Page: 178 - 191

Cervone, H. Frank. **Influencing: a critical skill for managing digital library project teams.** *OCLC Systems & Services*. Jun 2005 Volume: 21 Issue: 2 Page: 105-