



جامعة الجميع الذكية
EVERYONE'S SMART UNIVERSITY

Everyone's Smart University

Project (Spring 2021)

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Section

Master

Date

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Course Code

(PMG506)

Advanced project Management

Instructions:

- آخر موعد للتسليم هو يوم الخميس ٢٠-٠٥-٢٠٢١ 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 ١٢.
- 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).

Instructor's Name: Eng. Amaal Aburumman

Project:

You are required to document your role in administering a project. The project may be set in a business, social, sporting, or family environment but must be of a significant size and scale. If you do not have an actual project to write about you may complete the project hypothetically. **This report will be between three to six pages in length.** This is a significant research project.

Your report must address each of the following issues:

1. Identify and describe the purpose, scope, and objectives of the project. **Display this information using an appropriate tool.**
2. Describe how the team is given an outline of the project.
3. Describe the strategies that are going to be set up to maintain communication with the team members.
4. Describe the tools that are going to be used to monitor the goals, time frames or milestones.
5. Identify project milestones and activities. **Display this information using an appropriate tool.**
6. Create a budget and link the costs to the key milestones for a project.
7. Describe how you are going to divide tasks and resources amongst a project team. **Display this information using an appropriate tool.**
8. Briefly describe how the progress will be monitored.
9. How are current project records maintained? Who has responsibility for this? provide some recommendations on how this process could be improved.
10. Describe the current procedure for finalizing projects. Create your own procedure and identify how you will evaluate the success of the project.
11. Legislation that may affect the project including health and safety, and anti-discrimination legislation.

Best of luck...

المشروع:

مطلوب منك توثيق دورك في إدارة مشروع. قد يتم تعيين المشروع في بيئة تجارية أو اجتماعية أو رياضية أو عائلية ولكن يجب أن يكون بحجم مناسب. إذا لم يكن لديك مشروع فعلي لتكتب عنه ، فيمكنك إكمال المشروع افتراضياً. سيتمكنون هذا التقرير من ثلاث إلى ست صفحات .

يجب أن يعالج تقريرك كل من القضايا التالية:

١. تحديد ووصف الغرض والنطاق والأهداف من المشروع. اعرض هذه المعلومات باستخدام أداة مناسبة.
٢. صف كيف يتم إعطاء الفريق مخططاً تفصيلياً للمشروع.
٣. وصف الاستراتيجيات التي سيتم وضعها للحفاظ على التواصل مع أعضاء الفريق.
٤. صف الأدوات التي سيتم استخدامها لرصد الأهداف أو الأطر الزمنية أو المعالم.
٥. تحديد معالم المشروع والأنشطة. اعرض هذه المعلومات باستخدام أداة مناسبة.
٦. إنشاء ميزانية وربط التكاليف بالمعالم الرئيسية للمشروع.
٧. صف كيف ستقوم بتقسيم المهام والموارد بين فريق المشروع. اعرض هذه المعلومات باستخدام أداة مناسبة.
٨. صف بإيجاز كيف سيتم رصد التقدم.
٩. كيف يتم الاحتفاظ بسجلات المشروع الحالية؟ من المسؤول عن هذا؟ تقديم بعض التوصيات حول كيفية تحسين هذه العملية.
١٠. وصف الإجراء الحالي لإنهاء المشاريع. قم بإنشاء الإجراء الخاص بك وحدد كيفية تقييم نجاح المشروع.
١١. التشريعات التي قد تؤثر على المشروع بما في ذلك الصحة والسلامة ، وتشريعات مكافحة التمييز.

مع تمنياتي بالتوفيق..

Advanced project Management

A project is a short-term endeavor to develop a one-of-a-kind product or service. However, the majority of projects fail to achieve their goal in accordance with the desired requirements, within the specified budget, and within the promised time frame, while keeping the customer and stakeholders satisfied.

These disappointing findings raise the risk that there are still issues with project management that have not been adequately addressed.

As a result, in order to maximize project performance, a new approach to project team management is needed to: **Hansen, R. S. (2006)**

- Demonstrate a structured approach to problem-solving that will enable teams working on complex issues to effectively incorporate changes that will result in meaningful quality improvements.
- Encourage further study into the factors that account for failure and performance in various types of quality teams tackling various types of quality issues.
- Recognize the principle of Team Risk Management.
- Distinguish Team Risk Management from risk management. **Higuera, Dorofee, Walker & Williams. (1994)**

A team is a small number of people with complementary skills who are committed to a common purpose, set of performance goals, and approach for which they hold themselves mutually accountable.

Team Risk Management is a paradigm for managing programs or projects by developing a shared product vision, focused on results, and using the principles and tools defined of risk management to cooperatively manage risks and opportunities.

Team Risk Management builds on the principles and functions of risk management by adding teamwork.

Function In Team Risk Management

1. Initiate.
2. Team.
3. Identify.

4. Analyze
5. Plan.
6. Track.
7. Control.

When opposed to individual or company risk management, team risk management has a range of benefits for a project. However, it also necessitates a shift in management practices and customer-supplier (government-contractor) relationships, which would necessitate new commitments from both parties. These new commitments can necessitate investment, particularly early in the program **Zwikaël & Ahn (2011)**.

Organizational background, team architecture, team leadership, and team processes are among the eleven variables divided into four main feedback dimensions that are likely to influence capital project construction and execution schedules.

Organizational context

Project teams are inextricably linked to the broader company in which they operate. The nested background of a team is increasingly being recognized as a foundational factor for integrated team success **(Cohen and Bailey, 1997)**. Organizational context is described as the organization's effect on teams. It is external to the team but internal to the organization. Several of the variables that have been regularly linked to project success can be categorized as being part of the project's organizational context: project priorities that are clearly stated, as well as the level of senior management support that the project receives

Clear goals

In construction and research and development programs, it has been discovered that setting specific project priorities in coordination with the project team reduces cycle time. **(Lynn et al., 1999)**. As a result, we believe that aligning to explicitly defined project priorities would result in shorter capital project execution and development cycles.

Senior management support

Senior management sponsorship is said to play a key role in project team success by aligning the resource management systems with the project team.

However, results on the impact of senior management support are mixed. Although most studies show that project productivity is linked to senior management support, **(Pinto and Slevin, 1987)**, several studies **(Kessler and Chakrabarti, 1999)** show that Too much senior management involvement may be counterproductive. We are unable to specify the directionality of our proposition due to these mixed results, but we believe that senior management support would be linked to the pace at which capital projects are executed and constructed.

Team design

The value of cross-functional team structure, team member experience, and team membership cohesion over the project life cycle. According to other studies, using a virtual office has an effect on project outcomes. Our proposed relationships between team design variables, project execution, and construction pace are based on these findings. They're now described in greater depth.

Cross-functionally integrated teams

“Typically, task teams of members serving various organizational roles that are developed to combine skills from those functions” are cross functional teams. As a result, crossfunctional teams have a wide range of specializations, a strong degree of interdependence, and collective responsibility **(Zolin et al., 2004)**. Crossfunctionally integrated teams contribute significantly to reduced cycle times, according to a clear finding in NPD project team composition. As a result, we anticipate that the use of cross-functionally integrated teams would result in shorter capital project implementation and development cycles.

Team experience

Selecting more and more seasoned team members improves project success in general **(Pinto and Slevin, 1987)**. Increased NPD project pace is directly linked to more experience **(Kessler and Chakrabarti, 1999)**. As a result, we believe that teams of seasoned participants will have shorter capital project implementation and development cycles.

Virtual office use

Studies of geographically distributed teams have also shown that physical contact is not needed if the team can collaborate virtually through technology and communication systems such as electronically exchanged documents, e-

mail, and videoconferencing. Computerization of codified data has been shown to improve access to information by making it faster and more accurate and better decision making than face-to-face teams **Schmidt et al. (2001)**. Both of these factors result in projects that are completed more quickly and successfully. Based on the results of this study, we believe that using a virtual office would result in faster capital project execution and construction cycles.

Team membership continuity

It is an important part of our model because many studies have shown that team turnover has a negative impact on team learning and slows innovation pace, likely due to a lack of team knowledge (**McDonough and Spital, 2003**).

Team leadership

Despite growing interest in leadership in general management literature, team leadership in project management, especially in process industries, remains understudied. NPD researchers have only recently begun to investigate this understudied subject from the viewpoint of PM turnover and motivation theory.

Project manager continuity

In a stable environment, **Akgun and Lynn (2002)** discovered that PM consistency is critical for accelerating development speed, while **McDonough and Spital (2003)** discovered that changing PMs during a project results in lower performance outcomes. As a result, we expect PM continuity to be linked to shorter capital project execution and development cycles.

Project manager incentives

Faster capital project execution and development cycles can be correlated with the linking of PM rewards to the effective achievement of project goals and return on investment (ROI).

Team processes

In comparison to the general work team literature's strong emphasis on internal processes, the project management literature has paid little attention to the internal processes of project team interaction (**Cohen and Bailey, 1997**).

According to some scholars, team processes are less important than organizational context variables.

Team problem solving

Team problem solving or troubleshooting is one team method that has emerged as critical to project success (**Pinto and Slevin, 1987**). As a result, we expect high levels of team problem solving to be linked to shorter capital project execution and development cycles.

Conditions for successful quality teams for complex problems

- _ Appropriate preparation for the team leader and participants in terms of teamwork, quality processes, and a problem-solving series.
- _ During its work, the team has access to expert facilitation (especially if the training has not been intensive).
- _ A requirement that the team specify its goals in measurable terms, the data it would collect to quantify problem resolution, and is also responsible for introducing a change to address the problem while determining the quality problem (or for initiating action to do so).
- _ A higher manager who is in charge of ensuring that the team's time and money are invested in ways that result in meaningful changes, as well as making daily progress reviews based on the team's findings.
- _ Meetings should be held at least once a month, preferably weekly.
- _ Each meeting for each issue discussed is attended by more than half of the team.
- _ The first issue to be addressed should be straightforward and treated as a training exercise, with the aim of implementing a change that yields measurable results within six months (that is, the team gains experience of working through all nine phases of the sequence).
- _ When it was appropriate to complete this series, the team did not move on to the next issue until it had completed the first one **Ovretveit, J. (1999)**.

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