

Everyone's Smart University

Project (Spring 2021)

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PROJECT LEADERSHIP

Instructions:

- ☐ آخر موعد للتسليم هو يوم الخميس 2021-05-20 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 بنموذج 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 1.5 line spacing.
 - عدد صفحات البحث (لا تقل عن ثلاث صفحات ولا تزيد عن ستة صفحات).

Instructor's Name: **Dr. Sara Adel**

1. Introduction

Leadership captures the essentials of being able and prepared to inspire others. Effective leadership is based upon ideas—both original and borrowed—that are effectively communicated to others in a way that engages them enough to act as the leader wants them to act. A leader inspires others to act while simultaneously directing the way that they act. They must be personable enough for others to follow their orders, and they must have the critical thinking skills to know the best way to use the resources at an organization's disposal.

We will talk about Prioritization of Estimation, Scheduling ,Tracking & prioritizing stakeholders .The reasons to choice this topic is our research is the importance in our organization or at our project . The leadership style in our organization is servant leadership style , the manager always help us by remove the barrier from front of us and always keep us in the self-motivation mode to do everything and help us to recover from failure & When leaders shift their mindset and serve first, they benefit as well as their employees in that their employees acquire personal growth, while the organization grows as well due to the employees growing commitment and engagement. . There are two much theory about prioritization but the important one is Rule 80/20 .

The Objective of this research to achieve our goals and to meet the major stakeholder requirement .

2. Literature Review

- How the 80/20 rule can make you a more effective project manager

Do you catch yourself saying "gosh where has the time gone today" or thinking "this isn't the best use of my time" too often? If the answer is yes, you may have lost sight of the vital activities in your role.

The Pareto Principle, named after economist Vilfredo Pareto,states that, for many events, roughly 80% of the effects come from 20% of the causes. In our natural surroundings, rarely do we find an equal distribution of anything of value. Population,

wealth, workplace productivity, even the harvest of a farmer's plot – there is a concentration of produce generated by the minority that accounts for most of his yield.

This principle is also known as the 80/20 rule, the law of the vital few, or the principle of factor sparsity. More specifically, it asserts that by focusing on the 20% of work that most matters to your client, you will produce 80% of your project's results. It follows that many of the effects seen in your projects will come because of a minority of the work that your team does, and at some point most of us have heard the phrase "we are in the final push, you know, that final 20% effort that makes up 80% of the result".

This is not new or revolutionary but in the day to day effort of running and managing projects, completing tasks and meeting milestones you can lose sight of the activities that will make the most difference to your clients or projects. So here is a refresher of a few ways you can use Pareto's Principle to make you a more effective project manager.

- Applying the Pareto Analysis

here are eight steps to Pareto Analysis which allow you to identify the principal causes that need your attention:

- 1) Put causes on the x-axis on a vertical bar chart. Put the number of occurrences (count) on the y-axis.
- 2) The bar chart should be arranged with the causes in descending order relative to their importance. Put the cause that has the highest count first.
- 3) For each cause, in descending order, calculate its cumulative count.
- 4) In descending order, calculate the percentage of each causes cumulative count. For the calculation: $\{\text{single cause count}\} / \{\text{total count of all causes}\} \times 100$
- 5) Make another chart with the calculated percentages on the y-axis in descending order in increments of 10 starting with 100 percent.
- 6) On the x-axis, plot each cumulative count percentage of the causes.
Connect the points to create a curve.
- 7) At 80 percent point, draw a line on the y-axis that runs parallel to the x-axis. At the intersection point with the x-axis curve, drop the line. The point on the x-axis cuts

apart the significant causes on the left or the vital few from the trivial many, which are the less important causes on the right.

3. Methodology

We will do two methods one for stakeholder analysis to know how are the main stakeholder and what is their interested and the other one is stakeholder mapping / representation to know their power and influences then categorizing them with several methods but we will choice power/interest grid and Use Requirements tracebiity matrix to help us to ensure that each requirement adds business value and tracking the stakeholder requirements .

4. Results and Discussion

Stakeholder analysis :

we put list of stakeholder and relevant information such as their position , attitude (their levels of support) and their interest in information about the organization.

Stakeholder stakes can include :

- **Interest** : A person or group can be affected by a decision related to the project or its outcomes.
- **Rights** : (legal or moral rights). Legal rights such as , occupational health and safety Moral rights may involve concepts of protection of historical sites or environmental sustainability.
- **Ownership** : A person or group has a legal title to an asset or a property.
- **Knowledge** : Specialist knowledge, or knowledge of the power structures of the organization.
- **Contribution** : Provision of funds or other resources, including human resources, or providing support for the project in more intangible ways, such as advocacy.

Stakeholder mapping and representation (power and interest) grouping the stakeholders based on their level of authority and level of concerned :

- Keep satisfied (low interest and high power)

- Monitor (minimum effort) (low interest and low power)
- Keep informed (high interest and low power)
- Manage closely (high level and high interest)

The discussion :

We noticed that 80% of the requirements comes from 20% of stakeholder that the position is manage closely (high interest and high power) . so we will keep in our mind their requirements , keep it in the top of the Prioritization for every thing the tasks and tracking their requirements by Requirement traceability matrix to ensure they are accomplished and to achieve their goals and objectives .

5. References :

- <https://www.thebalancesmb.com/leadership-definition-2948275>
- <https://www.hydra.cloud/>
- <https://thebusinessprofessor.com/>
- A guide to the project management body of knowledge PMBOK 6 edition .
- The 80/20 principle , third edition , the secret to achieving more with less , Richard Koch
- Leadership styles for Mark Murphy