

# Institute of Engineering JIWAJI UNIVERSITY



## Presentation On PROJECT MANAGEMENT PROCESS UNIT-II BE 8sem (EL-8103) Electronics

Submitted By  
Swati Dixit  
Electronics Dept.

# CONTENT

---

- **INTRODUCTION**
- **PROJECT PLANNING**
- **BASIC PROCESS**
- **EXAMPLE**
- **PROJECT OBJECTIVES RULES**

# INTRODUCTION

---

- Project has been defined and the project team has been appointed,
- Ready to enter the second phase in the project management life cycle
- The detailed project planning phase.

# PROJECT PLANNING

---

- Project planning is at the heart of the project life cycle,
- And tells everyone where you're going
- and how you're going to get there.

# PROJECT PLANNING

---

- The planning phase is when the project plans are documented,
- The project deliverables and requirements are defined,
- And the project schedule is created.

# PROJECT PLANNING

---

- It involves creating a set of plans to help guide team
- Through the implementation and closure phases of the project.

# PROJECT PLANNING

---

- The plans created during this phase will help to manage
- Time, cost, quality, changes, risk, and related issues.
- They will also help you to control staff and external suppliers

# PROJECT PLANNING

---

- To ensure that you deliver the project on time,
- Within budget, and within schedule.



# PROJECT PLANNING

---

- It is often the most challenging phase for a project manager,
- As you need to make guess about the staff, resources, and equipment
- Needed to complete your project.

# PROJECT PLANNING

---

- You may also need to plan your communications,
- And procurement activities, as well as contract any third-party suppliers.

# BASIC PROCESS

---

## □ **SCOPE PLANNING –**

- Specifying in-scope requirements for the project to facilitate
- Creating the work breakdown structure

# BASIC PROCESS

---

## □ **PREPARATION STRUCTURE-**

Breakdown of the project into tasks and sub-tasks

## □ **PROJECT SCHEDULE**

- Listing the entire schedule of the activities.
- Detailing their sequence of implementation.

# BASIC PROCESS

---

## □ RESOURCE PLANNING –

- Indicating who will do what work, at which time,
- If any special skills are needed to accomplish the project tasks.

# BASIC PROCESS

---

- **BUDGET PLANNING –**
  - Specifying the budgeted cost to be incurred,
  - At the completion of the project.
  
- **PROCUREMENT PLANNING –**
  - Focusing on vendors outside your company and subcontracting

# BASIC PROCESS

---

## □ RISK MANAGEMENT –

- Planning for possible risks and considering,
- Optional contingency plans and mitigation strategies.

# BASIC PROCESS

---

## **QUALITY PLANNING -**

- Assessing quality criteria to be used for the project.

## **COMMUNICATION PLANNING –**

- Designing the communication strategy with all project stakeholders.



# EXAMPLE 1

---

- A web user may ask for a fast system. The quantitative requirement should be all screens must load in under three seconds. Describing the time limit during which the screen must load is specific and tangible.

# EXAMPLE 1

---

- For that reason, you'll know that the requirement has been successfully completed when the objective has been met.

# PROJECT OBJECTIVES RULES

---

## □ **SPECIFIC** –

- Get into the details.
- Objectives should be specific and written in clear,  
in clear,
- Concise, and understandable terms.

## □ **ACCEPTABLE** – Agreed with the stakeholders.

# PROJECT OBJECTIVES RULES

---

## □ **MEASURABLE** –

- Use quantitative language.
- You need to know when you have
- Successfully completed the task.

# PROJECT OBJECTIVES RULES

---

## □ **REALISTIC –**

- In terms of achievement.
- Objectives must be centered in reality.

## □ **TIME BASED –**

- Deadlines not durations.
- Objectives should have a time frame with an end date assigned to them.



**THANK YOU**