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| **SESSION** | **July 2023** |
| **PROGRAM** | **MASTER OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION (MBA)** |
| **SEMESTER** | **IV** |
| **course CODE & NAME** | **Advanced Project Management& DOMS404** |
| **CREDITS** | **04** |
| **nUMBER OF ASSIGNMENTS & Marks** | **02**  **30 MARKS EACH** |

**Assignment Set – 1**

**1. How does the technical study assist companies to manage the projects? Explain it in terms of its various parameters.**

**Explain the (Cost + fixed fee) project contract and its types.**

**Ans 1.**

Technical studies play a crucial role in assisting companies to effectively manage projects by providing them with valuable insights, analysis, and information. These studies help organizations make informed decisions, allocate resources efficiently, and mitigate risks. Here's how technical studies contribute to project management through various parameters:

1. **Feasibility Analysis**: Before initiating a project, companies conduct feasibility studies

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**2. Why is the boot-based model used in project financing?**

**Explain various milestones and tools used to manage the virtual teams for the project.**

**Ans 2.**

The BOOT-based model, which stands for Build, Own, Operate, Transfer, is commonly used in project financing for several reasons:

1. **Risk Mitigation**: It allows for the distribution of risk among different parties. The private sector partner takes on the initial risks associated with building and operating the project. Later, once the project is stable and operational, the risk is transferred to

**3. How do the feedback and feedforward control systems differ from each other? Explain them with the help of examples.**

**What are the different features of a computerized PMIS? Describe them.**

**Ans 3.**

**Feedback and Feedforward Control Systems**

Feedback and Feedforward are two types of control systems that help to manage and control the operations of a system.

**Feedback Control System:**

A feedback control system is a type of control system that uses the output of the system to influence its input. In other words, the feedback control system uses the past and present Performance Monitoring: PMIS provides tools for monitoring and reporting the progress of

**Assignment Set – 2**

**1. Describe the conflicts present in quality control for projects.**

**Explain how one can assess and manage the risks.**

**Ans 1.**

**Conflicts in Quality Control for Projects:**

1. **Resource Conflicts**: Quality control often requires specialized skills, tools, or technology. There may be conflicts over the allocation of these resources, especially in organizations where resources are shared among multiple projects.
2. **Time Constraints**: Projects often have tight deadlines. The need to complete a project on time may conflict with the need to ensure quality. Rushing through tasks

**2. Explain how the quality and standards are managed for international projects.**

**Describe various stages to perform CCPM.**

**Ans 2.**

**Managing Quality and Standards for International Projects:**

Managing quality and standards in international projects is essential to ensure that the project meets the expectations and requirements of all stakeholders involved. Here is how quality and standards are managed for international projects:

1. **Understanding and Defining Requirements**: It is crucial to understand and define the project requirements clearly at the onset of the project. This involves understanding the client's needs, the regulatory requirements of the countries

**3. What are the different priorities to manage the cost-benefit ratio? Explain them.**

**Describe the concept of the decision analysis, and utility theory.**

**Ans 3.**

Managing the Cost-Benefit Ratio:

1. **Identify all costs and benefits**: This is the first and most important step. All the costs involved in a project, whether direct, indirect, fixed, or variable, should be identified. Similarly, all the benefits, whether tangible or intangible, should be identified and, if possible, quantified.
2. **Quantify Costs and Benefits**: After identifying all costs and benefits, the next step is to quantify them in monetary terms. This can be straightforward for tangible costs and