

# [Paper 2](https://assignbuster.com/paper-2-admission-essay-samples/)

[Business](https://assignbuster.com/essay-subjects/business/)

The proposal herein gives a of a business related project that should be used in manufacturing and marketing of the apparels. The main aim of the project is to report on any identified changes within and without the market. Before under taking the project, there is a need to factor in some of the essential elements required for the success of the project.
Objective of the Project:
This defines the aim/objective of under taking the project. They include the following:
Expand the operating activities with an aim of having an access to all areas.
Provide products that are higher value and quality (Cleland 10)
Deliverables:
They provide the expected outcomes from the project over its useful life.
The project should provide an outline of the very essential elements that should be used, and they should surpass the latest technology.
The project should identify the advantages and disadvantages of the system/policies that the project intends to use.
Alternative method should be identified in case of failure of the one in use.
A schematic design is appropriate and should be inclusive of the costs incurred in generating it. (Cleland 15)
Milestones:
It refers to a task of Zero duration that presents an essential achievement in a particular project. It provides main work divisions, estimates of completion time, costs incurred and the resources used in the project. For instance, the following provides relevant examples on milestones.
A sample of about 100-200 stakeholders shall be used to generate their views about the project. Telephone interviews shall be the most appropriate in reaching out to them.
Prospective firms to be used shall be firms within the industry and also those that produce the same products..
The current clients, the non-clients and any other organizations shall be deemed potential towards the completion of the project
Technical Requirements
They provide an array in which projects are evaluated from the moment the project begin till its completion time. A practical procedure is provided for any amendment that would call for related costs and other unobserved factors. Below is a list of examples that would be related to our project in proposal.
The project must observe stipulated governmental rules and regulations
The stakeholders must be provided with certified documents that shows their contribution
At the completion of the project, there must be trained people to undertake the task.
Limits and exclusions
May prove difficult to make use of the new technology in the project.
The project should adhere to the specifications and preferences of the clients.
The Business is accountable for any sub-delegation it under takes.
Contractual time should be adhered to.
Products should correspond with design used.
In conclusion, enhanced relationship with the client is essential in order to build up a project definition that corresponds with the necessities of the client. Honest scope of definition ascertains that one will be aware of any change occurring. In essence, a transparent project scope definition is the most essential necessity for a buildup of work breakdown.
Project priority
It’s the projects’ manager decision to select from a comparatively great number of project priorities and the selection models. Preferring a certain selection model is relied upon by particular organizational features; for instance, the risk repugnance level, the technology used in the organization, the level of competition, the management protocol and the available market. The selection models should also take in many criterions, for instance the profitability of the project, the research on the new technology, public repute on the model, and lastly the chief competencies among others (Cleland 25).
Work Break down structure (WBS)
When the extent and deliverables have been recognized, the activities of the project can be broken down into smaller working units. The result of the process is referred as the Work Breakdown Structure. The WBS is essential to the manager in the following ways:
The management is able to plan, schedule the work and also make a budget for the work.
It also aids in trailing down the costs incurred in each operation.
It also helps in defining the appropriate communication channels to be used as the work progresses.
It’s an appropriate tool that helps the management in understanding and synchronizing many parts of the project.
Helps to identify the various drawbacks and react to them. The following is an example of a work breakdown structure used in project management (Cleland 35-40)
FINAL PROJECT DELIVERABLES
1. Clients procurement
2. Requirement and requisition receipt
3. The procurement approach
4. Request process
5. Evaluation and choosing the contractor
6. Approval and authorities
7. Awards and certificates
" Create a Responsibility Matrix.
Project manager
Accounting office
Files all the technical challenges that are reported to the office by the operational manger.
Prepares financial statements relating to the costs incurred in covering the technical problems.
Generates required establishing activities, for instance, creating a budget for the project.
Aids in preparing the budgetary projections and the spending schedule.
Reviews on the stipulated procedures from the customer on the specifications required.
Give a hand on interpreting the requirements from the customer.
Check on the procedures, rules and regulations from the governmental policies on engaging into such a project.
Interpret on the governmental procedures.
Operational manager
In charge of all the operations and activities within and outside the Company.
Ensures right and appropriate employees are present to undertake the task, and the selection is based on the Human Resource Policies
Follows-up the task undertaken by the subcontractors.
Aids in trailing the subcontractor fiscal policies
Finishes the project on time indicated on the contractual document.

Works Cited
Cleland, D, Ireland, L. Project management: strategic design and implementation. New York: McGraw-Hill Professional, 2006.