CONTEXT

Summer Project Assigned by Faculty

A. Research Paper

- Introduction
- Objective
- Methodology
- Result
- Discussion

B. Online Course from Coursera

- Fundamental of Project Planning & Management
- operation management

About The Project

- ***The Title of this project is:***
- **A current examination gives an outline of a coronavirus sickness 2019 (COVID-19) happening that has apace extended all around among a short aggregate. COVID-19 could be a truly powerful affliction achieved by a replacement coronavirus called SARS-CoV-2 (genuine serious metastasis issue coronavirus-2).1 SARS-CoV-2 is not exactly equivalent to ordinary coronaviruses liable for delicate disorder like cold among masses.**
- **An principle goal of this COVID-19 set up is to stop, space find and viably answer any COVID-19 irruption This apparatus is proposed to help hazard correspondence, network commitment laborers and responders working along national indifference specialists, and various accomplices to create, execute and screen a decent activity plan for act adequately along an overall population, sharing along networks, local accomplices, an conceivable result on indifference readiness.**

Project Analysis

Objective

- **To follow the natural history of infection in this group of people**
- **To evaluate the impact of various host factors on the progression of the disease**
- **To evaluate the outcomes of treatment**
- **To monitor the uptake of services**
- **To provide information for the planning and evaluation of health services.**
- **To serve as a resource for future research into hepatitis C**

METHODOLOGY:

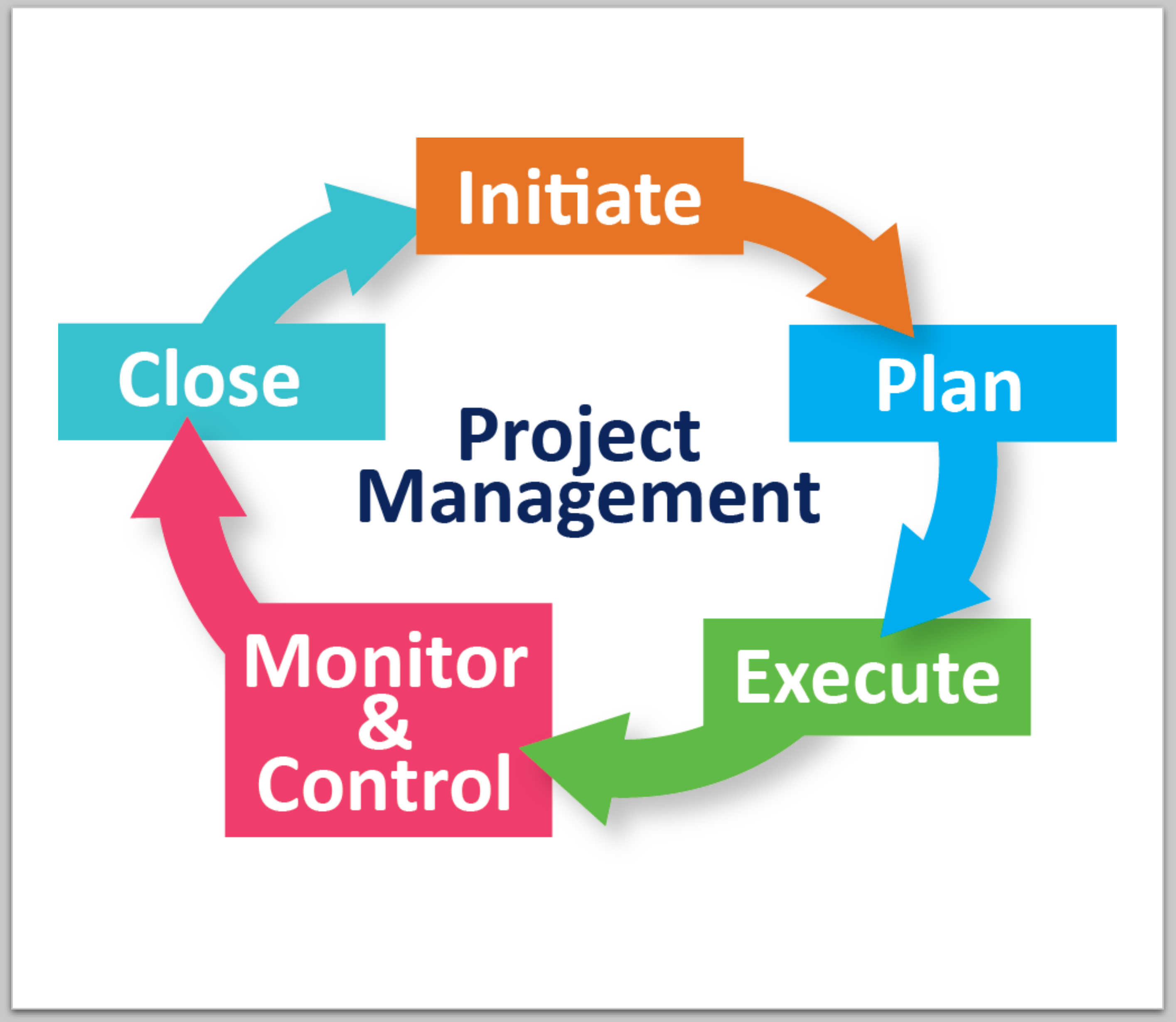
- **MATERIAL AND METHODS Collection of data: COVID-19 confirmed cases and number of deaths are collected from Parameters used in study: Three parameters such as COVID-19 confirmed cases, number of deaths, deaths rate per 1000 confirmed cases are used in present study.**
- **Model study: Comparison is used for analysis a progress of disease**

Project Analysis

- **RESULTS**
- During previous outbreaks because of different coronavirus (Middle East metabolism Syndrome (MERS) and Severe Acute metabolism Syndrome (SARS), human-to-human transmission occurred through droplets, contact and fomites, suggesting that a transmission mode of an COVID-19 is similar. an essential principles to cut back a general risk of transmission of acute metabolism infections embody a following: Avoiding shut contact along folks littered along acute metabolism infections

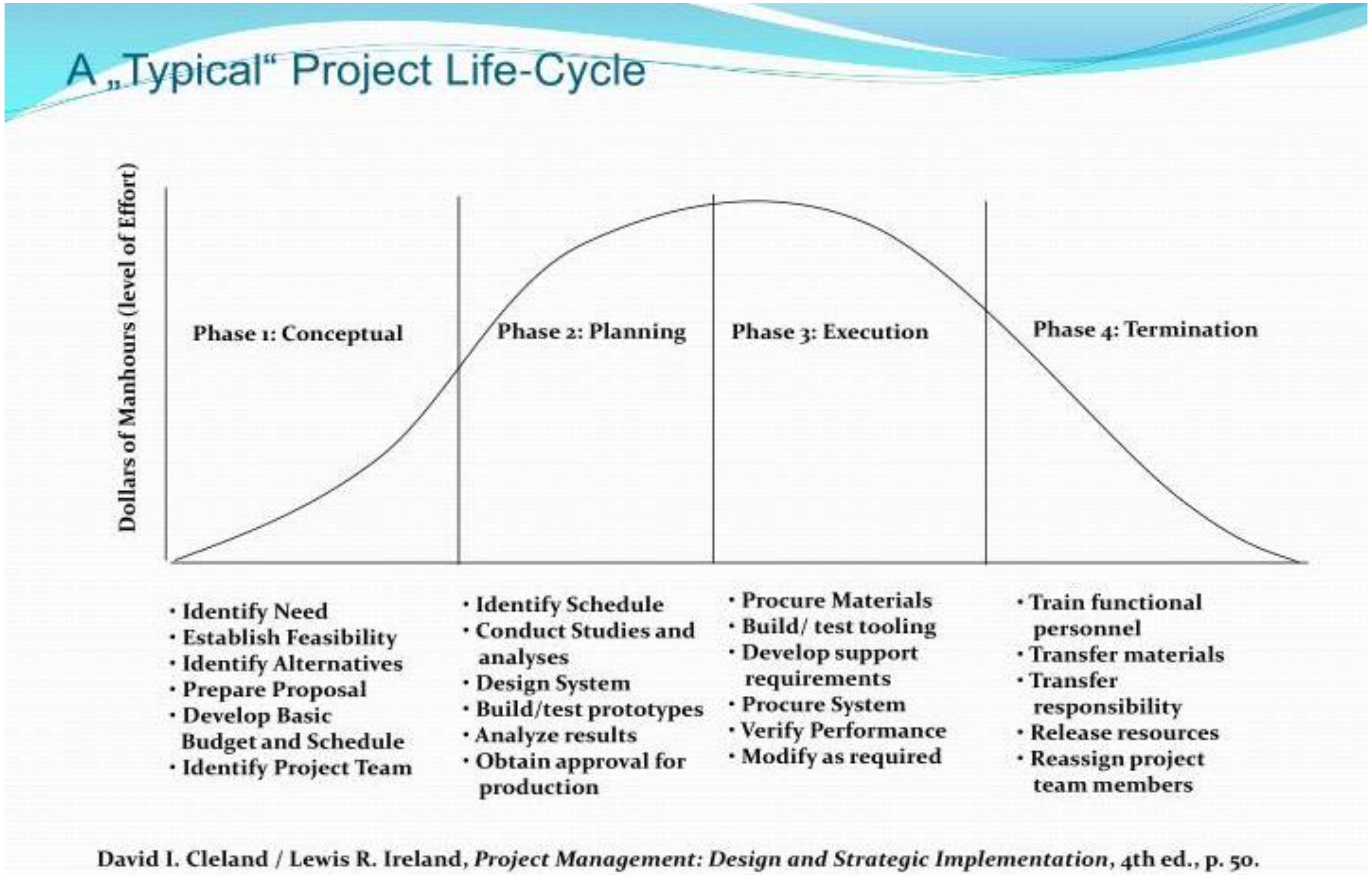
- DISCUSSION

A point of this examination do to characterize readiness during an unfurling danger of an irresistible illness that requires brought tougher consideration. Second, we intended to build up a normalized framework portraying readiness exercises per readiness stage for social insurance establishments. We built up this normalized framework



WEEK 1 THE FUNDAMENTAL OF PROJECT PLANNING

- ***WHAT IS APROJECT ?***
- ***A project is temporary in that it has a defined beginning and end in time, and therefore defined scope and resources.***
- ***What is Project Management?***
- ***The project management is the application of knowledge, skill, tool techniques to project activities to meet the project requirement***



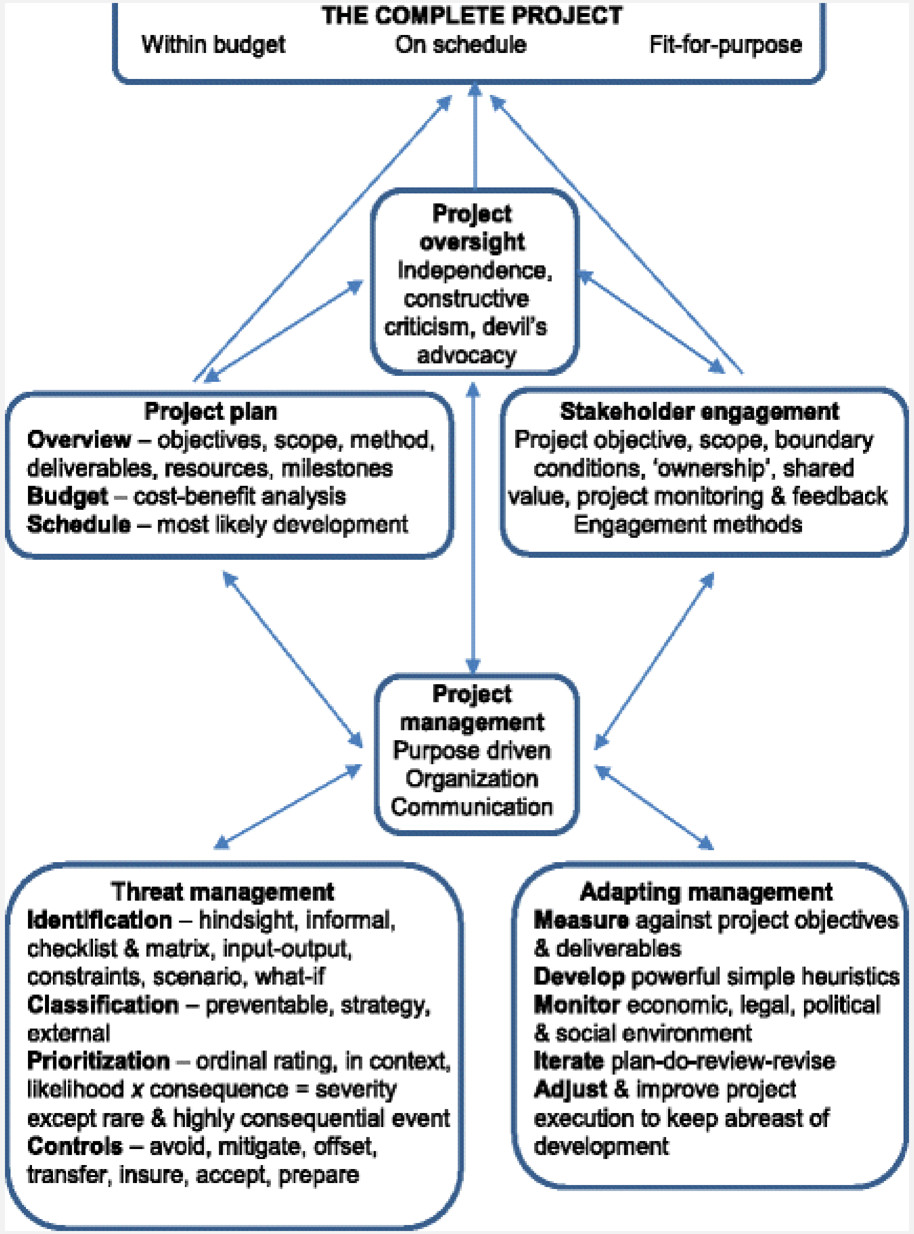
Different stages of project life cycle

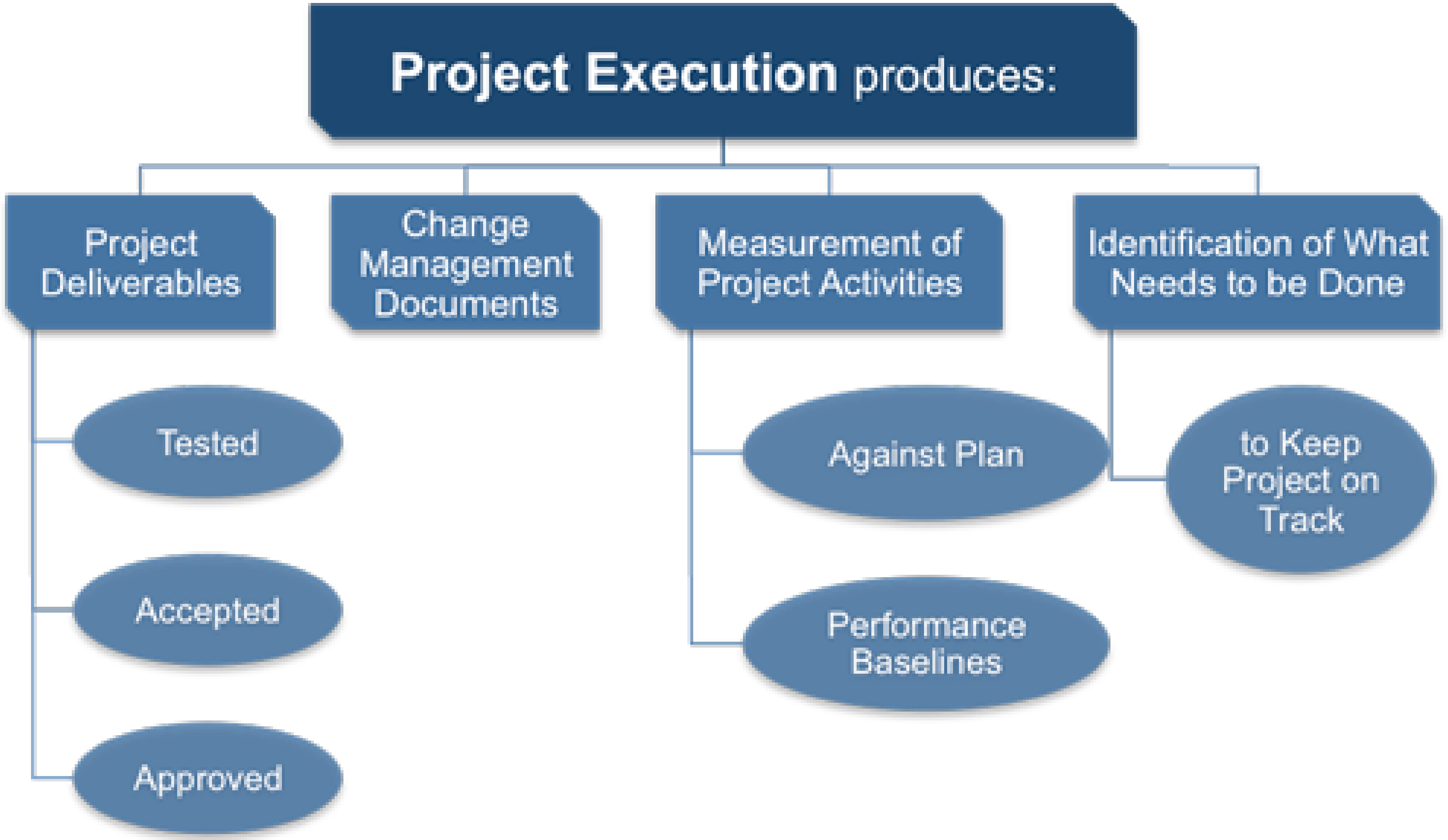
WEEK 2 The Ins & Outs of Project Planning

- ***Projects come in all shapes and sizes and occur in almost EVERY industry. You can't escape them. But you can mitigate the stress that often accompanies projects by learning how to manage them efficiently and effectively.***
- ***Usually projects are divisible into stages or phases each with their own set of priorities and goals. This helps with assigning responsibilities and monitoring and controlling the project. But the main challenge of project management is achieving ALL project objectives…and some projects have many.***

WEEK 3 *The Unexpected Risk & uncertainties projects faces*

- ***Ability to predict outcome of parameters or foresee events that may impact
the project. Uncertainties have a defined range of possible outcomes described by functions reflecting the probability for each outcome.***





WEEK 4 Ready, Set, Go: Project Execution

- *Project execution (or implementation) is the phase in which the plan designed in the prior phases of the project life is put into action. The purpose of project execution is to deliver the project expected results (deliverable and other direct outputs)*

OPERATION MANAGAMENT CONTEXT

- *What is Operations Management*
- *Importance of OM*
- *OM decisions.*
- *OM's contributions to society*
- *OM of service & manufacturing organizations*
- *The ever-changing world of OM*
- *Make or buy decision*

What is operations management (OM)?

Importance of (OM) ?

- -*The collection of people, technology, and systems within a company that has primary responsibility for responsibility for providing the organization's products or services*

OM decisions

- *Strategic*
- *Longer term decisions*
- *Responsibility of the senior management*
- *High capital investment*
- *Broad in nature*

- *Tactical*
- *Medium term decisions*
- *Responsibility of middle and senior managers*
- *Narrow in scope*

- ***Operating***
- ***Shorter term decisions***
- ***Responsibility of middle and lower management levels***
- ***These decisions concern the day-today activities of workers***

Strategic decisions

- *senior management responsibility*
- *Broader in nature*
- *Determine the success of an organization's strategy,*
- *Very risky and hard to reverse*
- *Have significant long - term impact, ,and less frequent.*
- *Examples:*
- *How will we make the product?*
- *Where do we locate the facility?*

Tactical decisions

- *Medium- range decisions focus on resource needs, schedules, & quantities to produce*
- *Tactical decisions are frequent, must align with strategic decisions. Involves resource allocation and utilization.*
- *Involves a moderate degree of uncertainty and risk..*
- *They are the link between lower and high-level management*
- *Examples:*
- *How many workers do we need?*
- *When do we need them?*

Operational decisions

- *Involves a short time horizon.*
- *Involves very little uncertainty and risk.*
- *Examples :*
- *What jobs do we work on today or this week?*
- *To whom do we assign what task?*

OM's contributions to society

- ***Higher standard of living***
- *A major factor in raising the standard of living in a society is the ability to increase its productivity.*
- *Higher productivity is the result of increased efficiency in operations, which in turn translates into lower cost goods and services.*
- *Thus, higher productivity provides consumers with more discretionary income, which contributes to their higher standard.*

(B) - ***Better quality of goods and services***

- *One of the many consumer benefits of increased competition is the higher-quality products that are available today.*
- *Such high-quality standards were once considered not only prohibitively expensive but also virtually impossible to achieve even if cost wasn't a consideration. Today we know that such high quality is not only very possible, but also results in lower costs, because firms can reduce their waste and rework.*

Concern for the environment

- *Many companies today are taking up the challenge to produce environmentally friendly products with environmentally friendly processes, all of which falls under the purview of operations management.*
- *Recycling and concern for air and water quality*

OM of service & manufacturing organizations

- *Initially, operations management concepts focused almost entirely on manufacturing.*
- *As countries become more developed, services continue to represent a larger percentage of their economies.*
- *Now Less than 20% of all jobs are in manufacturing (and they are declining)*
- *Almost 80% of jobs are in the service sector*

The ever-changing world of OM

- *Operations management is continuously changing to meet the new and exciting challenges of today's business world.*
- *This ever-changing world is characterized by increasing global competition and advances in technology. Emphasis is also shifting within the operations function to link it more closely with both customers and suppliers*.

Make or buy decision

Available capacity:

- If an organization has available the equipment, necessary skills, and time, it often make sense to produce.
- The additional costs would be relatively small compared with

2- Expertise:

- If a firm lacks the expertise to do a job satisfactorily , buying might be a reasonable alternative.

- 3- Quality consideration:
- Firms that specialize can usually offer high quality than an organization can attain itself.
- Conversely, unique quality requirements or the desire to closely monitor quality may cause an organization to perform a job itself.

- 4 Cost: any cost savings achieved from buying or making must be weighted against the preceding factors. Cost saving might come from the item itself or from transportation cost savings.
- If there are fixed costs associated with making an item that cannot be reallocated if the service or product is outsourced , that must be recognized in the analysis.

- 5- Risk: Outsourcing may involve certain risks. one is loss of control operations. Another is the need to information.
- In some cases , a firm might choose to perform part of the job itself and let others handle the rest in order to maintain flexibility

THANK YOU