SOME ASPECTS REGARDING RESOURCES IN PROJECT PLANNING

SĂVESCU Dan
Transilvania University of Brașov, Romania, Product Design and Robotics Department
dsavescu@unitbv.ro

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Abstract: paper presents some aspects regarding resources utilized in project planning, in fact in project management, including risk evaluation, team selection, profitableness analyze using the feasibility study.

1. Introduction
There are papers in which are presented aspects regarding the resources management and team selection, team being an important part of a good project development, performances of each member or the team are directly involved in project success in the way of quality, budget and time management, and not at least to satisfy the participants’ expectations.

2. Resources planning.
Resources to a project may include equipment, materials, buildings, work shops, raw materials, machines, staff (team). Project leader PL made a recapitulative chart of resources utilized in project, presented in table 1.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resource</th>
<th>Necessary quantity</th>
<th>Unitary cost</th>
<th>Total cost</th>
<th>Deadline</th>
<th>Supplier</th>
<th>Shipment deadline</th>
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The chart of resources helps the top management to: identify knowledge and lunching orders; have a view for resources necessary; manage the budget. Also it give some answers to questions like: who, when, how, and how much money (cost) (as can be seen in figure 1).

![Diagram](image)

Figure 1.
3. Team selection
Project leader realized a list of needed persons in a strong liaison with project’s objectives. This list depends on tasks and abilities necessary for the finalization, as presented in table 2.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Task</th>
<th>Abilities necessary for successfully finalization of the project (time, quality, budget)</th>
<th>Possibilities</th>
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<tbody>
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Abilities required for the people involved in project realization are: a) personal- creativity; communicative skills; camaraderie); b) professional: orientation towards quality; accuracy; orientation towards details; c) managerial skills: financial manager; project manager; quality management. When it’s necessary to complete team, it’s necessary to purpose the personal participant chart (job card) presented in figure 2.

```
First name and surname

Report to

Project position

Participation into the project
Full time          Part time

Abilities

personal

professional

managerial

Expertise aria

Inside team comportment

Weakness

Observations
```

Figure 2.
Participants’ abilities are analyzed individually in phases:

- Phase 1 – CV and interview;
- Phase 2 – initial evaluation and testing period;
- Phase 3 – periodical evaluation of performances (2, 4, 6 months).

In fact there are some fundamental members, as follows: PL, managers, coordinators, supervisors, key staff, engineers, designers, consultants.

In figure 3 there are presented abilities demands to the staff and working people.

![Diagram showing demands](image)

**Figure 3.**

### 4. A good PL characteristics

A good project leader, PL, demands some characteristics as follow:

- a) multiplicity;
- b) technical experience;
- c) client orientation for his values and needs;
- d) wide view;
- e) project experience;
- f) adequate training;
- g) working team abilities:
  - motivational skills;
  - team building skills;
  - resource administration skills;
  - good mandatory;
  - capable of resolving conflicts.
- h) general management skills:
  - planning;
  - control;
  - assessment;
  - organization;
  - coordination.
- i) personal skills:
  - leadership;
  - managing deadlines;
  - administrative skills;
  - enthusiasm, opportunity,
  - optimism, matures thinking;
  - adaptability, intelligence,
  - discipline, positive thinking;
  - risk assessment.

### 5. Organizing project procedures

For a good activity in company, in team respectively, the top management must concept, elaborate, in legality, a number (enough) of procedures, to act between the people, procedures after which project will occur. In the same time is to accept the information flow (who, when and how does he/she communicate ), and template of documents and their guide completion, meeting development, staff evaluation, rapports.

Elaborating procedures between PL – basic team and project team, including stuffs (see figure 4), give a dimension and a good way for information flow.
6. Conclusions
The structure of a procedure is (according to the Project Institution Management): a) INITIATION: process beginning. b) PLANNING: modalities prosecution: costs, activities, duration and order of fulfillment; quality, communication, risks. c) EXECUTION: coordination of human and material resources for project prosecution, information flow, quality control, staff. d) CONTROL: monitoring and measuring progress, quality control, costs, program.e) FINALIZATION: acceptance of the finished project.

Team selection is based on the golden rule: “Make sure you have the best team”.

Bibliography