ASSIGNMENT

CourseCode	**:**	**MAM-057**
Course Title	**:**	**Project Management In Agribusiness**
Assignment Code	**:**	**MAM-057/2026**
Coverage	**:**	**All Blocks**

Note:

- Attempt any **FIVE**questions and submit this assignment to the Coordinatorof your studycentre. Each answer may contain approx. 500 words.
- Evaluation of the assignment follows the letter grading system. Grade A, B, C, D, or E will be awarded in order of performance of learners based on highest (A grade) to lowest (E grade). For details, go through the MBAABM programme guide.

1) Discuss the nature and characteristics of agricultural projects. Explain the critical factors that project managers must consider during the planning and implementation of agricultural projects.
2) Discuss the concept of project selection models and explain both non-numeric and numeric models used for selecting projects.
3) Identify a project that has adopted the Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) approach in project management. Summarise the key observations and explain your understanding of the PRA approach.
4) Explain the considerations that should be kept in mind while formulating project objectives. Also, outline indetail the major steps in project planning.
5) Explain the concept of a Project Master Plan. Discuss the major elements normally covered under a Project Master Plan and describe the Project Plan Document.
6) Define process mapping and explain its importance in project management. Discuss the key project management processes that are common to all phases of a project.
7) Explain the importance of project control in project management. Describe the different dimensions of control considered while designing an effective project control system.
8) Explain the meaning and purpose of a final project completion report. Discuss the major components and contents of a comprehensive final project report.

1) Discuss the nature and characteristics of agricultural projects. Explain the critical factors that project managers must consider during the planning and implementation of agricultural projects.

Answer:

Agricultural projects are planned investments in which resources are used to create assets, services or productive capacity that provide benefits over time. Examples include irrigation systems, watershed development, dairy units, food-processing plants, storage facilities, seed production programmes and market infrastructure. Like other projects, they have a defined purpose, a beginning and an end, and must achieve specified results within limits of time, cost and resources.

Nature and characteristics of agricultural projects

1. Goal-oriented and temporary: A project is undertaken to achieve specific outputs or benefits and is completed when the agreed objectives are achieved.

2. Unique and location-specific: Agricultural projects differ according to soil, climate, water availability, farm size, local skills, infrastructure and market access. A plan successful in one area may require substantial modification elsewhere.

3. Dependence on biological and seasonal processes: Crop cycles, livestock growth, gestation, harvesting seasons and perishability influence the timing of activities. Many operations cannot simply be postponed without affecting results.

4. Exposure to natural and market uncertainty: Rainfall, drought, floods, pests, diseases, input prices and output prices create greater uncertainty than in many routine activities. Risk assessment and contingency planning are therefore important.

5. Multiple stakeholders and development effects: Farmers, labourers, suppliers, banks, government agencies, buyers and local communities may all be involved. Projects may also have employment, equity, environmental and rural-development objectives in addition to financial returns.

6. Interdependent activities under constraints: Land development, procurement, construction, training, production, finance and marketing are linked. Delay in one activity can disturb the whole schedule. Time, cost, resources and required quality have to be balanced.

Critical factors during planning and implementation

1. Project mission: Objectives, scope and expected benefits should be clear from the beginning so that every participant works toward the same result.