**The Contract Implementation in General Dynamics**

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In any project, the implementation stage is a true depiction of the defining moments that mainly determine the success or failure of a project. Shanks (2000) defines the implementation stage as the system adjustments being made operative in a production setting. Moreover, the phase is instigated after the system has been accepted and tested by the user.

For General Dynamics, the fundamental requirement for initiating the process of implementation is to mainly have the work plan organized and understood by every player involved. Both the technical and non-technical necessities have to be visibly defined, technical and financial formal frameworks of the exact project should be organized considering the confined conditions. Moreover, the operational team must further identify their weaknesses and strengths, opportunities, and threats. The opportunities and threats are affirmative forces that must be exploited to capably implement a project. On the other hand, the threats and weaknesses are deterrents that can hamper the implementation of the project.

The field management staff of General Dynamics should create time to institute an atmosphere of trust and condor with partners throughout implementation so that concerns might be raised and regularly resolved informally. Additionally, accurate long-term financial planning is essential to the action implementation. A communication approach should be used to create awareness of the affirmative benefits.

During the implementation, the project plan is laid into motion and the project's work is executed. However, it is essential to uphold control and communicate as required in the course of implementation. Progress should be constantly monitored and appropriate adjustments recorded and made as adjustments from the original plan. The project manager at General Dynamics must spend a lot of time in this phase because people are performing their duties, and development information is regularly being reported through team meetings. Additionally, the project manager should use this information to uphold control over the project's direction by relating the project's progress reports with the main project plan to evaluate the project activities' performance and take the necessary action.

There are several steps that should be followed to ensure to ensure effective and successful project implementation. The first step is to create a list of the anticipated outcomes. General Dynamics should list the projected outcomes. Typically, these are recommendations from a business process advancement exercise. The second step is to assign a champion for every outcome. Mainly a champion will be encouraged to attain the outcome and uphold the whole project team liable to attaining it.

The third step is to determine the type of action that needs to be ensured for outcomes to be achievable. In this step, the project manager must pen down all the necessary actions that will enable the team to accomplish their objectives. The fourth step is to initiate budgets, accountabilities, and roles. The project manager at General Dynamics should define all the actions that will be executed, the implementation budget, and who is liable for it. The fifth step is setting up a tracking process to observe progress. Through a tracking sheet, the project manager at the organization will be able to monitor and update the implementation plan. Additionally, this will further allow the manager to address issues hence keeping the project on track. The sixth step is to chart a project controlling methodology. According to Rasnacis&Berzisa (2017), a project managing methodology is a chain of diverse governance controls, processes, and structures that are formulated to assist project managers to control their activities, resources, and time effectually and solve problems proactively immediately they arise.

The last step is planning and undertaking a review after every six months. The project managers should examine what was operational and what did not work so as to establish areas for thorough change and improvement. Some of the common setbacks include data integrity, lack of project team and employee preparedness, and misaligned expectations. Therefore, it is important for the project managers to look at these setbacks and establish a potential way in which they can be avoided, reduced, or curbed.

To conclude, project implementation simply means to execute activities planned in the application form with the intention to attain the goals of projects and deliver outputs and results. However, its success primarily depends on numerous external and internal factors. Among the significant ones includes an organized project team and operational project progress monitoring and associated expenditures. According to Dinsmore& Cooke-Davies (2005), the overall project management and implementation have to be assumed by the project manager and lead partner, who is regularly engaged or employed by the lead partner.

References

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