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**ABSTRACT**

Any modern industry or organization relies heavily on the projects it partakes in. Projects are what help an organization achieve what they are aiming for and on large-scale projects, if they are not managed properly, the progression of the project can go downhill very quickly. Unplanned projects on large scales are usually expected to be bound to fail, hence proper planning and management of the projects are really important before we work towards the implementation of the project. Every organization is divided into several parts through the proper cohesion of which an organization functions properly, Poorly, planned projects can create hindrance in that flow and take down the entire infrastructure in some cases be it physically or digitally. It must be ensured that the requirements of the project, aim, and time constraints are well considered before starting the work on any project to keep the development phases of the project systematic.

Project managers are required for any large-scale projects and are henceforth expected to ensure the proper undertaking of different phases of the project. Education and development of project managers are growing extensively realizing the need for management in the projects. But the training, certifications, and all-around education of those aspiring to be project managers is quite expensive as it is a branch where fieldwork is really important which only comes by experience. Proper analysis, respondents, and validation of project managers are also essential to ensure they are well prepared for what the project demands.

Each stage of the project must be properly documented so that anyone working on it later again can understand it and modify it according to future needs and norms. Ericsson Radio’s 1990 break-through is a good example of how teamwork, feedback analysis, and project management can greatly boost the quality of a product to be delivered by following the deadlines. They proposed the fountain model instead of the waterfall model for their project and it turned out to be a huge success because it laid huge emphasis on feedback information which even though, might slow down the development when compared to the waterfall model but greatly boosted the quality of the product to be delivered.

Project Management consists of many parts:

* Project Integration Management – Processes needed to coordinate the elements of the project.
* Project Scope Management – To make sure project works are well defined and addressed to the concerned committees.
* Project Time Management – Setting up of reasonable and proper milestones and deadlines.
* Project Cost Management – For proper budget management for the project.
* Project Quality Management – To ensure product quality matches client’s requirements
* Project Human Resource Management – For effective use of workforce over different aspects of the project.
* Project Communications Management – Proper communication between the different members of teams and different teams is necessary for the development of a cohesive project.
* Project Risk Management – To identify, assess, mitigate and respond to risk elements in a project.
* Project Procurement Management – Acquiring the resources required for the development of the project.

**REFERENCES**

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**IMAGES**





