

Project management is the discipline of managing all the different resources and aspects of the project in such a way that the resources will deliver all the output that is required to complete the project within the defined scope, time, and cost constraints.

- **Project management** is the way a person organizes and manages resources that are necessary to complete a project. People that manage projects are known as **Project Managers**. A project is a piece of work which is not a process or an operation. It has a start, an end, and goals.

- **Product management** is an organisational function within a company dealing with new product development, business justification, planning, verification, forecasting, pricing, product launch, and marketing of a product or products at all stages of the product lifecycle

- All these efforts have a **start and a definite end**. They all have unique characteristics such as new components, new location, new stakeholders etc.
- “Management” is the organization and coordination of the activities to achieve a defined set of objectives.
- So, project management is the “application of the knowledge, skills, tools, and techniques applied to project activities to meet project requirements.”

- Project management aims to achieve project success by meeting the scope, schedule, cost, quality, risk, and other objectives.
- In large organizations, projects are coordinated as part of program management.
- When projects are large, it benefits to break it down as phases of a project.
- On projects that have high uncertainty, risk management as a part of complete project life cycle is often used. [Agile project management](#) is one such example.

Why Project Management?

The benefits of project management include:

- Improve project performance
- Realize business case goals
- Speed up the delivery
- Reduce costs
- Gain competitive advantage
- Meet expectations
- Increase credibility.(Be genuine about who you really are)

- What does project management include?
- Project management processes include **five process groups (5 phases of a project)**:

1. Project Initiating

Develops a project charter based on a business case to ensure success in a project from start.

2. Project Planning

Develops a comprehensive project management plan to guide implementation.

3. Project Executing

The most time-consuming and expensive element of a project where management skills are applied to execute the plan.

4. Project Monitoring & Controlling

Manage, assess and report on project from start to finish.

5. Project Closing

Bring all project outcomes to formal closure and release team members.

Additionally, the project life cycle draws on the following **ten knowledge areas**:

- Scope Management
Identify, create, and manage the work on the project
- Schedule Management
Develop, manage, and control the schedule
- Cost Management
Build, manage, and control the budget
- Quality Management
Meet the expectations of the stakeholders
- Resource Management
Plan, organize, and manage the physical and team resources

- Communications Management
Plan, distribute, and manage information
- Procurement Management
Plan procurements, select sellers, control and close contracts
- Risk Management
Identify, analyze, implement and control opportunities and threats
- Stakeholder Management
Identify stakeholders, develop and implement strategies to gain their support
- Integration Management
Integrate and unify data from all the above areas to make valid decisions & manage changes.

WHAT IS PROJECT MANAGEMENT?

PROJECT

A temporary endeavor (an attempt to achieve a goal) undertaken to create a unique result

□ *network upgrade* (purchase new computers or improve internet connection speeds.)

□ *build an office* (**office** block. **building**, edifice - a structure that has a roof and walls and stands more or less permanently in one place)

□ *Develop a new vaccine* (development of a new pharmaceutical drug)

PROJECT MANAGEMENT

Application of knowledge, skills, tools, and techniques to project activities to meet **project requirements**

Collaborative working or partnership working – includes a whole spectrum of ways that two or more organisations can work together. It can cover informal networks and alliances, joint delivery of projects or full merger. (professionals work together regardless of their geographical location)

- A collaborative working environment supports people, such as **e-professionals**, in their individual and cooperative work. Research in CWE (collaborative working environment) involves focusing on organizational, technical, and social issues.

Why collaborate Working?

Collaborative working between voluntary organizations has been growing. Over recent years there has been:

- An increased government emphasis on the voluntary sector's role in public service delivery
- A growing trend by funders and commissioners to seek applications and tenders that involve joint or consortia bids (where two or more economic operators come together to submit a **bid** for a contract in a public procurement process.)
- A drive within the sector to improve its quality for beneficiaries
- A need for more efficient use of resources.

Types of collaborative working

Structures for collaborative working include:

Separate organisations maintain their independence, but work jointly on some activities or functions

- Organisations with resources or expertise offer assistance to other organisations, **e.g. a large national**
- Organisation working with a **small local group**
- A new organisation to **do joint work** on some activities or functions
- A group structure where a ‘**parent**’ organisation governs a group of ‘subsidiary’ organisations (**eg anurag groups, apollo hospitals etc**)
- Merger to form a new organisation working as one body on all activities.

Collaborative working can be used to:

- Carry out charitable activities, e.g. service delivery, campaigning, policy work
- Share premises or support functions, e.g. payroll, purchasing, fundraising
- Improve strategic efficiency.

The following **applications** or services are considered elements of a CWE:

- **E-mail**
- **Instant messaging**
- **Application sharing**
- **Video conferencing**
- **Collaborative workspace,** document management and version control system
- **Task and workflow management**
- **Wiki group** or community effort to edit wiki pages.
- **Blogging** where entries are categorized by groups or communities or other concepts supporting collaboration

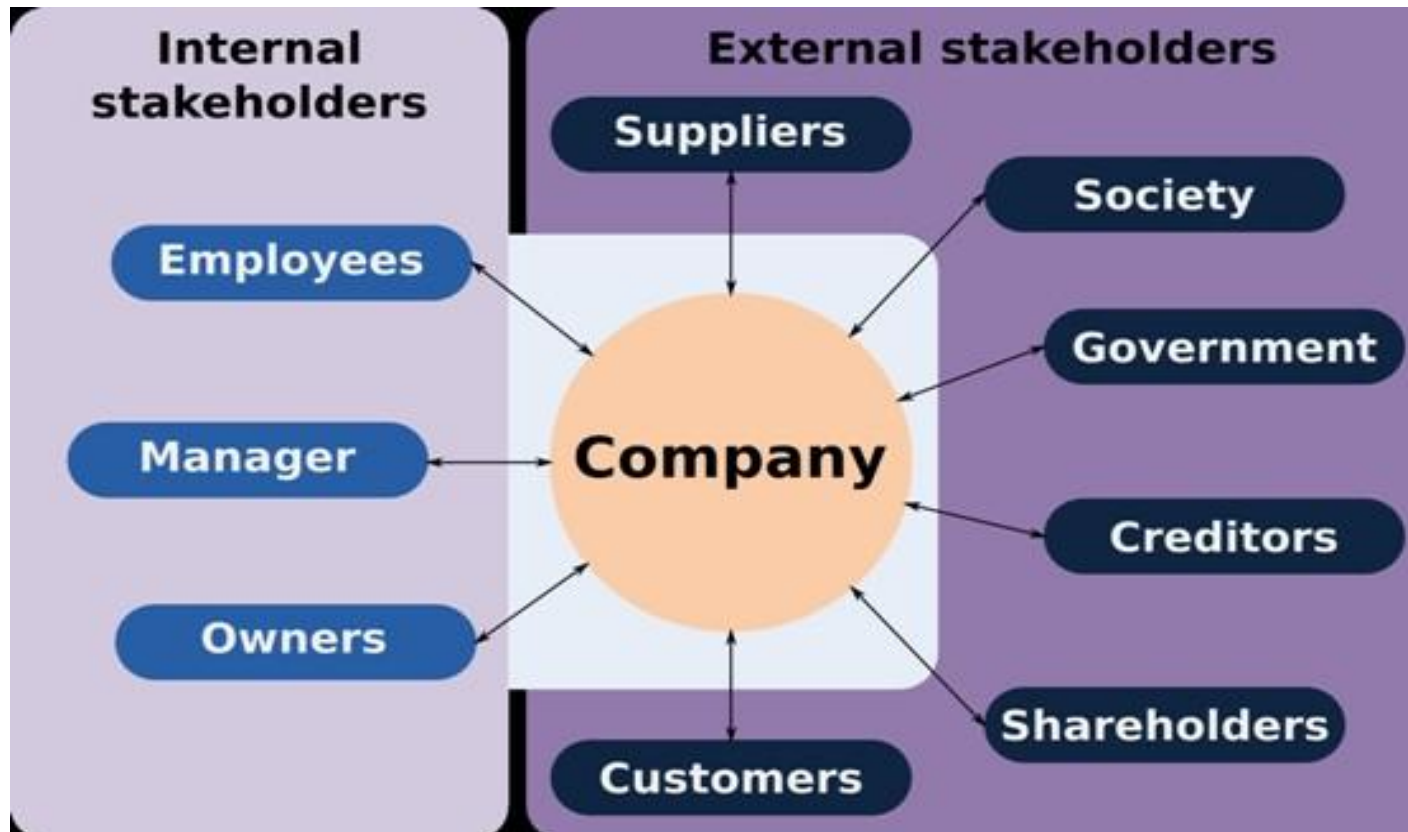
Potential risks can include:

- Loss of flexibility in working practices
- Complexity in decision-making and loss of autonomy
- Cultural mismatch between organisations
- Diverting energy and resources away from core aims
- Change management challenges
- Lack of consistency and clarity on roles and responsibilities
- Dilution of brand
- Damage to organisation if collaboration is unsuccessful
- Legal obligations

Benefits of Team Collaboration

- Improved **Flexibility** of the Organization.(to handle sudden change. Teamwork makes it easier to pivot when **customer preferences change** or disruptive technologies enter.)
- Engaged Employees.
- Healthier Employees. ...
- More Productive Meetings. ...
- More Attractive to Top Talent. (interact and learn from senior management)
- Accelerated Business Velocity. (the ability to bring products to the market faster).

- Higher Retention Rates.
- **Innovative Ideas.** (*Are Beyond Awesome, headphone, Create your own 6-pack machine*)
- Better Alignment with Stakeholders



- Enhanced Individual Productivity

(When any teams uses tools or processes that make teamwork and team communication more efficient, individual workers' goals are met faster and with higher [quality](#) results.)

- Increased Profitability

(Collaboration improves it. Because after recruiting all the superstar geniuses, and building a culture worthy of their skills, they get to work generating the innovative ideas that will propel you forward).

The Many Advantages of Collaborative Working

- Increased creativity and out-of-the-box thinking. **Greater innovation** is one of the clearest advantages of collaborative working. ...
- More flexibility in project direction.
- Increased learning possibilities.
- Higher employee productivity.
- Greater geographical spread.
- Enhanced stakeholder relationships.