**Role of predefined time boundaries in the organization and management of projects**

**Introduction**

The setting up of boundaries in every activity is an ambient tool of ensuring accountability and even providing constraints that are to be followed within the entire execution process in a specific task. The susceptibility of defining boundaries in a project of what should be done or when should it be done and who should be involved creates a crucial tool for evaluation within the entire organization. "How a project boundary is defined is important because it influences the environmental credibility of credits generated by the project and the costs of monitoring (through the effect of project boundary definitions on the number of sources that need monitoring)." (Ellis, 2002, p.13)Therefore there ought to be boundaries for each activity to create answerableness on the respective person. Boundaries include space, time, and task executions.

However, the essay is much focused on time boundaries. Firstly, a project involves creating a standard and common frameworks that are to be followed in the work area by scheduling and putting deadlines towards the execution of a specific task (Brunelle, 2017). Therefore time boundaries are a set of deadlines that are put within the project's scope in need of describing the end and start of every task within the project process execution until its completion period(Gersicks,1988, cited in Brunelle,2017). Therefore, it is vital to explicate on its 'brother-term' Predefined time boundaries after understanding the time boundaries. Thus from the definition of time boundaries as deadlines for tasks. Predefined time boundaries can be viewed as earlier or fixed in advance definitions of time factors' boundaries before starting a project. Therefore the essay is indebted to explicate more broadly on the role of predefined time boundaries in the organization and management of projects.

Management and organization

With the urge to explicate on predefined time boundaries on the projects organization and management, it is first of all vitals to depict comparisons of the two terms: organization and management. According to Winch (2015), an organization in a project refers to the entire group of individuals involved in the task's entire execution and has shared goals and objectives entitled to accomplishing an inevitable, expected outcome. Similarly, Winch (2009) expatiates that management in a project entails overseeing or leading a group of individuals in an organization needing to achieve the anticipated objectives as per the arranged duration of time. Thus, it is a perception from the two books provided by the author(Winch) that organization is more centered on the individual or a group in partaking the whole task, while management, on the hand, is more focused on how the individuals will achieve the stipulated objectives per their execution process. The organization and management issue can be compared with a government and a state. The government is indebted to managing how activities are done entirely by the people in the region, that is, the state, thus articulating the vital approaches to improve or achieve a specific task. Therefore even a project is structured in the same manner. Thus, the essentiality of predefining time in both fields is essentials. Moreover it is essential to explicate how temporary and permanent organizations undertake their tasks as explained by Winch (2009).

**Time boundaries in organizations**

Time boundaries in an organization are one of the crucial boundaries compared to other boundaries like budget costs since the entire execution process will mainly focus on planning every activity that is to be undertaken (Bluedon and Denhardt, 1988). Thus, in every organization, each activity's entire planning and the procedure under which the tasks will be executed borrows from time boundaries set before the commencement stage. Thus, Brunelle (2017) expatiates the issue on time by implicating, "Studying time in organization studies allow better to apprehend some of the well-known managerial and organizational activities. Industries evolve in a dynamic, path-dependent manner as a result of complex interactions" (p.4). Thus, to describe the essentialities of time in an organization, it is vital to depict comparisons between temporary and permanent organizations.

Permanent and temporary organizations

The two fields of temporary and permanent organizations share a common aspect but deviate on very tiny descriptions (Jacobsson, Burstom and Wilson, 2013). Thus they argue that,

To this end, is it plausible to ask whether a theory of the temporary organization can exist detached from permanent organizations? From an intra-organizational perspective, it would seem very unlikely because temporary organizations tend to exist in, or closely linked to, permanent organizations. For example, some subset of personnel from the permanent organization tend to be drawn together to accomplish a specific task for a specific period. Thus, the temporary organization can conceptually be seen as a form of transitory unit in the permanent organization – which in practice is also often the case (Jacobbson, Burstom and Wilson, 2013, p.579)

According to Soderlund (2000), "Permanent organizations are more naturally defined by goals (rather than a task), survival (rather than time), working organization (rather than a team) and production processes and continual development (rather than transition)." (p.62). Dwivedula, Bredillet, and Muller (2012) also argue that extended deadlines, huge performance goals, and the task's complexity are the core characteristics of a permanent organization. Thus, it is evident that an organization will only be credited as a permanent one if it inculcates the presumed features from the delineation of (Soderlund, 2000; Dwivedula, Bridwell, and Muller, 2012).

On the other hand, temporary organizations are based upon four terms (4T's) of temporary organization. They are time, task, team, and transition (Jacobbson, Burstorm, and Wilson, 2013). As the term temporary' implies time, the organization's time factor is often based on a certain period, which can either be two, three, or four years. Thus they are anticipated to end after a certain period. The task factors imply that core reason why the organization was developed; similarly, the team implies the set of individuals sharing common resources in a speculated time to accomplish an activity of the organization; while the transition implies the causative relationship which was depicted from one part to another thus termed as a passage from one period to another (Jacobsson, Burstorm and Wilson, 2013).

Moreover, Baker et al. (2016) explicate that the temporary organizations can be termed as; process, form, and perspectives. Process implies the temporality of the organization itself. In contrast, the form in temporary organizations involves the category of individuals involved in a temporal task, for instance, "a company founded to produce a specific film with the help of inter-organizational projects (IOP). Close to such enterprises are 'ephemeral organizations' which emerge in the face of disasters, in the form of complementing rescue and relief organizations, and then disappear" (Baker et al., 2016, p.4). Eventually, temporary organizations' perspectives regard the entire organization's logical system that they utilize to execute a specific factor that then renders them to be aligned to critical view. From the two juxtapositions presented (Baker et al.,2016 Jacobsson, Burstorm and Wilson,2013), the author can imply that a temporary organization is a subset of inter-organizations or a 'time-limited 'organization obligated to undertake a specific task within a defined time. Consequently, we can explicate that even projects fall under the temporary organizations since they are done over time with a particular team, executing a task from with events in a transformative manner.

**Project life cycle**

Importance of pre define time boundaries

**Time boundaries in the management of projects**

Impacts of predefined time boundaries

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