



Managing Project in the Organization

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Introduction

In order to succeed in a project team as a project management structure is very vital. It provides support for the execution of the work and launches the new ready to eat noodles. If the project management team is not aligned properly then it can hamper the content of a project. The project manager working in new ready to eat noodles greatly influences the project content in an organizational structure.

In this given report a proper analysis of the above 3 particulars are described. In the later part a critical analysis of the usefulness of the project management tools and techniques for managing a project in an organization is shared. The implementation of the project management tools and techniques are described using a launch program of new ready to eat noodles is carried on the second part. The third part comprises of the assessment through which the ability of the above mentioned particulars in managing a new ready to eat noodles project is described with proper and valid citation and references.

Critically assess the usefulness of project management tools and techniques for managing a project within an organization

The level of success related to the growth of the business unit can be measured with the aid of effective project management techniques and tools. The launch of new ready to eat noodles is to be achieved in order to do so effective project management procedure is needed to be implemented. Application of certain effective project management tools are necessary to accomplish this time consuming complex nature of task (Kliem and Ludin, 2019). In this article an approach has been taken to describe the effectiveness of the project management techniques and tools within an organizational frame work with the proper citation of examples. A proper guidance from the higher level like those of a project manager is necessary for the completion and successful execution of a project. If the team is not guided properly then it can lead to the failure of the project. In this report a proper justification of the job role related to the project leader is done along with the respective responsible person who is capable of taking vital decision in the launch of new ready to eat noodles. It will be good to say that when a group of person work toward the achievement of a targeted goal and constantly upgrade themselves by receiving training related to work under given circumstances can be termed as an organization (Larson and Gray, 2017). It is the duty of the project manager to get himself familiarized within an office surrounding and the team members. On the other hand the process of exercising control and authority within a business unit can be termed as an organizational structure. This structure represents the flow of work information and the process that leads to the execution. On the basis of the work done and the set of achievable goals the organization structure can be divided into 3 important parts. They are as follows:

- Organization Structure based on the Projection
- Organizational Structure based on the functionality aspect
- Organizational Structure based on the functional matrix

The promoters will essentially be communicated about the various aspects of the project and the profitability or losses through emails and in case the promoters want to directly meet the team then the promoters can also get information through direct verbal discussions. The other stakeholders like the vendors, sellers, warehouse personnel etc. will be communicated about the

project developments through emails or through phone calls as and when required. Also various video conferencing mode of communication shall also be used for inter-team communications. The final set of stakeholders or the consumers shall be made aware about the product and the developments through marketing channels like social media, outdoor advertising, television and radio advertisements etc. And also loyal customers or consumers of the brand and the product may also be mailed various communications about the product in due course of time. Overall the communication plan for the project lifecycle will be one which will ensure that all stakeholders are properly informed and communicated about the various stages of the product development along with important timely updates being updated properly and regularly (Muriana and Vizzini, 2017).

Project Management Tool

The process of systematic and administrating the various scope, time and budget related to the planning and execution of a project can be termed as a Project management. In order to facilitate the project related activities the use of project management resources like those of tools, skill and techniques are put into use (Ben-David, 2018).

In order to make the project working seamlessly it is necessary for the integral 4 parts to work effectively. They are as follows:

Resources: It refers to the 3 main components of material, people and equipment. It is necessary for an organization to make sure of the right way in the procurement of its resources. The right placement and the timing is necessary in the efficient operation of the team. The people refers to the teammates and more precisely the application of right peoples with requisite knowledge base and skill st toward the completion of an assigned target and achievement of both team and organizational goals(Stjerna,2015).

Scope-It refers to the combination between the right kinds of allotted budgets along with the organizational targeted goals of launching a new ready to eat noodles. It directly signifies the size of the project along with its targeted goals of launching a new ready to eat noodles and project requirements. If any change is evident in term of the goals then it is obvious to see the impact of the same on the budget and size itself (Milosevic and Martinelli, 2016).It will not be

wrong to say that it has a direct effect on the organizational as well as the team goals along with the components.

Money-Cost factor is considered to be important while making a project work seamlessly. The process of planning and executing them within a team frame work involves the apt calculation of the estimated total cost. It seems to be a variable quotient In the process of planning as because the estimated cost can exceed any time during the execution. That is the reason for which a Contingency allowance is allocated (Larson and Gray, 2017).

That last thing that revolves around the management project is to calculate the amount of profit in terms of money that a company wants to make from new ready to eat noodles.

Time-Time management is an important factor that decides the efficiency of a project management tool. It is considered to be crucial as the targets are always entitled with a deadline (Kendrick, 2015). The best way to utilize this time quotient is to schedule and set a duration that has to be allotted with right kind of both resources. The management of zero float is considered to be the most challenging aspect while implementing a project management tool (Hillson, 2017).

The best way to deal with all the above mentioned factors is to create and develop an efficient project management tool that further will help in the streamlining of the complex and time-consuming process. It helps in

- Assisting the team
- Planning the project in terms of available resources
- Monitoring the progress of the process
- Assessing the outcomes in line with the stakeholder's interest
- Helps in the reduction of wastage in terms of resources.

So, all the above mentioned factors make the process of management planning a inevitable task to conclude (Teller, 2013).

Important Uses of Project Management

The success quotient of a business enterprise depends on the motto of work smart than to work hard. The main target of the implementation of the project management tool is to stop the

wastage of the time and resources. The reasons behind the application of project management are as follows:

Collaboration:

A simplification of the team collaboration process helps in the increase of team efficiency and promotes positive work culture. It is necessary for the team manager to designate each member with individual task and make sure that everyone is performing in accordance to the necessary criteria (Uhl and Gollenia, 2016). He has to develop an efficient communication level with each member so that they can express their views without any external influence. He has to make sure that each of the team members is placed in right position with right kind of skill set. The collaboration process helps in the flow of information within the organizational framework specially focused in the sharing of timeline document and work status.

Resource management:

The management of the resources that are scarce can be performed in a cost efficient way. It can help in the apt utilization of allotted time by not wasting it. The project management tool can help in understanding the projected target in a better way. It reduces the resource lacking and over utilization of it. The team mates can understand need of the client and can act in an cost efficient and time saving way (Sadgrove, 2016).

Documentation:

In order to track the progress and performance index of a team a number of tools like those of excel sheets, pen and paper specialized and customized software etc. Using this type of tools has got a mission to reduce errors and generate plague free reports. It also helps in the saving of resources as because when the assessment of the key performing index of the employees are performed various important aspects on which the team needs to work on comes up along with the aspects that makes the work easier and achievable (Kaiser *et al.* 2015). It reduces the error margin.

Scheduling and planning:

The lack of work related guidelines sometimes makes it tough for the team to achieve the requisite target .Proper planning along with the proper scheduling of the assigned task to the team member's greatly affect the launch program of instant noodle in the market. It is very important for the team to stay in schedule so that the launch of instant noodle can be carried out flawlessly (Munier, 2016).Loss of time is very evident when at crucial time (specially nearing to the launch date) employees or team members don't find anything productive to do at the start of the day.

Budget management:

The management of the funds is necessary to execute the plans of a company. Launching of a new product here in this context the new ready to eat noodles in the market needs huge investment in terms of monetary resources (Marcelino-Sádaba *et al.* 2014). The management who are in charge of the project should also take into account the cost related factors. It has to be done in a matter that it can help in the multiplication of the profit percentage by incrementing the sales figure.

Preparing a plan for implementation of the project considering the steps

Any project needs to be planned before hand to ensure a smooth flow and proper implementation of the project. Earlier people used to follow a generic model of implementation of a project however with the development of technology and better metrics and understanding and various flows of projects the plans have become more tuned to the need of the project

Project Management Planning considering the phases of project lifecycle and themes of PRINCE 2 Method:

PRINCE 2 Methodologies:

PRINCE 2 which is basically a practitioner certification program and a project management method which is structured properly emphasizing on dividing projects into two stages. The stages are manageable and controllable based on the processing of the project development. Business Case, Organization, Quality, Plans, Risk, Change and Progress are the themes of this project management methodology. In order to develop proper planning of this project the project manager has adopted PRINCE 2 Project Management Methodology and effectively planned the project for better as well as successful project accomplishment (Nicholas and Steyn, 2017).

Project planning:

Phases of this particular project	Responsible person	Required Resources	Communication process	Time frame
Phase 1: Requirement gathering and documentation	Project manager	• Market research report • Project team • Project sponsor • Business analyst • Project manager • Stakeholders	• Meeting • E-mail • Audio and video conference	15 days
Phase 2: Designing of	Project manager	• Project team • Project sponsor	• Meeting • E-mail	7 days

the product		• Business analyst • Stakeholders	• Audio and video conference	
Phase 3: Implementation	Project manager and operational manager	• Manufacturing team • Project team • Operational team • Project manager • Stakeholders	• Meeting • E-mail • Audio and video conference	25 days
Phase 4: Testing	Project manager as well as sales and marketing manager	• Sales and marketing team • Operational team • Project team • Manufacturing team	• Meeting • E-mail • Audio and video conference	15 days
Phase 5: Delivery and deployment	Operational manager and Production manager	• Project sponsor • Project manager • Project team • stakeholders	• Meeting • E-mail • Audio and video conference • Advertisement and marketing	Continued through the lifecycle of the product
Phase 6: Maintenance	Project sponsor	• Project sponsor • Project manager • Stakeholders	• Reporting • Meeting	Continued through the lifecycle of the product

Table 1: Project Planning

(Source: Hughes, Dwivedi and Rana, 2017, p.778)

Analysis of the project plan:

Phase 1: Requirement gathering and documentation

The project plan begins with the understanding of the market or rather the understanding of the target market. The identification of the target customer base is the initial step that starts this project. The initiation of the project happens with this step. The further steps in the project are as per a generic project plan which includes the steps of initiation of the project that begins with requirement gathering and documentation. This step is very important as the direction the project will be heading in will be decided during this phase itself (Karaman and Kurt, 2015).

Phase 2: Designing of the product

The next step is designing the project and during this step the understanding from the requirement gathering phase will be put into designing the overall project and its flow that is going to take shape into the actual project when we go down the line (Dziadosz and Rejment, 2015).

Phase 3: Implementation

The next step in the project will be the step of Implementation where in the understanding from the requirement gathering and documentation phase along with the planning done in the design phase is put together to develop the working prototype of the project that will be fine tuned in this step to finally come up with a working model that will be replicated further to create the product that is going to be sold in the market (Martens and Carvalho, 2016).

Phase 4: Testing

The next step is testing which essentially is a phase in the project cycle that runs hand in hand with the implementation phase. In the testing phase the prototype is basically tested under various conditions to make sure that if there are any issues that need to be taken care of then these issues are taken care of again and again until the final working model of the project is achieved (Tonchia, Tonchia and Mahagaonkar, 2018).

Phase 5: Delivery and deployment

The next step is the delivery or deployment phase and in this phase for the current project the product will be produced in mass and sent off to selling points where they will be sold so basically this is the step when the final finished product will be ready (Turner, 2016).

Phase 6: Maintenance

The last step in the project plan will be the maintenance step where the overall requirements that are met during the lifetime of the project will be maintained so basically the deployment and the maintenance steps are actually recursive steps that will keep running till ABC Food Corp. Limited wishes to continue with the production of the product that they have planned which is the healthy variety of instant noodles (Ajam, 2018).

Implementation process of the plan:

Once the overall project plan is in place the next step is to get the implementation process of the project initiated. The first step of the project which is the requirement gathering phase is basically a phase where the company is going to concentrate on the market and try to find out the customer base for the product that is being proposed also during this requirement gathering step the company is going to look into the age group of customers who will be most interested in opting for the new product that the company is planning to introduce which is as mentioned earlier, a healthy variety of instant noodles. The market in today's world is very much inclined towards healthy food choices and thus the company will stress on this fact and try to find out the most suitable client base for the product and will act accordingly (Kostalova and Tetreva, 2018).

These findings during the requirement gathering phase need to be documented properly and the documentation will be needed in the development life cycle of the project going forward. The next and probably the most important phase in the development of the project is the design phase where the product will be designed as per the findings of the requirement gathering stage. During the design of the product it will essentially be needed keep in mind that being a healthy food product the company must ensure that it lives up to the promises made by it and design the product in a way that is actually healthy in most aspects if not every aspect. The prototype so

made will now go through the testing phase where the prototype of the product will be subjected to multiple tests to ensure that the product is actually a fair reflection of what has been promised by the organization (Alvarez-Dionisi, Turner and Mittra, 2016).

Once the testing is complete and the final product has been achieved with significant success then the next phase is the delivery of the product or in other terms the deployment of the project to make the product according to the final specifications achieved during the testing phase. This product will basically go into mass production and will be delivered for sale to multiple selling points like local stores to super markets and hyper markets. The final phase of the project lifecycle will be the maintenance phase wherein the product quality and the production line will be maintained and quality shall be ensured at every point during the lifecycle of the product (Al-Zwainy, Mohammed and Raheem, 2016).

Communication about the project plan with relevant colleagues and stakeholders:

The business entity is a big multinational company which dominates the market in processed food products. ABC Limited has products that range from ready to eat food stuff to biscuits to gourmet food products. The new product that the organization has come up with is a healthy variety of instant noodles or ramen. The stakeholders for the project include the employees who are going to be involved in the project either from the beginning of the project lifecycle or other employees who may join the project team down the line. Other stakeholders include vendors who will provide raw materials, warehouse staff, sellers at various sales points and the transportation personnel. Again the consumers will also be a stakeholder in the project as they will be the final point where the product will be consumed. The promoters of the company will also be stakeholders as the success of the project would mean profitability for the project whereas failure of the project would result in losses for the promoters and thus would also translate to losses for the business (Morozov and Timinsky, 2016).

The communication plan will be simple where employees who are directly involved in the production will be able to communicate through direct verbal contact along with emails and over the phone. New employees who join the project on a later stage will be communicated through KT sessions which are basically knowledge transfer session where senior employees of the project would provide sessions to the new employees to understand the project lifecycle and this

would help the new employees to understand their work as far as the project is concerned (González-Marcos, Alba-Elías and Ordieres-Meré, 2016).

Risk management Techniques:

It is impossible to know what is in stock in the future in terms of business studies. Risk is something that is unknown but can be guessed beforehand. A proper risk management system can be of great help to reduce the business risk and gain profit. It is the combination of certain unwilling incidents that is considered to be a barrier in the business world. If the barrier is quite big that can easily hamper the progress of developing or launching a product. It is the duty and responsibility of the managers specially the project managers to assess this risk or anticipate them beforehand ("Companies Are Failing in Their Efforts to Become Data-Driven", 2019). Alongside the responsibility to create and develop an efficient and handy plan to handle the risk factors so that the launch of the product can be made easily in the market. But beside all the above mentioned facts it is true to say that risk is considered to be only attributing negative effects on a business. It is not completely true as risk is something that sometimes poses a positive effect on the business body. The reason for which risk is considered to be a positive aspect in terms of the business world is that it creates a sheer feeling of loss that in turn forces the management to work on it and make the process along with the related planning future proof. It can add efficiency in the planning process along with increase in the foresight capability of a business administrator. The impact of risk management is seen in the fields of budget estimation alongside preparing the workforce for the future uncertainty. This attribute creates an opportunity for both the employees and the managers to develop a work culture that is completely based on the development of an efficient curriculum based training module in their business model. It helps in the proper assessment and analysing of the business processes along with the competency of the workforce ("Companies Are Failing in Their Efforts to Become Data-Driven", 2019). It increases the efficiency of the workforce and makes them accustomed to accept changes in a positive manner. As per the business analyst there are 5 integrated steps to handle risk:

- First Step involves the identification of the risk. It can be done by the use and maintenance of a Project Risk Register.
- Second step involves the analysing the risk factors and understanding the nature of it.

- Third step involves the evaluation and ranking the risk in term of its expected effects.
- Fourth step revolves around the ways to treat the risk which is known as Risk Response Planning.
- The last but not the least step involves the monitoring and reviewing of the risk factors and the effect of the rebuttals on them ("Companies Are Failing in Their Efforts to Become Data-Driven", 2019).

Critical evaluation of the ability of a project manager in the launch of new ready to eat Noodles Company

Evaluation of the project manager of this project:

A number of skill set along with some of the fundamental efficiency are required in the project based on the launch program of new ready to eat noodles. Those are as follows:

- Effective and efficient utilization of resources that includes the, part, supplies, equipment and materials (Zakharova, 2013).
- He should be in consciousness state that constantly engage himself in the process of improving the standard and quality aspect by the application of various development programs
- The customers in the ready to eat noodles sector are bias with choices that are available in the market so a project development manager should focus more on meeting the customer's need and wants (Rothaermel, 2015).
- He should have a natural talent to lead other's and should be very spontaneous in taking prompt action along with responsibility of the errors made by the associates.
- Performance management is an important attribute for a project development manager working in FMCG product like new ready to eat noodles. He has to set clear goals in terms with the expectations. Develop a mechanism to track the progress and asses employee performance both as an individual and as a team.
- He must be capable enough to address the issues related to performances in a prompt manner and empower others with requisite confidence level.
- He should encourage the employees to take new challenges and accept sudden changes in the business environments with adequate amount of authority and responsibility.
- He must be good at planning and delivering by anticipating the critical aspects of the targeted job. He should posse's authority to allot the important priorities and responsibilities that are important in the achievement of the requisite goals (Rothaermel, 2015).
- He should be able to find effective solutions using his specialist's knowledge by taking a abstract, or holistic, theoretical perspective.

From the identified efficiencies it can be stated that the project manager of this project should have possess all these, however, the project manager has some lag-backs as the project manager is not that effective in communication process, the manager has some issues with implementing the developed plan and analytical approach is not that up to the mark. These aspects need to be developed in the project manager as early as possible so that the project can be accomplished effectively. The self-development plan may help the project manager to overcome these drawbacks (Marcelino-Sádaba *et al.* 2014).

Self-development plan

Goal	Strategy	Time-frame
Effective communication	In order to attain the aspect the project manager needs to join a course for better communication.	15 days
Implementing a developed plan	The manager has decided to start working on organized planning process so that implementation can be effective.	10 days
Good analytical approach	The project manager has decided to seek help of a mentor so that the mentor can help to eliminate this aspect of poor analytical skill.	20 days

Table 2: Self Development Plan

(Source: Munier, 2016, p.45)

Smart Objective

Objective 1: *To be able in effective communication with the team in next 15 days*

Specific	To be able in effective communication with the team in next 15 days
Measurable	Effective communication with the team
Attainable	Yes
Realistic	Yes
Time-bound	15 days

Table 3: Objective 1

(Source: Muriana and Vizzini, 2017, p.96)

Objective 2: *To be able to implement the developed planning in the work in next 10 days*

Specific	To be able to implement the developed planning in the work in next 10 days
Measurable	Effective implementation of the developed plan
Attainable	Yes
Realistic	Yes
Time-bound	10 days

Table 4: Objective 2

(Source: Kaiser *et al.*2015)

Objective 3: *To increase the analysis skill in next 20 days*

Specific	To increase the analysis skill in next 20 days
Measurable	Proper and better analysis of the scenarios
Attainable	Yes
Realistic	Yes
Time-bound	20 days

Table 5: Objective 3 (Source: Kaiser *et al.*2015)

Conclusion

It will be good to conclude that by the above mentioned description of all the components and the functionality of the management tools while managing a project is analyzed in detail. In this report an approach has been taken to describe the individual components of the project management team is taken. The description is carried on the basis of a demo project in which all the components of the project management are represented in a better and efficient way. It includes the ability and limitations of all the components that includes the project sponsors and interested stakeholders. The tools and techniques used for the successful management of the project are also described. The benefits along with the communication methods in the project management are also highlighted. Risk management techniques along with the process of soft skill development of the employees are critically described in the case study. Lastly an approach is also taken toward the description of the individual stakeholder's analysis keeping in view the green agenda.

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