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Managing Projects in the Organisation BWSW5104 -LON

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My investigation and conclusions were based on Google, with citations.

1. Summary

An undertaking with the short-term goal of producing a special good, service, or outcome is called a project. Projects have a sponsor, need resources, and include some degree of uncertainty. They also evolve gradually. Managing the project's scope, schedule, and budget is referred to as the "triple constraint" of project management. To satisfy project requirements, project management involves applying knowledge, skills, tools, and strategies to project activities. Participants in or impacted by project operations are known as stakeholders. Project stakeholders, knowledge domains, and tools and procedures are all part of a project management framework.

Project integration management, scope, time, money, quality, human resources, communications, risk, procurement, and stakeholder management are the 10 knowledge domains. A program is a collection of related projects that are handled together to provide advantages and control that are not possible when managing the projects separately.

While project management concentrates on achieving tactical goals, portfolio management prioritizes achieving strategic goals. The field of project management is still developing and maturing. Project, program, and portfolio managers are essential to the success of businesses and initiatives.

1.1 introduction

Project management is becoming more and more common among people and businesses in the modern world. Previously, the primary objective of project management was to provide schedule and resource data to senior management in certain industries, such as the construction and military. Project management is the business discipline of organizing, planning, and managing resources to guarantee the achievement of project goals and objectives. Project managers currently handle many more tasks and are drawn from all over the world.

An array of distinct, intricate, and interconnected tasks with a single objective that needs to be finished on schedule, within budget, and in compliance with specifications is called a project. This is different from a regular set of tasks or day-to-day operations, which are meant to be ongoing processes with no predetermined conclusion. A project is also defined as a singular investment of resources to accomplish objectives, such as the creation of goods or services, to generate a profit, or to offer a service. General characteristics of projects include the purpose, life cycle, uniqueness, interdependencies, and conflict.

The first and most crucial event that signifies the beginning of a project is project initiation. Project need identification is another name for it, and it refers to the rationale behind the project's execution as well as its viability from several angles. Every project is unique and has needs that must be determined; for example, a project may be started only after the market has shown that it is necessary and demanded for a specific kind of project. A project may also need to be launched, updated, or adopted by the company to update its current technology, launch a new business, or enhance its current offerings.

2. Technical feasibility

At project initiation, the main objective is to assess and analyze the project's viability and feasibility. Multiple viewpoints, including technical, economic, and financial ones, are used in the feasibility study. Technical feasibility includes the management team's abilities, the technology's accessibility, and the variety of resources required to finish the project. An analysis of a project's economic feasibility occurs when it considers benefits and returns in addition to cost. Once the cost and availability of the necessary money have been considered, a project is deemed financially feasible.

Kanan (2006) defined scope, verified scope, and controlled scope changes. To ensure a project's success, each of these elements is crucial.

According to (Pinkerton 2003), uses the skills of different people to bring them together, accomplish the goals of the project, and guarantee its success. The evaluation of projects and project management techniques heavily relies on quality. As the success metrics of projects are typically focused on time, money, and quality—also referred to as the "iron triangle"—quality is seen as a significant project outcome. Quality contains many diverse characteristics, some of which are hard or impossible to measure. These characteristics might be subjective or objective.

2.2 Project Quality

Together with the budget, timeline, and technical details, "contemporary project quality" is a subjective term that refers to the degree to which clients and project team members feel that the project is fulfilling their expectations in relation to things like goal and value communication, peer review, customer expectations, partnering, and quality awards. An equivalent process that evaluates "earned quality" for engineering or construction projects to control the quality that is added to a project during the design and construction stages

constitutes a logical flow of actions to achieve the project's objectives and is divided into five stages: project initiation, planning, execution, monitoring and controlling, and closing. A project's success and quality are guaranteed by paying close attention to detail, involving important stakeholders, and providing enough documentation at every stage. The set of tasks completed within each phase, the important variables involved, the anticipated deliverables, and the control mechanisms implemented serve as typically distinguishing characteristics across the successive phases (PMI, 2004).

3. Assessment of Feasibility

One commonly used research tool is the feasibility study. Regrettably, there aren't any broad guidelines, standards, or specifications for feasibility study design. Examining and/or assessing the likelihood of future success or failure of potential initiatives is the goal of every feasibility study (Palvia and Palvia, 1988; Brockman, 2008; Bowen et al., 2009). Project Feasibility in Five Areas

1. **Technical viability:** The technological resources that the organization has access to are the focus of assessment. It assists companies in determining whether their technical team can translate concepts into functional systems and whether their technical resources are up to par.

Evaluating the suggested system's hardware and software needs is another step in determining its technical viability.

2. **Economic feasibility:** Before allocating financial resources to a project, it assists companies in evaluating the viability, cost, and advantages connected with it. As a result, it improves project credibility and functions as an impartial project assessment. It assists decision-makers in identifying and quantifying the positive economic benefits that the proposed system will bring to the company. An analysis of the project's costs and benefits is usually part of this evaluation.

Legal viability: It looks at whether the suggested system violates any laws, such as those of social media or data protection.

Operational feasibility: This entails research to evaluate and ascertain whether your company's requirements can be met.

The way the project plan meets the requirements found during the requirements analysis stage of system development is also examined by operational feasibility studies. Design and development must consider the intended operational outcomes to be successful. These comprise aspects that are dependent on design, like cost, sustainability, disposability, usability, maintainability, and supportability, among others. The most crucial step in ensuring project success is scheduling feasibility. Should a project not be finished on schedule, it will fail. We project the system's completion time while determining scheduling feasibility.

3.3 Organizing Tasks

a variety of estimating techniques for the project. Organizing Tasks. To prevent issues from arising during the construction project, a project manager's planning is crucial. If projects take longer to finish than anticipated, the project manager can account for any additional funding during planning. For all work to be performed by the plan, project managers must present a planned work schedule.

In addition, the budget that the client or developer has given to finish the construction project must be managed by the project manager. Among the organizational management functions of strategic planning are priority setting, resource, and energy focus, operational strengthening, establishing consensus over intended aims and results, making sure that staff members and other stakeholders are working toward the same goals, and evaluating and modifying the organization's course in response to a changing environment. With an eye on the future, it is a methodical process that results in core choices and actions that mold and direct an organization's identity, mission, activities, and justifications. Good strategic planning outlines an organization's goals, the steps it must take to get there, and how it will determine success.

The undertaking's manager must embrace the appropriate knowledge for the appropriate jobs and apply the appropriate abilities at the appropriate times. To design and validate a single project manager leadership model that works for all projects across national borders and industries, a substantial amount of study is needed.

4. Organized Work Structure (WBS)

The amount of work involved in both large and small projects can initially seem daunting. Projects drown in expenditures and time when the aim is to get in headfirst and learn how to swim. A plan is necessary for anything before it is implemented, as every seasoned project manager is aware.

Divide the task into smaller, easier-to-manage chunks using a work breakdown structure (WBS). As per the Project Management Body of Knowledge (PMBOK), the work breakdown structure (WBS) is a hierarchical and deliverable-oriented breakdown of the tasks that the team needs to complete. Gantt Diagrams is a part of (WBS) that play an important part into a project. Because of their adaptability, Gantt charts rank among the most critical tools for project management. Throughout all the stages of your project, Gantt charts can be utilized to assist with planning, scheduling, and tracking.

Gantt charts make it easier to create a timeline for a project. To automatically construct dynamic project plans, all you must do is add tasks and deadlines to the online Gantt chart in Project Manager. Then, by clicking and dragging objects on the timeline, you may link dependent activities and modify your project schedules as necessary.

Referring to the group presentation: assignment, we were asked to plan and manage a theoretical in-house project to Reduce the movement of staff from the premises during the lunch break which is currently creating congestion issues.

We planned our project by organizing and setting up a canteen, gym, and daycare to help the staff develop a healthy lifestyle. Using the work breakdown structure, the main elements

Several factors are included in the WBS, most notably the project scope. The primary components of the project scope—project initiation, scope planning, scope definition, scope verification, and change control—interact with one another through a work breakdown structure. Opening a restaurant is a very nerve-wracking task. "A process of breaking down the project deliverables and project work into smaller, more manageable components. According to my research, General Knowledge (2019) defines The WBS as assisting the project manager in identifying the tasks required to complete the project successfully (Harned, 2019).

It will be simpler to pinpoint the precise jobs and activities after the deliverable has been established. Several factors are included in the WBS, most notably the project scope. The primary components of the project scope—project initiation, scope planning, scope definition, scope verification, and change control—interact with one another through a work breakdown structure. According to Khan (2006), a comprehensive WBS corresponds to

several tiers within the hierarchy. As a result, working with WBS for the Caribbean restaurant project may have several stages based on the tasks and factors.

Deliverable-oriented WBS will be used at the Caribbean restaurant. Because of its effectiveness and organization, this kind of WBS makes it simpler to track procedures and cut out pointless costs and tasks. Building, installing, managing resources, promoting, and advertising, creating the menu, obtaining licenses and contracts, acquiring the required equipment, and closing are among the primary deliverables. along with marketing, supplies, creating the menu, obtaining licenses, signing contracts, acquiring the required tools, and closing.

The work breakdown structure of resources

Deliverable Name

- Planning and Analyzing Projects includes identifying the project's key components and the procedures involved in carrying it forward.
- Project scope and charter include the name, description, goals, budget, and milestones of the project.
- Place Selecting the right location Budget demonstrates how monies have been allotted to various phases.
- Resource Management Managing and keeping an eye on resources, including workers and other assets

Utilizing Licenses Permits for public health, environmental restrictions, and restaurant licenses

- Agreements with several service providers
- Interior Designer Consent with an interior designer over overall restaurant appearance
- Agreement with furniture dealer's consensus on furniture designs for both indoor and outdoor spaces

- Agreements with food supplies Assisting people or businesses that provide restaurants with fresh food
- Construction explains the many stages of building.
- Dining areas both indoors and outside
- design principles in mind designing the kitchen's cooking area and areas for the appliances and equipment
- Room for storage used to keep food and fresh supplies
- Restroom cloakrooms reserved for women, men, and people with disabilities
- A cashier/reception area space at the entrance will be created.
- Doors, windows, and an emergency escape are going to be installed for emergency escape, entry and exit, and ventilation,
- Trash station areas designated for food waste
- Electrical Supplying light, fuel for cooking, and operating machinery and appliances
- Water supply plumbing pipes
- Climate control facilitates airflow
- Lay outing Anti-slip flooring installation for security
- Parking Enough room for cars and bicycles
- Installations entail the assembly of appliances.
- Appliances for the kitchen fitting appliances in the kitchen
- Fire extinguishers to provide safety in the event of a fire

- Wi-Fi Users can use Skype or browse while they eat.
- Monitoring Cameras For reasons of security
- Software Development Software for marketing and convenience purposes
- Website for information and discussion about restaurants Restaurant mobile application for ease, like bill paying and general updates
- Materials Resources for successful and productive operations
- Delivery van for convenient meal delivery of orders
- Components and Herbs for preparing various Caribbean dishes
- Silverware and Plates For cooking and serving
- Workers' Resources During this stage, hiring and training staff members are the primary tasks.
- The hiring of employees the staff members consists of supervisors, culinary experts, servers, safety guards, housekeepers, and limers.
- Staff education: teaching each worker how to carry out their responsibilities in a professional manner
- Cooking Making certain that the menu and associated dishes are prepared
- materials Utilization of several instruction manuals, including online resources with guidelines
- Marketing and Promotion Informing patrons about the eatery
- Brochures We're going to print and distribute flyers.
- Publications and Periodicals Publicizing information about the restaurant's opening daily

- social media utilizing social media and the internet to provide comments and more
- extensive information coverage Premises and incentives for meals Bringing in consumers is the primary goal.
- Inspection Closing: Complete the project Just to make sure everything is in working order, Cleaning Preparing, and keeping the eatery tidy
- Giving sponsors a tour of the restaurant and demonstrating the restaurant to the sponsors
- The welcome event with the guests to celebrate the restaurant's opening
- Project success is ensured by effectively managing the project's scope,

Project schedules Gantt charts example

Week	Week 1	Week 2	Week3	Week4	Week 5
Task 1	Project initiation				
Task 2		Project planning			
Task 3			Project execution		
Task 4				Monitoring and controlling processes	
Task 5					Project closure

4.4 CONCLUSION

This research examined the role that project management plays in attaining success.

The correlation between project success and the planning and management activities

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