



PROJECT MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK

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Abstract: The research provides an outline of one of the most substantial tools at the current time which is "Project Management". Also describe the project management framework, the types of the project management framework, the key elements of this technology, and the challenges that can be faced during implementation of the project analytics framework. Also, talks about the various approach that can be used in the project management framework.

IndexTerms - Project management, system, plan, framework, technology

INTRODUCTION

The project management framework of the project management manual, for example, is a series of processes that are applied consistently and systematically over the duration of the project. If the project management manual contains process descriptions for multiple projects, then there is a significant possibility that each step in the process could be described by a different approach. The project management manual that is used by project management committees or in workshops may have a different approach to describing the same process than the work being done by project management itself. Processes that are described in the project management manual should be applied consistently and systematically over the entire scope of the project. The quality of the project management system should be evaluated based on the level of support that is obtained from the people who will work on the project. After the initial assessment of the project management system, the project management team should determine the scope and objectives of the next steps that will lead to its implementation. The process of project management is a continuous process in which projects are iteratively built, tested, refined, modified, launched, transferred, and supported by appropriate organizational decision-making [2]. The process is based on four components: Processes. Processes consist of organizational goals, objectives, and plans. These are used to achieve project objectives. Activities necessary for the achievement of organizational goals, objectives, and plans are identified and planned to complete the project. Project work is organized according to the established work plan to support the achievement of goals, objectives, and plans.

Most modern project management frameworks are managed by a company or service company and can be applied to a wide variety of projects. Project management is becoming more widespread in business, and organizations need a framework to manage and improve the efficiency of their activities, while also protecting their reputation and brand. Project management can be divided into three sub-processes: Development - is the systematic and iterative planning of projects over several years to provide the organization with the required products and services. A project management framework is a complex collection of activities that is used to design, execute and manage a comprehensive project. To understand the project management framework, we begin by creating a concept of a project, a project concept, a project objective, and a project plan. Next, we can think of what a project entails and assign responsibility for the execution of the project. Finally, we can consider the role of the organization and assign responsibility for managing the project. Projects are the most common activities an organization undertakes to accomplish its business objectives. Projects enable an organization to achieve an agreed-upon outcome.

Project Framework vs. Project Methodology

There are some differences in mindset that often occur between the people using a particular technology versus the people using the technology. In this section, we examine some of the differences that we believe are present between a project methodology and a project framework. There are a number of similarities between a project methodology and a project framework. When we consider a project methodology, it is more of a blueprint for how to accomplish a particular task. In the same manner, we will examine some of the similarities in the project framework [5]. The idea is to make one or more decisions at a very high level about how a project will be accomplished, usually while discussing the steps involved. The project method is to go from the initial idea to the high-level plan. As we noted in the introduction to this, a project often has multiple phases where different teams work in their respective organizations on a project-by-project basis. The project may be launched as a pilot in a pilot school of the activity. Once the project has achieved some level of success in its initial phases, then the teams move on to the next phases of the project.

Different methods provide different results. For instance, some projects have the same data, but the methods differ in how they extract and report the information from the data. Another example of how a project is built may be different than how it is executed. How information is displayed, from the documentation or the project team's point of view, is different than how it is presented to the stakeholders. These differences are reflected in the methodologies and formats used to achieve the project's goals. As part of this process, each organizational function must have an interest in the process. The enterprise risk management group is an obvious group to talk to about developing a Project Framework approach to ERM in a project setting. The project lead also can take the board's advice, should it be requested. The project manager is responsible for identifying the business opportunities and risks. Risk identification is an important part of the project management process, since many potential risks relate to the actual project itself, not just the associated strategic business strategy and objectives.

Project Management Framework Types

The framework is structured, its goals and tasks defined, and the structure adopted as the method of operation. This stage is referred to as the planning stage and represents a formal plan for the implementation of the framework. At this stage, the project manager needs to decide what type of framework to use and how it will work [4]. The choices will depend on the size of the project and its business model, as well as the skills and experience of the person running the project.



Table:1

Scrum: is the methodology used to model and manage an organization's knowledge, skills, processes, tools, and systems. It is a disciplined set of practices that focuses on producing measurable and actionable strategic insights.

Kanban: is the most advanced approach to the analysis of large sets of documents and systematic record keeping. It is the most comprehensive approach to the systematic use of mark-up documents (document elements). In fact, Kanban is almost a monitory document system and is used almost by itself to develop new designs and systems.

Scrum ban: To establish an operational base for monitoring the operations of the enterprise, the IT security team identified potential areas of vulnerability in the business continuity functions that were being managed by the IT security team. These were identified as those areas in which there was no documented guidance that could be implemented to mitigate their threat.

Burgundy White: This framework focuses on the contribution being made by the person or persons in the organization.

Foggy Bottom: This framework focuses on the organizational culture surrounding the company and its value creation and performance management systems.

Dissimilar: This framework focuses on the differences within the organization and its values and processes. The seven distinct value components are explained in more detail in this section.

Key Elements of a Project Management Framework

The project management framework should be designed around four key elements: A project management process that defines the steps that will guide the development of a project, including the identification of what is to be accomplished, the timeline for completion, the nature of the project, and the cost/benefit analysis of the project. The project management framework must contain the following essential elements: A conceptual view of the organization, its key functions, and its mission and purpose. The roles and responsibilities of the people who are the major members of the organization. An understanding of what is important to achieve within the organization, and what risks and opportunities impede those goals [1]. A definition of the key initiative and its key dependencies. A clear understanding of the project manager's role in the overall project management process. A formal process for defining responsibilities, defining the scope, and establishing milestones and accountability. The project management framework also needs to include detailed goals and objectives, agreed standards for meeting those objectives, and other key information required for effective project management.

Project management is an interdisciplinary discipline that encompasses a variety of disciplines with a view toward the design, implementation, operation, and monitoring of business processes and associated applications to achieve organizational goals. The primary purpose of a project management framework is to provide an organizational context that facilitates collaboration among project team members and facilitates the communication of information and values across the organizational structure. A project management framework is structured to support decision-making and, where appropriate, feedback analysis through its organization chart. A project management framework also serves to provide the organization with a foundation for an organization's governance structure. Project management, like all disciplines, requires adequate training and competence for the individuals assigned to it. The project management framework is designed to enable effective performance. Project management is an art form that has been around for a long time, and it is still an important part of many project management practices and practices.

Challenges of the project management framework

Lack of communication

There can be many challenges associated with communication of all kinds. There are some common barriers to information exchange, such as a lack of awareness of requirements and a lack of adequate standards of communication. Communication issues can be either a source of information or they can be barriers to getting agreement or a result of disagreement. The more communication in a project the less effective the project will be as it will lack cohesion. The more communication there is, the less effective will be the project as it will lack both the people involved and the coordination of all the activities.

Team conflict

It is better to have a project management team of some sort rather than having managers on each team having conflicting opinions. In a team with a limited number of individuals to manage a project, it may be necessary to communicate project management priorities to participants. This way, those with the best agendas have an opportunity to influence how projects are managed throughout the entire development lifecycle from design, and planning, to coding, and to delivery. As long as the individual team members have sufficient experience to provide input, it is likely that an effective communication flow will result. Also, if individual members of the team have differing opinions, it may be possible for the project manager to provide consistent priorities based on the opinions of individual team members throughout the development cycle.

Mismatched team skills

In the real world, organizations are often faced with requirements that are out of date and that do not match their existing skills. Sometimes, the old requirements must be revised because of changes in technology, a major shift in organizational culture,

or new requirements that have been developed in the process of taking advantage of new technology. Sometimes the requirements simply cannot be met because of technical problems encountered during delivery [3]. That is why the organization should have a dedicated team to solve any technical issues encountered in the development and delivery of the project. Technological advances are occurring faster than the human ability to produce them. The ability to perform such a leap is diminishing, and organizations need to develop a more dynamic process to provide a competitive advantage.

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Conclusion

Project management is one of the most comprehensive management disciplines. The key features of a project management framework are the following: Establishing the project. Developing the project team. Managing the project. Organizing the project team. The development of a project management framework. The basic idea behind the project management process is to identify all the major challenges, opportunities, and risks facing a project. An area where the skills required for successful project management have to be honed is in the field of risk assessment. Risk assessment is the process of assessing the potential impact of various events, such as changes in circumstances or external events, on the achievement of the project's planned objectives. Project management is a key component of a business's strategy and tactics for delivering value. This is achieved through the collection of business-relevant project objectives and targets, and the prioritization of key activities and their outputs. To be more accurate, a project management framework must provide both organizational guidance and accountability, which must be built into the business strategy, tactics, and decision-making processes. A project management framework should also provide the basis for a clear set of standards for all business activities, and the ability to seek external help or advice as required. The project management framework is a tool that allows the department or entity to focus on its own project execution and management needs. The project management framework provides key project milestones, project objectives, milestones for specific activities, the design and execution of key control activities, and the reporting requirements of the project manager.

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