

# MANAGEMENT OF DIFFERENT PROJECT: A LITERATURE REVIEW SAMPLE

## Abstract

Throughout the years, especially recently, previous projects have been implemented as a delivery mechanism which does business while accomplishing their objectives. There is no doubt that it will ultimately become one of the best and the fastest growing types of professions in the whole world. Even though the understanding of what actually constitutes a project, and what does not, continues to become a topic which is involved in debates. This paper will attempt to present a literature search on what a project is, its characteristics, classification, phases, life cycle and tools.

## Literature Review

Each one of us play a role as a manager of different projects. From the role of a house wife, a financial analyst, to a production employee, we all work on our own set of tasks. These tasks come with their own deadlines. Regardless of the type of job that you have or the tasks you have at hand, we all work on specific tasks that are described as unique, involving people who do not typically work together in general situations. The project may be bound with a simple objective which does not need a lot of people or a huge amount of resources, or it may turn out to be quite complex, requiring the need for people with diverse skills, and a lot of resources, especially financially.



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## What is a Project?

Even though there are a number of definitions of projects across different reviews, one of the best has been presented by Thompson (1985), stating: "A project refers to an organization involving people who are dedicated to a particular objective or purpose. These projects typically involve expensive, large, high risk, or unique undertakings which needs to be completed at a certain date, for a specific budget, and some required performance level. At a minimum, these projects have to be presented with well-defined objectives, as well as sufficient resources in order to perform all of the required tasks.

In line with the definition that is provided by Prahar & Sim (1990), which has been accepted with the purpose of research, a project may be defined according to these characteristics:

1. A pre-determined start and end (time of completion)
2. A pre-determined set of goals (expectations)
3. A series of interrelated or complex activities
4. A specified budget

Dillon & Lhuillier (2005) also reviewed different project management literature which are outlined as a set of dimensions for evaluation which regularly appear even though not according to the same occurrence:

1. Respect to traditional constraints
2. Client satisfaction
3. Satisfaction of objectives as pre-determined via the logical framework



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## Characteristics of a Project

Project Oriented Company (POC) is an organization which defines various complex processes, managing a project portfolio that involves various types of projects. It also has a specific and permanent organization in order to offer integrative functions, applying a New Management Paradigm. It also comes with an explicit project management culture, perceiving itself as something that is described as project-oriented. As such, POCs come with specific processes, including project assignment, programs, program management, project management, quality management of programs and projects, project portfolio coordination, personnel management and networking in between projects.

## Conclusion

As presented in this literature review, we can summarize that different projects are naturally unique, and much of the success depends on the industry, location, size, complexity, nature, business environment and more, in which they operate. The truth appears as the concept involving “one size does not fit all”. It is also a good point to begin with in certain situations.

## References

- Thompson, H.D. (1985). Implementation and development of effective control systems and project management information, *Project management handbook*, 12(2), 495-567.
- Prahar, Y. & Sim, P. (1990). Project Success: Measurement Techniques and Definition. *Project management journal*, 34(5), 45-57.

