

BEYOND
SMART CITIES



wel come to

EVENT MANAGEMENT BEYOND SMART CITIES



PROJECT MANAGEMENT PROFESSIONAL

PMP OVERVIEW
ONLINE TRAINING BY KRISHNAJI PAWAR

LEED AP(BD+C), GSAS CGP, GCP, ISO 14001

KNOWLEDGE IS POWER

LEARN BEYOND SMART CITIES IN

BEYOND
SMART CITIES

MODULE

2

Define Project Management Foundations

KRISHNAJI PAWAR - CEO & FOUNDER

LEED AP(BD+C),GSAS CGP,GCP,ISO 14001

WWW.BEYONDSMARTCITIES.IN





PROJECT MANAGEMENT PROFESSIONAL - PMP OVERVIEW

Projects and operations are two distinct types of management that serve distinct purposes within an organization. Projects are temporary endeavors undertaken to create a unique product, service, or result, with a defined beginning and end, specific objectives, and constraints related to scope, time, and cost. They have a defined lifespan, beginning with initiation and concluding with closure.

Learning Objectives

- Introduction
- Define Project Management Foundations
- Skills Every Good Project Manager Needs
- Assessing Project Needs
- Delivering Business Value
- Project Management Professional: PMP Credential
- Summary and Resources
- PMP Quiz: Test Your Knowledge!



INTRODUCTION

Projects vs. Operations

- Projects are temporary endeavors aimed at creating a unique product, service, or result.
- They have a defined beginning and end, specific objectives, and constraints related to scope, time, and cost.
- Operations are ongoing processes that produce goods and services.

KEY DIFFERENCES BETWEEN PROJECTS AND OPERATIONS



- Projects have a defined lifespan, beginning with initiation and concluding with closure.
- They have a defined scope, which can be significantly impacted by changes to the scope.
- Projects operate within constraints of time, budget, and quality.
- They involve risk and uncertainty, which a project manager must identify, analyze, and mitigate to enhance the likelihood of project success

PROJECT MANAGEMENT

- Project management involves applying knowledge, skills, tools, and techniques to project activities to meet project requirements.
- It involves a structured approach to planning, executing, and closing projects.
- The Project Management Institute (PMI) defines project management as encompassing five process groups: initiating, planning, executing, monitoring and controlling, and closing.



PROGRAMS AND PORTFOLIOS

- Programs are a group of related projects managed in a coordinated manner to obtain benefits and control that are not available from managing them individually.
- Portfolios are a collection of projects and programs grouped together to facilitate effective management and meet strategic business objectives.

Organizational Project Management (OPM)

- OPM aligns and integrates project, program, and portfolio management with organizational strategies and objectives.
- PMOs are a centralized unit within an organization that oversees project management practices.

Understanding How Projects Come About: Needs, Demands, and Other Factors

- Specific needs, demands, or opportunities initiate projects.
- Needs and Demands include market demand, regulatory requirements, technological advancements, strategic goals, resource availability, and internal improvements.



UNDERSTANDING PROJECT MANAGEMENT

Definition and Components of Project Management

- Project management is a systematic approach to planning, executing, and closing projects.
- It involves processes, methodologies, and tools to optimize resources, minimize risks, and ensure stakeholder satisfaction.

Key Components of Project Management

- Project Lifecycle: Comprises phases: initiation, planning, execution, monitoring and controlling, and closing.
- Project Constraints: Three primary limitations: scope, time, and cost.
- Stakeholders: Individuals or groups interested in the project's outcome.



PROGRAMS AND PORTFOLIOS



- Programs: Collection of related projects managed in a coordinated manner to obtain benefits and control.
- Portfolios: Collection of projects and programs grouped together to facilitate effective management and meet strategic business objectives.
- Organizational Project Management (OPM): Framework that aligns project, program, and portfolio management with organizational strategy.

COMPONENTS OF OPM

- Governance: Framework for decision-making, ensuring alignment with governance policies and strategic goals.
- Performance Measurement: Emphasizes the need for metrics and KPIs to evaluate the success of projects and programs.
- Resource Management: Seeks to optimize resource allocation across projects and programs.

Project Management Offices (PMOs)

- Supportive PMO: Offers guidance, best practices, and templates but has a low degree of control over projects.
- Controlling PMO: Provides support and oversight, ensuring compliance with established project management methodologies and standards.
- Directive PMO: Directly manages projects and programs, taking full responsibility for project outcomes.



UNDERSTANDING PROJECT CREATION: NEEDS, DEMANDS, AND OTHER FACTORS

Defining Projects in Context

- Projects are short-term undertakings aiming to produce a unique product, service, or outcome.
- The decision to initiate a project is not arbitrary but the culmination of various needs and demands.

Needs Assessment

- Needs assessment is the systematic process of identifying and evaluating the needs of a target group or organization.
- It can be conceptualized through two primary lenses: expressed needs (expressed needs) and latent needs (latent needs).



UNDERSTANDING PROJECT CREATION: NEEDS, DEMANDS, AND OTHER FACTORS

Demand Analysis

- Demand analysis involves understanding the market or community demand for a specific product, service, or solution.
- Factors driving demand analysis include market trends and competitive pressure.

Stakeholder Influence

- Stakeholders play a pivotal role in project creation.
- They can be categorized into Primary Stakeholders (directly affected by a project) and Secondary Stakeholders (indirectly affected or who have an interest in the project).

Organizational Strategy and Alignment

- Projects must align with the strategic objectives of the organization.
- An organization's long-term goals can guide project initiation.
- Alignment with strategic goals is essential for successful project creation.

Environmental and Contextual Factors

- External environmental factors like economic conditions, political climate, technological advancements, and regulatory frameworks also influence projects.





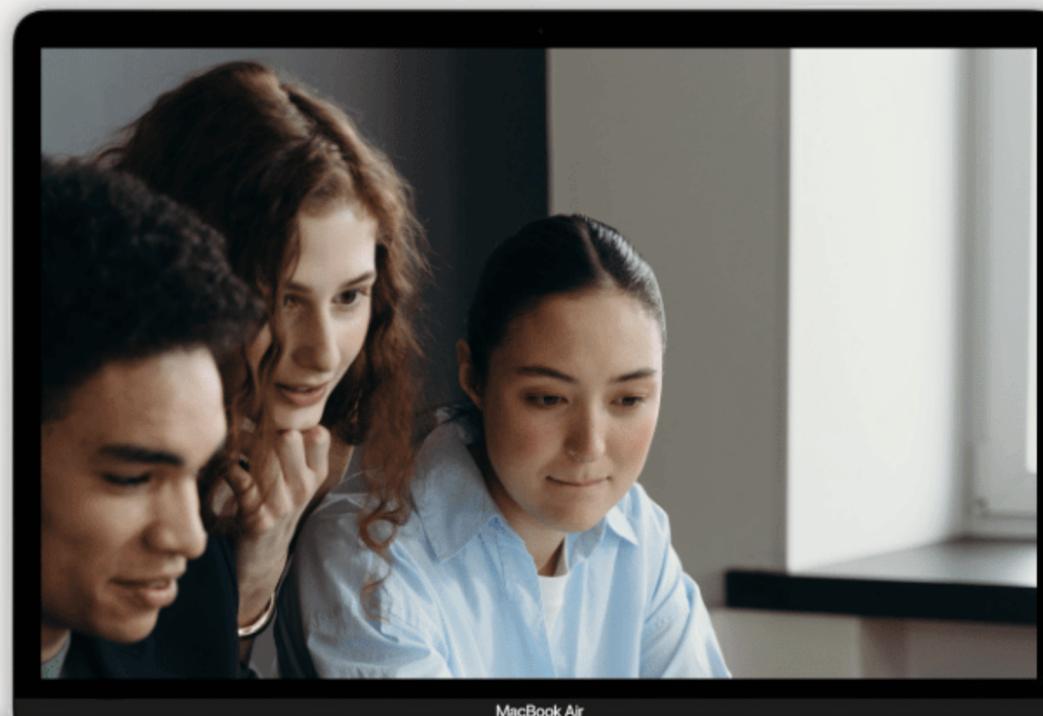
THANK YOU FOR
YOUR ATTENTION

www.beyondsmartcities.in

@beyondsmartcity

BEYOND
SMART CITIES

SIGN UP FOR ONE OF
OUR SPECIALTY
COURSES.





CONTACT US



+91 6363032722



info@beyondsmartcities.in



learn.beyondsmartcities.in



#55,HMR Layout ,Bengaluru ,India



THANK YOU

