

Research And The Future Of Project Management And Supply Chain Management

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Abstract—

the field of Project Management (PM) has been much ongoing exploration but this examination field is still generally extremely youthful with numerous viewpoints still to be revealed. New look into themes and developing learning spaces inside this examination field keep on showing up at a fast pace show through the Investigations of the present writing. In light of a quantitative methodology, the potential research zones that could show up within a reasonable time-frame of PM examine was the intends to anticipate this research. For a company to create one specific product the collection of suppliers is known as supply chain. As the name impels the chain is comprised of hubs or "connections". The chain include different makers, at that point the finished process, it stored in warehouses, then it come to the centers for distributions and at last it go to the places where the customer can purchase that item.

Keywords-Project management;supply chain; research; developing.

I. INTRODUCTION

In many systems the project management is becoming a major activity as in time of continues change. The projects are not only related with the development of new product but also have many other tasks like process building, new service initiation, system deployment, marketing campaigns, product improvement , software development etc. although delays, disappointment and project failure must be neglected.

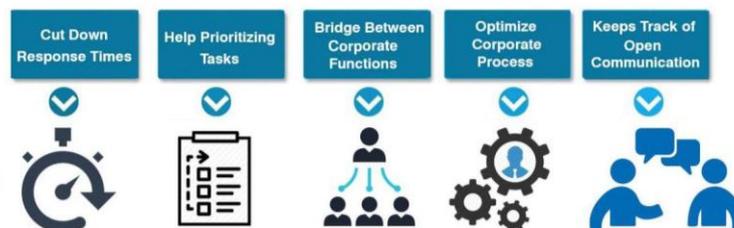


Figure 1: Project management role for the business

II. PROJECT MANAGEMENT HISTORY

For thousands of years The specialty of Project Management has been practically speaking, it has been defined by Mavenlink in 2012 that with probably the most punctual case found in the development of the Great Pyramid of Giza around 2570 BC. In 2007 Weaver introduced that just inside the previous century has it authoritatively turned into a universally perceived proficient field, a regarded learning space, an organized convention, and an establishment. With bunches of perspectives still to be revealed this field is still generally youthful.

Project management is still generally youthful as a formal administrative control, While extends as a composed action of humanity could be found in each progress. in 1997 Morris described that when the primary Program Evaluation and Review Technique (PERT) outlines denoted the start of another order It began uniquely in the center of the twentieth century. over various offices and callings the basic need to impart and incorporate work it begin in the mid 1960s,organizations and different associations started seeing the advantages of arranging work around ventures and understanding.

| Period | Central concept | Main thrust | Means |
|--------|-----------------------|---|---|
| 1960s | Scheduling | Coordinating activities | Information technology, planning |
| 1970s | Teamwork | Cooperation between participants | Process facilitation, role definition |
| 1980s | Uncertainty reduction | Making stable decisions | Search for information, selective redundancy Risk management |
| 1990s | Simultaneity | Orchestrating contending demands | Responsiveness Collaboration |
| 2000s | Adaptation | One size does not fit all Connect project management to business | Adaptive approach |
| | Strategic focus | | Build a project strategy |
| | | Off-shore projects | |
| | Globalization | | Virtual coordination |

Table1: Project Management Generations

III. PROJECT MANAGEMENT FUTURE

According to unified framework to study about future of project management it combined the trends of future project management.

On the basis of 5 elements this framework works. The elements are:

1. Strategy

2. Spirit
3. Organization
4. Processes
5. Tools

These five components collectively represent a comprehensive framework. And this framework addresses the future research's needs. In table 2 it represent the mapping collection of topics into this framework.

| Top Down Components | Strategy | Spirit | Organization | Processes | Tools |
|---------------------|---|---|---|---|---|
| Research Topics | Project strategy Competitive advantage Portfolio Business strategy | Leadership Team building Project culture Vision Conflict Training Careers | PMO Project organization structures Global project management | PMBOK® Guide areas Planning Communication Reviews Maturity models | Project management toolbox Planning tools Strategic tools |

Table 2: Project Management Research Framework

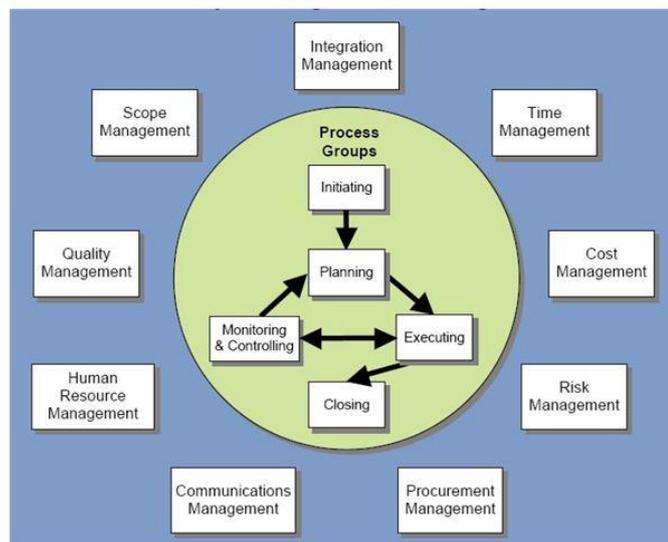


Figure 2: Project management Framework development process

To the application of logical and systematic sequence it is known that this project process is susceptible. This may defined in its most general term like “first plan then produce”. The performance of process is improved by applying such systematic logic.

| Enterprise | | Project | |
|------------------|---|-----------|---|
| Direction | | | |
| Goals: | Continuity defined by sets of Objectives | Purpose: | Change defined by sets of programs |
| Objectives: | defined through Strategies | Programs: | Defined through sets of projects |
| Process | | | |
| Strategies | achieved through Tactics | Projects: | Achieved through sets of Tasks |
| Tactics: | achieved through consistent Activities | Tasks: | Achieved through variable Effort |
| Activities: | result in continuous product | Effort: | Results in unique product |

Table 3: Management Orientation Hierarchy [1]

| Enterprise (Period based) | Project (Plan-Accomplish based) |
|--|---|
| Output is defined within department's responsibility | Objective is an exception to the usual routine |
| Desired results are generalized, influenced externally | The required result becomes specifically identified |
| Goals and deadlines are general | Goals and deadlines are specific |
| Routines are related | Activities are related |
| Management based on market forecasting | Management based on project forecasting |
| Reporting based on long-term financial accounting | Reporting based on short-term project accounting |
| Products are identical and in large quantities | Specific product is unique (or very limited) |

Table 4: Enterprise vs. Project [1]

IV. RESEARCH OF SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT

In 1982 Oliver and Webber defined that the term of “supply chain management” (SCM) first showed up around 35 years back. In 2005 Gibson et al. and in 2001 Mentzer et al. described that there is disagreement network the executives (SCM) develops, contradiction proliferates with respect to whether SCM is a methodology, a procedure, a business reasoning or simply one more term for coordination. In SCM by the variety of research this ambiguity is evidenced and there are several areas where SCM information is housed in business colleges. Like University of Tennessee, The Ohio State University and Hanken School of Economics Some universities house SCM within a combined Logistics department and Marketing department. There are many research have been done on the topic of supply chain management in previous years. The development of supply chain management is shown in the table given bellow:

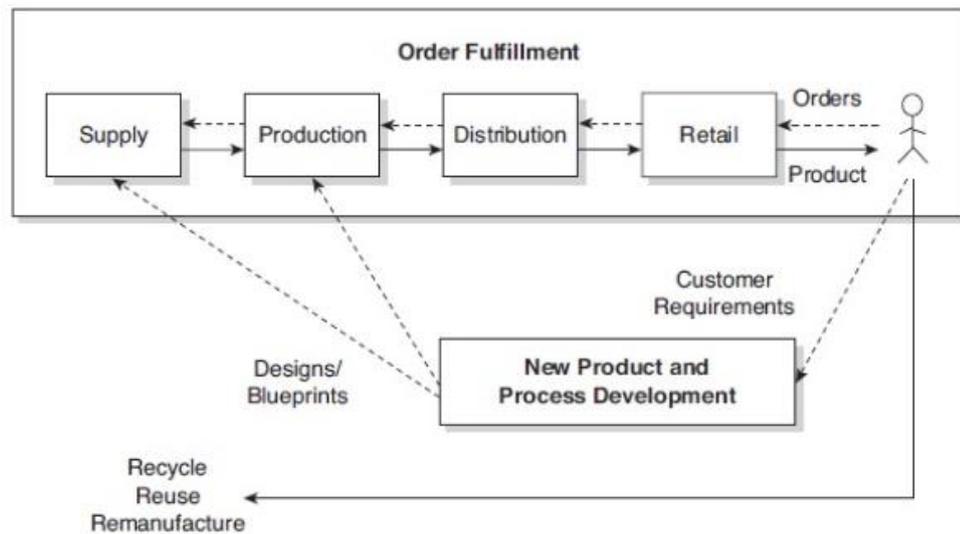


Figure 3: Supply-Chain Schematic

| Information System Attributes for Farmer(s) | | Influencing Stakeholders | | |
|--|--|---|--|--|
| | | Input Marketing Agencies | Governance Systems | Output Marketing Agencies |
| Transactions | Local, Agency and location Controlled | Place, Mode, Cost, Frequency, Latency | | |
| Process Management Controls | Inherited Tacit Process Knowledge | Input quality, Price, Process Knowledge Transfer | Support on skill enhancement, Technology transfer, Information sharing on Policy. Explicit Knowledge Sharing | Demand, Place of purchase, Frequency of purchase, Credit Cycle |
| Decisions | Information Asymmetry | Decisions on farm inputs, Supply agencies, Credit Cycle | Framing process improvement and technology adoption | Output marketing decisions on price, place and credits |

Table 5: Supply chain management Development

V. SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT LITERATURE REVIEWS

On the basis of topic areas and theories that applied to supply chain management or logistics there have been several literature reviews that divided in literature categories. The research is done on the basis of articles and topics that are borrow from related aspects.

From Defee et al. (2010) the initial list of topics was borrowed. Used in the discipline like Eckert and Goldsby, 1997, Zinszer, 1997, Lynch, 1997, Mentzer et al., 1997, Olavarrieta and Ellinger, 1997, Blancero and Ellram, 1997, Bookbinder 1997 many literature reviews focus on identifying key theories. by the theory type like competitive and marketing in 2010 Defee et al. categorized their literature review. core competencies and Resource-Based View are the type of competitive theory and dependence theory and market orientation are the type of marketing theory. many literature reviews are based on various aspects like supply chain alignment that is define by Wong et al. in 2012, sustainable supply chain management defined by Seuring and Müller in 2008, green supply chain management defined by Srivastava in 2007 and reverse logistics defined by Wang et al in 2017. On the basis of particular methods and theory there are many other literature review are exists. in 2013 Kauppi in operations and supply chain management research for the use of institutional theory it provides research agenda and review and in 2012 Fayezi et al.

defined that in supply chain management it gives a structured literature review of applications of agency theory. There are many literature reviews that focus on topics and theory besides these single-focus literature reviews. In sustainable supply chain management examines uses of decision theory literature review is provided by Alexander et al. in 2014. In humanitarian operations in 2014 Muggy and Stamm provide a review of game theory applications.

VI. FUTURE OF SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT

It is like to state in supply chain management main thing sure about a gauge is that it is never right. Research will most likely be unable to foresee the future; it is difficult to predict the future. The future is depending on the past and the present. If there is collective projections of managers who have knowledge of past and present it increases the outcome.



Figure 4: The preliminary framework

VII. THE MOST VALUABLE SKILLS FOR THE FUTURE OF SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT

it is always developing and complex part of doing business through supply chain. For making the successful business there is a the need for first-rate supply change management Despite the fact that the apparatuses and techniques may change. There are many skills to possess by supply chain managers. In a supply chain career these skills are decent beginning stage for making supportable progress. In supply chain management it is considerable that lot of peruses are industry veterans and are very much aware of the aptitudes expected to make enduring progress.



Figure 5: Skills for the Future of Supply Chain Management

1. Project Management of projects

For supply chain management the project management is a very major and crucial skill. It is the skill to balance the act that is handling on consistent basis of and manage teams of people in a variety of roles.

2. Online Procurement and eCommerce

It is seen that the world of business becoming more and more online. As the result various industries have been changed through rapidly change in e-commerce. The importance of this growing and new business part is recognizing by many organizations.

3. IT Skills and IT Knowledge

It is very important that the project managers should have knowledge about information technology, its implementation and its uses because now in these days the supply chains become increasingly more technology driven.

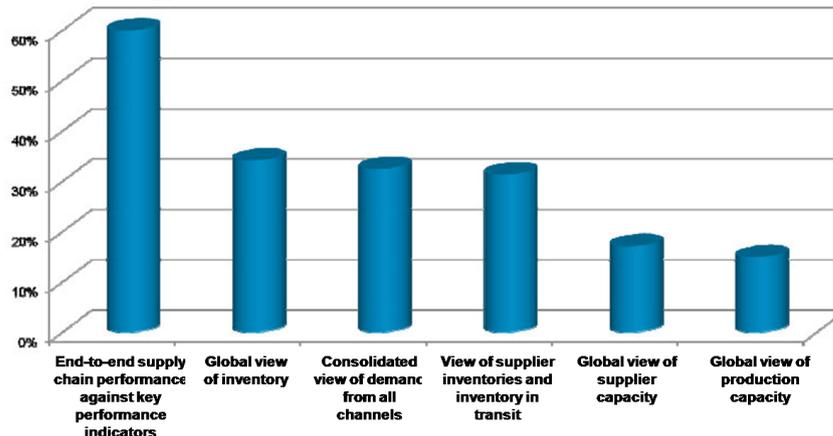


Figure 6: For an organization the visibility of supply chain

VIII. CONCLUSION

The field of Project Management (PM) has been much progressing investigation yet this assessment field is still commonly very young with various perspectives still to be revealed. In numerous frameworks the task the executives is turning into a project management as in time of proceeds with change. The undertakings are not just related with the advancement of new item yet in addition have numerous different errands like procedure building, new administration commencement, framework arrangement, advertising efforts, item improvement, programming improvement action the premise of theme zones and speculations that connected to supply chain management or coordination there have been a few writing surveys that separated in writing classes. The exploration is done based on articles and themes that are acquire from related perspectives.

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