Performance Analysis On Knowledge Management System on Project Management

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Article History	Abstract
	The project manager is a person who works as an overall in-charge and plays a vital role in fulfilling the dream of a project, and is known as the omnicompetent. A project manager for any project must have the qualities to plan and implement the knowledge management in a systematic, join together, and reuses the decision based on the project and advances the diffusion and thus sharing the invisible knowledge. Knowledge management (KM) is vital for any company to survive in a competitive market and dynamic environment. The task of transferring knowledge is not an easy job thus it requires efforts to gather and transfer the knowledge in the projects. This paper includes all the responsibilities of the project manager should hold and those are time management, risk management, managing information, managing human resources, managing scope, purchasing orders management. A project manager must find out the performances of every responsibility and finding the knowledge which is not visible and making it into useful knowledge. Discussion with team members, sharing the knowledge, and concluding with the win-win condition between an individual and the whole organization. ***Keywords:** Knowledge Management Systems, Project Management*

I. Introduction

In the current scenario, knowledge is known to be an asset which is widely accepted and knowledge management universally grows for all the organization in the world. The knowledge management strategies are becoming a systematic approach for any kind of business and are developing for most companies. For years the companies are using the knowledge of people as a resource for managing its knowledge management and considered as the most valuable resource. The new concept for using knowledge is the focus on knowledge management which drives the organization in this accelerated world and society as the whole. All the work which is done involves the "knowledge work" with their knowledge workers so we can say that job depends on the manual and knowledge skills of a person. Knowledge must be created, shared, and used among all the members and with all the activities in organizations.

Fig 1: Knowledge Mangement Stratgies

When knowledge is shred mong the members then, the project manager should manage the staff in a way such that its project management is done properly by using the laws, and resources available, by using the ideas, methods and plan it accordingly. A project manager has many responsibilities like coordinating, managing, controlling, investing, organizing, directing, decision making, till the end of the project so that goal can be fulfilled. A project manager does not only focuses on the single project but needs to focus on the project management portfolio which will help the company strategies and general plan. A project manager is benefited when all the management types like, time, risk, integration, scope are reused, regularly checked scientifically proven.

The manger is considered to be the whole responsible person for the project and he/she has to think about all the resources, limitations. The manager has to start the plan, implement it, and then finally complete it by controlling its employees. Project management should be improved in this highly competitive world. The practice should be done in that particular field to identify their own needs and the requirement in their way. Many organizations are looking for many different methods and ways to improve and survive in this competitive environment. The best way to move ahead is to develop a knowledge-based market strategy.

II. Framework and Objectives of Project Manager

The goal of the project is achieved only by the project manager as the manager plays a vitally important role in fulfilling the dreams of an organization. The managers have much responsibility like planning the project, how to execute it, how to implement, and what resources required and how to control the project and then at last how to close the project which is made. To complete all these tasks the manager has to work accordingly and take full responsibility. The project manager needs to be stable for any company and has become a risk for the organization to keep them stable because working on the project helps them to make a path of information smoother. The work done by the project manager is uncertain and is time constrain and, it is important that all the knowledge is used significantly and based on the experience, utilizes the invisible knowledge and this skill must be there in every project manager. By this all responsibilities of accumulating, generation of experience, knowledge of skills, it makes the employees unique and risk of turnover reduced, and hence the output is gained more by utilization of knowledge.
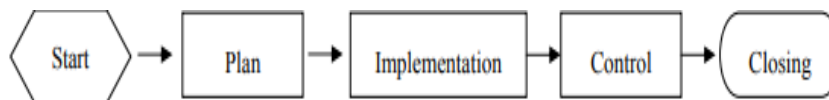

Fig 2: Project Management Process

The process of project management includes starting, planning, implementing, controlling, then finally closing the project all steps need to taken care of using the invisible knowledge and utilizing the knowledge management.

Table 1: Detail Risk Management process

Process	Responsibility	Performance objective	Skill
Start	Initial risk plan	Make clear of risk management policy and process of an organization.	Initial risk assessment matrix
		Figure out the risk taking level of interested party.	
		Figure out the potential risk factors both inside and outside.	
		Assess the probability of every risk factor, and its visible effect to the project.	
		Formulate the risk management strategy.	
Plan	Formulate the risk management plan	Figure out the role, responsibility and purview of risk decision.	Risk management plan, contingency plans, approval, initial risk assessment matrix, probability/effect matrix, sensibility analysis, decision tree analysis, risk response plan
		Know the risk taking level of interested party.	
		Check and expand the initial risk assessment matrix.	
	Risk identification	Identify potential project risk event.	
		Figure out possible reasons of inside and outside risk event.	
		Formulate flow chart of risk reasons and effectiveness.	
		Divide the influence of potential risk event, range of possible consequences and the effect of risk in multi-stage.	
		Identify indication of risk occurring.	
	Risk qualitative analysis	Describe the behavior of risk event.	
		Figure out the risk taking level of interested party.	
		Estimate the probability, logical relation and occurring frequency of risk event.	
	Risk qualitative analysis	Figure out the matrix of risk probability/effectiveness level, and risk priority order.	
	Risk qualitative analysis	Figure out all the risk level of a project.	
	Risk quantitative analysis	Organize a risk seminar of interested parties and related experts to analyze qualitative risk	
		Make sensitivity analysis to possible risk event.	
		Analyze performance of project system by emulation technique	
	Risk quantitative analysis	Use decision tree to analyze description key point.	
		To ensure the stability of risk assessment, illustrate limitation of risk qualification.	
		Prepare random risk analysis for project.	
	Risk response plan	Formulate risk coping strategy, and figure out the possibility of acquiring the tool of reducing risk.	
		Formulate plan for accidents, operative norms, and relative strategy.	
		Figure out requirement of insurance coverage and risk event guarantee.	
		Figure out risk respondents.	
		Figure out other process affected by the change of risk plan, and figure out risk response plan.	
Implementation	Executing risk response plan	Executing risk response plan, draft and manage the change request to reply to the risk event.	Project risk response plan
		Change the risk response plan according to the environmental change.	
		Update the risk response plan in time, including adjusting risk probability and risk value.	
Closing	The end of the risk management	Review the project outcome to figure out the risk management process and effect of the process.	Experience summary
		Report to leaders about the coordinate risk problem and corrective actions as backup in future project	

The project management system processes the work, with defined responsibilities with the management of all things like scope, integration, quality control, risk, human resources, etc. The risk management is one of the most important factor for any project manager working for the project like when a project is started, the responsibility of the manager is initial plan and objectives are to make policies, figuring out the level, formulation of risk, probability of risk factor and skill required to find out the objectives are the matrix system for assessment of risk. Then comes the planning of the project, this stage has responsibility like, identify the risk, quality checking, formulation of a plan, the objectives are role, level of risks, making flow chart, range possible outcomes, the occurrence of the risk, organizing, planning, decision making, analysis of performance, the stability of assessment, risk respondents, and all these objectives need a skill like a matrix plan, analyzing tree plan, risk response plan. Implementation is the executing part where the plan is executed with the response, drafting, managing, adjusting, environmental change, etc.
Closing is the end and closure of the project and takes out the summary of the end part coordinating with the issues and correctives measures are taken to full fill the goal.

According to the project manager, the work is assigned as project manager reserves the skills and even has experience from the daily jobs. They have the knowledge, working flow, resources to fulfill the responsibility. The organization needs to create a road map for figuring out the visible knowledge and then dividing the work to the employees. Knowledge map help in improving, enhancing the work, and is benefited by the training and development.
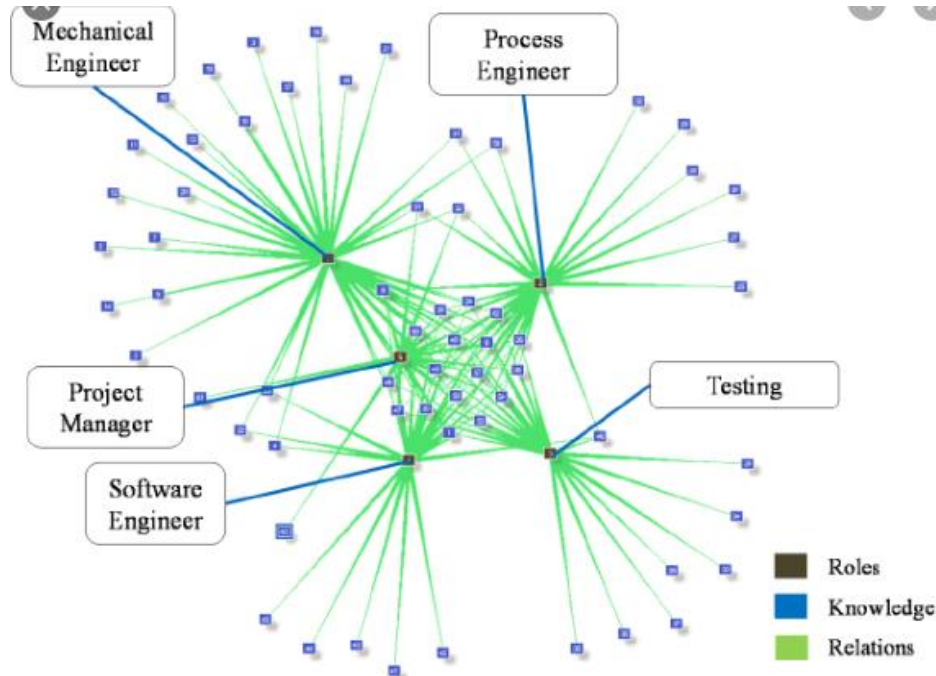

Fig 3: Project manager map

This map shows that what roles, knowledge, and relations are performed by each type of employees and what kind of connection is there between them.
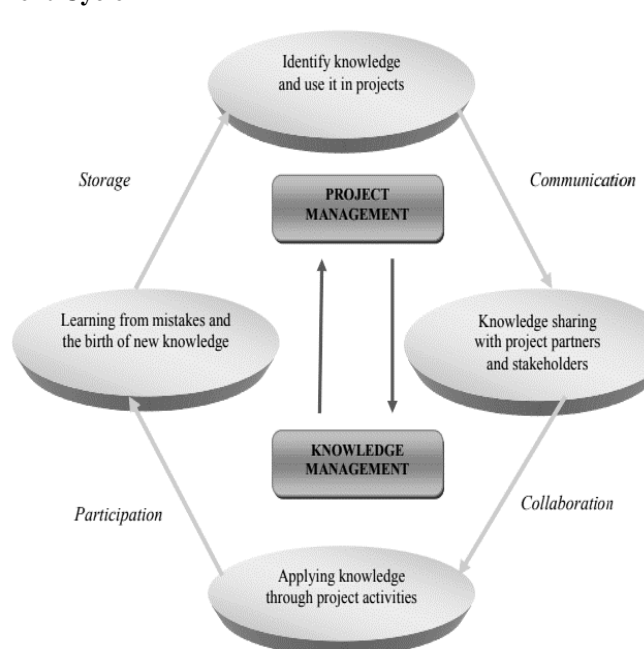
III. Knowledge Management Cycle

Fig 4: Cycle of Knowledge Management

The cycle of knowledge management has four stages which include the:
- Storage: Use the identified objects used in the projects
- Communication: Sharing knowledge with the partners and other team members so that production becomes successful.
- Collaboration: Through various project activities knowledge is applied
- Participation: Learning new things always brings out the best and also brings mistakes with it. So, by participating in the project makes learning new things.

The knowledge management process firstly defines the process further which includes the integration of knowledge with the working agenda. The establishment of contact is an important factor when working for the program or the project. Then comes the designing of the matrix, managing the responsibilities. In the organization, awareness of knowledge management is raised. The training and development program is initiated with proper guidance to the employees. A system of rewards and recognition is established. This flow then continues with the tracking of values created within the organization and improvements are done accordingly.
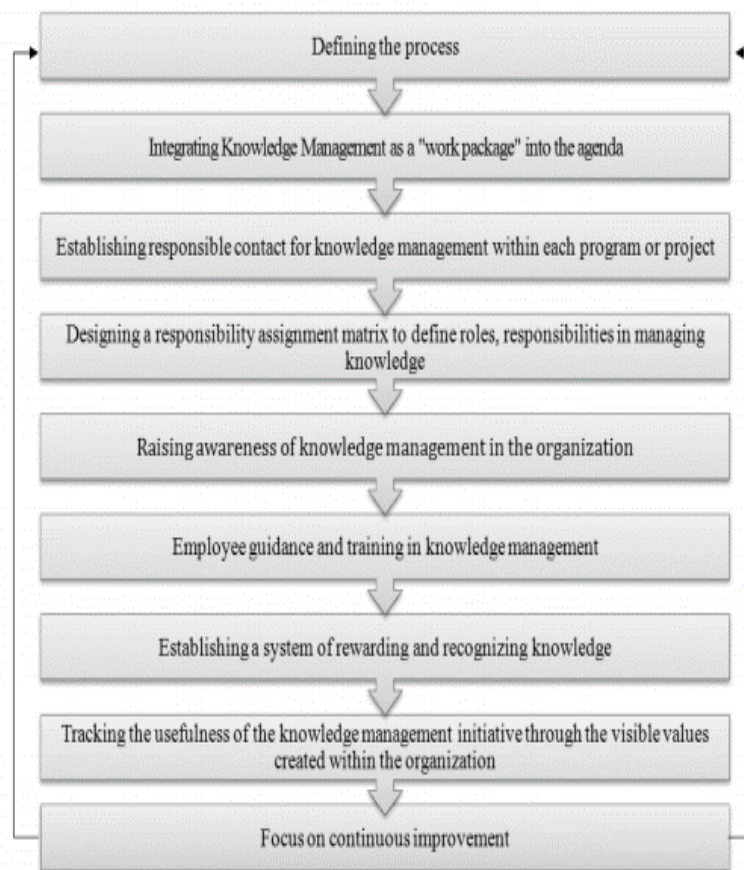

Fig 5: Knowledge Management implementation with project management

IV. Conclusion

With the fast-growing environmwnt, with the companies having more and more competition among themselves, then the need for knowledge has become an important factor for the growth of the company and using knowledge management ha also part of development of the society, which helps in promoting. The production and operation of the company also re two important factore for future market competition.

The person who takes care of all the project is the project manager, the role is to fulfill the goal of the project and take to the completion. The communication between employees becomes easy with the information barriers. The errors or faults in the project can be solved with the experience of the project manager .thus the project manager

needs to have skills to accumulate the knowledge, share among the team members, and improve the project completion.

This research paper is based on the theortical part defining all the mangement repsonsibilities which are required for the discussion of the project. Knowledge sharing must be establish to fully enjoy the update and work for it.

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