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A study on project Management System with Reference to Ascentz Technologies Coimbatore

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Abstract— The purpose of Software Project Management is to establish reasonable plans for performing the software engineering activities and for managing the software project. Software Project Planning involves developing estimates for the work to be performed, establishing the necessary commitments, and defining the plan to perform the work.Many software projects are faced with a common situation: They fail in developing the required functionality within their schedule and planned budget; the results often lack the required quality. Thus during the last years several companies have started initiatives to improve their software development. These initiatives mostly focus on improving the software processes and the technology used during software development. One area often underestimated but crucial for every software development project is project management. Project management is one of the key factors influencing the project success or failure.The objective is to identify the factors which influence project management based on various dimensions and 30 samples were chosen for client side and they were chosen randomly. Percentage age analysis was used to analyze the data and the conclusion is that more importance can be given to executive management support as the top level management from client side expects the same from the company and that will lead to a good relationship between the companies.From the research it is been concluded that more importance can be given to executive management support as the top level management from client side expect eh same from the company and that will lead to a good relationship between the companies.

Keywords— Software Project Management, Software Project Planning, Percentage age analysis etc.

I. INTRODUCTION

Many software projects are faced with a common situation: They fail in developing the required functionality within their schedule and planned budget; the results often lack the required quality. Thus during the last years several companies have started initiatives to improve their software development. These initiatives mostly focus on improving the software processes and the technology used during software development. One area often underestimated but crucial for every software development project is project management. Project management is one of the key factors influencing the project success or failure.

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A. About The Industry

Information technology in India is an industry consisting of two major components: IT services and business process outsourcing (BPO). The sector has increased its contribution to India's GDP from 1.2% in 1998 to 7.5% in 2012. According to NASSCOM, the sector aggregated revenues of US$147 billion in 2015, where export revenue stood at US$99 billion and domestic at US$48 billion, growing by over 13%. India's Prime MinisterNarendraModi has started 'Digital India' project to give IT a secured position inside & outside India.

B. History Of The Industry

Information technology is playing an important role in India today and has transformed India's image from a slow moving bureaucratic economy to a land of innovative entrepreneurs.

The IT sector in India is generating 2.5 million direct employments. India is now one of the biggest IT capitals of the modern world and all the major players in the world IT sector are present in the country.

Bangalore is considered to be the Silicon Valley of India because it is the leading IT exporter. Exports dominate the industry and constitute about 77% of the total industry revenue. However, the domestic market is also significant with a robust revenue growth. The industry's share of total Indian exports (merchandise plus services) increased from less than 4% in FY1998 to about 25% in FY2012. According to Gartner, the "Top Five Indian IT Services Providers" are Tata Consultancy Services, Infosys, Cognizant, Wipro , and HCL Technologies.

Regulated VSAT links became visible in 1994. Desai (2006) describes the steps taken to relax regulations on linking in 1991:

In 1991 the Department of Electronics broke this impasse, creating a corporation called Software Technology Parks of India (STPI) that, being owned by the government, could provide VSAT communications without breaching its monopoly. STPI set up software technology parks in different cities, each of which provided satellite links to be used by firms; the local link was a wireless radio link. In 1993 the government began to allow individual companies their own dedicated links, which allowed work done in India to be transmitted abroad directly. Indian firms soon convinced their American customers that a satellite link was as reliable as a team of programmers working in the clients' office.

Videsh Sanchar Nigam Limited (VSNL) introduced Gateway Electronic Mail Service in 1991, the 64 Kbit/s leased

line service in 1992, and commercial Internet access on a visible scale in 1992. Election results were displayed via National Informatics Centre's NICNET.

The Indian economy underwent economic reforms in 1991, leading to a new era of globalization and international economic integration. Economic growth of over 6% annually was seen during 1993-2002. The economic reforms were driven in part by significant the internet usage in the country. The new administration under AtalBihari Vajpayee 1999 govt pm—which placed the development of Information Technology among its top five priorities— formed the Indian National Task Force on Information Technology and Software Development.

Wolcott & Goodman (2003) report on the role of the Indian National Task Force on Information Technology and Software Development.

Within 90 days of its establishment, the Task Force produced an extensive background report on the state of technology in India and an IT Action Plan with 108 recommendations. The Task Force could act quickly because it built upon the experience and frustrations of state governments, central government agencies, universities, and the software industry. Much of what it proposed was also consistent with the thinking and recommendations of international bodies like the World Trade Organization (WTO), International Telecommunications Union(ITU), and World Bank. In addition, the Task Force incorporated the experiences of Singapore and other nations, which implemented similar programs. It was less a task of invention than of sparking action on a consensus that had already evolved within the networking community and government.

"The New Telecommunications Policy, 1999" (NTP 1999) helped further liberalize India's telecommunications sector. The Information Technology Act 2000 created legal procedures for electronic transactions and e-commerce.

Throughout the 1990s, another wave of Indian professionals entered the United States. The number of Indian Americans reached 1.7 million by 2000. This immigration consisted largely of highly educated technologically proficient workers. Within the United States, Indians fared well in science, engineering, and management. Graduates from the Indian Institutes of Technology (IIT) became known for their technical skills. The success of Information Technology in India not only had economic repercussions but also had far-reaching political consequences. India's reputation both as a source and a destination for skilled workforce helped it improve its relations with a number of world economies. The relationship between economy and technology—valued in the western world—facilitated the growth of an entrepreneurial class of immigrant Indians, which helped aid in promoting technology-driven growth.

The India Startup Ecosystem TimeLine has been compiled with key events from the IT industry, including software services, MNCs, and startups.

C. Recent Development

In ongoing market India is the largest exporter of IT. The biggest economic effect of the technologically inclined services sector in India—accounting for 40% of the country's GDP and 30% of export earnings as of 2006, while employing only 25% of its workforce—is summarized by Sharma (2006): "Today, Bangalore is known as the Silicon Valley of India and contributes 38% of Indian IT Exports. India's second and third largest software companies are headquartered in Bangalore, as are many of the global SEI-CMMI Level 5 Companies. Hyderabad, Pune and Gurgaon are also emerging as a Tech hub of the county with many global It giants headquarters followed by Chennai. Numerous IT companies are also based in Mumbai.

Thiruvananthapuram (Trivandrum), the capital of Kerala state, is the foremost among the Tier II cities that is rapidly growing in terms of IT infrastructure. As the software hub of Kerala, more than 80% of the state's software exports are from here. Major campuses and headquarters of companies such as Infosys, Oracle Corporation, IBS Software Services and UST Global are located in the city. India's biggest IT company Tata Consultancy Services is building the country's largest IT training facility in Trivandrum—the project is worth INR10 billion and will have a capacity of 10,000 seats. The completion of the facility is expected in 2014 or 2015

On 25 June 2002, India and the European Union agreed to bilateral cooperation in the field of science and technology. A joint EU-India group of scholars was formed on 23 November 2001 to further promote joint research and development. India holds observer status at CERN, while a joint India-EU Software Education and Development Center will be located in Bangalore.

Major information technology hubs.

D.About The Company

Welcome to ASCENTZ Technologies, premier software solution providers in India. In brief stint we grown and developed many customized solutions across various domains/verticals. Our team works cooperatively to produce success for our clients. Gaining their trust and building a long-lasting affiliation. This tie up helps us to give in our best and generate good results and accomplishing the goals in a well premeditated structure. Our solutions not only productive but also have valued affordably for all our clients ranging from startups, small business to leading corporations. Our team of experts provides a variety of best services on Sustainability, Focus, Dedication, and Cost Effectiveness. We explore it into all the major facets of corporate information technology.

Ascentz is a custom software development and Solutions Company based in Coimbatore, India.Ascentz possesses an experience in providing complex and diverse enterprise software development solutions to a large range of clients.

Ascentz has the exclusive experience in the software development stature, which takes pleasure of the customer retention rate.

Ascentz excels principled technology for the services promising outstanding business exposure for its clients. Ascentz on providing services that influence evolving efficient business model for the exclusive liberation.

Associated with a highly skilled team we are tweaking exclusive development and execution procedure to its benefited clients. Moreover, this is enabling us for the time bound delivery of the challenging solutions with confidence.

E. Services

Ascentz providing allows flexibility and reliability to clients in multiple areas .We strongly activist the role of Information Technology as a key enabler of business processes. We are helping our client's current IT business; accelerate its challenging schema to support their vibrant growing business.

We design cost effective forceful software solutions with excellent usability characteristics for each client. Our custom software development services that will condense your time to advertise, fill the expertise break, and help to control run-away development expenses.

Ascentz Services enable our clients to develop custom business software solutions that automate business processes very simple and it can be delivered on time going with their projected budget in an affordable cost.

We offer software development services in the area of software development for packaged business applications and Quality Assurance services.

Our experts are talented, enthusiastic, and dedicated in their work with their sufficient experience and technology skills we design a scalable, customized solution for your business needs.

Your pleasure is our maxim and our source of stimulation.

Our clients are highly impressed with our dedication & determination.

II. About The Study

A. Requirements Management

The purpose of Requirements Management is to establish a common understanding between the customer and the software project of the customer's requirements that will be addressed by the software project. Requirements Management involves establishing and maintaining an agreement with the customer on the requirements for the software project. The agreement covers both the technical and nontechnical (e.g., delivery dates) requirements. The agreement forms the basis for estimating, planning, performing, and tracking the software project’s activities throughout the software life cycle. Whenever the system requirements allocated to software are changed, the affected software plans, work products, and activities are adjusted to remain consistent with the updated requirements.

Policy - A guiding principle typically established by senior management, which is adopted by an organization or project to influence and determine decisions.

Software plans - The collection of plans, both formal and informal, used to express how software development and/or maintenance activities will be performed. Examples of plans that could be included: software development plan, software quality assurance plan, software configuration management plan, software test plan, risk management plan, and process improvement plan.

Software work product - Any artifact created as part of defining, maintaining, or using a software process, including process descriptions, plans, procedures, computer programs, and associated documentation, which may or may not be intended for delivery to a customer or end user.

B. Project Planning

The purpose of Software Project Planning is to establish reasonable plans for performing the software engineering activities and for managing the software project. Software Project Planning involves developing estimates for the work to be performed, establishing the necessary commitments, and defining the plan to perform the work.

Commitment - A pact that is freely assumed, visible, and expected to be kept by all parties.

Event-driven review/activity - A review or activity that is performed based on the occurrence of an event within the project (e.g., a formal review or the completion of a life-cycle stage).

Periodic review/activity - A review/activity that occurs at a specified regular time interval rather than at the completion of major events.

Policy - A guiding principle typically established by senior management, which is adopted by an organization or project to influence and determine decisions.

Software plans - The collection of plans, both formal and informal, used to express how software development and/or maintenance activities will be performed. Examples of plans that could be included: software development plan, software quality assurance plan, software configuration management plan, software test plan, risk management plan, and process improvement plan.

C. Software Project Tracking And Oversight

The purpose of Software Project Tracking and Oversight is to provide adequate visibility into actual progress so that management can take corrective actions when the software project's performance deviates significantly from the software plans. Corrective actions may include revising the software development plan to reflect the actual accomplishments and re-planning the remaining work or taking actions to improve the performance. Software Project Tracking and Oversight involves tracking and reviewing the software accomplishments and results against documented estimates, commitments, and plans, and adjusting these plans based on the actual accomplishments and results.

Commitment - A pact that is freely assumed, visible, and expected to be kept by all parties.

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D.Software Configuration Management

The purpose of Software Configuration Management (SCM) is to establish and maintain the integrity of the products of the software project throughout the project's software life cycle. Software Configuration Management involves identifying the configuration of the software (i.e., selected software work products and their descriptions) at given points in time, systematically controlling changes to the configuration, and maintaining the integrity and traceability of the configuration throughout the software life cycle. The work products placed under software configuration management include the software products that are delivered to the customer and the items that are identified with or required to create these software products.

Audit - An independent examination of a work product or set of work products to assess compliance with specifications, standards, contractual agreements, or other criteria. [IEEE-STD-610 Glossary]

Configuration item - An aggregation of hardware, software, or both, that is designated for configuration management and treated as a single entity in the configuration management process. [IEEE-STD-610 Glossary]

Documented procedure - A written description of a course of action to be taken to perform a given task. [IEEE-STD-610 Glossary]

Policy - A guiding principle, typically established by senior management, which is adopted by an organization or project to influence and determine decisions.

Software baseline - A set of configuration items (software documents and software components) that has been formally reviewed and agreed upon, that thereafter serves as the basis for future development, and that can be changed only through formal change control procedures

Software work product - Any artifact created as part of defining, maintaining, or using a software process, including process descriptions, plans, procedures, computer programs, and associated documentation, which may or may not be intended for delivery to a customer or end user.

E. Training Program

The purpose of the Training Program key process area is to develop the skills and knowledge of individuals so they can perform their roles effectively and efficiently. Training Program involves first identifying the training needed by the organization, projects, and individuals, then developing or procuring training to address the identified needs. Some skills are effectively and efficiently imparted through informal vehicles (e.g., on-the-job training and informal mentoring), whereas other skills need more formal training vehicles (e.g., classroom training and guided self-study) to be effectively and efficiently imparted. The appropriate vehicles are selected and used.

Periodic review/activity - A review/activity that occurs at a specified regular time interval, rather than at the completion of major events.

Policy - A guiding principle typically established by senior management, which is adopted by an organization or project to influence and determine decisions.

F. Software Product Engineering

The purpose of Software Product Engineering is to consistently perform a well-defined engineering process that integrates all the software engineering activities to produce correct, consistent software products effectively and efficiently. Software Product Engineering involves performing the engineering tasks to build and maintain the software using the project's defined software process and appropriate methods and tools. The software engineering tasks include analyzing the system requirements allocated to software, developing the software architecture, designing the software, implementing the software in the code, and testing the software to verify that it satisfies the specified requirements.

Audit - An independent examination of a work product or set of work products to assess compliance with specifications, standards, contractual agreements, or other criteria.

Policy - A guiding principle, typically established by senior management, which is adopted by an organization or project to influence and determine decisions.

Project’s defined software process - The operational definition of the software process used by a project. The project's defined software process is a well-characterized and understood software process, described in terms of software standards, procedures, tools, and methods. It is developed by tailoring the organization's standard software process to fit the specific characteristics of the project.

Software quality assurance (SQA) - (1) A planned and systematic pattern of all actions necessary to provide adequate confidence that a software work product conforms to established technical requirements. (2) A set of activities designed to evaluate the process by which software work products are developed and/or maintained.

Software work product - Any artifact created as part of defining, maintaining, or using a software process, including process descriptions, plans, procedures, computer programs,

and associated documentation, which may or may not be intended for delivery to a customer or end user.

G.Peer Reviews

The purpose of Peer Reviews is to remove defects from the software work products early and efficiently. An important corollary effect is to develop a better understanding of the software work products and of defects that might be prevented. Peer Reviews involve a methodical examination of software work products by the producers' peers to identify defects and areas where changes are needed. The specific products that will undergo a peer review are identified in the project's defined software process and scheduled as part of the software project planning activities.

Audit - An independent examination of a work product or set of work products to assess compliance with specifications, standards, contractual agreements, or other criteria.

Peer review - A review of a software work product, following defined procedures, by peers of the producers of the product for the purpose of identifying defects and improvements.

Policy - A guiding principle typically established by senior management, which is adopted by an organization or project to influence and determine decisions.

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Software work product - Any artifact created as part of defining, maintaining, or using a software process, including process descriptions, plans, procedures, computer programs, and associated documentation, which may or may not be intended for delivery to a customer or end user.

H.Software Quality Management

Software Quality Management involves defining quality goals for the software products, establishing plans to achieve these goals, and monitoring and adjusting the software plans, software work products, activities, and quality goals to satisfy the needs and desires of the customer and end user. Quantitative product quality goals are established based on the needs of the organization, customer, and end user for high-quality products. So that these goals may be achieved, the organization establishes strategies and plans, and the project specifically adjusts its defined software process, to accomplish the quality goals.

Periodic review/activity - A review/activity that occurs at a specified regular time interval rather than at the completion of major events.

Policy - A guiding principle, typically established by senior management, which is adopted by an organization or project to influence and determine decisions.

I. Technology Change Management

Technology Change Management involves identifying, selecting, and evaluating new technologies, and incorporating effective technologies into the organization. The objective is to improve software quality, increase productivity, and decrease the cycle time for product development. The organization establishes a group (such as a software engineering process group or a technology support group) that works with the software projects to introduce and evaluate new technologies and manage changes to existing technologies. Particular emphasis is placed on technology changes that are likely to improve the capability of the organization's standard software process. Pilot efforts are performed to assess new and unproven technologies before they are incorporated into normal practice. With appropriate sponsorship of the organization's management, the selected technologies are incorporated into the organization's standard software process and current projects, as appropriate.

Documented procedure - A written description of a course of action to be taken to perform a given task. [IEEE-STD-610 Glossary]

Organization's standard software process - The operational definition of the basic process that guides the establishment of a common software process across the software projects in an organization. It describes the fundamental software process elements that each software project is expected to incorporate into its defined software process. It also describes the relationships (e.g., ordering and interfaces) between these software process elements.

Periodic review/activity - A review or activity that occurs at specified regular time intervals.

III. Need For The Study

Software Quality Management involves defining quality goals for the software products, establishing plans to achieve these goals, and monitoring and adjusting the software plans, software work products, activities, and quality goals to satisfy the needs and desires of the customer and end user. The study is to analyze about the project management of the vendor and auto sourcing companies so that they can be used as a measurement to know about the clients.

A. Scope Of Study

The study is to find out need of project management and the complications in project management and various process of the company which leads to reduction or increase in the cost and also includes time management which may lead to increase in the level of quality of the company.

B. Objectivesofthestudy

1) Primary Objective

- Tostudyabouttheproject management activities by the company.

2) Secondary Objectives

- To identifythefactors which influenceproject management based on various dimensions.

- To analyzethe elementswhich affects project management.
- To know about theneed of IT project management.

C. Limitations Of The Study

- The study is limited to 3 months so a deep analysis about the concept is not made.
- There may be a bias in collecting primary data collected as there is a chance of error in the answer given by the respondents.
- Only one tool is been used to analyze the data.

IV. LITERATURE REVIEW

Marco IkuroHisatomi (2013) In order to obtain benefits from the Lessons Learned Process in Software Project Management it is necessary to assess the process periodically. To avoid failures, assessments can be conducted based on questionnaires duly appropriate for each organization or segment of the software project under development. Studies of Lessons Learned and Software Project Management have increased the assessments techniques and have guided the construction of assessment criteria in organizations. In this paper, we present a questionnaire template with different alternatives that offer different scores and axes of efficiency to enhance the assessment. We intend to demonstrate that this questionnaire template establishes parameters for accurate measurements of the assessment of the Lessons Learned Process.

P. Mandl-Striegnitz (2012) in this paper we present and discuss the findings of two case studies on software project management in industrial software development projects and the conclusions drawn from it. These studies were motivated to improve software project management capabilities. First, we de-scribe how these studies were organized and performed. In the main part we present our findings and conclusions showing that there are strong deficits in project management quality. Based on these findings we briefly describe the structure of an improvement program aiming to remove or reduce those deficits.

In one of the earlier studies, Gannon (1971) examined the relationship between several methods by which individuals heard about job openings and voluntary turnover. Among his findings, individuals who were referred by a current employee or who had applied directly-ins")without("walk knowing if there we quit than individuals who responded to job advertisements or who were referred by an employment agency.

Barron, Bishop, and Dunkelberg (1985) in their study distinguished between an intensive margin and an extensive margin of employer search. The intensive search involves the gathering of relevant information on the applicants concerned, while the extensive search refers to the number of applicants interviewed before the job is offered. The authors related both types of search to the amount of training to be provided, to the hiring standards and to a number of firm's characteristics (size and the economic and personnel management approaches appear to agree that recruitment channels have an impact on the result of recruitment in terms of both duration and productivity.

Rynes, Bretz, &Gerhart, (1991) conducted a study of college graduates who were onthe job market. They found that after site visits approximately 30 per cent of the individuals in their sample turned down job offers from employers to which they were initially attracted. Two of the factors that influenced individuals' reactions to a site visit were being treated professionally and meeting high-status people.

Ours and Ridder (1992) introduced a novel method to test the hypothesis that firms search sequentially based (in which applicants are screened as they show up) on the relationship between the number of (rejected) job applicants and the number of employees hired. The author used data compiled from filled vacancies for the Netherlands. Different types of search methods were distinguished. The results implied that when firms use advertising, private or public employment agencies, which together cover about 45 per cent of filled vacancies, sequential search is rejected. For about 55 per cent of filled vacancies however, sequential search cannot be rejected. In line with theoretical considerations, when firms use search methods that rely on social networks, sequential search cannot be rejected.

According to a national survey of 410 HR professionals and 800 job seekers conducted by JWT specialized Communications reported by Starker (1996), the number of people tapping into the internet to post or find jobs was expected to double in next year. The survey also reported that internet recruiting offers advantages such as: access to more people and a broader selection of applicants, the ability to target the type of people needed, access to people with a technical background who know computers, convenience and quicker response and turnaround, ease of use and economy

In an earlier survey, Austin Knight Inc., a recruitment and employee communications firm based in Sausalito, Caliphs reported by Starker (1996), and also projected growth in Internet recruiting. The firm's research showed that of 210 companies polled in phone interviews, 93 per cent say they expect to use the Internet more intensively for recruiting in the future. The Austin Knight survey also showed two-thirds of the companies surveyed consider the Internet more cost-effective than most or all other available recruitment methods. Companies that had used the Internet longer or posted more jobs rated the Internet's cost effectiveness higher than did other firms.

Dysart (1999) discusses the use of Internet search engines, online application forms, email auto responders, and mailing lists by HR departments. This study argues that these innovations allow HR departments to link corporate datasets to external websites, enabling applicants to interact with the company more efficiently. In line with above-mentioned articles, Dysart cautions that integration of the Internet should be well planned.

Bolles (2001) in his book reported that in past years the number of résumés received from an advertisement would be

20 to 1,000. He mentioned that ads in newspapers receive a response within 24 to 96 hours, with the third day usually being the peak day. This number had significantly dropped, primarily because of the Internet and the low unemployment rate.

Cober et al. (2001) in his research rated a select web sites on characteristics such as graphics, layout, key information (e.g., compensation), and reading level. Using this coding scheme, they reported that most of these companies had at least some information on benefits and organizational culture. Relatively few of these companies provided information about such items as vision or future of the organization. The estimated reading level was at the 11th grade level. Interestingly, reading level was negatively correlated with overall evaluation more aesthetically pleasing the web site; the more positively it was rated as well.

In one of the first studies to investigate the value of a web site providing such fit information, Dineen, Ash, and Noe (2002) found that individuals who received feedback suggesting they were a good fit were more attracted to the organization.

Research of the status quo in e-recruitment, an empirical survey focusing on online career networks in Germany conducted by Martin, Pfeiffer, and Ruda (2002) investigated business related literature and empirical data based on standardized questionnaire. The participants of the survey consisted of 110 students of the University of Applied Sciences in Zweibrucken and GieBen-friedberg. The authors found that majority of the interviewees were familiar with e recruitment. Nearly four fifths of the participants had already repeatedly searched job offers on online career networks and the majority of services provided were known to at least half of the participants. Although not all of the numerous services provided by online career networks were appreciated by the polled students.

V. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. Research problem

The study is to find out need of project management and the complications in project management and various process of the company which leads to reduction or increase in the cost and also includes time management which may lead to increase in the level of quality of the company.

B. Research Design

Research design is the conceptual structure with in which research would be conducted. The function of the research design is to provide the collection of relevant evidence with minimum expenditure of efforts, time and money. The suitable design is the one that minimizes bias and maximizes the reliability of the data collected and analyzed.

A research design is the specification of methods and procedures for acquiring the information needed. It is the overall operational pattern or framework of the project that stipulates what information is to be collected from which source by what procedures. The researcher used Descriptive Design, which aims at portraying accurately the characteristics of a particular group or situation.

Descriptive research design, which are concerned with describing the characteristics of a particular individual, or of a group. This design concerned with specific prediction, with narration of facts and preplanned design for analysis. It is structured or well throughout in instruments for collection of data.

C. Sampling Method

Sampling may be defined as the selection of part of an aggregate or totality on the basis of which a judgment or inference is made about the aggregate or totality is made.

The researcher for this study is using Convenience Sampling and the sample size is 30 employees of the company.

D. Sample Size

A total of 30 employees provided data for this research. Thus a sample size of 30 was taken up for this study.

E. Universe Of Study

The universe for the study constitutes the employees working in ASCENTZ Technologies.

F. Data Collection

1) Primary Data

The primary data the respondents which or collected with a questionnaire schedule was used with employees of the company.

2) Secondary Data

Secondary data were collected from the company profile, manuals, journals, magazines and newspapers etc.

3) Tertiary Data

The data were collected from the various literatures which are related to the subject of project management.

G. Research Tool

Structures self-administered questionnaire had been used as a research tool for collecting.

1) Tools Of Data Collection

The questionnaire method was adopted. The questionnaire was given directly to the respondents for the collections of the data.

H. Statistical Tools Used For Analysis

1) Simple Percentage Method

The collected data is analyzed by using simple percentage method. Simple percentage analysis refers to a ratio. With the help of absolute figures it will be difficult to interpret any meaning from the collected data, but when percentages are found out then it becomes easy to find the relative difference between two or more attributes.

$$\text{Percentage} = \frac{\text{No. of. Respondents}}{\text{Total no. of. Respondents}} \times 100$$

2) Chi-Square Test

The collected data are statistically analyzed with chi-square test. The chi-square test is a statistical measure used in the context of sampling analysis to determine if categorical data shows dependency or the two classifications are independent. The chi-square is applied to find out the relationship between the attributes. Chi square is calculated as follows:

$$\chi 2 = \sum \{(O-E)^2 / E\}$$

O= Observed frequency of the cell

E= Expected frequency of the cell

As a non-parametric test, it can be used to determine a categorical data. It is used to make comparison between theoretical population and actual data.

Degree of freedom plays an important role in using the Chi square distribution and tests are based on it. The degree of freedom is worked out as follows:

$$d.f = (c-1)\ (r-1)$$

Where 'c' means number of columns

And 'r' means number of rows.

3) Correlation Coefficient Test

Correlation refers to a technique used to measure the relationship between two or more variables. When two things are correlated, it means that they vary together.

Positive Correlation means that high scores on one are associated with high scores on the other, and that low scores on one are associated with low scores on the other. Negative Correlation, on the other hand, means that high scores on the first things are associated with low scores on the second. Negative Correlation also means that low scores on the first are associated with high scores on the second.

a) Correlation Coefficient Formula

$$r = \frac{n(\sum xy) - (\sum x)(\sum y)}{\sqrt{[\, n\sum x^2 - (\sum x)^2 \,]\,[\, n\sum y^2 - (\sum y)^2 \,]}}$$

VI. Findings And Suggestions

A. Summary Of Findings

- Maximum of the respondents are form the age group of 31 to 35.
- Most of the respondents are female in our study.
- Maximum of the respondents are unmarried in our study.
- Most of the respondents are unmarried in our study.
- Maximum of the respondents handle more than 20 weeks.
- Most of the respondents said that they are working with 5 to 10 people with the project.
- Maximum of the respondents said that they are managing projects more than 12 months.
- Most of the respondents said as very important for level of importance towards user involvement with the project.
- Maximum of the respondents said as very important for level of importance towards executive management support.
- Most of the respondents said as unimportant for level of importance towards clear statement requirement.
- Maximum of the respondents said as very important for level of importance towards proper planning.
- Most of the respondents said as important for level of importance towards realistic expectation.
- Maximum of the respondents said as important for level of importance towards smaller project milestone.
- Most of the respondents said as very important for level of importance towards competent staff.
- Maximum of the respondents said as very important for level of importance towards ownership.
- Most of the respondents said as important for level of importance towards clear vision & objective.
- Maximum of the respondents said as Gantt chart for preference towards project management tool.
- Most of the respondents agree and are neutral about requirements collected and specified for the project.
- Maximum of the respondents agree about requirements change, are the necessary adjustments to software plans, work products, and activities made.
- Most of the respondents agree about organizational policy for managing the system requirements allocated to software.
- Maximum of the respondents agree for level of acceptance towards measurements used to determine the status of the activities performed for managing the allocated requirements.
- Most of the respondents agree for documented for use in planning and tracking the software project.
- Maximum of the respondents neutral about software plans document the activities to be performed and the commitments made for the software project.
- Most of the respondents disagree and neutral about commitment.
- Maximum of the respondents agree for level of acceptance towards event-driven review/activity.
- Most of the respondents are neutral acceptance towards periodic review/activity.
- Maximum of the respondents agree about level of acceptance towards policy.
- Most of the respondents are neutral about software plans.
- Maximum of the respondents are neutral about estimates in the software plans.
- Most of the respondents are neutral about corrective action is taken when actual results deviate significantly from the project's software plans.
- Maximum of the respondents disagree about changes in the software commitments agreed to by all affected groups and individuals.

B. Suggestions And Recommendations

- More importance can be given to executive management support as the top level management from client side

expectsthe same from the company and that will lead to a good relationship between the companies.

- There is no need of giving importance to clear statement requirement as the clients don't need because they may maintain the same detail through their server. If it is processed then the time and cost can be saved which leads to increase in the profit of the company.
- Proper planning and time schedule can be given to project schedule so that errors can be rectified easily by the client.

VII. CONCLUSION

Project management is one of the key factors influencing the project success or failure. The purpose of Requirements Management is to establish a common understanding between the customer and the software project of the customer's requirements that will be addressed by the software project. The main objective is to identify the factors which influence project management based on various dimensions and to analyze the element which affects project management. For this purpose 30 samples were chosen for client side and they were chosen randomly. Percentage analysis was used to analyze the data and the conclusion is that more importance can be given to executive management support as the top level management from client side expects the same from the company and that will lead to a good relationship between the companies.

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