Management of the research activities

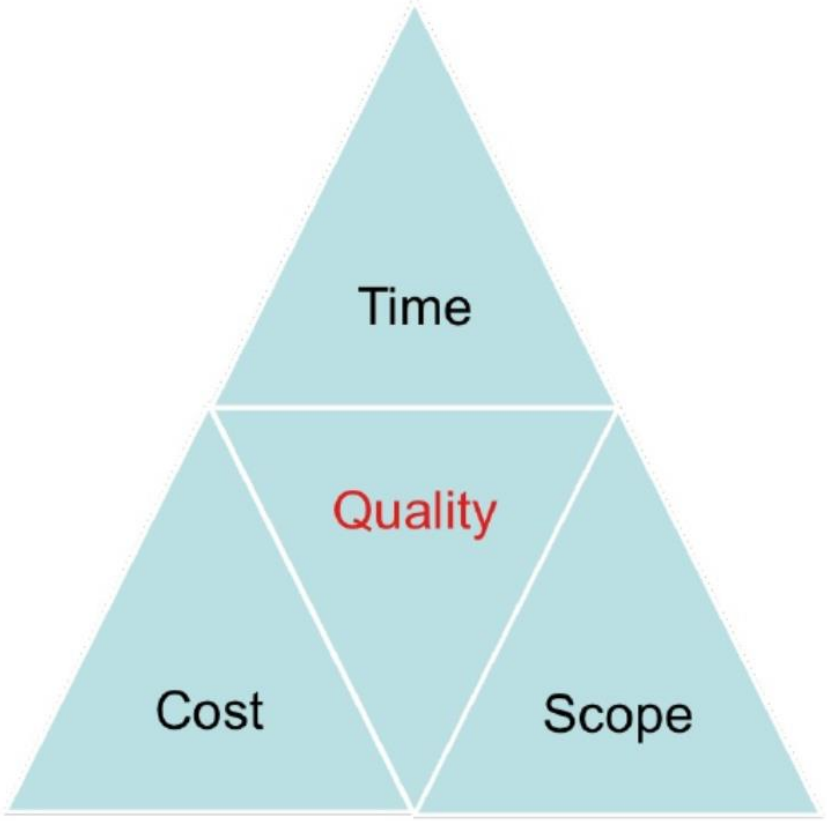
Why?

- Organize the activities of the persons/group/institution/country to achieve the proposed goals
- Follow:
  - *Group project plans*
  - Institutional objectives
  - Calls for contributions
  - Trends and interest in certain fields

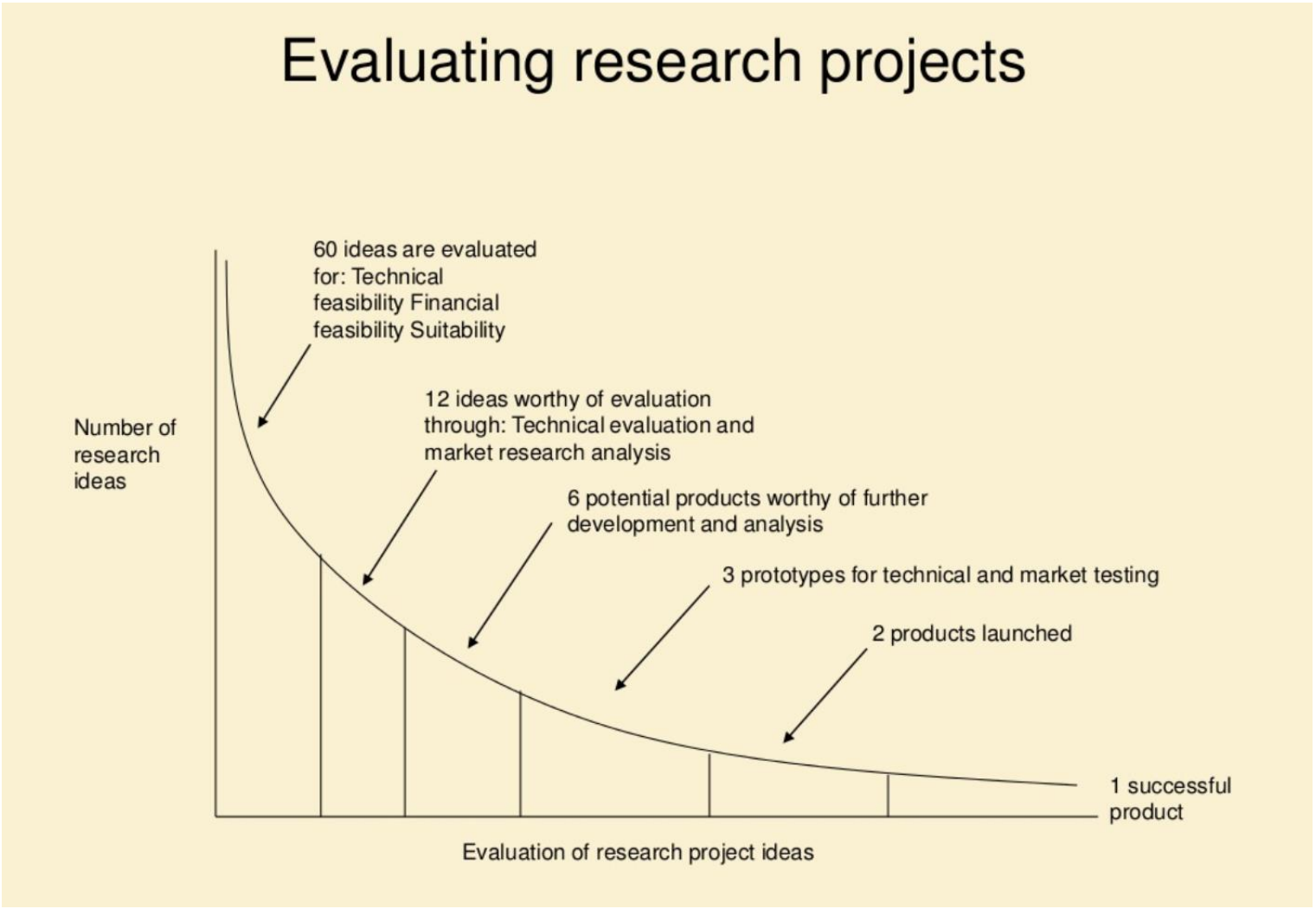
Management

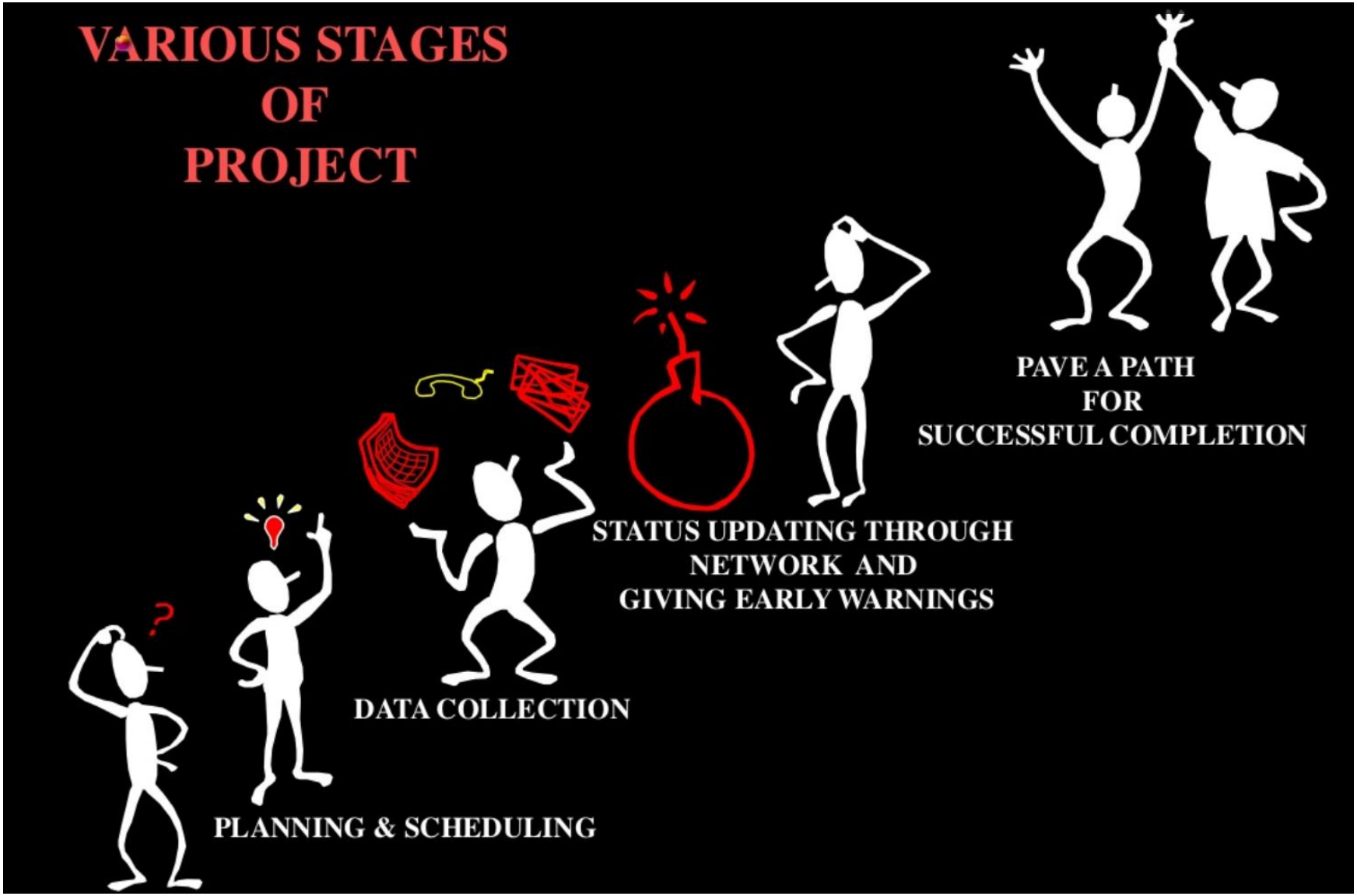
- *Management* is the technique of understanding the problems, needs and controlling the use of Resources, Time, Scope and Quality
- *Project management* is the application of knowledge, skills, tools and techniques to project activities in order to meet stakeholder needs and expectations from a project
  - Completion of Project on Time within Budget without comprising Quality

The classical project triangle



Why?


Evaluating research projects
60 ideas are evaluated for: Technical feasibility Financial feasibility Suitability
12 ideas worthy of evaluation through: Technical evaluation and market research analysis
6 potential products worthy of further development and analysis
3 prototypes for technical and market testing
2 products launched
1 successful product
Number of research ideas
Evaluation of research project ideas


VARIOUS STAGES
OF
PROJECT
PAVE A PATH
FOR
SUCCESSFUL COMPLETION
STATUS UPDATING THROUGH
NETWORK AND
GIVING EARLY WARNINGS
DATA COLLECTION
PLANNING & SCHEDULING

Using Person Months estimation (PMs)

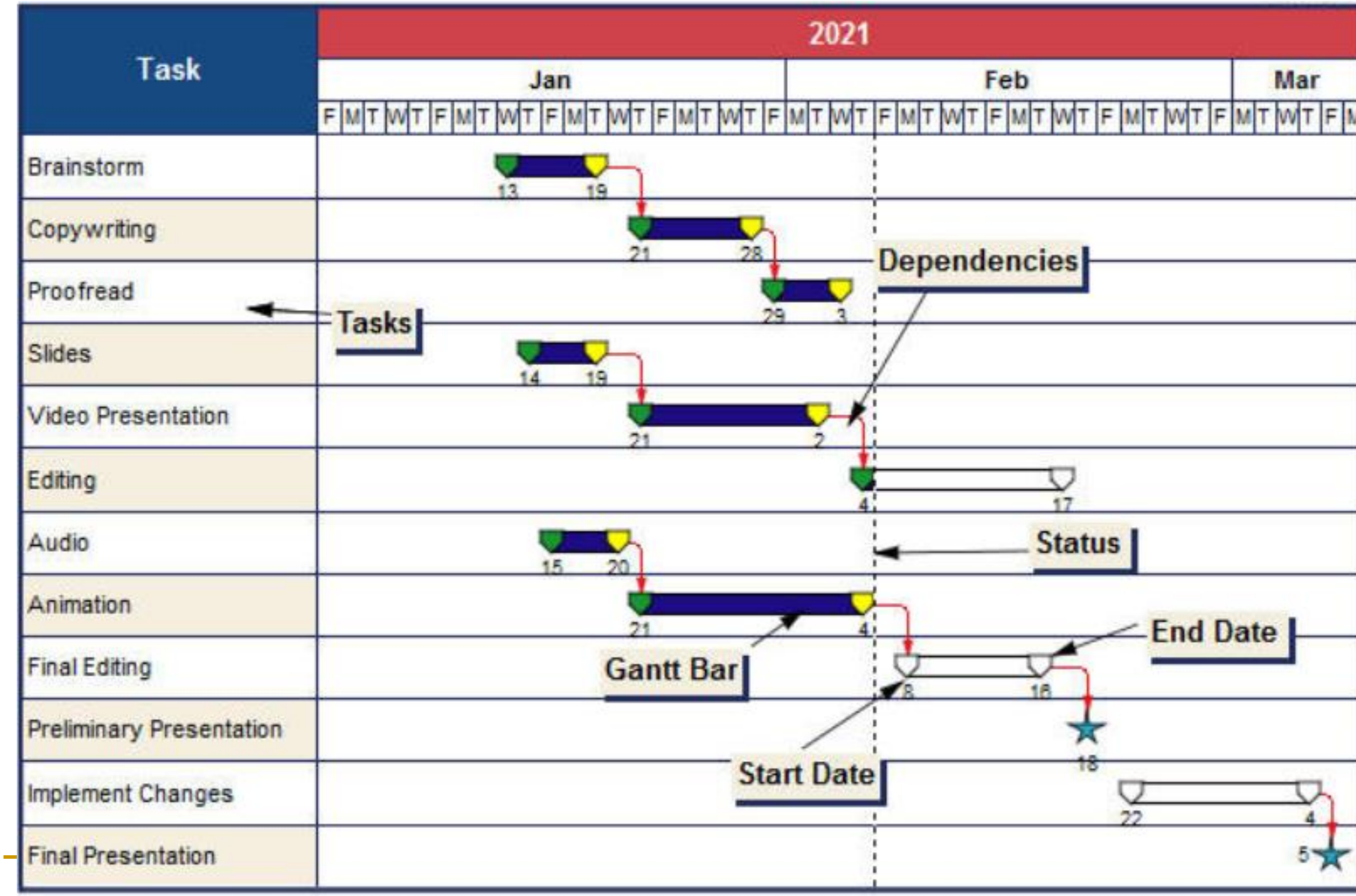
- To plan and assess resource needs for the project
- To estimate project cost and make proposals
- To plan and schedule activities in a project
- To assess failure points
- To agree with the beneficiary

PM Knowledge Areas

Using Gantt charts

- Visual representation of tasks – basic elements of the diagram
- Showing dependence
- Showing parallel activities and overlaps
- Showing milestones
- Building in constraints

Example


Task
2021
Jan
Feb
Mar
Brainstorm
Copywriting
Proofread
Slides
Video Presentation
Editing
Audio
Animation
Final Editing
Preliminary Presentation
Implement Changes
Final Presentation
Dependencies
Tasks
Status
End Date
Gantt Bar
Start Date

Risk management

- Risk identification
- Probability to happen (impossible, remote, unlikely, possible, probable)
- Severity of the impact on the project completion (negligible, marginal, important, serious, catastrophic)
- Importance of the obstacle
- How to minimize the obstacle

Example

Risk examples

Risk Identification:	Probability: (1 [low] – 5 [high])	Impact: (1 [low] - 5 [high])	Assessment	Management / Mitigation
Not being able to access academic journal articles due to paid access	2	2	=2 x 2 = 4	Use online journals and where possible books via GoogleScholar
Computer hard disk drive failure	2	5	=2 x 5 = 10	Daily back up of data and email of latest copy to my Gmail account
Little data available to capture for this project	5	5	= 5 x 5 = 25	Conduct pilot study and revisit research area if not possible to get data

Examples

- Romanian projects
- EC funded projects