

# BRITISH VIEW

MULTIDISCIPLINARY JOURNAL



[www.britishview.co.uk](http://www.britishview.co.uk)

Anthropologie, Applied Linguistics, Applied Physics, Architecture, Artificial Intelligence, Astronomy, Biological Sciences, Botany, Chemistry, Communication studies, Computer Sciences, Computing technology, Cultural studies, Design, Earth Sciences, Ecology, Education, Electronics, Energy, Engineering Sciences, Environmental Sciences, Ethics, Ethnicity and Racism Studies, Fisheries, Forestry, Gender Studies, Geography, Health Sciences, History, Interdisciplinary Social Sciences, Labour studies, Languages and Linguistics, Law, Library Studies, Life sciences, Literature, Logic, Marine Sciences, Materials Engineering, Mathematics, Media Studies, Medical Sciences, Museum Studies, Music, Nanotechnology, Nuclear Physics, Optics, Philosophy, Physics, Political Science, Psychology, Publishing and editing, Religious Studies, Social Work, Sociology, Space Sciences, Statistics, Transportation, Visual and Performing Arts, Zoology and all other subject areas.

### **Editorial board**

**Dr. Marcella Mori** Agrochemical Research Centre, Sciensano, Brussels, Belgium.

**Dr. Sara Villari** Istituto Zooprofilattico Sperimentale della Sicilia, Palermo, Italy.

**Dr. Loukia V. Ekateriniadou** Hellenic Agricultural Organization, Thessaloniki, Greece.

**Dr. Makhkamova Feruza** Tashkent Pediatric Medical Institute Uzbekistan

**Prof. Dr. Xhelil Koleci** Agricultural University of Tirana, Albania.

**Prof Dr. Dirk Werling** The Royal Veterinary College, London, UK.

**Dr. Otabek Yusupov** Samarkand State Institute of Foreign Languages

**Dr. Alimova Durдона** Tashkent Pediatric Medical Institute

**Dr. Jamol D. Ergashev** Tashkent Pediatric Medical Institute

**Dr. Avezov Muhiddin Ikromovich** Urgench branch of Tashkent Medical Academy

**Dr. Jumaniyozov Khurmatbek Palvannazirovich** Urgench state university

**Dr. Karimova Aziza** Samarkand Institute of Economics and Service

**Dr. Rikhsikhodjaeva Gulchekhra** Tashkent State Transport University

**Dr. David Blane** General Practice & Primary Care, University of Glasgow, UK

**Dr Raquel Gómez Bravo** Research Group Self-Regulation and Health, Institute for Health and Behaviour, Department of Behavioural and Cognitive Sciences, Faculty of Humanities, Education, and Social Sciences, University of Luxembourg, Luxembourg

**Dr. Euan Lawson** Faculty of Health and Medicine, University of Lancaster, UK

**Dr. Krsna Mahbubani** General practice, Brondesbury Medical Centre/ University College London, UK

**Dr. Patrick Redmond** School of Population Health & Environmental Science, King's College London, UK

**Dr. Lecturer Liz Sturgiss** Department of General Practice, Monash University, Australia

**Dr Sathish Thirunavukkarasu** Department of Global Health, Population Health Research Institute, McMaster University, Canada

**Dr. Sarah White** Department of Biomedical Sciences, Macquarie University, New Zealand

**Dr. Michael Gordon Whitfield** NIHR Health Protection Research Unit in Healthcare-Associated Infections and Antimicrobial Resistance, Imperial College London, UK

**Dr. Tursunov Khatam** Andijan State Medical Institute Uzbekistan

Manuscripts typed on our article template can be submitted through our website here. Alternatively, authors can send papers as an email attachment to [editor@britishview.co.uk](mailto:editor@britishview.co.uk)

Editor Multidisciplinary Journals

Website: <http://britishview.co.uk>

Email: [editor@britishview.co.uk](mailto:editor@britishview.co.uk)

**IMPLEMENTATION OF PROJECT MANAGEMENT  
IN COMPANIES OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN**

**Usmanov Said-Amir Muradkhanovich,**

Doctoral student Academy of Public Administration under the President of the  
Republic of Uzbekistan

**Abstract:** The article deals with the implementation of project management in the Republic of Uzbekistan. An analysis of world practice according to national and international standards is given. The problems connected with the power enterprises are considered. Proposals for the effective management of energy projects are given. The author's concept of a successful project is characterized. Proposals for the implementation of project management in companies of the Republic of Uzbekistan are given.

**Keywords:** project, project management, international standard, initiation, planning, execution, monitoring and control, completion, effective management, energy projects, internal and external factors, control system.

**Introduction.** The rapid development of globalization and digitalization processes in the world, as well as the inefficiency of the results of a number of individually implemented business projects, reinforces the trend towards business process management based on project management. “According to statistics, more than 90% of energy projects are overspent by 50-150%, more than 30% of projects are suspended...”. In today's world, project management is becoming increasingly important for the effective development of corporate and individual business processes and the successful implementation of project life cycles.

In the world, when organizing project management aimed at ensuring the effective development of manufacturing industries, especially companies, priority is given to scientific research to improve its methodological support, taking into account each phase (cycle) of production and management. In this regard, in ongoing research, research in the direction of ensuring corporate synergistic efficiency, organization of technological processes for the compatibility of management decisions with production characteristics, and others are becoming increasingly important.

In the Republic of Uzbekistan, project management is considered an important tool for the effective management of business processes with a dynamic development trend, and in this regard, it is large-scale from a regulatory, economic and organizational point of view in such areas as the targeted use of organizational and economic resources, ensuring a balance demand and supply, improve management efficiency and increase the competitiveness of the economy, comprehensive measures are being implemented.

**Methodology.** The world practice of project management has many national and international standards. The most popular and used in practice are: Guide to the Project Management Body of Knowledge - (PMBOK), International Project Management Standard ISO 21500:2012 (hereinafter referred to as ISO), PRINCE2 (UK), P2M (Japan), IPMA (Switzerland) and others [1].

It is generally accepted that there are two fundamental standards: PMBOK and ISO. Both standards establish a process approach and provide methodological recommendations for its implementation in relation to each project management process and to the implementation of the project concept. Comparison of these standards in order to position them in the international standardization system and certification in the field of project management was carried out by PMBOK developers and experts S. Gasik, B. Duncan and others.

The main standard - ANSI PMI PMBOK Guide 3 Edition, 2004 - defines the subject of project management and basic concepts: project, project life cycle, project management essence, project phases and stages, main project participants, describes 9 project management knowledge areas, 5 management process groups projects, 44 project management processes. The characteristic of each process includes the initial input data, methods, tools and output data. The standard gives a holistic systemic picture of a separate area of management - project management.

The results of the analysis of the above documents are given in order to determine the possibility of their application in the domestic practice of managing investment projects in the energy sector.

When comparing these standards, attention should be paid to the differences in the definitions of the concept of a project. So according to clause 3.2. ISO "A project consists of a unique set of processes including coordinated and controlled operations, with a start and end date, undertaken to achieve a goal." The PMBOK guidelines define: "A project is a temporary venture designed to create unique products, services, or results." In the ISO definition, the emphasis is on achieving the project goal.

The considered standards proceed from the unification of management processes, combining them into five subject groups: initiation, planning, execution, monitoring and control, completion. Differences in process groups between the two standards are not significant

and consist only in the difference in the names of the fourth group of processes.

There are differences in the description of subject areas of knowledge between the analyzed standards: ISO describes management processes more concisely.

A prerequisite for high-quality project management is the ability to apply the basics of key competencies - universal knowledge and skills. The International Project Management Association has identified three main types of competencies. Technical competence is expressed using twenty elements (competencies), behavioral competence includes fifteen elements, contextual competence consists of eleven elements.

Based on the results of the study, the problems of energy enterprises associated with insufficient flexibility and adaptability to changes in the economic and political environment were identified. Lack of an effective system of management and quality control of production and provision of services. Under these conditions, it is necessary to build a new energy enterprise management strategy capable of adapting enterprises in accordance with the needs and trends of a changing market.

In this regard, the relevance of research on the development of applied scientific and practical methods of project management at enterprises of the energy complex is increasing.

In our opinion, for the effective management of energy projects, it is necessary to take into account their features:

1. Conduct a thorough risk analysis and create risk management strategies.
2. Determine the payback point of the project and develop a financial management plan.
3. Ensure a high level of technical training of the project team and use advanced technologies and project management methods.
4. Consider environmental requirements and create projects that meet high environmental standards.
5. Follow global energy trends and adapt to changes.
6. Develop a monitoring and control system to ensure effective project management and timely response to changes in the situation.
7. Create a project team that will have a sufficient level of competence and experience in energy project management.

In our opinion, a successful project is a project that achieves its goals and expectations, satisfies the needs of the customer and users, and also makes a profit.

It is completed on time and within budget, and meets high quality standards. A successful project can also be characterized as a project that fully meets the expectations of all stakeholders and leaves a positive impression of its implementation. Organizational tools play an important role in the implementation of a successful project.

Organizational tools in project activities include various methods and technologies that help manage the project and achieve its goals.

1. Project management allows you to achieve your goals, optimize the use of resources, reduce costs and improve the quality of products or services. Successful project management requires developing a strategy, defining goals and objectives,

organizing a team, managing time and resources, controlling quality, and responding to changes in a timely manner. In addition, communication with project stakeholders such as customers, partners, investors and other participants is an important aspect. The training and development of the project team is also an important factor in the successful implementation of the project. In general, project management is a key tool for achieving success in modern business.

2. In the USA, project management is widely used in various industries, including IT, construction, marketing, and others. One of the most well-known project management methods in the United States is the PMI (Project Management Institute) methodology. The implementation of project management in the United States usually begins with the selection of a methodology and the training of employees in its application. Then a project team is created, the goals and objectives of the project are defined, an implementation plan is developed, and a progress monitoring system is established.

3. In Europe, project management is also widely used in various industries, including IT, construction, finance, and others. One of the most common project management methodologies in Europe is PRINCE2 (PRojects IN Controlled Environments). The implementation of project management in Europe usually begins with the selection of a methodology and the training of employees in its application. Then a project team is created, the goals and objectives of the project are defined, an implementation plan is developed, and a progress monitoring system is established.

4. In Asian countries, project management is also becoming more and more popular. However, unlike in Europe, there are many cultural and linguistic differences in Asia, which can make it difficult to implement a unified project management methodology. Some companies in Asia prefer to use their own methodologies based on local traditions and experience. For example, in Japan, the Kaizen methodology is widely used, which is based on the continuous improvement of processes and products.

5. To solve this problem, it is necessary to analyze the internal and external factors that affect the development of the company. Internal factors may include human resources, managerial experience, financial resources and technological capabilities. External factors may include the economic situation, political risks, competitive environment and changes in legislation.

To formalize the impact of these factors on the development of the company, you can use the SWOT analysis methods (determining the strengths and weaknesses of the company, as well as opportunities and threats) and PESTEL (analysis of political, economic, social, technological, environmental and legal factors). Based on the results of the analysis, it is necessary to develop a system of quantitative indicators that take into account the impact of internal and external factors on the development of the company. These metrics may include financial strength, profitability, innovation, and customer satisfaction.

Thus, in order to effectively manage the development of a company, it is necessary to take into account the impact of internal and external factors and develop a system of quantitative indicators that take into account this impact.

6. The introduction of project management in the activities of companies in the energy complex will solve many problems associated with untimely completion of tasks, low efficiency in the use of resources and the lack of a clear control system. The creation of a unified project management system, the development of a risk management strategy and the consideration of environmental requirements in the development of projects are important steps in improving the efficiency of companies. Regular updating of the knowledge and skills of the project management team is also a key aspect of the successful implementation of project management. In general, the introduction of project management will help energy complex companies become more efficient and competitive in the market.

### **References**

1. SO 21500:2012 Guidance on project management – Руководство по управлению проектами. ISO <http://www.iso.org>.