

## **The functional Manager against the manager of the project**

**Artan Osmani**

**Ylvije Boriqi**

### **Abstract**

Projects at present constitute an important development instrument massively used by public and private organizations. They are also one of the main directions of use of the funds of the European Community and international organizations (IMF, WB, EBRD, etc.) to help developing countries and emerging economies. Seen in this light the formation of new specialists with contemporary knowledge, which undoubtedly Project Management is an integral part, is an opportunity to deal successfully with today's development challenges but also those of the future. But on this subject we will study the project manager just because it represents one of the key links in favor of better management and implementation of a project in the most efficient it.

**Keywords:** Functional manager, project.

### **What is Project Management**

Project management is nothing else but a working manner, the application of which gives us the opportunity to successfully combine the techniques of modern appropriate technology, human resources, to achieve the objectives of the project, within the parameters predetermined limit, budget and quality. Project management should kombim as performing actions step by step, to ensure objectives, taking control of budget and schedule estimates. A methodology of choosing the right project management means rational organization, planning Accurate, clear division of tasks and serious mbikcyrje, in all phases of the project y.

While the economic aspects of the project management means saving, continuous control over the resources committed to its implementation and guarantees that the project will be ready at the time of showing off when the market and client demands.

Manager role belongs realistic planning is effective harmonization of efficient action.

### **The role of project manager.**

The work of the project manager is particularly different at least from everything we previously thought. The first advice that you would give yourself in this case would be: to think as generalists, which in itself is nothing but a reminder of our commitment to avoid first or directing attention to those parts of the project are familiar and easy to realize. This is just one of many challenges that await us in the role of a project manager. After the projects are evaluated and selected, it must be appointed

project manager. This person will be responsible for planning, implementation and completion of the project.

In the multitude of tasks the project manager to be delivered initially are:

- To prepare the budget and preliminary schedule,
- help in choosing the people who will serve in the project group,
- recognize the client,
- Ensure that appropriate facilities and everything that is required from the beginning of the life of the project will be available when needed,
- take care of the necessary details needed to advance the project.

### **The functional manager against manager of the project**

Functional managers are accountable administratively to decide:

- How to do something
- Who should do it
- What resources will be needed to grasp realize it.

In contrast, the project manager is a specialist in general with experience and extensive knowledge. He must oversee many functional areas where each has its specialists. What is required is the ability to coordinate many parts working together to form a single whole, so the project manager must be qualified to do the synthesis, and functional manager should be more skilled in making analysis. The functional manager uses analytical method, while the project manager uses analytical method sistemeve. Metoda focus on breaking down the components of the system in smaller elements, but is insufficient to understand a complex system. Method systems adhere to the policy that, to understand a component we must understand is part component system.

Three questions that lie ahead project manager for his work are:

- What to do?
- When to do?
- As will be the resources required to do the job.

Functional managers can take some of the important and critical decisions for the project. They can choose the people who will perform the work, and develop some tech details. The project manager is responsible for organizing, budgeting, management, planning and project control.

### **Characteristics of manager**

In understanding the role of the manager, the final outcome of the project depends not only on how it works but how it works as, in order that the project team, its associates, to be mobilized and motivated to face the challenges even in the absence of the physical presence of the manager. Therefore the manager must be communicative, informative and decision-making.

#### **1.1 Communicative**

- Create warm atmosphere of communication with the staff, who may be at different cultural and professional.
- Be impartial and objective by intervening to resolve misunderstandings or controversies that may arise within the staff.
- To build good relations with all stakeholder communication project.
- To activate and operate the incentive and motivation that will harmonize requirements to team members with project objectives.

- To examine the proposals carefully and modestly improving labor that may come from subordinates.

### **1.2 Informative**

- Organize and conduct workshops with project management personnel.
- Organize and systematically apply periodic, effective outreach techniques, with the whole team, stakeholder and supervisors.
- Stakeholders require collecting them to report on the progress of the project.
- To require constant updating of the calendar matrix of actions of each, according to the action plan in the project.
- To collect and collate opinions or reactions to the results, the quality of its final product, etc.

### **1.3 Decision-maker**

- In drafting or correcting balance by adapting costs, time of completion and final product characteristics.
- In assessing the functional role and weight, that have each member of the team project, determining promoter report, between the work and the respective remuneration.
- In the redistribution of funds and other human resources and material, especially when the project for various reasons is out of limits or other indicators planifukuara.
- To avoid the negative effects that may come because the project can be greatly increased and the moon is made more complicated, or because of budget overruns.
- In connection with the conclusions of inspections carried out on the project, or in connection with the modifications requested by superiors, by ordering or by stakeholders.

### **1.4 Problem solving skills**

The project manager should be a good problem solver. Although it is easier to identify problems than it solved, good solution to the problem begins with identifying the beginning of the problem, which would allow more time for a well thought out solution.

The manager should encourage members of the project team to identify problems early and solve themselves. The project team should direct themselves to solving problems and not seek insistence by the project manager. When a problem is critical and likely to jeopardize the achievement of the objective of the project, the team members must communicate this information to the project manager from the beginning, so that it guides the work to resolve the problem.

### **1.5 Ability to manage time**

Good project managers manage their time better. Projects require a lot of energy because they include many activities that are carried out at the same time and in most cases include unforeseen events. For optimum use of the time, project managers must discipline yourself, to know to prioritize work and show a desire to delegate them.

Of course that could be marshaled and other skills but from those presented and assumed four of them considered critical.

### **Quality of Manager**

- Enthusiasm - enthusiasm for the project is inspiring and enables All team mobilized more arrithjen the project objectives.
- Flexible - Requests for changes in each project reach from all directions and have the skill and maturity in their proper management.
- Negotiation - The success of any project depends largely on the ability to create a strong team temporarily living inside and solid alliances with external actors.

- Egzigjent - final unit of measurement of the results of the project is the fulfillment of customer requirements.
- Teknicien - technical knowledge in the field where the implementation of the project are a necessity for effective management.
- Tolerant - When team members are depending also on other external structures, communication must be tolerant in accordance with specific conditions.
- Economist - Keeping control of costs, deadlines and quality should be done with care and businessman mentality even when the project is not for profit.
- Communicator - Creates a warm atmosphere, with transparent attitudes, not unilateral, honest and available to staff egzigjencat known.
- Stakeholders - Without imposing diktat take appropriate decisions and in no way influenced by the people who may be affected by the decision-making.

## 2. Project manager responsibilities

Your responsibility as manager of a project will focus on four main areas:

- project
- your organization
- The project team
- yourself

It is the responsibility of the project manager to ensure that the customer is satisfied and that the goal of the project is reached about the quality, that is within budget and completed on time.

1. *Planning: project manager clearly defines the objective of the project and agreement with the client reaches this target. Afterwards manager communicates this target group of the project in such a way as to create the imagination of what would constitute a successful achievement of the target.*
2. *Organization: includes providing adequate resources to do the job. Firstly, the project manager to decide which tasks should be performed internally and what should be done by subcontractors or consultants. Finally and most importantly, the task of organizing involves creating an environment in which highly motivated individuals to work together as a group project.*
3. *Control: to control project, the project manager implements certain information system project management to track actual progress and to compare it with planned progress.*

### ➤ **Develop other skills needed to be a project manager**

- Winning experience:** every project presents an opportunity to learn and to be asked for each project different appointments. The purpose of appointments and different projects is to expose yourself to as many project managers, clients and other people with more experience in project possible.
- To seek information from others:** Seek a mentor to suggest how you can choose the best of the situation.

- Be guided by assessment of ourselves and learn from your mistakes, if you finish work for the project, but go over budget or do not respect the schedule, you should ask yourself what happened, what could you have done differently next time. You may need to work on time management, focusing first on the most important activities.
- Interview with managers who have the skills you want to develop for yourself: if you want to develop leadership skills, for example, project managers ask that you think are effective leaders.
- Participation in training programs, we can mention the workshops, video and audio as well as self study materials for all abilities discussed above.
- Membership in organizations and volunteerism, will create opportunities to participate in meetings and conferences with other people involved in your field and can also develop leadership skills.

**Specific responsibilities include project manager:**

- Provide necessary resources and also offers a program of change including:
  - New customer integration (as payments and risk, consumer services, commercial and marketing solutions etc.)
  - Change in relation to existing clients eg as new sites, adding or changing level of services provided
  - Change in relation to domestic products / services development
- Assessment of priorities and adaptation of applications related to new projects;
- Coordination and delivery of projects through an office that deals with the design of the program including mainly the collection of projects and current programs
- Development and implementation of strategies that promote achievement of a high performance and stable.
- Reporting and risk management and issues appropriately. To ensure that the top management team is kept abreast of key business risks and its delicate issues.
- Senior management of stakeholders and building good relations between them.
- Appointment of chairman of the board of directors.
- Development of local project managers and business analysts.
- Forecast benefits to be realized.
- Determination of the program and budget control.

**Conclusions**

- The project manager is the person who will be responsible for planning, implementation and completion of the project.
- The project manager must prepare preliminary budget and schedule, help in choosing the people who will serve the project team, to know the client, provide the necessary facilities and everything that is required from the beginning of the life of the project will be available when needed, take care of the necessary details needed to advance the project.

- Functional managers are accountable administratively to decide how to do something, you should do what resources will be needed to grasp realize it.
- The project manager is a specialist in general with experience and extensive knowledge. He must oversee many functional areas where each has its specialists and also he must determine what to do, when to do, how to handle the resources required to do the job.
- Responsibility of the project manager is to ensure that the customer is satisfied and that the goal of the project is reached about the quality, that is within budget and completed on time.
- The project manager should determine the intent of the project and all it has to pass through a systematic process of understanding the real needs and demands of consumers, community or region, identifying the best solution and developing a clear plan as the correct.
- A project manager of suksekshëm must possess communication and leadership skills in order to better influence the people, there must be recognition technology, technical knowledge of key processes, knowledge of the product, ability to intellectual asset management, knowledge on patents. Also must have the ability to cope with stress, the ability to manage time, the ability to accept risk.

### **Recommendations**

Let's list some of the key success councils work of a manager projektsh.Nje good project manager is one who:

- Take care of everything, it stops only to nothing.
- He does not expect to make you say something.
- Develop a keen understanding of human nature.
- Who learns when and how relying on others.
- It takes into consideration technology, people and organization or institution when taking decisions.
- It teaches how to make decisions in conditions of insufficient information.
- Never stop the development of social skills.
- He appreciates the value of being wise manager.

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