

A Design Project Management in the Fashion Business

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Abstract: *The increasing number of businesses that are Project-based corresponds with the diversity of theoretical perspectives used in project management research. This diversity is reflected by influencing factors that have been the subject of empirical studies. This article aims to emphasize the different streams of research based on a literature review and at developing a design product that has a project research framework by integrating theoretical perspectives that influencing factors like trends and forecasting. We elaborate on the perspectives and identify fundamental elements of a project management theory. The framework is based on three dimensions: design, context, and goals. Its purpose is to support the combination of different types of development perspectives and strategies for further research. Now with the current situation and unprecedented time natural disasters are not only threatening lives but also disrupting economies, and businesses globally. To improve the post-covid-19, we have to work towards stability and growing businesses, implementing relevant initiatives that will help in business management.*

Keywords: Analytical, Data analysis, Execution plans, Meeting deadlines, Project coordination & management

1. A Design Project Management in the Fashion Business

Project and product designers and managers, manage and develop effective management for the success of any Project. The future trends, turns ideas and design concepts into reality, converting creativity into a valid commercial proposal. Project management brings out the Product well time-bound. Without a plan, things can get out of control quickly, and no one wants to be blamed or ridiculed if things don't work out to plan, Design projects are particularly unruly since they bring together a range of different skilled and qualified individuals. Creativity and intellectual minds, clash with the client parameters. So it's important to stick to the guidelines and deadlines and nurturing creativity. Design Project Management brings together the work of the design studio, pattern cutting, and production departments, ensuring a fashion collection, achieves the required style, production standards, price points, delivery dates, point of sale, production processes, and product management skills. Analyzing the marketing strategies and production methods that are necessary to create a successful fashion collection in the Industry. This can be worked out as Project Management by preparing sequential steps that have to be followed to create a good project. The goal is to improve the quality of the project performance, improve team communication and collaboration, Project knowledge, execute high-impact projects and gain a strategic understanding of the company's goals and implement relevant initiatives that will help in the final production of the project management.

2. Data Analysis

A project analysis infrastructure in management starts with an analysis of the environment in which the project will take place with processes, disproportions, deficits, and the development of potential methods and techniques. The project manager uses the project cycle and the team has one shared goal: to carry out the work of the project. This helps

to achieve project objectives and goals. Every project has a beginning, a middle period completion, and an ending (either successful or unsuccessful). A standard project has the following four major phases (with its agenda of tasks and issues): initiation, planning, implementation, and closure. When combined, these phases represent the path a project takes from the beginning to its end. And are generally referred to as the project "life cycle"

The theoretical framework can hold or support a theory of the research study. This also explains why the research problem analysis of qualitative data in health research study exists. The framework method is becoming a popular approach to the management of qualitative data in health research. And policy research themes using five steps, familiarization, identifying a thematic framework, indexing, charting, mapping, and interpretation. This framework method is most compatible for the analysis of interviewing data, where it is desirable to generate themes by making comparisons with cases. Data sets are facilitated by the framework method as its structured overview of summarised data. A strategic framework provides four key elements focusing on vision, mission, time frame, and objectives. As the four basic elements are, well-defined with communication, strategy, and alignment. The technological process of business management works with vertical and horizontal integration.

The project management methodology has guiding principles and processes for managing a good project. The methodology chosen will have a profound impact on how the team and manager decides and works. Different project types some are geared for speed and others for comprehensiveness. For example, the waterfall methodology is one of the oldest on the list, by Dr. Winston Royce in 1970 which has been widely adopted in software development. The waterfall methodology is sequential. One needs to be a clear idea of what the project demands before proceeding further. There is no scope for a correction once

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the project is on the way. The process is to wrap up and clear each stage before going to another.

The relationship between fashion and technology, innovative applications in production processes are discovered which enlightens participants on how to interpret style from the design concept and its development, right till the end of the process of the product. They understand how raw materials are transformed into the final product following pre-production processes. Sourcing of raw materials, through to production including cutting, sewing, and finally onto post-production processes of folding and packing, quality control and shipment, etc. By gaining an in-depth knowledge of these processes manufactures can make products that are both profitable and appropriate for the market. The supply chain, negotiation techniques with suppliers, quality control, the definition of prices, and delivery lead time are subject to discussion with professionals from leading companies in the fashion industry. The selected and appropriate methods of company reporting in different negotiation phases of product development, correctly managing prototypes, and communicating their findings. Product managers are responsible for overseeing the conceptualization, design, construction, prototyping, retailing, and distribution of a manufacturer or designer's products to the target markets. They are also responsible for overseeing the set-up and implementation of quality assurance protocols for their product. The goal is with the current trends of improving the product, project method of management in the fashion industry. Identifying best practices for business process re-engineering in the industrial environment of fashion businesses. Which is professionally done and completed with solid teamwork.

The objective of a project is first identified, which can be a business problem or an opportunity. A feasibility study is conducted to investigate the project objective and a final recommended solution is determined. Issues of feasibility and justification are addressed. Once the recommended solution is achieved, the project is initialized to deliver the approved outcome. The major deliverables and the team are identified, and the project begins to take shape. The project manager then approves the details of the planning phase.

The next planning phase is where the project is developed in detail which is necessary to meet the objectives of the project. The project's tasks, requirements are identified, along with the strategy for production, which is referred to as "scope management." A project plan is created outlining the activities, tasks, dependencies, and timeframes. The project manager prepares a budget by providing cost estimates for the equipment, materials labor costs. This budget is would be used to monitor cost expenditures during project implementation.

Once the project team has identified the work and estimated the costs, the three fundamental components of the planning process are complete. This is an excellent time to identify and try to deal with anything that might pose a threat to the successful completion of the project. Inrisk management, potential problems are identified along with the action that is to be taken on each potential problem, either to reduce the probability that the problem will occur or to reduce the

impact on the project if it does occur and identify all project stakeholders and establish a communication plan. This describes the information needed for the delivery method to keep the stakeholders informed.

Finally, documenting a plan provides quality targets. Along with assurance, and control measures, which are acceptable to gain customer acceptance. At this point, the project would be detailed and ready for execution.

During the third phase of implementation, the designed project is put into action. It is important to maintain control and communicate as and when needed. Progress is continuously monitored and appropriate adjustments made are recorded. During project implementation, the team carries out the tasks, and progress is reported. The project manager uses this report to maintain control of the project by comparing the progress reports with the projected plan, to measure the performance of the project activities, and take corrective action as needed. The project should go according to plan, If that does not happen, the team records the deviations from the original plan and publishes modifications to the original plan. Project sponsors and other key stakeholders are kept informed of the project's status. The plan should be updated and published regularly.

Status reports should be maintained to emphasize the anticipated cost, schedule, and quality of deliverables. Once all deliverables are produced and accepted by the customer it's ready for the next procedure.

Last but not least, the emphasis is on releasing the final deliverables to the customer and handing over project documentation to the business. Terminating supplier contracts, releasing project resources, and communicating the closure of the project to all stakeholders. The last step is to conduct lessons-learned studies to determine what went well and what didn't. Through data analysis, the wisdom of experience is transferred to the project organization, which will help future project teams.

Example: Design Project with Rajasthan Khadi and Village Industries Board (RKVIB)

A contract for a project and product design. A project team was set up by me with Rajasthan Khadi and Village Industries Board(RKVIB) in Rajasthan in 2008, based on the design and manufacturing of garments with hand-spun khadi fabric, the theme was on "Soil Taxonomy" with khadi cotton and silk fabrics. The project infrastructure was followed in stages and executed according to the rules of the government. The project start-up team began developing different stages and procedures for getting the designing, concept done right to the production of a prototype. Acquiring the appropriate permits, and developing relationships with all Khadi and hand-woven outlets in Rajasthan (Jaipur). Working from the very base of the fabrics was challenging, and this was a collective idea of all managers who collaborated using a good plan which brought forth a good sellable collection to the target market in Rajasthan. Garments were manufactured in three sizes, small, medium, and large. Later the garments were retailed at all handloom and khadi outlets in India.

During the planning phase, the project team developed an integrated project schedule that coordinated the activities of the design, procurement, and construction teams. The project controls team also developed a detailed budget that enabled the project team to track project expenditures against the expected expenses. The project design team built on the conceptual design and developed detailed drawings for use by the procurement team. The procurement team used the drawings to begin ordering equipment and materials for the construction team; develop labor projections; refine the construction schedule, and set up the construction site. Although planning is a never-ending process on a project, the planning phase focused on developing sufficient details to allow various parts of the project team to coordinate their work and allow the project management team to make priority decisions.

The implementation phase represents the work done to meet the requirements of the scope of work and fulfill the charter. During the implementation phase, the project design team accomplished the work defined in the plan and made adjustments when the project factors changed. Equipment and materials were delivered to the worksite, labor was hired and trained, a construction site was set up, and all the construction activities.

3. Execution Plans

A Project Execution Plan is essential and much more than a chart showing timescales. It is a document describing how, when and by whom a specific target or set of targets is to be achieved. These targets will include the project's products, timescales, costs, quality, and benefits. It will do this by showing the major products, activities, and resources required for the project. The project execution plan is produced by a project manager.

<https://www.imperial.ac.uk/estates-projects/project-procedures/processes/project-management>

A plan is required for each project management Stage. Each element is broken down to the level for day-to-day control by the Project Manager. Each plan for the next stage is produced near the end of the current management Stage. This allows the Stage plan to; be prepared in time when the planned events will take place. It is better for a shorter duration than the project plan. Keeping in mind the plan, and knowing the previous stages, and performance helps to navigate through from the initial stage and updates the project execution plan.

The Project Manager shall review and update the Project Execution Plan (PEP) as and when it is necessary when developing the next stage. The responsibility will be of the Project manager and the project execution plan will be the output. The latest PEP shall be included at the end of Stage 3 and the end of Stage 4 documentation that will be tabled at the appropriate Technical Advisory Group (TAG) meeting. There are eight stages through which, Imperial College London's capital construction project progresses. Each stage provides information on Imperial-specific processes. These stages follow the Royal Institute of British Architects (RIBA) Plan of Work 2020.

RIBA Stages 0-7

Stage 0 - Strategic Definition/PreFeasibility

Stage 1 - Preparation and brief

Stage 2 - Concept design

Stage 3 - Developed design

Stage 4 - Technical design

Stage 5 - Construction

Stage 6 - Handover and closeout

Stage 7 - In use

Prepare developed design and updated proposals for structural, building services, outline specifications, cost information, and project strategies with the design program.

Identification of clients, business cases, briefs, and other core project requirements. This will help to work systematically with punctuality, functionality, and stability to achieve the timed targetted in project management.

Meeting Deadlines in Project Management

To meet the projected deadlines listed out with deliverables, a reasonable deadline is set based on the complexity of work to be done, adding a reasonable cushion to every deadline. Setting reminders for each deadline. You can also list out all your project chart and deliverables and set a reasonable deadline based on the product, and project schedule.

Deadlines are crucial to project success, without a deadline in place, there'd be no sense of urgency, direction, to get anything done. That's why scheduling due dates for tasks and deliverables is crucial in project management. Unfortunately, missed deadlines and failures could lead to failed projects, various projects suffer delays, missed deadlines, and failure to follow up. And when a project slows downfalls, it can mean thousands of dollars down the drain and precious hours spent for nothing.

Periodically if this occurs, missing your deadlines or rushing at the last minute, then corrective steps and necessary changes have to be made to your system. Let's take a moment to discuss why deadlines get missed in the first place. After all, understanding the driving force behind a delay can help you fight proactively against it.

Procrastination plays a big role in deadline management. But why do we procrastinate? we tend to avoid taking action if doing so brings up negative feelings, like anxiety, self-doubt, or boredom. With this being said, the first step to meeting your deadlines is to treat them as sacred and crucial to see them as a priority. Procrastination helps in bringing about a positive impact on the project. As everyone is accountable for the project, the time and effort you and your team have spent on the project, with the costs involved if you fail to meet them. This mindset will help you to stay focused and determined to work towards meeting all your project deadlines.

Easily tracking, with collaboration on all tasks and milestones so that your team can move projects forward faster. Below is the Link for a Gantt chart for creating a hassle-free project.

<file:///C:/Users/Home/Desktop/gantt%20chart%20for%20project%20management.htmlsin>

Using a good Gantt chart marker or plan could help to seek out the right time and resources required accordingly to complete the whole project professionally. To meet your project deadlines and improve accountability, Here are 6 key steps you can implement into your existing workflow. First, list out project tasks and deliverables. Write them as action steps. If a task assigned to you involves smaller steps, make a checklist to manage your time and track progress more clearly. The second step is to set a reasonable deadline based on the complexity of the work to be done. To avoid making the mistake of setting a deadline you can't meet, analyze the complexity of the work, and estimate a reasonable amount of time needed to complete. The next point is to add a reasonable cushion to every deadline, work with an accountability partner, focus on just one task at a time, and set reminders for each deadline.

A working structure can help you understand the scope of work efficiently and estimate time, and effort more accurately. Think of milestones you need to hit if you want to reach your final deadline on time. You can use milestones to spotlight important meetings, approvals, decisions, or deliverables. Here's how one team structures its project to ensure major deadlines don't get missed.

<https://www.teamgantt.com>

<https://www.teamgantt.com/blog/meet-every-one-project-deadlines>

Project Coordination and Management

Project management in an organization features resources to train and develop skills for the stakeholders in the industry. Planning a budget, project managers are the leaders to monitor and report on the project with project management tools, pitching the idea of the project or being assigned to it. The project manager is the head of the teams, tasked with the actual execution of the project. They make sure the scope of the project is sound, reporting regularly on the progress of the project and that it is staying on the approved schedule.

A project requires the leadership of a project manager. Working virtually and handling all fields, from tech and IT to human resources, from advertising and marketing to construction, and everything in-between. New software is in great demand and this helps in maintaining the stability of running and finishing the project in time.

Here below are the secrets to a well-planned project by a project manager.

<https://www.projectmanager.com/blog/project-manager-job-description>



Figure 1: Project Manager's Responsibilities

Credit: Project Manager Responsibilities.

With reference above, there are different types of project managers. For example, there are construction managers. But a project manager has more authority and responsibility than a construction manager. While a construction manager is dealing with materials at the worksite, making sure the project is compliant with best building practices.

Then there are program coordinators and managers. They are like project managers only, their responsibilities go beyond one project. A program manager manages a portfolio of usually related projects, which has its unique requirements. A project manager is responsible for the life cycle of a project. These responsibilities, give or take depending on the organization and project, are universal.

Planning Project Resources in a project can begin and certainly is designed to fail if there wasn't a plan devised to see it through, on time, and within the estimated budget. The project manager's first role is to plan the goals and objectives of the project and aligns with the organization's overall business strategy. This is a blueprint to run the project, The crucial and critical aspect is to get approval for the project. Part of the plan is defining the project's plan and determining what resources are available, estimating time duration and financial aspect, commitment, as well as how to monitor and report on the project's progress. Here below is an example of how project managers operate.

<https://www.projectmanager.com/blog/project-manager-job-description>

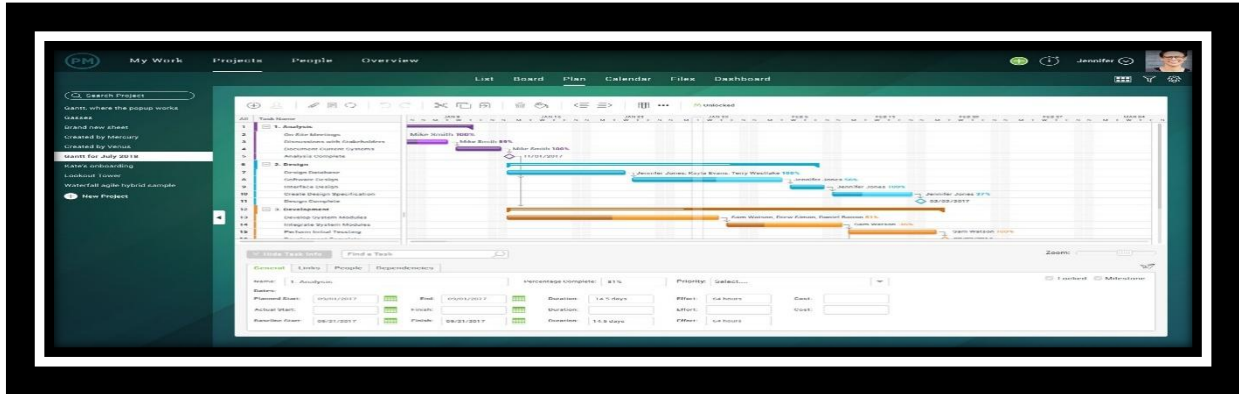


Figure 2: Project Manager Gantt Chart

ProjectManager.com has Gantt charts for project planning

Assembling and Leading Project Team: Project managers need to be armed with a leadership role and resources to complete the project tasks, with skilled and experienced workers. Once a team is created, they are assigned tasks and deadlines, giving them the tools to collaborate, and meet regularly to get status and updates to chart their progress. When reallocating resources they needed to avoid blocking team members or overburdening them.

Time Management: Time is always ticking towards the project deadline. Communication is the key to addresses changes and makes sure everyone is on t right track doing what they need to do at the right time. The project manager must also define, schedule, and accurately estimate the task duration to develop and maintain a realistic schedule.

Budget: Nothing is possible without monetary support. Figuring out what the proper funding for the project is, and accepting the budget which makes or breaks a project, and then keeping the project within or under that figure is often what makes or breaks a project. If you can organize their deliverables on time, but if that costs more than the budget you created, then the project is a failure. Making an accurate estimate is important. Next, you must monitor the actual spend as compared to the planned budget. If those figures are off, you must adjust accordingly.

Quality and Satisfaction: If the stakeholders' expectations are met, with your deliverables then they're satisfied with the results. You need to be in constant communications with them, reporting on progress and being open to their feedback to keep them happy and coming back to you with future projects.

Manage Issues and Risk: You have to expect problems and be ready to face the consequences. Problems will inevitably arise in a project. That's called an issue. They need to be prepared with solutions to the problems faced and resolve them quickly, so as they don't take your project off track. Then there are risks, which are potential problems, ones that have yet to occur or might not ever. Regardless, they must figure out beforehand what the risks are and set in place a plan of action if they occur.

Monitoring Progress: To make sure a project is going on track as per plan, you must constantly measure it and compare those metrics against the plan you created. This will help to collect project data, such as status reports from your team, to check on the actual progress of the project, if it matches with the initial plan. There are going to be changed along the way, hence adjustments or reallocate resources to accommodate these changes. If you're not monitoring this, you're managing in the dark.

Reporting and Documentation

Keeping track and reporting on time helps you to communicate with your team and stakeholders. While teams and stakeholders need more detailed information and are looking for broader data to check the project's progress, both are essential for the project manager. The documentation prepared and planned, along with all paperwork, must be collected, signed off on, and archived by the end of a project, which provides a history that you can revisit when planning for a similar project in the future. Reports on the project progress, solutions, and opportunities as they arise to the Project Manager.

An online project management software gives project managers the tools they need to better plan, monitor, and report on their projects. Planning and scheduling of all those responsibilities that weighs on the shoulders of a project manager. For starters, they must create a project plan. This makes planning easy: there are even industry-specific templates to get started with. Once tasks are inputted, they can use the Gantt chart to create timelines and roll out a schedule. This helps the project manager to assign work and even direct the team, commenting on a task level and adding relevant documents. The interactive Gantt charts for planning, scheduling, and tracking projects.

Tracking and Reporting. Monitoring production and execution is how a project manager keeps the project on track and has multiple ways to track progress on your project. A real-time dashboard gets six project metrics and turns them into easy-to-read charts and graphs for a high-level view of the project, which keeps stakeholders updated. Here below is an example tracking and reporting record.

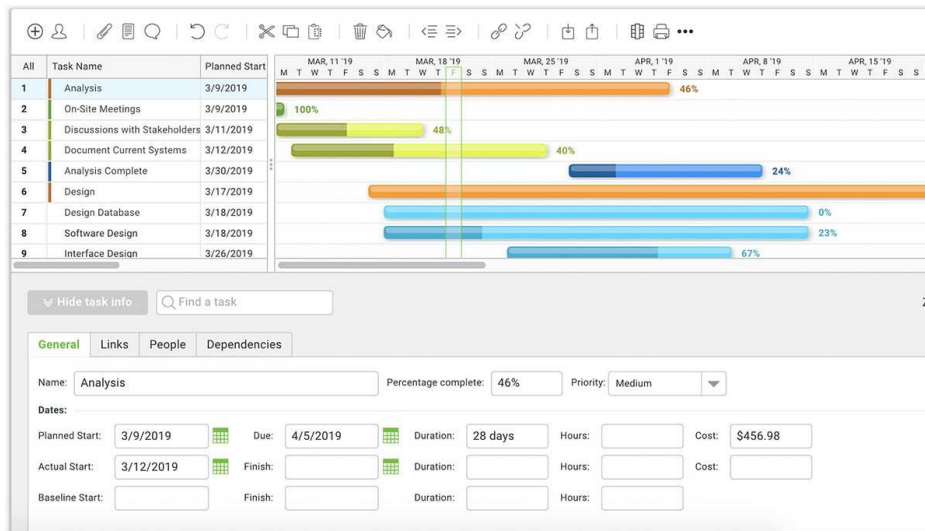


Figure 3: Tracking and reporting record

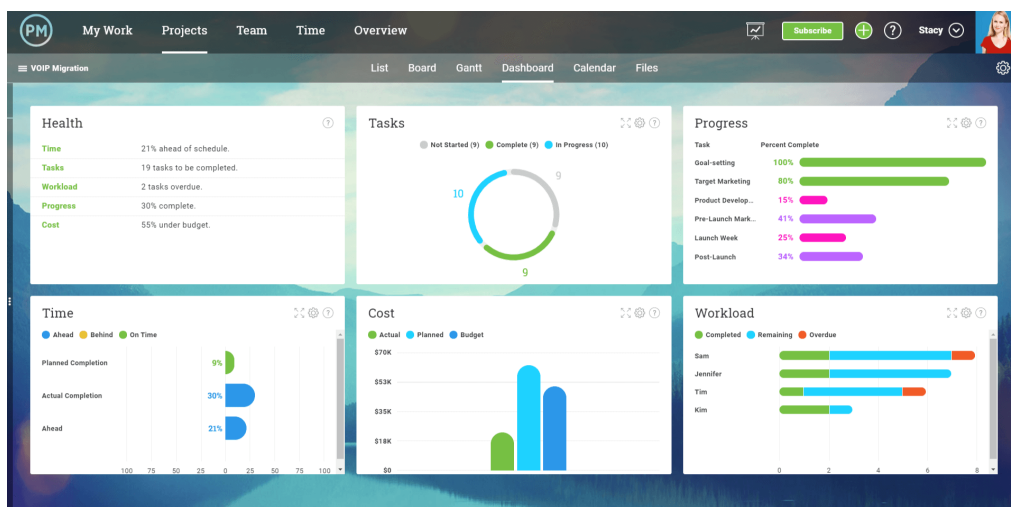


Figure 4: Dashboard tracking

Dashboard Tracking

Dashboards update in real-time, providing unrivaled visibility for project managers.

Resource and Team Management

Project managers need data to manage resources and their team's workload and one-click reporting that can be filtered to give the information you require. The reports can be shared with stakeholders if they want to go to the depth of

the project. It is always important to make sure teams have a balanced workload, a workload page that is color-coded making it easy to see who is over tasked and who is not. Resources can be reallocated on the workload page so production can continue forward.

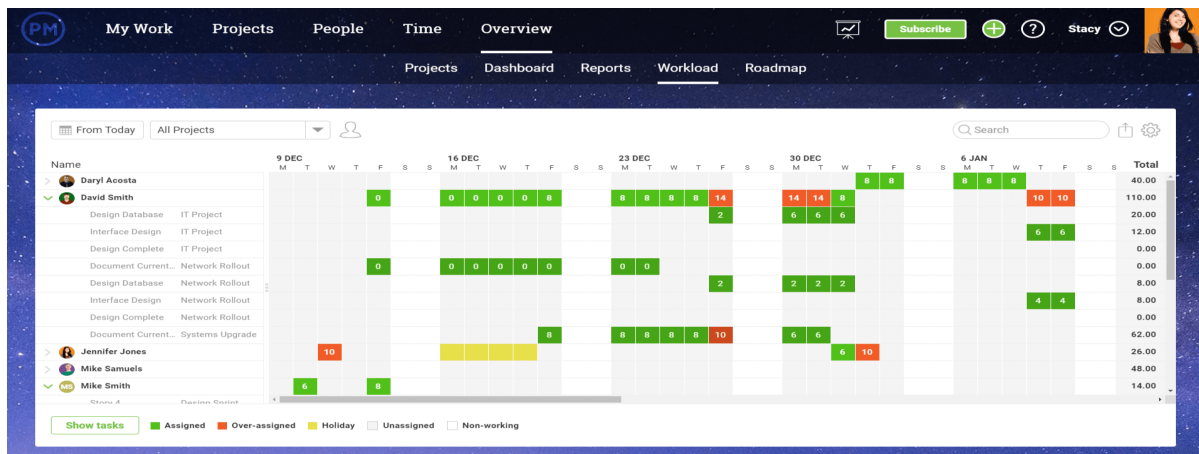


Figure 5: Balancing workloads

Balance everyone's workload, and manage their time off, with our resource management tool. No matter what type of project we are working on, project managers need tools to help them.

<https://www.projectmanager.com/blog/project-manager-job-description>

4. Conclusion

A design project management in the Fashion Business could be a little tricky as the procedures and stages may vary from time to time, and the budget could also fluctuate according to the design trends, research, and prototyping with stakeholders and with the current pandemic or if there are natural disasters. Good and well-planned project management brings out the Product well time-bound. Design projects bring together a range of different skilled and qualified individuals. Creative and intellectual minds tend to clash with the client parameters. So it's important to stick to the guidelines and deadlines and nurturing creativity. Design Project management brings together the work of the design studio. Analyzing the marketing strategies and production methods necessary to create a successful fashion collection. This can be worked out as a Design Project Management by setting a set of sequential steps that had been to be followed to create a Project. The goal is achieved to improve the quality of the project productivity and performance, this improves team communication and collaboration, expand Project knowledge, execute high-impact projects and gain a strategic understanding of the company's goals and implement relevant initiatives that will help in the final production of the project management.

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Figures & Charts

Figure 1 (a): *Project Manager.com*.blog, Jason Westland, Dec19, 2017

Figure 2 (b): *Project Manager .com*, blog, Gantt chart, Jason Westland,

Figure 3(c): *Project Manager.com.*, blog, Tracking, and Reporting Record

Figure 4 (d): *Project Manager.com*, blog, Dashboard Tracking,

Figure 5 (e): *Project Manager.com*, blog, Balancing Workloads