PRINCE2 Methodology: An Innovative Technique

PRINCE2 Methodology: An Innovative Technique of Project Management growing progressively across the globe.

PRINCE2 Methodology: An Innovative Way of Project Management

*Saima Saad[1], Abdullah Ibrahim[1], Omme Asma[2], Muhammad Saad Khan[3], Aneesa Abdul Qadir[4]

1. Faculty of Technology, University Malaysia Pahang, Malaysia

2. Department of Political Science, University of Karachi, Pakistan

3. Department of Chemical Engineering, Faculty of Engineering University Technology PETRONAS

4. Department of Special Education, University of Karachi, Pakistan

hareems@hotmail.com

This paper has been presented in the

organized by

School of Business and Economics

University of Management and Technology, Lahore, Pakistan

ABSTRACT

The role of project management is identically indispensable for organizations nowadays and hence converted into a most important issue for implementing in modern projects. Operations and Management division is the spine of every corporate organization, and it is the key factor for progress the performance in every organization. This also includes the detailed history of project management along with the innovative modern method PRINCE2. The innovative approach of Project Management PRINCE2 (PMP2)has the generic framework, design to suit every type of project in industry. Therefore, the aim of this review to investigate the application of PRINCE2 methodology across the world due to structured method for effective project management. PRINCE2 has strongly established in UK and spread all over the world fluently; as a basic, process based approach of project management. In view of the fact that its emphasis on, the dividing the project into manageable and controllable stages. This research will encourage the implementation of Prince2 methodology it will encourage the prospect applications of PRINCE2.

Key words: Project Management (PM), PRINCE2 Methodology.

PRINCE2 Methodology: An Innovative Way of Project Management

Project Management PM is the combination of art and science of planning, designing and managing work all the way through, all the phases of the projects lifespan. PM is a comparatively modern approach that efforts to achieve planned objectives within precise time and cost parameters complete with optimum use of resources by using an integrated planning and control system. Practically all kind of Projects such as organizational, institutional, industrial and others are the physical foundations on which development efforts and improved living standards have established. PM is an essential contributor in the process of development for growth and acceptance of project management is continuing to upsurge as resources become rare. The implementation of PM concepts is an essential tool for planning, managing, organizing, and control of work, which leads to improved performance and increased productivity (Abbasi and Al-mharmah 2000).

History of project management

The brief history of project management started from ancient history, all the major developments and events in the field of project management as far back as there are records. Although, there has been some form of project management since early civilization, project management in the modern sense wasinitiated in the 1950s.

2570 BC: The Great Pyramid of Egypt Completed

The Emperors of Giza built the pyramids and even today archaeologists still argue about how they achieved this accomplishment. Ancient records of Giza pyramids showed that there were supervisors for each of the four faces of the Great Pyramid, which are responsible for overseeing their completion. Everyone can know there was specific degree of planning, execution and control involved in managing this project.

208 BC: Structure of the Great Wall of China

If we look aroundone more of the Seven Wonders of the World was built in China almost 208 BC. Subsequently, in the Qin Dynasty (221-206BC), construction of the Great Wall of China had been a huge project. Conferring to historical data, the labour strength was organised in three groups: common people,soldiers, and criminals. The Royal leader Qin Shihuang, ordered millions of individuals to finish this project.

1917: The Gantt chart Developed by Henry Gantt (1861-1919)

Henry Gantt,one of the forefathers of modern project management, is recognized for creating his self-namedplanningand scheduling diagram, the Gantt chart. It was a fundamental idea and arevolutionforglobalreputation in the 1920s. Hoover Dam project started in 1931 was first application of Gantt chart across the globe. Gantt charts are still in practice today and form as asignificanttoolfor the project managers.

1956: The American Association of Cost Engineers Formed(now AACE International)

Initial practitioners of project management and the accompanying specialities of scheduling and planning, cost estimating, cost and schedule control formed the American Association of Cost Engineers(AACE) in 1956. Since its development it has remained as the leading professional society for schedulers,cost estimators, cost engineers, project managers and project control specialists. AACE sustained its pioneering work in 2006, by releasing the first integrated process for portfolio, programme and project management with their Total Cost Management Framework.

1957: The Critical Path Method (CPM) Invented by the Dupont Corporation

In the late 1950's Dupont Corporation developed critical path method (CPM), is a technique used to forecast project extent by analysing which sequence of activities has needed the least amount of scheduling flexibility. Dupontspecifically designed it to address the complex procedure of shutting down chemical plants for maintenance and then with maintenance completed restarting them. The technique was so effective and fruitful that it saved the corporation 1 million $in the first year of its implementation.

1958: The Program Evaluation Review Technique (PERT) Designed for the U.S. Navy's Polaris Project

PERT has developed by the United States Department of Defences' US Navy Special Projects Office.PERT developed as part of the Polaris mobile submarine launched ballistic missile project during the cold war. PERT is a technique for examining the tasks involved in completing a project, particularly the time desirable to complete each task and recognizing the minimum time required to complete the total project.

1962: United States Department of DefenceDirective the Work Breakdown Structure (WBS) Approach

Following by PERT, the United States Department of Defence (DOD) generated the WBS concept as part of the Polaris mobile submarine launched ballistic missile project. After completing the project, the DOD published the work breakdown structure it used and directed that this procedure be followed in future projects of this scope and size. WBS is acomprehensive, hierarchical tree structure of deliverables and tasks that need to be performed to complete a project. Later accepted by the private sector, the WBS remains one of the furthermostcorporate and operational project management apparatus.

1965: The International Project Management Association (IPMA) Established

The world's preliminaryinternational project management association IPMAwas founded in ViennaSwitzerland in 1965. IPMAestablished as a debate forum for project managers tolinkage and share information network. Now, the IPMA is a confederation of around 50

internationally and national focused on project management associations. IPMA vision is to endorse project management and to principalgrowth of the line of work. Subsequentlythe situation from birth in 1965, IPMA has full-grown and feastglobal with over 40,000 associates in more than 40 nations.

1969: Project Management Institute (PMI) Propelled to Endorse the Project Management Profession

Five volunteers initiated PMI as a nonprofitmakingspecialised professional organisation devotedfor theimprovementof the practice, and occupation of project management. The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania USA issued articles of Integration for PMI in 1969 which showed its official start. Through that similar year in Atlanta and Georgia, PMI apprehended their first symposium and had anpresence of over 83 people. Subsequently then, the PMI has transformedfor acknowledged as the principle publisher of "A Guide to the Project Management Body of Knowledge (PMBOK)," measuredas one of the utmostvital tools for the project managements today. The PMI proposed two levels of project management authorization, Certified Associate in Project Management (CAPM) besides Project Management Professional (PMP).

1975: PROMPTII Method Established by Simpact Systems Limited

PROMPTII was established in rejoinder to arow that computer projects were escape on time estimated for accomplishment and within the original allocated budgets by means ofhead offin feasibility studies. That was habitual that time, to experience issues of dual, triple or even ten-times of the feasibility estimates. PROMPTII was an effort to plunkrecommendationsand guidelines for the phase flows of a computer projects. During the year 1979, the UK Government's Central Computing and Telecommunications Agency (CCTA) accepted the PROMPTII method for entire information systems projects.

1975: The Mythical Man-Month: Articles on Software Engineering concluded Fred Brooks

Fred Brooks, in his book on software engineering besides project management, Fred Brooks's fundamental theme is focusing on "Adding manpower to a late software project makes it later." This conceptwasrecognized as Brooks's law. The further human communications desirable to add additional member to a programming squad is more than any person ever imagines. It certainlywas contingent on the practice and more sophistication of the programmers convoluted and the value of available documentation. However, no matter exactly how much experience they have, the additional time debatingand discussing the task, assignments, commitments and pledgesalong with technical facts as fine as assessing the results converts exponential as supplementary people were added. These opinionswere from Brooks's understandingsthough managing development of OS/360 at IBM.

1986: Scrum Baptised as a Project Management Style

Scrum named as an agile software development model built on numeroustrifling teams working in anrigorous and mutually dependentmode. Takeuchi and Nonaka, in their research article "The New Product Development Game" (Harvard Business Review, 1986), entitled Scrum as the project management style. Later, they also elaborated on it in "The Knowledge Creating Company" (Oxford University Press, 1995). Even though Scrum was proposed for management of software enlargement projects, it can alsouse to run software maintenance teams, or as anoverall project and programme organization approach.

1987: A Guide to the Project Management Body of Knowledge (PMBOK Guide) Published by PMI

In 1987, foremostissued by the PMI as a white paper, the PMBOK Guide was sincere effortto document,regulate and standardizedrecognized project management information and practices. In 1996, the first edition was published, followed by a subsequent in 2000, along with third in 2004. These guides have recognized as one of the most indispensable tools in the project management profession nowadays, and developedas the world-wide standard for the industries.

1989: PRINCE Method Developed From PROMPTII

In 1989 UK Government agency CCTA was Published, PRojects IN Controlled Environments (PRINCE) established and grown as the UK standard for entire government projects for information systems . A key feature in the innovative method, not perceived in any other methods, was the awareness of "assuring progress" from three distinct but inter-linked perceptions. Nevertheless, the PRINCE method established a reputation as rigid method, only applicable for large projects, which leading to anamendment in 1996.

1994: CHAOS Report First Published

The CHAOS report published every two years, the Standish Group collected together information on project malfunctions in the field of IT industry with the objective and intention of making the industry furtherflourishing, showing ways to develop its success rates and raised the value of IT investments.

1996: PRINCE2 Published by CCTA

An improvementand up gradation in PRINCE process was considered and the development was constricted out, although assured by a fundamental committee spread amongstmore than 150 European organisations. Initially was developed for IT and IS projects to reduce and condense cost and time over-runs; the subsequent revisions were made for appliance of more standardized form and an appropriate to every project type.

1997: Invention of Critical Chain Project Management (CCPM)

Critical Chain Project Management (CCPM) method hasdeveloped by Eliyahu M. Goldratt, it has based on methods and algorithms sketched from his Theory of Constraints (TOC) established in 1984 through novel titled "The Goal." A CCPM keeps the resources steadily loaded, neverthelessrequired them to be more flexible in start times along with to switch frequentlyamong tasks and task chains formaintain the entire project on schedule.

1998: PMBOK developed into a Standard

In 1998, the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) acknowledged PMBOK as an international standard, and soon that year by the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE) adopted it.

2006: AACE international released "Total Cost Management Framework"

AACE International given name "Total cost management" by a procedure for applying the knowledge and skills of cost engineering. It has also recognized as the primary integrated method or process for programme, portfolio, and project management. AACE initially introduced this idea in the mid of 1990s and published the complete presentation for the processes in the "Total Cost Management Framework."

2008: Released 4th Edition of PMBOK Guide

The fourth version of the guide persisted with the PMI tradition and practices of excellence in project management,in the company of a standard that has made easier to understand and implement for every kind of projects, with enhanced consistency and larger clarifications. The updated guide has established two innovativeprocesses, which were not included in the previous versions.

2009: Major Revision in PRINCE as PRINCE2via Office of Government Commerce (OGC) UK

A foremost revision has seen in the method was made further simpler with customizably easily, due toa frequent requests from users. The upgraded efficientversion has seven fundamental principles (not included in the previous version) with the aim to contribute for a project success. Overall, the updated version aims to provide project managers animproved set of tools for delivering projects on time, within budget limits and along with the accurate quality.
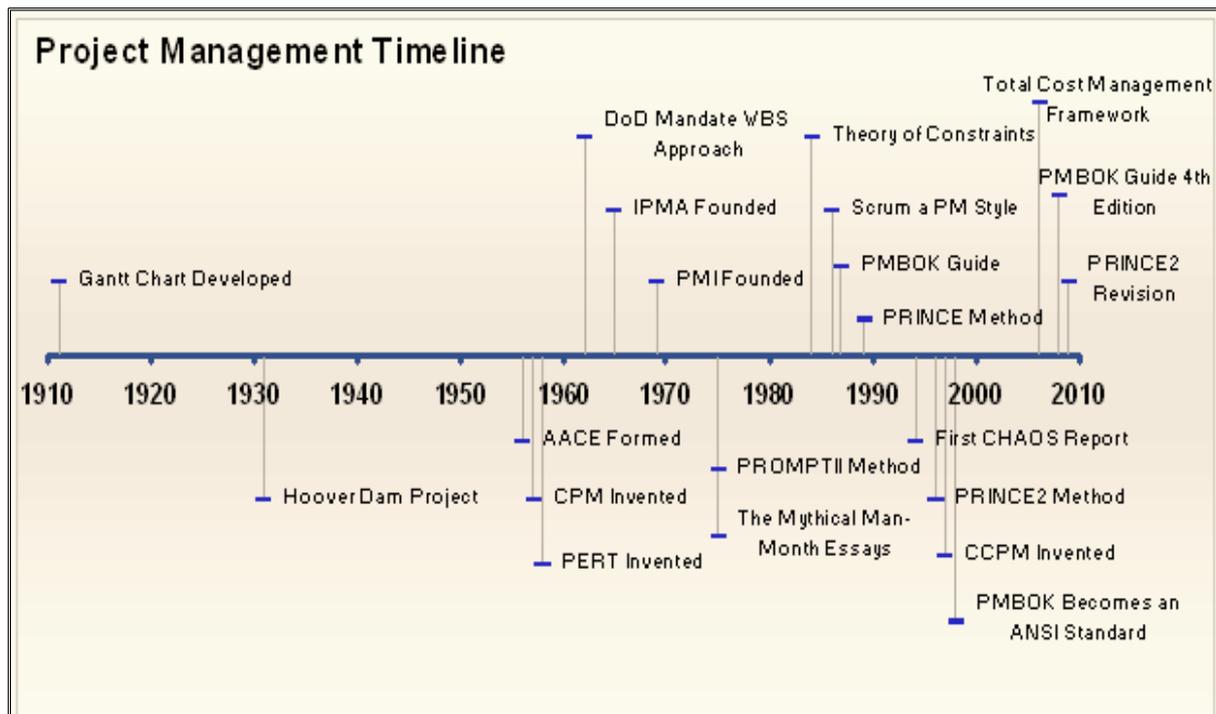
Figure 1: Project management 100 years' time line with indicated progresses since 1910 to 2010.

What is next required?

Through, globalisation move in the direction ofever greaterfaced challenges, which requireenlarged speed, tomarket for both products and services. Projects have converted into larger venture, additionally complex in nature along withever more difficult to manage. Project teams for accomplishment of projects are further diverse and well spread across the earth. The economic crisis pushes work offshore to low cost countries, which itself presents several issues. The world is changing and project management will need to change with it.

Undoubtedly,innovative techniques and improved practices of project management will crop up as project managers pushing the boundaries of what are potential practices while new challenges happen. For a better future, human need drives us forward and brings moreimprovement and developments in the methods and techniques for manage projects.

Organizational Project Management

Organizational project management (OPM) is the methodical management of programs, projects,and portfolios in association with the achievement of strategic specific goals. The conception of OPM has mainly based on that there is always a correlation among a capabilities of organization in Program Management, Project Management, and Portfolio Management, and the organizations which are in implementing successful strategy (Aubry, Hobbs, and Thuillier 2008).

Since businesses transform at quit faster rate, it is becoming progressively morevital to accomplish projects on time(Munns and Bjeirmi 1996). In addition, due to the widespread nature of the changes, projects mayaffect larger parts of the organizations. Consequently, immediately as the required to perform projects havegrowing, the complexity, and intricacyin implementing them has also increasing. Organizational Project Management (OPM) describe from the extensive base project management along with organizational planappliances to recognized the organizational processes that influence the ability to direct the delivery of projects (Cooke-Davis 2002).

Operational Management division has emerged as the backbone of every corporate organization, supplementary in this period ever advancement of technology. Executing of project or task hasextremelyvital in daily routine work. Professional organizations have to systematize,schedule, and plan their work through using the project or task management to accomplish their task successfully (Laosirihongthong, Paul, and Speece 2003; Nobeka and Cusmano 1993).

The uncertaintylinked with the project malfunctioning has deeply forced organizations to accept a structured, planned, and process based methods and approaches to project management. (Bellis, 2003) recommended that the structured project management refers as managing the projects in a logical organized way for obtaining best outcomes from projects.

(Egginton, 1996)argued about an effective and efficient process based approach can be distinct as 'the one which brings together the most fundamental principles of project management in a way that overcomes differences and altogether maximizes the operational effectiveness of the organization, measured in terms of delivery to time, within the budget, to specification and within maximum customer satisfaction'.

THE PRINCE2 METHODOLOGY

Project management PRINCE2 methodology system is a well-structured method for effective and efficient project management. PRINCE2 method has thoroughly recognizedacross the UK,for a generic, standard, process based approach to project management. It hasactuallya standard used extensively by UK government, as well as, it has in progress to recognized by the private business sector, in UK. PRINCE2 the method in the public sphere, contributed non-proprietarily finest practice guidance for project management, and it had started progressively emerging globally(Bentley 2002).

(Hall 2003) recommendin their study, PRINCE2 significantly offeredan easily adaptable and scalable method for the management of everykind of projects. Uncertainty and transformshave the key significant factors that strengthen the implementation of PRINCE2 methodology by the professional organizations. There have always possibilities involved for

numerous changes throughout the project, some time people change their mind along withsome time requirements change during the project. These kinds of uncertainties, affect project span deficiently, while PRINCE2 has a unique technique of controlling the way changes by dividing projects into manageable stages that influence the project in order to prevent the project going off in the incorrect direction.

PRINCE2 History

PRINCE2 methodology has originally derived from anprior method called PROMPTII 1975, and from PRINCE project management technique, which was primarilyestablished in 1989 from the Central Computer and Telecommunications Agency (CCTA) regarded as the UK Government official standard intended for information systems (IT) project management.Nonetheless, it had established as rapidly became frequentlyfunctionalfor outside the merely IT background. PRINCE2, aninnovative version has released in 1996, as a generic project management method and wide spread effectively. PRINCE2 has become progressively more popular nowadays, and it is now one of the de facto standards for project management in the UK, and it is well established along the European countries like Holland, Denmark, Australia, and other countries (Haughey 2010).

Later from 2006, constantimprovement and enhancement have made in 2009, it has launched as "PRINCE2:2009 Refresh". The name "PRINCE2" retained (instead of "PRINCE3" or else similar) kept indicating that, the process remains very faithful in terms of principles. However, it's a fundamental revisions of the method from 1996 to adapted to the changed business environment. Another important reasons for the changes are to construct the method uncomplicated, lighter and to deal with current flaws or misunderstandings, and for enhanced integration with further methods (Haughey 2010). Tables 1 illustrate the comprehensive history of PRINCE2 with key fractures along withindustrial applicable sector.

Table 1: Illustrate the history and application of PRINCE2 with time line chart

S. No	YEAR	ABBREVIATION	FULL NAME	KEY FEATURES	APPLICABLE SECTOR
1	1975	PROMPT II	Project Resource Organization Management and Planning Techniques	Feasibility study Initial stage Specification stage Design stage Development stage Installation stage	UK Government CCTA (Central Computing & telecommunication Agency)
2	1989	PRINCE	PRoject IN Controlled Environment	Defined management structure System of Plans for resourcing and technical issues A set of controlled procedures Focus on products	UK Standard for the entire IT projects &CCTA (Central Computing & telecommunication Agency)
3	1996	PRINCE2	PRoject IN Controlled Environment 2	Upgraded version of PRINCE Applicable According to commercial needs of organization Applicable according to organizational flexibility To reduce cost and time	UK Government standard for information technology (IT) and Information system (IS) UK Office of Government Commerce (OGC) Getronicsone of the leading IT Company U.K Electricity Supply Board Ireland (case history) the national electricity utility in the Republic of Ireland Ericsson Services Ireland part of Ericson

over-runs

group, a worldwide provider of telecommunications infrastructure

The Fleet Information Management Unit a Royal Naval organization, which supply data to the Fleet for support of maritime operations worldwide

4	2009	PRINCE2 Revision	Major	PRoject IN Controlled Environment 2 Major Revision	Business case	Adaptive Frameworks - Australia
					Organization plans	Aikona Management Ltd - UK
					Plan	Ambition Group - Netherlands
					Risk	Aspire Europe Limited - UK, Global
					Progress	Centrum RozwiązańMenedżerskich SA - Poland Codarra
					Quality	
					Issues & Changes	Advanced Systems Pty Limited - Australia
						Corporate Project Solutions Ltd – UK
						CUPE Ltd - UK
						Ferguson Project Management Services (FPMS) - Australia
						Fornebu Consulting AS - Norway
						ILX Group - UK, North America, South America, Europe, Baltic's, Asia, Middle East, Africa, Australia, New Zealand
						Infovide-Matrix SA - Poland
						International Project Teams A/S - Denmark
						KMD A/S - Scandinavia
						Lucid IT - Australia
						MetaPM Learning Pty Ltd (Rational Management) - Australia, New Zealand, Global
						Metier Academy International AS - Scandinavia, UK, Germany, The Netherlands
						Onemind Management - UK
						Outperform - UK
						PA Consulting Group AS - Scandinavia, Europe

Peak Consulting Group - Denmark

PM Academy - South Africa

PR-02 Ltd - UK

Project Angels Ltd - UK

Snap-Tech (Pty) Ltd - South Africa, global

SOMOS Consulting Group Ltd - North America

Systematic Software Engineering A/S - Denmark

Tanner James Management Consultants - Australia, NZ, SE Asia, UK

Van Dam Orenda BV - Netherlands

Wired Consulting (Australia) Pty Ltd - Australia

Yellowhouse.net Pty Ltd - Australia, India and New Zealand

Implementation of PRINCE2 project management methodology

PRINCE2 has recognized as an efficient process-based method for project management. It facilitates to work out whosupposed to be involved during a project, their distinct role, along with their key responsibilities. PRINCE2 methodology has based on a set of processes to work from beginning to end, and it clearlyexplicates what kind of information desires to be gathered. The PRINCE2 method also the became the genuine de-facto standard for project management across the UK and one of the most emerging practiced project management system globally (Bentley, 2002).

The foremost advantage gain by PRINCE2, has incredibleadaptability of system and it can be employed almost entire sorts of projects. No matter, how gigantic or petite the project is,yetsome projects eternal only few days can grab the benefit and advantage from any selective application of PRINCE2 guidelines. This tendency can directtowards keen adherence to needlessheights of formality and detail;as a result, giving the impression that, PRINCE2 has bureaucratic and filled amongthe rules and regulations. Similarly, it could direct to inapt shortcuts being taken into a projects, which can be challenged the integrity and honesty of the PRINCE2 method along with the control and management of risk it offered(Graham 2008).

PRINCE2 - The Method

Usually, there are six variables involved in everytype of project, therefore, six features of project performance have to be deal with accordingly:

1. Costs
2. Timescales
3. Scope
4. Quality
5. Risk
6. Benefits

Cost of the project: The project has to be an affordable and reasonablecost and may start out with a particular budget in mind; there arenumerousfactors, which can direct to overspending, and perhaps thevarious opportunities to reduce cost.

Timescale: Allied to this, and probably the next most-frequent question asked from a project managers; 'When it will be finished?' Mostly projects exceed from the time lines due to failures of costs, quality, scope, and risks management.

Quality:Completing the projects on time and within budget is not much consolation,conditionallythat the result of the project does not work accordingly. In PRINCE2 expressions, the project's finish products must be fit for purpose of work.

Scope:Another extremely important question which has to negotiate; precisely what will the project convey? Lacks of significant knowledge to it, the different parties concerned in a project know how often be talking at cross-purposes regarding this. For example, theclient may presume that, a built-in kitchen and/ or lavatory roomhavealready included in the cost of the house, while, the supplier vision rate these as 'extras'. During the large-scale projects, scope range hasa lotfurtherdelicate and complex as compare to other projects. There have alwaysnecessityof harmony on the scope of project and the needs of Project Manager to a detailed understanding of what should be insert and what should not within the scope of the project. The Project Managers have responsible and should take care not to deliver further beyond than the scope,because this is one of the mostfrequent source of overspends, delays, and uncontrolled change which leads projects failures.

Risk**:**Eachprojectinvolvesrisks;however, understanding ofprecisely'how much risks isprimed to accept?'Supposed we construct the residencein close proximity to the site of a neglected mine, which may be lying on front to subsidence? If we make a decision to progress, is there something we can do about the risk? Possibly,first to insure against it or else verifiedthat thorough surveys have carried outproperly.

Benefits:Possiblyone of the most regularly overlooked questions is, 'Why are we doing this?' It is not only sufficient to construct the house successfully on proposed time, within the allocated budget and to meet quality specifications, if, eventually, we are not able torent or sell it by a profit or live in it cheerfully. The Project Manager must includehaving a obvious understanding of the reason of the project as an investment and make sure that, what the project delivers hasconstant with attain the desired return.

PRINCE2 methodologyhas an integrated structure of themes and processes with the purpose of addresses the planning, delegation, monitoring, and control of all and sundry of these six aspects of project performance.

PRINCE2 the structure

The PRINCE2 project management methodology has deal with project management through four incorporated elements of principles, themes, processes, and the project environment, which have shown in figure 1.

1.The Principles of PRINCE2 - These principles havemainly based on the guiding requirements, and high qualitypractices, whichestablishedfor the project is fully being managed using PRINCE2 method. PRINCE2 has based on seven further principles:

1. Justification of business
2. knowledge lessons
3. Distinguishedroles and responsibilities
4. Managing project by stages
5. Managing projects by exception

6. Product focused approach
7. Tailored for every type of project

2. The Themes - These themes explain the aspects of project management that must have addressed repeatedly and in parallel or analogousduring the completion of project. The seven themes given details of the precise treatment necessaryfor PRINCE2 formdifferentaspects of project management disciplines, and explain why they have so much necessary during project span. The PRINCE2 approaches to deliver these principles have outlined in the seven themes like:

- Business case
- Organization
- Quality
- Plans
- Risks
- Changes
- Progress

3. The PRINCE2 Processes - These illustrate a stepwise steadily progression through the project span or lifecycle;starting frominitial stages to project conclusion stages. All process offered checklists of several recommended activities, products, and their associated responsibilities.

4. Tailoring ability of PRINCE2 to the Project Environment - This tendency of PRINCE2 addresses the necessity to adapt PRINCE2 for the definitecircumstances of the project. Besides, it provides flexible frameworks that readily tailor PRINCE2 to any type or size of the project not like a 'one size fits all' solution'.

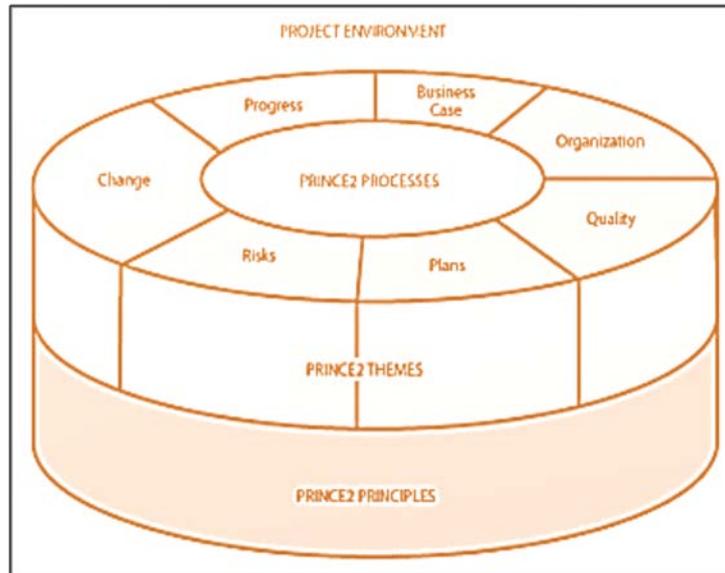<div align="center">Source (saima, 2012)</div>

Figure 1: Structure of PRINCE2 method with four basic steps: principles, themes, process, and environment.

PRINCE2 process model

PRINCE2 processes model has the comprehensive flow chart of PRINCE2 project management methodology. It describes almost every fraction of project, from starting until concluding of the project. Figure 2; describe the process model diagram of PRINCE2.
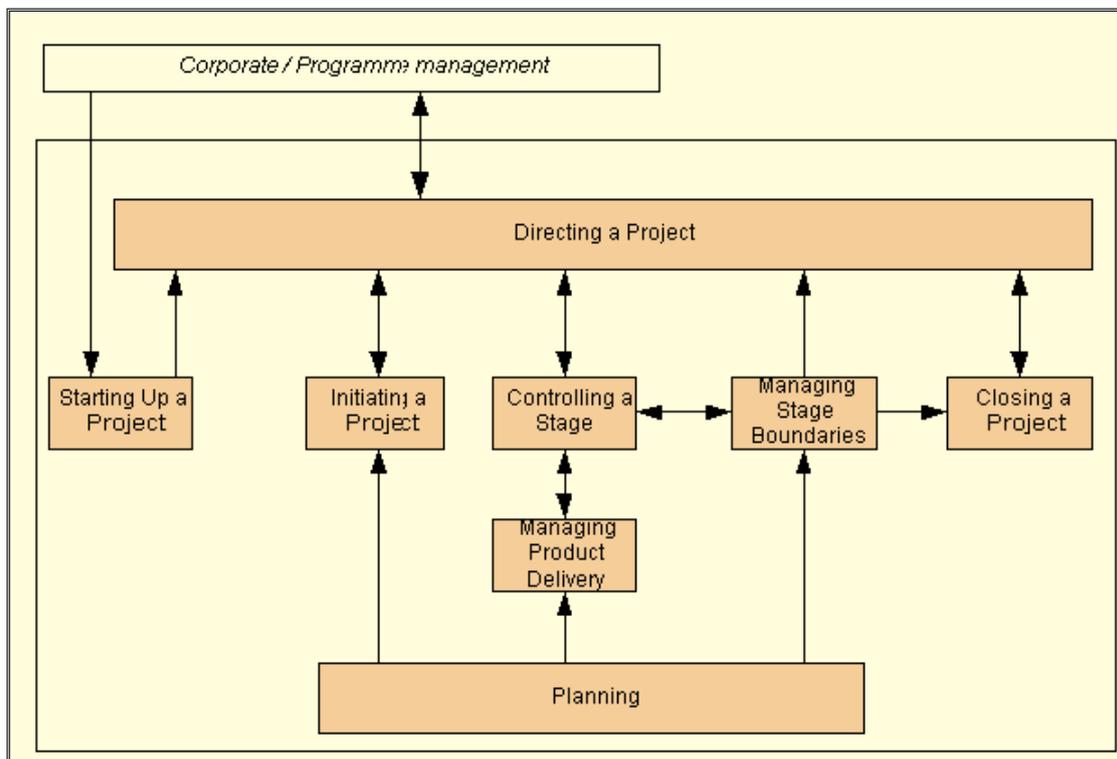
Source (saima 2012)

Figure 2: Process model diagram of PRINCE2 project management.

Case studies on implementation of PRINCE2 for excellence in human performance

A project case study for The Registrars of Scotland which has different from the other case studies which describe an organizational use of PRINCE2 in that it is a project manager's description of the use of PRINCE2 on a specific project (APM Group 2002).

The Cheshire Constabulary Case studyconducted in 2002, shown senior level commitment to PRINCE2. The resilientnature of business emphasisElectricity Supply Board Ireland which operated as the national electricity utility in the Republic of Ireland employing a PRINCE2 project managementapproach to attains best outcomes(APM Group 2002).

- In April 2002, business process re-engineering company U.K, adopted PRINCE2 method for achieving business goals with PRINCE2 naming"Converting to the Euro using PRINCE2".

- An additional case study found by named "Use of PRINCE2 processes, components and techniques on the Enterprise Risk Management Project" carried out which comprehensivelyincludes sample Highlight Report, as well as Resource Usage Summary, Project Deliverables list and Checkpoint Report, Sample End Stage Report, including Risk Log and Quality Log.

- In 2003, the Getronics company performed case study named as "PRINCE2 - PMI/PMBOK Combination Case Study" based on substantialinformation provided by GetronicsCompany. Short summary of both approaches, "Current perceptions of relative positioning" and "Getronics view of combining the two approaches and the complementary benefits". Along with detailed comparisons among them(APM Group 2003).

CONCLUSIONS

The study on PRINCE2 methodology provided succeeding possibleresults of the study.

- The project management introduction and history of project management revealed that PM was essential for human since earlier histories when they started recognizing and builds massive projects.

- History of PRINCE2 methodology suggested that it has tendency to adopt things very quickly as major revision has been done it 2009, since it is spreading across the globe very quickly.

- Prince2 methodology based on dividing the project into easily manageable and controllable stages, which can help to upsurge the adoptability of PRINCE2 extensively.

- The studycan promote the implementation of PRINCE2 methodology in the future.

REFERENCES

1. Abbasi, G. Y., & Al-mharmah, H. A. (2000). Project management practice by the public sector in a developing country. *International Journal of Project Management,* 18, 6-10.

2. Aubrey, M., Brian, H., & Denis, T. (2008). Organizational project management : An historical approach to the study of PMOs. *International Journal of Project Management,* 26, 38-43.

3. Bellis, P. (2003). *Project Methodologies: An Introduction to PRINCE2 Methodology.* UK: JISC Infonet.

4. Bentley, C. (2002). *PRINCE2 A PRACTICAL HANDBOOK. 2nd edition*. Butterworth-Heinemann Linacre House, Jordan Hill, Oxford OX2 8DP 225 Wildwood Avenue, Woburn, MA 01801-2041 A division of Reed Educational and Professional Publishing Ltd.

5. Cooke-Davis, T. (2002). The '"real"' success factors on projects. *International Journal of Project Management,* 20, 185-190.

6. Egginton, B. (1996). Multi-national consortium based projects : improving the process. *International Journal of Project Management* 14, 169-172.

7. Fuangkajonsak, Wanrawee. (2006). Industrial policy options for developing countries the case of the automotive sector in Thailand & Malaysia. Master Thesis, School of Fletcher, Tuff University, USA.

8. Haughey, Duncan. (2010). "The History of PRINCE2." Re Vision: 1-2.

9. Laosirihongthong, T., Paul, H. &Speece, M. W. (2003). Evaluation of new manufacturing technology implementation : an empirical study in the Thai automotive industry. *Technovation,* 23, 321-331.

10. Laosirihongthong, T., &Dangayach, G.S. (2005). A Comparative Study of Implementation of Manufacturing Strategies in Thai and Indian Automotive Manufacturing Companies. *Journal of manufacturing systems,* 24, 131-143.

11. Munns, A, K., &Bjeirmi, B. F. 1996. "The role of project management in achieving project success." *International Journal of Project Management* 14, 81-87.

12. Mishra, R. C., &Tarun, S. (2005). *Modern Project Management*. First Ed. New Delhi: New Age International publishers.

13. Nobeka, K., & Michael A. C. (1993). Multi- Project Management: Strategy and Organization in Automobile Product Development. Thesis.

14. Raziq, Mustafa. (2006). *Project Management and PRINCE2 Methodology*. Blekinge Institute of Technology.

15. Rosli, M., & Fatimah, K. (2008). Malaysia's National Automotive Policy and the Performance of Proton's Foreign and Local Vendors. *Asia Pacific Business Review,* 14,103-118.

16. Prof, Chris, C., & Susan W. (2004). Change management : Time for a change ! *European Journal of Work and Organizational Psychology*, 13, 217-239.

17. Saima, S et al. (2012). A Case Study on Implementation of Prince2 Methodology in Automotive Industry in Malaysia (A Preliminary Study). *International Journal of Scientific & Engineering Research,* 3, 1-4.

18. APM Group. (2002). "Case Study on Registrar of Scotland." (0): 26.

19. APM Group. (2002). "Case Study the Cheshire Constabulary." (0): 1-11.

20. APM Group. (2003). "Case Study PRINCE2 and PMI/PMBOK® A Combined Approach at Getronics." Business (0): 23.