

EVOLUTION OF PROJECT MANAGEMENT METHODS: WORLD EXPERIENCE AND DEVELOPMENT FEATURES

Muxsinov Jamshid Baxtiyorovich

Student of the MBA - Global Management Specialty of the Higher School of Business and
Entrepreneurship under the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan

Maxsam88@mail.ru

Abstract

In the fast-growing field of international project management, automated systems and artificial intelligence (AI) are becoming integral components that enhance efficiency, decision-making, and collaboration between diverse teams. This article explores various ways to integrate automated systems and AI into project management processes, highlighting their potential to optimize resource allocation, streamline workflows, and improve communication. The article examines case studies and current trends to highlight the transformative impact of these technologies on project planning, implementation and monitoring in international contexts. In addition, it discusses the challenges and considerations of implementing such innovative approaches, emphasizing the importance of organizational adaptation. Ultimately, this research provides insight into how automated systems and artificial intelligence can drive project success in a global marketplace characterized by complexity and constant change.

Keywords: Automated systems, artificial intelligence, international project management, efficiency, resource allocation.

Introduction

Project management has evolved significantly over the years, driven by advancements in technology, changing market dynamics, and the need for greater efficiency in project execution. The methods employed in project management have adapted to encompass a range of approaches tailored to meet the demands of various industries and regions. Globally, organizations have transitioned from traditional methods to more flexible and adaptive strategies, reflecting the complexities of modern projects that require responsiveness and collaboration. This evolution is particularly notable in international contexts where cultural, regulatory, and operational challenges necessitate nuanced applications of project management methodologies. As we explore the world experience in project management, this article delves into the development features that shape these methods, focusing on their implications for organizations aiming to enhance effectiveness and drive successful project outcomes. By examining historical trends, contemporary practices, and the unique attributes influencing project management in diverse environments, we aim to provide a comprehensive



understanding of how these methodologies can be leveraged to foster growth and innovation across various sectors.

MAIN PART

Project management is an essential discipline that has evolved significantly over the past few decades. As global markets become increasingly interconnected and complex, the methods and practices for managing projects have adapted to meet new challenges and opportunities. This article delves into the evolution of project management methods, exploring global experiences and the developmental features that have shaped contemporary practices. From traditional approaches to emerging methodologies tailored to specific environments, we will examine the factors influencing project management in various sectors and regions, placing particular emphasis on learning from both successes and failures. The roots of project management can be traced back to ancient civilizations, where large-scale construction projects, such as the Pyramids of Egypt or the Great Wall of China, were managed using rudimentary planning and organization techniques. These early projects required a blend of leadership, resource allocation, and workforce management, laying the groundwork for what would later evolve into modern project management. The advent of the 20th century marked a significant turning point in project management, particularly during and after World War II. The need for efficient project execution in military operations led to the development of more formalized approaches.¹

In the 1950s, two pioneering techniques emerged that laid the foundation for modern project management: the Critical Path Method (CPM) and the Program Evaluation and Review Technique (PERT). CPM focuses on identifying the longest path of dependent tasks to determine the shortest project duration, while PERT involves estimating uncertainty in project timelines. These methods introduced structured planning techniques and visualization tools, fostering a more science-based approach to project execution. By the 1960s and 1970s, project management began to receive increased recognition as a distinct discipline. The establishment of the Project Management Institute (PMI) in 1969 and the publication of the first edition of the Project Management Body of Knowledge (PMBOK) in 1996 further solidified project management as a professional field. The standardization of terminology, practices, and frameworks provided a common language for practitioners, enhancing communication and collaboration across industries.²

The shift from traditional, predictive methodologies to more adaptive approaches marked a significant evolution in project management. This change was largely driven by the need for flexibility in responding to rapidly changing environments, particularly in software development and other technology-driven fields. The Waterfall model, characterized by a linear and sequential approach, became synonymous with traditional project management during the late 20th century. While it offered clear phases and deliverables, it often struggled

¹ Алимова, С. Г., Абдурахманов, Ш., & Алимов, Б. К. (2023). Пути Внедрения Медицинского Страхования В Узбекистане. *Periodica Journal of Modern Philosophy, Social Sciences and Humanities*, 15, 26-30.

² Джумашев, А. М. Депортация дальневосточных корейцев в Каракалпакстан (1937-1938 гг.). *ВОПРОСЫ УСТОЙЧИВОГО РАЗВИТИЯ ОБЩЕСТВА* Учредители: ООО "Институт развития образования и консалтинга, 2, 96-100.



to accommodate changes once a project was underway. This limitation led to the exploration of more agile methodologies.

The Agile methodology emerged in the early 2000s as a response to the limitations of traditional models. Agile emphasizes iterative development, collaboration, and customer feedback, allowing teams to adapt to changing requirements quickly. The publication of the Agile Manifesto in 2001 brought together a set of principles that prioritize individuals and interactions, working software, customer collaboration, and responsiveness to change. As organizations began to recognize the strengths and weaknesses of both traditional and agile methodologies, hybrid approaches emerged. These methods combine elements of both, allowing teams to tailor their project management practices to suit the specific context and requirements of each project.³

Hybrid models have become particularly relevant in industries where a combination of predictability and flexibility is necessary. For example, in construction projects where regulatory compliance and extensive planning are crucial, teams may adopt a hybrid approach that integrates agile techniques for certain phases like design or innovation while leveraging traditional methods for execution. In the United States, the adoption of project management methodologies has evolved in parallel with technological advancements. Industries such as construction, IT, and healthcare have increasingly embraced agile practices, demonstrating successful outcomes through iterative development and stakeholder involvement. For instance, major tech companies like Microsoft and Google have utilized agile techniques to improve product delivery timelines and enhance collaboration. In Europe, project management practices are characterized by a strong emphasis on standardization and regulatory compliance.⁴ The European Union's introduction of project management frameworks like PRINCE2 (Projects in Controlled Environments) has fostered a structured approach to project management across member states. PRINCE2 emphasizes the importance of clearly defined roles, processes, and project organization, making it particularly suitable for governmental and large-scale initiatives.

China's rapid development has seen the adoption of project management methodologies tailored to large-scale infrastructure projects. The Belt and Road Initiative (BRI), for example, is a massive undertaking involving multiple stakeholders and nations. Managing projects of this magnitude requires a blend of traditional methods for planning and execution alongside adaptive strategies for navigating diverse cultural and regulatory contexts. As Uzbekistan positions itself as an emerging hub for international business, the integration of global project management practices presents both challenges and opportunities. Companies operating in this context often face complexities related to local culture, stakeholder engagement, and regulatory frameworks. By adapting methodologies such as Agile and Hybrid, international firms can tailor their project management processes to better align with local practices while maximizing their effectiveness. Despite the significant advancements in project management methodologies, several challenges and limitations persist that organizations must navigate.

³ Melieva, G., Namuna, A., & Shakhriyor, A. (2022). THE ROLE OF HEALTH INSURANCE IN THE ECONOMY OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN. *European journal of economics and management sciences*, (3), 56-60.

⁴ Алимова, С. Г., Абдурахманов, Ш., & Киёмова, М. (2023). SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROBLEMS OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES IN UZBEKISTAN. *ЖУРНАЛ ИННОВАЦИИ В ЭКОНОМИКЕ*, 6(1).



Understanding cultural contexts is crucial for successful project management. Methodologies employed in one region may not be directly applicable in another due to differences in communication styles, decision-making processes, and stakeholder expectations. As global project teams become more diverse, the ability to navigate these cultural nuances is essential for effective collaboration. Organizations may encounter resistance when implementing new project management methodologies, particularly if teams are accustomed to traditional approaches. Change management strategies, including proper training and communication, are essential for overcoming resistance and ensuring successful adoption of new practices.⁵

As organizations increasingly adopt digital transformation initiatives, the future of project management will be heavily influenced by emerging technologies. Tools such as artificial intelligence, machine learning, and data analytics will play a significant role in decision-making, risk management, and resource allocation. Project managers will need to harness these technologies to improve their ability to forecast timelines, budget accurately, and analyze project performance. The growing awareness of sustainability and social responsibility will influence project management practices. Organizations are expected to prioritize environmentally friendly practices and consider the social impact of their projects. Project managers will need to integrate sustainability goals into their planning and execution, fostering innovation around green technologies and ethical considerations. The emphasis on continuous learning and adaptation will become increasingly important. As project management methodologies evolve, professionals must stay updated on industry trends, emerging methodologies, and technological advancements. Organizations that foster a culture of continuous learning will be better equipped to adapt to changing project environments and remain competitive.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the evolution of project management methods reflects an ongoing journey of adaptation and improvement influenced by global practices and local contexts. As organizations navigate the complexities of modern projects, a comprehensive understanding of methodologies such as Agile, Waterfall, and Hybrid becomes essential for optimizing outcomes. The experiences gained from international projects offer valuable insights, highlighting the importance of flexibility, stakeholder engagement, and cultural sensitivity. Despite the challenges that arise when implementing these methods, particularly in emerging markets like Uzbekistan, the potential benefits are substantial. By thoughtfully aligning project management practices with local realities and investing in capacity building, companies can enhance their operational effectiveness and contribute to sustainable economic growth. Ultimately, the continuous refinement of project management methodologies in response to an ever-changing environment will play a pivotal role in achieving long-term success for businesses operating on a global scale.

⁵ Rajabovna, R. S., & Jaloliddin, R. (2024). THE EVOLUTION OF LEGAL THEORIES: ADAPTING TO THE CHALLENGES OF THE 21ST CENTURY. Eurasian Journal of Academic Research, 4(7S), 429-431.



REFERENCES

1. Kolko, B. E., Wei, C. Y., & Spyridakis, J. H. (2003). Internet use in Uzbekistan: Developing a methodology for tracking information technology implementation success. *Information Technologies & International Development*, 1(2), pp-1.
2. Rajabovna, R. S., & Jaloliddin, R. (2024). THE EVOLUTION OF LEGAL THEORIES: ADAPTING TO THE CHALLENGES OF THE 21ST CENTURY. *Eurasian Journal of Academic Research*, 4(7S), 429-431.
3. Sayyora, R. (2023). DIGITAL PHILOLOGY: BRIDGING THE GAP BETWEEN INFORMATION SYSTEMS AND LINGUISTIC ANALYSIS. *Raqamli iqtisodiyot (Цифровая экономика)*, (4), 202-208.
4. Khaydarov, M. M., Narkulov, D. T., Sultanova, K. T., Karimov, N. R., Abdurakhmonova, N. K., & Alimova, S. G. & Roziev, NI (2023). Analysis of Sources Related to Slavery in Central Asian Archival Documents. *Migration Letters*, 20, 1317-1330.
5. Мирзахмедов, Х. Б., & Абдурахманов, Ш. З. (2023). Теории и методы управления современным менеджментом. *Экономика и социум*, (4-2 (107)), 661-664.
6. Алимова, С. Г. (2022). ГЛОБАЛЬНАЯ ПРОБЛЕМА СТРАН С НИЗКИМ УРОВНЕМ ДОХОДА. *Academic research in educational sciences*, (2), 88-90.
7. Djumashev, A., & Loy, T. (2012). Karakalpakstan und der „Kilometer 80“ Nationalitäten und Erinnerung im autoritären Usbekistan. *Osteuropa*, 151-158.
8. Алимова, С. Г., Мелиева, Г., & Касымов, Н. (2022). ОСОБЕННОСТИ НАЛОГООБЛОЖЕНИЯ ДОХОДОВ СТРАХОВОЙ ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ. *ЖУРНАЛ ИННОВАЦИИ В ЭКОНОМИКЕ*, 5(4).
9. Алимова, С. Г., Абдурахманов, Ш., & Киёмова, М. (2023). SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROBLEMS OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES IN UZBEKISTAN. *ЖУРНАЛ ИННОВАЦИИ В ЭКОНОМИКЕ*, 6(1).
10. Mirsanova, M. (2025). “A DAY IN THE GALAXY”-THE ARTISTIC INTERPRETATION OF SCIENCE. *Академические исследования в современной науке*, 4(1), 108-111.
11. Джумашев, А., & Уразова, Л. К. (2020). КУЛЬТУРНО-ПРОСВЕТИТЕЛЬСКИЕ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЯ КАРАКАЛПАКСТАНА ВО ВТОРОЙ ПОЛОВИНЕ 40-Х-50-ГОДАХ XX ВЕКА. *Интернаука*, (17-1), 33-35.
12. Алимова, С. Г., Абдурахманов, Ш., & Алимов, Б. К. (2023). Пути Внедрения Медицинского Страхования В Узбекистане. *Periodica Journal of Modern Philosophy, Social Sciences and Humanities*, 15, 26-30.
13. Алимова, С. Г. (2022). РАЗВИТИЕ ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОГО МИРОВОЗЗРЕНИЯ В ТРУДАХ АЛЬБЕРУНИ. *Academic research in educational sciences*, (3), 216-218.
14. Джумашев, А. М. (2019). Эвакуированные народы в начальные годы войны в Каракалпакстане: неизвестные страницы истории. Материалы печатаются в авторской редакции, 85.
15. Melieva, G., Namuna, A., & Shakhriyor, A. (2022). THE ROLE OF HEALTH INSURANCE IN THE ECONOMY OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN. *European journal of economics and management sciences*, (3), 56-60.

16. Алимова, С. Г., Мелиева, Г., Фарина, М., & Абдурахимов, Ш. (2022). ЭТИЧЕСКИЕ ВОПРОСЫ В ПЕРИОД ПАНДЕМИИ COVID-19 И ЭКОНОМИКА УЗБЕКИСТАНА. Academic research in educational sciences, (1), 152-155.
17. Джумашев, А. М. Депортация дальневосточных корейцев в Каракалпакстан (1937-1938 гг.). ВОПРОСЫ УСТОЙЧИВОГО РАЗВИТИЯ ОБЩЕСТВА Учредители: ООО" Институт развития образования и консалтинга, 2, 96-100.
18. Алимова, С. Г. (2018). АКТУАЛЬНЫЕ ПРОБЛЕМЫ И ИХ РЕШЕНИЯ В МЕЖДУНАРОДНОЙ ТРАНСПОРТНОЙ ЛОГИСТИКЕ. Интернаука, (1), 25-26.
19. Джумашев, А. М. Депортация дальневосточных корейцев в Каракалпакстан (1937-1938 гг.). ВОПРОСЫ УСТОЙЧИВОГО РАЗВИТИЯ ОБЩЕСТВА Учредители: ООО" Институт развития образования и консалтинга, 2, 96-100.
20. Джумашев, А. М., Нуржанов, С. У., & Алламуратов, Г. С. (2020). Повседневная жизнь каракалпакского общества в годы Великой Отечественной войны (1941-1945 гг.). Вопросы истории, (7), 71-81.

