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DEVELOPMENT OF PROJECT MANAGEMENT PLAN IN PUBLIC PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP PROJECTS AND ITS IMPORTANCE

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Abstract

This article highlights the importance of project management plan development and time planning in public private partnership projects. The project management plan is the main document that defines the detailed organization and execution of the project. This document describes each stage of the project from acceptance to its implementation. The plan defines the strategies, tasks, deadlines, and success criteria used in managing the project. Time planning defines project deadlines, order of execution, critical deadlines and interdependencies. The abstract describes the role of project management plan development and scheduling in public-private partnership projects to ensure efficient and effective project execution. This article shows how the project management process is structured, managed, and critical to success.

Keywords: Gannt diagram, review technique, risk assessment, systematic research, critical path.

Introduction

In the 90s of the last century, the term PPP (public-private partnership) appeared. The true essence of the concept is that the public and private sectors join forces to improve the country's infrastructure and provide quality public services. Who benefits from this? There are those who say that great results can be achieved when both sectors work separately. Do not rush to conclusions. It is impossible for the government to pay attention to all areas and allocate a certain amount of funds. In such conditions, there is a task to strengthen the economy, restore a number of social spheres, thereby increasing the well-being of citizens. So, who can the state get help from in this situation? Of course, a financially strong private sector can change the current situation for the better. Partnership not only improves the lives of citizens, but also reduces costs and increases profits for both parties.

First of all, costs are reduced. Calculations show that the total costs of public-private partnership projects are reduced by 20-30% compared to direct contract projects. What will it cost? The development of the public-private partnership project concept, an in-depth analysis of the costs involved in it, the selection of a favorable area, and the involvement of qualified specialists are all under responsibility. In other words, public services are provided free of charge. The private sector will finance the project by assuming the existing risk. The most

important thing is that the state retains its powers in regulating these projects. In public-private partnership projects, the state's contribution is covered by the obligations of the private partner. When implementing large-scale projects, the private sector must bear all the risks. Therefore, the investor pays attention to the extent to which his rights are legally guaranteed. There is a sufficient legal framework for public-private partnership in Uzbekistan. On May 10, 2019, the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Public-Private Partnership" was signed. This major legal document protects the legitimate interests of the public and private sectors. It clearly defines the rights and obligations of both parties. The draft law was prepared by the Ministry of Finance with the support of the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development. The opinions of the experts of the Asian Development Bank and the International Finance Corporation of the World Bank were also used. The experience of the world's leading countries: USA, Germany, France, Russia, Kazakhstan, Belarus was studied.

In public private partnership projects, the following bodies and resources can be established for project management:

Project Management Support Committee or Center: This body has high-level responsibility for project management and oversees all project processes. This committee or center makes strategic project decisions, allocates resources, analyzes problem solving, and monitors the process.

Project Management Team: This team sets goals, allocates tasks, plans activities, and ensures coordination among all participants in the project management process.

Financial resources: Financial resources needed for project management, such as budget funds or financial instruments allocated for participation in the project, are distributed according to the project's deadlines and objectives.

Non-human resources: The non-human resources required for project implementation, such as experts, professions, products and services, experienced personnel, laboratories and technical equipment, are allocated appropriately according to the objectives of the project.

Information and Research Center: The Information and Research Center can help guide the project with useful project management information and presentations. This center plays an important role in collecting the research used in the project and providing a scientific approach. These bodies and resources include many important tasks to follow in project management and work together to make the project successful.

The methods used in creating a timetable and the skills used to determine important deadlines are:

Gantt chart: In this method, all the tasks and their durations needed to organize the project are represented in a visual form. A start and end date for each task is defined, as well as an overview of all project stages and how much time should be spent on them.

PERT/CPM processes: Program Evaluation and Review Technique (PERT) and Critical Path Method (CPM) methods are used in multi-stage and complex projects. They help identify important tasks, allocate time and resources to them, and identify critical paths in the process.

Devices and programs: Computer programs used to create calendars and online calendars that allow you to create presentations and tasks. These programs help to combine multiple tasks, make tasks time-shifting, and identify critical and important deadlines.

The following skills are used in determining important deadlines:

Systematic presentation: A project management committee or group selects critical deadlines and milestones in the project and averages their timelines and decisions.

Task analysis: Each task is analyzed to determine its practical time, resources and importance.

Critical path (critical deadlines): The critical paths of the project, that is, the paths that require the longest time, are determined. They represent the main milestones of the project.

Monitoring and evaluation methods used in project management and scheduling can be used to:

Growth Insights: A continuous growth report helps to provide complete insight into your success rate. This information provides comprehensive reports on project tasks set and completed, milestones, and other project metrics.

Gantt Chart Data: A Gantt chart provides a visual representation of a project's schedule. During the monitoring process, the Gantt chart is updated and adapted to the changes. These changes can be separated with instructions on the implementation of milestones and milestones.

Milestone Information: It is important to estimate and report milestones. Regular meetings and reviews are held to meet milestones and assess their timely and quality performance.

Risk Assessment and Mitigation: It is important to identify, assess and monitor potential adverse impacts and risks during the project management process. The identification of harmful effects and risks is one of the main parts of determining action against them and monitoring them.

Action indicators: Actionable indicators or scales can be used to monitor objective information about project performance and management goals. These indicators include the duration of the project, financial indicators, resource working periods and other criteria.

Feedback from project participants: Feedback from project participants, customers, and others through questionnaires or feedback is important for project evaluation. It provides information on feedbacks, project usability, progress and best viewed activities.

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