

Q: 3

project quality management is the process of controlling and maintaining the quality of the project throughout its life span.

→ purpose -

project quality management is the process of ensuring better quality of the project activities and to complete the project and individual activities in the given time period and improved quality. To draw a better plan, design the individual activities in a proper and well managed schedule and to carryout the the designed plan efficiently. The most important purpose of the project quality management process is to identify the deficiencies and hurdles that can arise during a project and to handle SWOT of the project on time.

→ project quality management process

(i) plan quality -

To recognize the requirement of the customer and

⑥

to make sure the project is carried out in the best acceptable way of the customer.

(ii) quality assurance:-

to make a systematic checklist of the project activities, and to audit the quality and time duration of the activities and maintain it in the best interest of the customer.

(iii) quality control:-

to monitor quality of every activity of the process and to make sure the quality standard of the project is at least as good as promised with the customer.

(iv) Confirm accuracy:-

after planning the budget of the project give a second look at it and make sure that you have included all the activities and all the flows of the project.

(v) baseline the project budgets:-

Through the baseline of the project budget you can measure the financial progress of the project and any intermediate changes can be incorporated easily.

(vi) real time reaction:-

As soon as you find out any changes in the budget, make sure it is handled as soon as possible. it will help to control time and finance flow of the project.

(vii) operation.

during implementing the project, one should make sure that the activities are completed in the expected budget, and if there is any change it should be reported

## Q.1 Outcomes of the project management

- (i) One can learn how to manage the scope, cost, quality and duration of the project.
- (ii) To align the project to the organization's future plans and business justifications.
- (iii) to recognise the project goals, and constraints. how to achieve goals while having variable constraints.
- (iv) Implementation of management knowledge, to recognise future challenges and how to tackle them in proper way.
- (v) To know how to judge where the said project is acceptable for the production company and beneficial for the cost customer or not.
- (vi) how to interact with the team and carry out different activities at the same time.
- (vii) multi-tasking is also an important outcome. one can learn how to manage people of different specialisation at the same time.



(viii) To utilise technology for the best interest of the producer and customer it leads to the modernization and better use of technology.

(ix) One can improve the general standards of performance working in construction field by learning planning and development of the projects and controlling activities.

(x) project management help government to identify more and less important projects and help them to produce more specialise people in society.

\* The practical implementation of the subject is that one can easily differential the more and less important projects. One can recognise where a proposed project is acceptable for the constructor or not and where it is in the best interest of the customer or not by using CBA approach.

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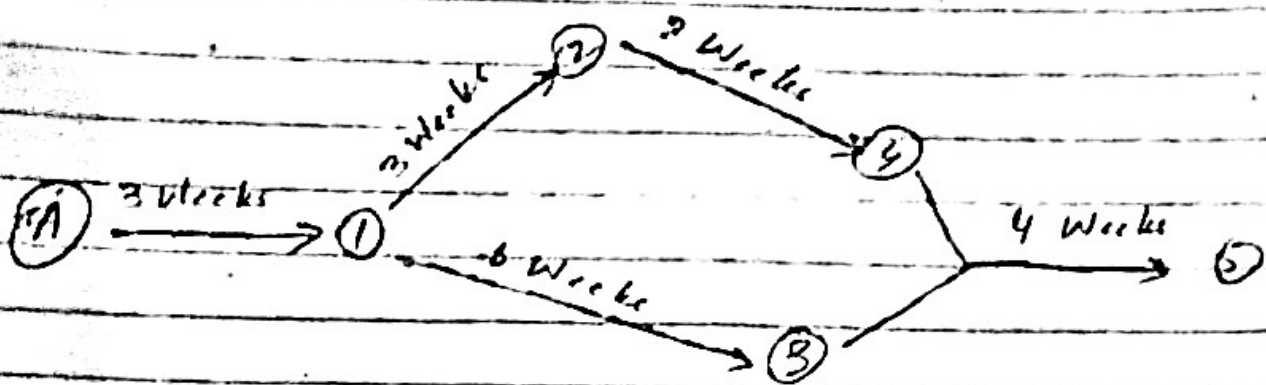
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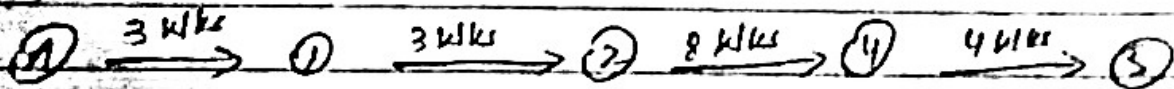
(7)

Q: 4

The critical path diagram is



(i) In this diagram the critical path is



$$3 + 3 + 8 + 4 = 18 \text{ Weeks.}$$

duration of the critical path is 18 weeks.

(ii) The float of the activity 3 is 5 weeks.

(iii) The float of the activity 2 is 0 weeks.

(iv) The float of the total project is 5 weeks.

i.e.

using path 1 = 18 weeks

using path 2 = 13 weeks

$$18 - 13 = 5$$