Project Management

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Assignment
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Question 1

Please share ten key learning outcomes from this subject. What is the practical implementation of this subject?

Answer.

Outcomes.

1. The ability to integrate knowledge and analyze, assess and manage various aspects of public health in local and global disaster events, even when limited information is available.
2. The ability to describe, analyze and assess environmental, social, cultural, economic, legal and organizational aspects that influence vulnerability and ability to cope with disasters.
3. The ability to work theoretically and practically in the process of disaster management (disaster risk reduction, response and recovery) and to connect their interconnections, especially in the area of public health aspects of disasters.
4. The ability to manage aspects of public health from disasters.
5. The ability to obtain, analyze and communicate information about risks, assistance needs, and learning from previous disasters, to formulate mitigation strategies in future scenarios, with the ability to clearly present and discuss conclusions and the knowledge and arguments behind them.
6. The ability to design and conduct research on various aspects of emergencies and disasters, while showing perspectives on the potential and limitations of science, its role in society and community responsibility for how it is used.
7. The ability to analyze and evaluate research in the field of emergency and disaster, while showing perspectives on the potential and limitations of science, its role in society and community responsibility for how it is used.

Project implementation

Project implementation (or project implementation) is the phase in which vision and plans become reality. This is a logical conclusion, after evaluating, deciding, seeing, planning, applying funds, and finding the financial source of a project.

Project implementation in the area of sustainable wastewater and water management is complex. Coordination of various activities is needed, various institutional arrangements and different time intervals (DFID 1998). There are no typical projects in the field of water and sewerage, because actions can vary from the construction of new infrastructure, to the introduction of new ways of working. Projects in this field cover aspects such as: social development, health, environmental sustainability, institutional strengthening, technical implementation, pilot manufacturing, service delivery, social marketing, hygiene promotion, hygiene promotion and capacity building.

Advantages.

Its implementation offers the possibility to see plans come true

Project execution allows end users to access services and a better environment

Success stories and experiences can be shared with specialists from other cities, encouraging others to take a similar approach, which in turn can improve the management of water resources in the local area.

Disadvantages.

Evidence of corrupt public procurement practices will damage the entire process and waste valuable resources (PHILIP et al. 2008)

Poor financial planning can cause budget constraints during implementation

Decisions when to complete a project often cause friction between implementers and the community. The solution for executors is quite simple. This is determined by the contract, image and status. The community has a more practical approach to resolution. Once the project produces the benefits they agree on, I see no reason to spend more time and money on it (DFID 1998)

Question 2.

What are the components of project budget, sequence of these components and explain it with relevant example?

Answer.

Components of project budget

1. Activity Estimate
2. Work Package estimate.
3. Control account.
4. Project estimate.
5. Contingency reserves.
6. Cost baseline.
7. Management reserves.
8. Cost budget.

1. Activity Estimate

After dividing the project into activities and resources earmarked for these activities, the next step is to define the duration of the activity. This period is used to build the project program.

Like the small O-ring that reduces the Challenger shuttle, small estimates can cause chain reactions that cannot be recovered by the project. Therefore, project planning must ensure that sufficient time is allocated for each task.

Estimate Activity Durations is the process of estimating the number of work periods needed to complete individual activities with estimated resources. The key benefit of this process is that it provides the amount of time each activity will take to complete, which is a major input into the Develop Schedule process.

2. Work Package estimate.

Work packages are the lowest component of the work breakdown structure (WBS), sometimes called the terminal element of WBS. Create a work package when you break down products that can be sent to components while creating a work failure

structure. You know you have a work package when you cannot break up deliveries into other sub-deliverables or real project results. Work packages are a way to understand costs and duration and easily manage those things.

3. **Control account.**

After the scope of the project is divided into the structure of the work breakdown, the work package and the level of development, it is issued to follow concepts for concepts. However, it is very difficult to pursue a design at a very high level or at the lowest level (maybe lower in this case).

So, for better designed moves, we make a point between the pi and WBS work package, using Account Control.

Control accounts are management checkpoints in the area of application maintenance, integrated programs and compared to the values obtained for Blackberry performance. The control account is placed at the WBS driving point. Each checking account is defined by a unique code or a number of accounting services that can be face-to-face utilities or high-performance systems.

"Work packages" are the results obtained after the decomposition of WBS. Work packages are further divided into study levels. A checking account usually has one or more work packages. The images needed to explain the relationship or hierarchy in care is placed for each component.

4. **Project estimate.**

Estimation is an important part of project planning, which includes quantitative estimates of project costs, resources, or duration. One estimate, especially for public sector projects, is that bidders sometimes give very optimistic estimates that they cannot win the business.

5. **Contingency reserves.**

The term contingency reserves refers primarily to the amount of funds or other financial resources that need to be allocated and above the estimated amount intended to reduce the risk of overruns to a level acceptable to financially responsible organizations. However, emergency reserves must not be limited to monetary conditions. It can also refer to a certain amount of time in human

working hours, which must be allocated more than and above a predetermined number of hours needed to ensure that any overtime or other unexpected work hours can be compensated adequately. Usually, emergency reserves, both financial and time, are determined from the start of the project. However, when a project is in progress, if it appears that the project will require additional funding or time to complete, an emergency reserve can be formed or amended at any time to better prepare the organization for use in a project. Life moment of the project

6. **Cost baseline.**

A cost baseline is essentially an important facet of the project management plan that companies use to ensure success. Most projects, often the largest, have various baselines that need to be calculated. Some of these cost baselines include resource baselines and production variations. Measurement of various aspects of project performance ensures that costs are assessed based on the overall performance of the project provided. This process is used by successful companies who want to work on projects that will serve their future services.

7. **Management reserves.**

Reserve management is the amount of budget that is set aside for control purposes. This is not part of the performance measurement baseline (PMB), but is included in the total contract budget.

8. **Cost budget.**

Careful monitoring of your business's operating costs can help you make decisions, such as when to renegotiate contracts, expand into other markets, and raise or lower your price. The cost budget details the expenses associated with running your business, running a project, or developing a product. It tells you the amount of money you expect to pay over a period of time and includes items such as labor and utility costs.

Question 3.

What is the project quality, its purpose and project quality management processes?

Answer.

Quality

Quality has been defined as "the totality of characteristics of an entity that bear on its ability to satisfy stated or implied needs."1 The stated and implied quality needs are the inputs used in defining project requirements from the donor and the beneficiaries. It is also defined as the “Conformance to requirements or “fitness for use” which means that the product or services must meet the intended objectives of the project and have a value to the donor and beneficiaries and that the beneficiaries can use the material or service as it was originally intended. The central focus of quality management is meeting or exceeding stakeholder’s expectations and conforming to the project design and specifications. Quality management is not an event - it is a process, a consistently high quality product or service cannot be produced by a defective process. Quality management is a repetitive cycle of measuring quality, updating processes, measuring, updating processes until the desired quality is achieved.

Define "quality" in "project quality management"

The definition of quality is very important to understand these three processes. To define quality, you must be clear about the meaning of the following terms:

- **Validation:** assurance that the product meets the agreed-upon needs
- **Verification:** compliance with requirements
- **Precision:** repeatable measures in a tight grouping
- **Accuracy:** closeness of a measure to the true value
- **Tolerance:** range of acceptable results

Proposes

The purpose of a quality management system is to ensure that every time a process is carried out, the same information, methods, skills and controls are used and applied consistently. If there are problems or process opportunities, this is then incorporated into the quality management system to ensure continuous improvement. The main objective in project quality management is to ensure that the project meets the needs that were originally created to meet - no more, no less.

In other words, to ensure quality, you must meet the needs of stakeholders. However, meeting or exceeding requirements is not part of project quality management. According to the Project Management Knowledge Board Guide (PMBOK® Guide), quality is "the extent to which a set of inherent characteristics meet the requirements." The project manager and the project management team have a special responsibility to balance quality and level (the category or rank assigned to a product or service that has the same functional use but different technical characteristics).

This responsibility ensures that quality expectations are met. This means that it is possible and reasonable to have a low-quality product, but it is never acceptable to have a low-quality product. At the start of the project, the requirements were set with the stakeholders. These requirements form the basis of project work. After that, the project manager's job is to ensure that the work is done without including supplements. Quality does not mean offering customers additional services or completing additional work. The idea of supplements is often based on the possibility of misperception about what you think the customer wants. This supplement adds time, possible costs, and other impacts to a project, but does not always lead to increased customer satisfaction.

Processes

Project quality management consists of three major processes:

1. **Quality management planning:** This involves identifying the quality requirements and standards for the project and product. The goal of the project

quality management should be clearly shared with all stakeholders, and appropriate tasks should be delegated to those responsible.

2. **Quality assurance:** This involves auditing the quality requirements and quality control results to ensure appropriate quality standards are used. When standards are not met or goals aren't achieved, necessary steps and corrective actions should be employed to fix these issues.
3. **Quality control:** This involves monitoring and recording the results of quality activities to assess performance and recommend necessary changes.

Question 4.

You are the project manager for a new project and have figured out the following dependencies:

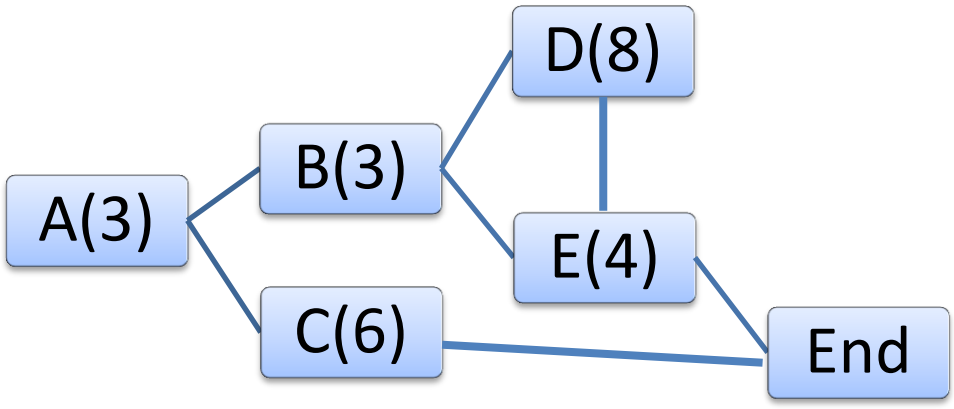
- Activity 1 can start immediately and has an estimated duration of 3 weeks.
- Activity 2 can start after activity 1 is completed and has an estimated duration of 3 weeks.
- Activity 3 can start after activity 1 is completed and has an estimated duration of 6 weeks.
- Activity 4 can start after activity 2 is completed and has an estimated duration of 8 weeks.
- Activity 5 can start after activity 4 is completed and after activity 3 is completed. This activity takes 4 weeks.

- Draw a Critical path diagram through critical path methods.
- What is the duration of critical path?
- What is the float of activity 3?
- What is the float of activity 2?
- What is the float of the path with the longest float?

Answer.

- **Draw a Critical path diagram through critical path methods.**

Activities	Processes	Estimated time
A	-	3
B	A	3
C	A	6
D	B	8
E	B,D	4



- **What is the duration of critical path?**
  1. A+B+D+E
     - 3+3+8+4= 18
  2. A+B+E
     - 3+3+4= 10
  3. A+C
     - 3+6= 9

  Here the critical path is “A+B+D+E”

  3+3+8+4= 18

  Its take more time to complete.

- **What is the float of activity 3?**