



The Potential Role of Value Management in Construction Industry Using Primavera

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Abstract

EVM (Earned value management) is a undertaking management tool that uses records primarily based on value, agenda and work performance to outline the modern fame of the project. This facilitates the supervisor to extrapolate current developments to predict their probably very last impact. this approach is proved effective in fee manage. the primavera is project management software program which enables customers to track and analyze performance of task. The document wizard in primavera creates custom designed reviews that extract precise records from its database. The paper outlines the fundamental principles of the EVM & how it could be used effectively for unique challenge with assist of primavera. Additionally a few advantages and headaches of EVM as regards to Indian creation area. Many construction tasks be afflicted by time and value overruns because of a multiplicity of things. This technique allows everything in evaluation of all budgeted value of work to real value. The existing have a look at deals with the scheduling and venture tracking manner alongside it also discusses principal parameter's involving in the calculation of earned cost analysis in fee and time control of civil construction project. Using an example of real time venture, methodologies and analysis are demonstrated in this paper.

Keywords: Potential, Role, Value, Management, Construction, Industry and Primavera.

1. Introduction

It provide better performance picture of project and gives better fore cast of the final completion cost. Earned price is an enhancement over conventional system of fee accounting. Traditionally the budgeted fee is evaluated by way of computing the difference among planned fee and actual value incurred in a project. The point of interest was on deliberate expenditure and actual fees. Earned fee well-known shows future opportunities and it also examines real accomplishment.

2. Methodology

Fig.1 shows the methodology of this study.

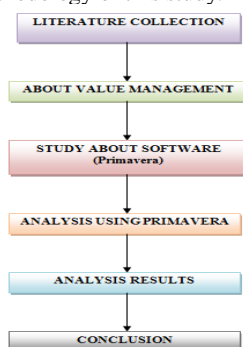


Fig.1: Methodology

3. Value Management

3.1. Value Management Study Level

3.1.1. Brief

- Determine needs and wants
- Set target ratios
- Set target costs
- Identify excess requirements
- Function analysis
- Generate/evaluate alternative options
- VM study

3.1.2 Concept Design

- Compare efficiency ratios
- Compare target costs
- Identify excess requirements
- Function analysis
- Generate/evaluate alternative options
- Evaluate site opportunities
- Build ability reviews
- Programme alternatives
- VM strategy

3.2. Advantages of EVM

EVM maintains the control on their toes. As EVM is performed periodically, management tries to make sure that everyone challenges parameter on target. It measures & predicts the progress inside the on-going task in phrases of labour, time & money. it a permits the manager to be on time & on finances.

3.3. Application of EVM

EVM provides challenge managers and the agencies with triggers or early warning signals that allow them to take timely actions in response to signs of terrible overall performance and decorate the opportunities for task success. These types of indicators have been calculated to be reliable as early as 15% into project. Better planning & resource allocation covered with the early period of a project might be the cause of this reliability

4. Data collection

4.1. Site Details

Name of the project : Shopping complex
 Owner of the project : T. Karthikeyan
 Contractor : Er.Sathish
 Location : China Salem
 Total area of the project : 1980 sq.m
 Project start date : 88 days
 Planned project cost : **5,17,11,970(in rupees)**

4.2. Data Analysis in Primavera P6

Fig.2 shows the data analysis in primavera P6.

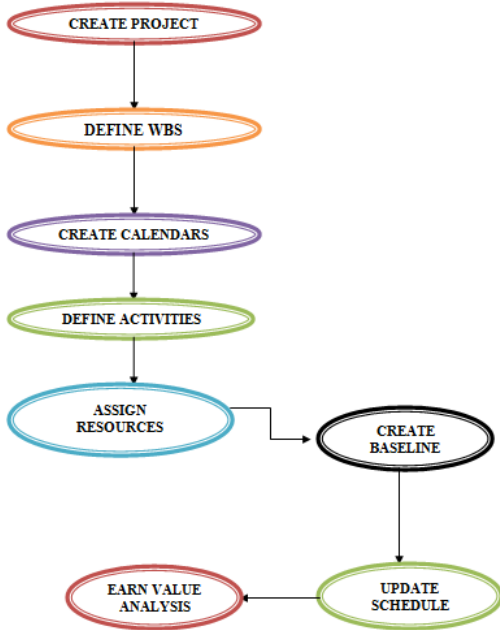


Fig.2: Data analysis in primavera P6

5. Analysis Results

5.1. Calendar

Fig.3 shows the assigning calendar.

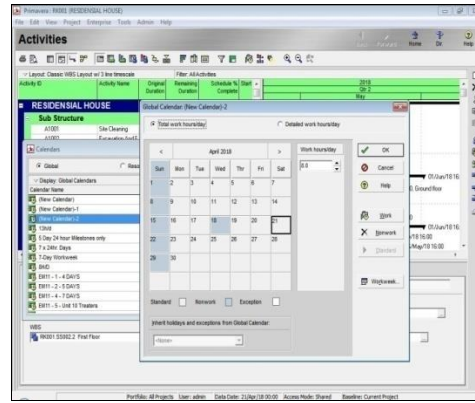


Fig.3: Assigning calendar

Fig.4 shows the project in P6.

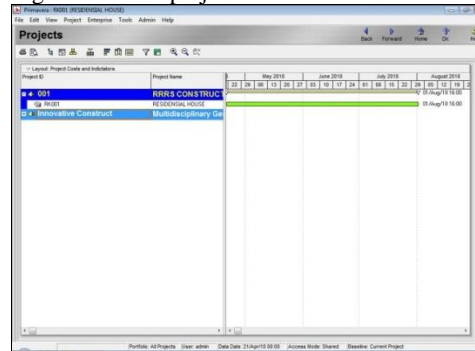


Fig.4: Project in P6

5.2. Wbs (Work Breakdown Structure)

Fig.5 shows the work breakdown structure.

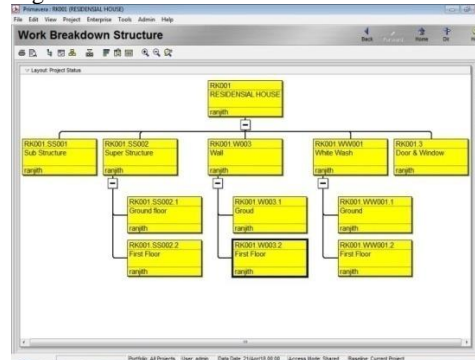


Fig.5: Work breakdown Structure

5.3. Eps (Enterprise Project Structure)

Fig.6 shows the enterprise project structure window.

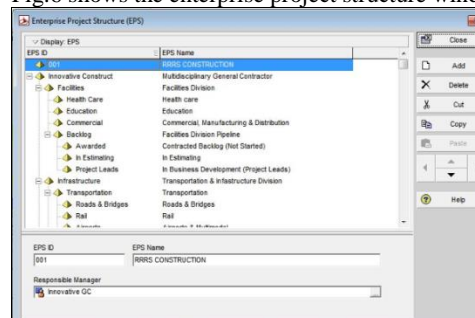


Fig.6: Enterprise project structure window

5.4. Organizational Breakdown Structure (OBS)

Fig.7 shows the organizational breakdown structure.

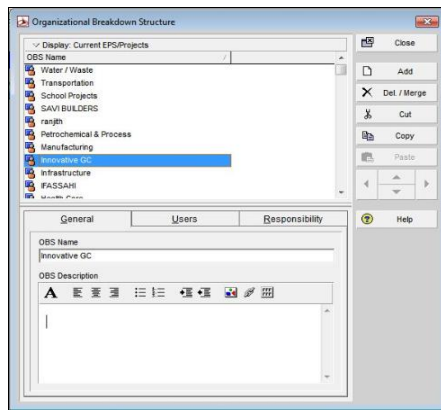


Fig.7: Organizational breakdown structure

5.5. Activities

Types of activities are very important to understand. These types determine how the activity start and finish will be calculated. Fig.8 shows the activities windows 1.

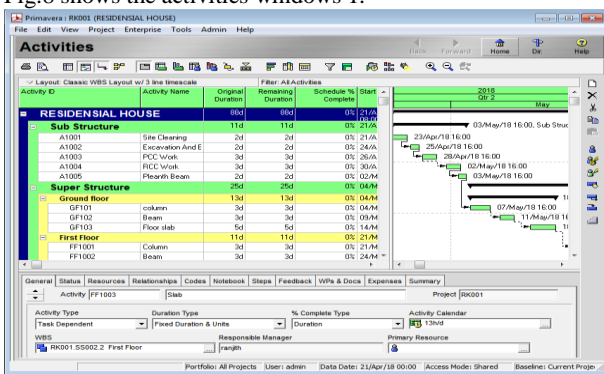


Fig.8: Activities window 1

Fig.9 shows the activities window 2.

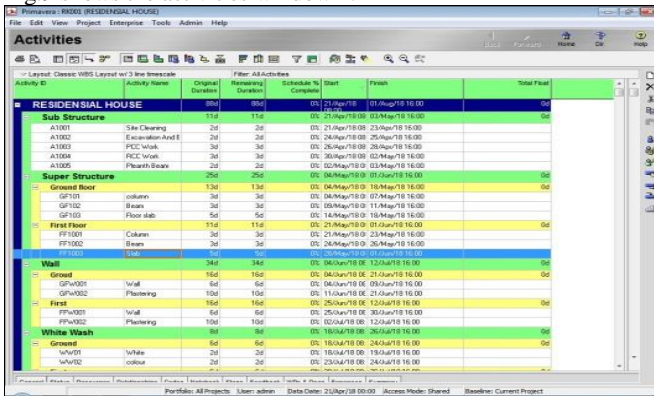


Fig.9: Activities window 2

5.6. Gantt Chart

Fig.10 shows the Gantt chart in window.

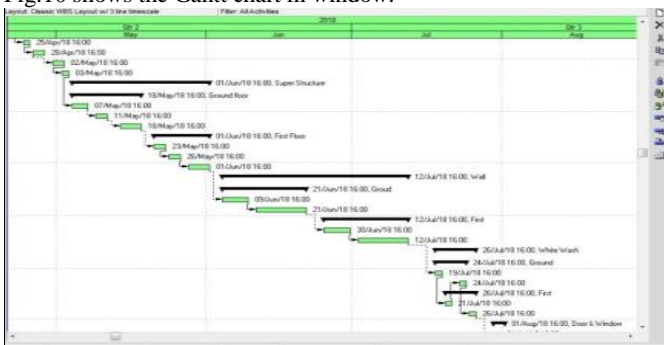


Fig.10: Gantt chart in window

6. Conclusion

Management have more time to devise alternate plans in which it is important to have a fast turn-around from project status review to reporting the results.

- CV is the positive value, it indicates that the project is under budget.
- SV is the positive value; it indicates that the project is ahead of the schedule.
- The value obtained is more than 1 that indicates the performance of the project is good.
- SPI is greater than one; it indicates the project schedule performance is good.

The earned value technique is not enough for good project control. But, it is a systematic management procedure for performance measurement which can be more effective only if it is supported by good cost and schedule control systems.

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