

EPIC

Effective Professional Inspiring Competent

Project Management

Fundamentals

Quality Management

Agenda

- ❖ **Quality Management**
- ❖ **Cost of Quality**
- ❖ **Total Quality Management (TQM) Tools**
- ❖ **Root Cause Analysis**
- ❖ **Verification & Validation**

Quality Management

Let's Think about Quality

Customer Requirement:

I want 100 squares of white chart paper with dimensions 5"x5" in 5 days

How will you ensure that you meet the customer's requirement?

Quality

To improve the quality of the deliverable,
what all requirements did you focus on?

QUALITY

Quantity

Dimensions

Colour



Specified

No Creases

Clean Paper

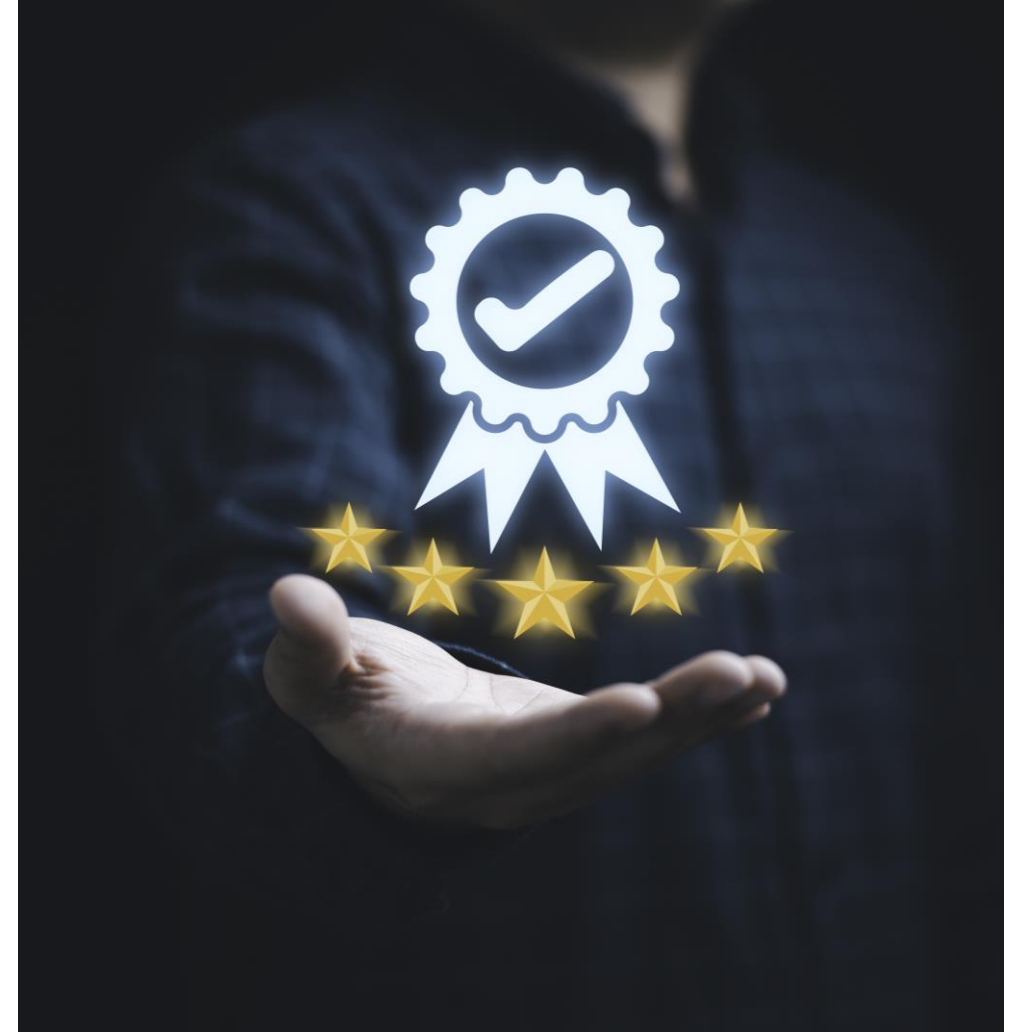
Neat edges



Inherent

Quality

The degree to which a set of
specified & inherent
characteristics fulfill
requirements.



Quality Management



**Creating and following
policies and procedures
to meet the project's
defined quality needs.**

Quality Management

Planning

- **Plan Quality Management** – quality related processes & activities are planned

Executing

- **Manage Quality** – quality assurance is done to ensure that defined quality processes are being followed

Monitoring & Control

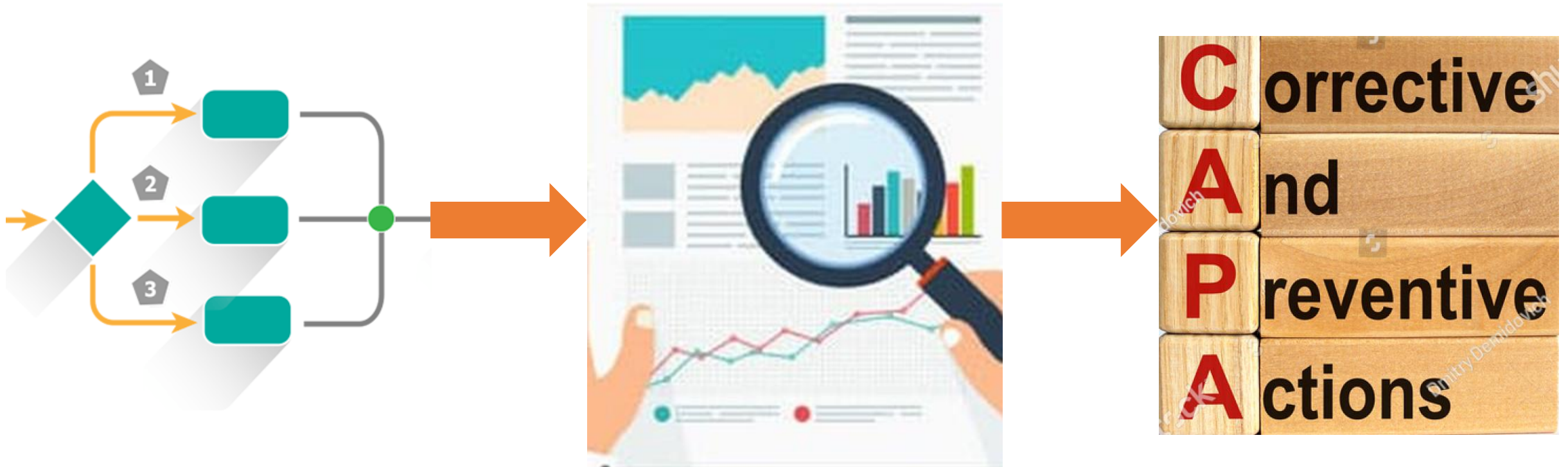
- **Control Quality** – periodic checks to check the quality & ensure improvements

What is the difference?



Quality Assurance

Auditing the quality **Process** to identify **Process Gaps**
i.e. deviations from defined quality processes



Quality Control

Inspecting the Product to identify Defects
i.e. deviation from specifications & requirements



Defect

Critical Defect

Major Defect

Minor Defect

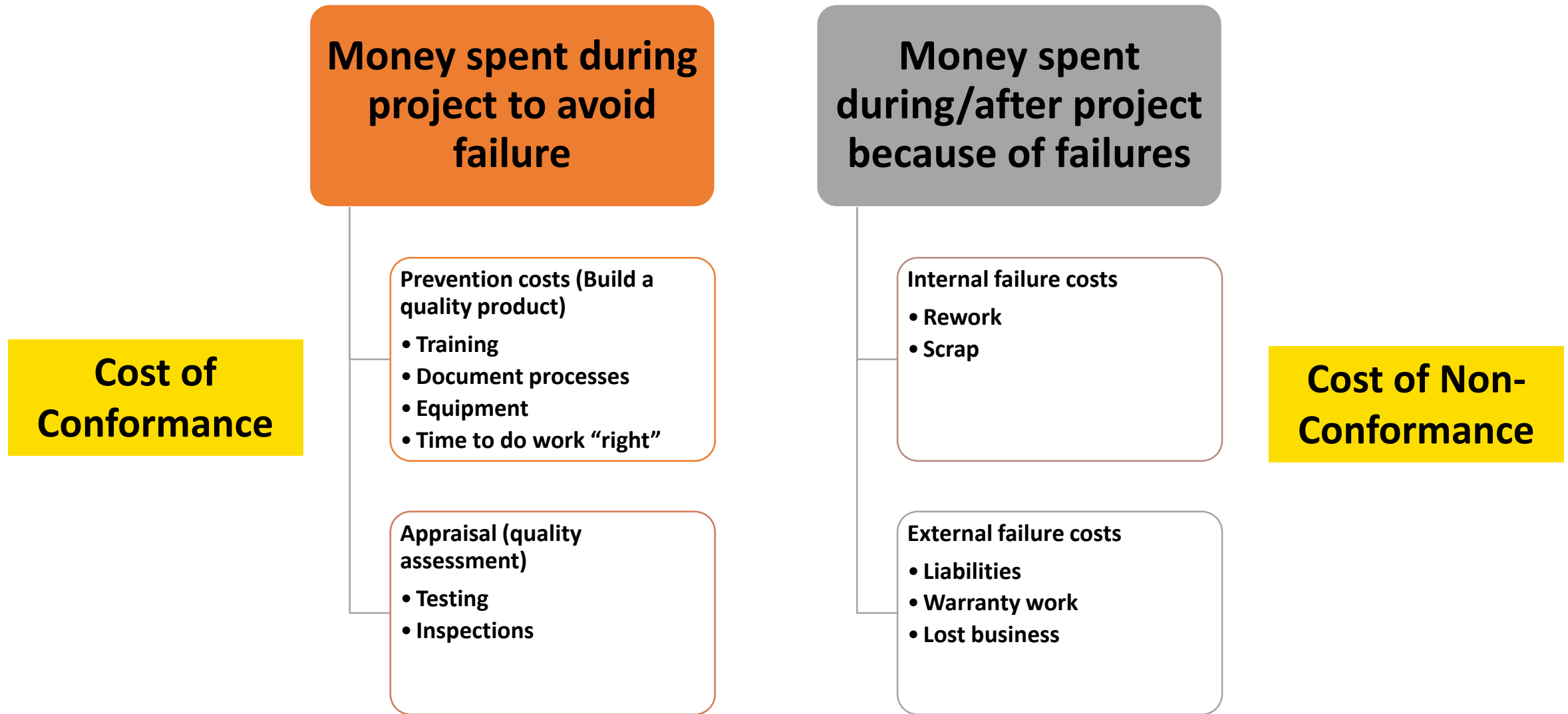
Quality Assurance (QA) vs Quality Control (QC)



Process Oriented	Product Oriented
Defect Prevention	Defect Identification
Proactive Approach	Reactive Approach
Managerial Tool	Corrective Tool
Everyone's Responsibility	Specific Team's Responsibility

Cost of Quality

Cost Of Quality (CoQ)



Total Quality Management (TQM) Tools

QC Tools

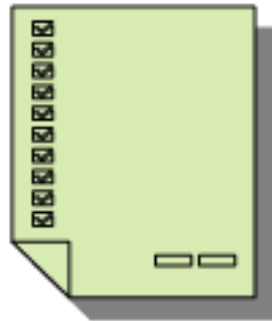
It is believed that the **7 QC tools** were introduced by Kaoru **Ishikawa** in postwar Japan, inspired by the seven **famous weapons of Benkei**.

Benkei was a Japanese warrior monk who owned 7 weapons which he used to win all his battles.

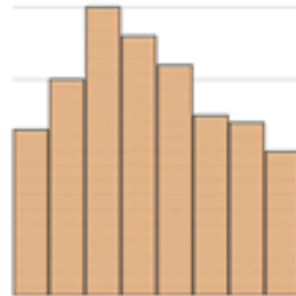
Process Flow Chart



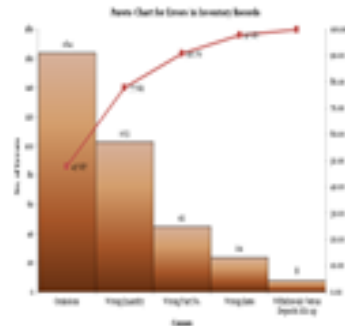
Check Sheet



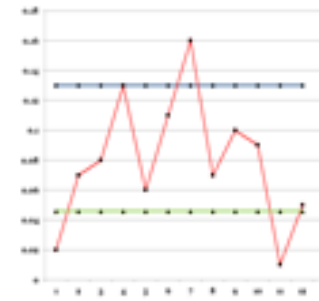
Histogram



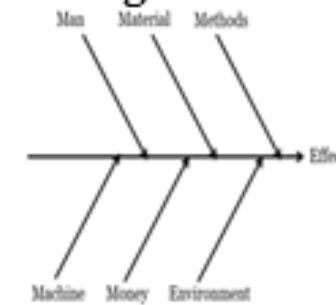
Pareto Analysis



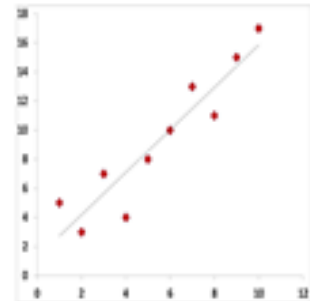
Control Charts



Cause and Effect Diagram

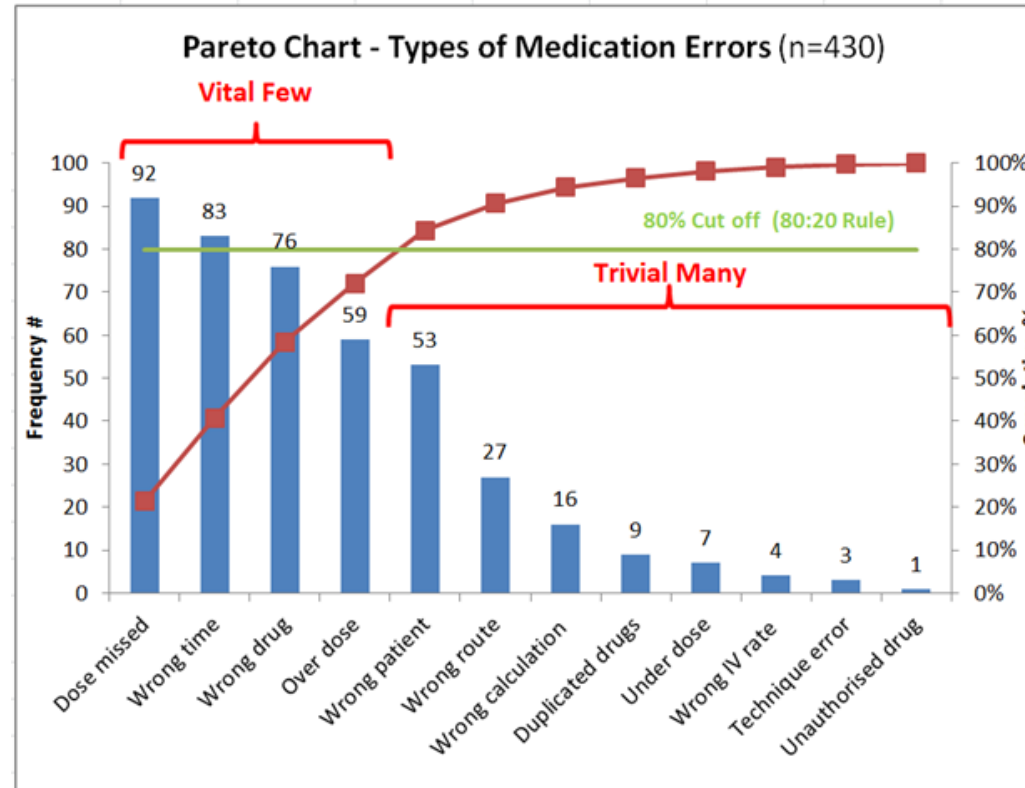


Scatter Diagram



Pareto Chart

Find the **causes** which are contributing to maximum problems / **defects**



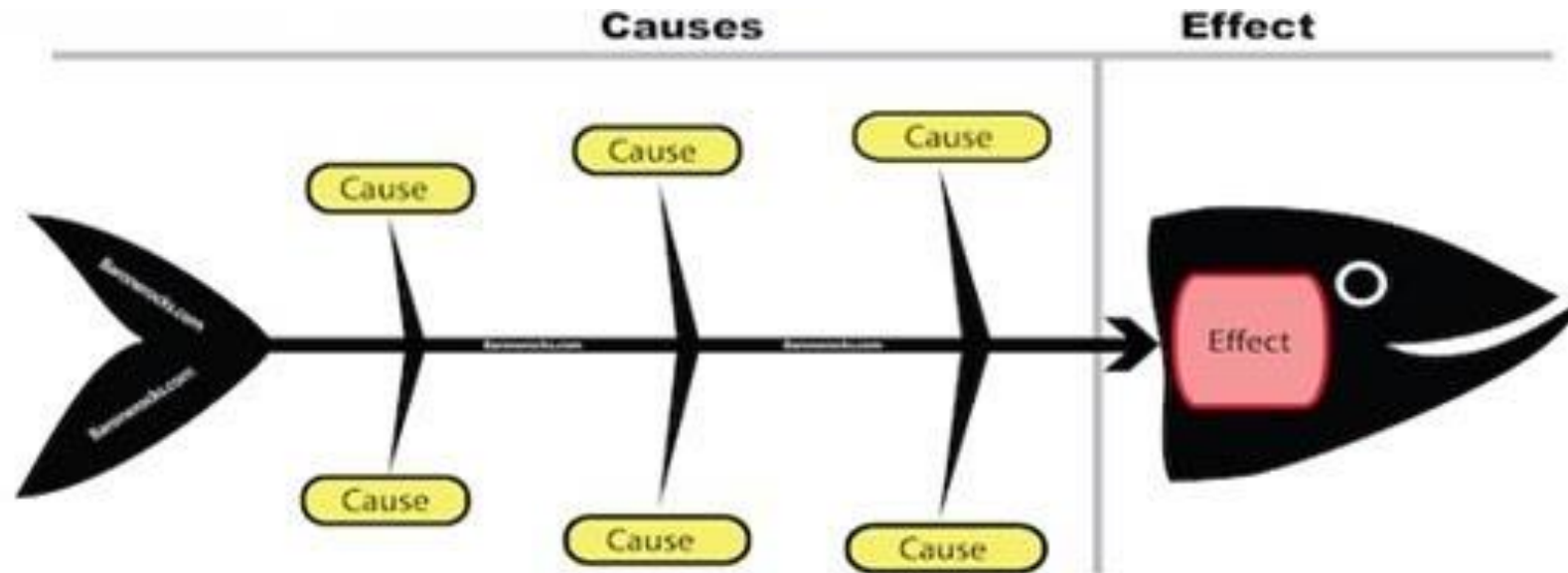
80-20 Rule

80% of the **problems** are due to 20% of the root **causes**

Root Cause Analysis

Fish Bone Diagram

Pictorial presentation of the **causes** for a certain **effect** by brainstorming



aka **Cause & Effect Diagram** or **Ishikawa Diagram**

Activity

The vehicle will not start.



How will we find out **Why!**?

Why-Why Analysis

Failure Definition: The vehicle will not start.

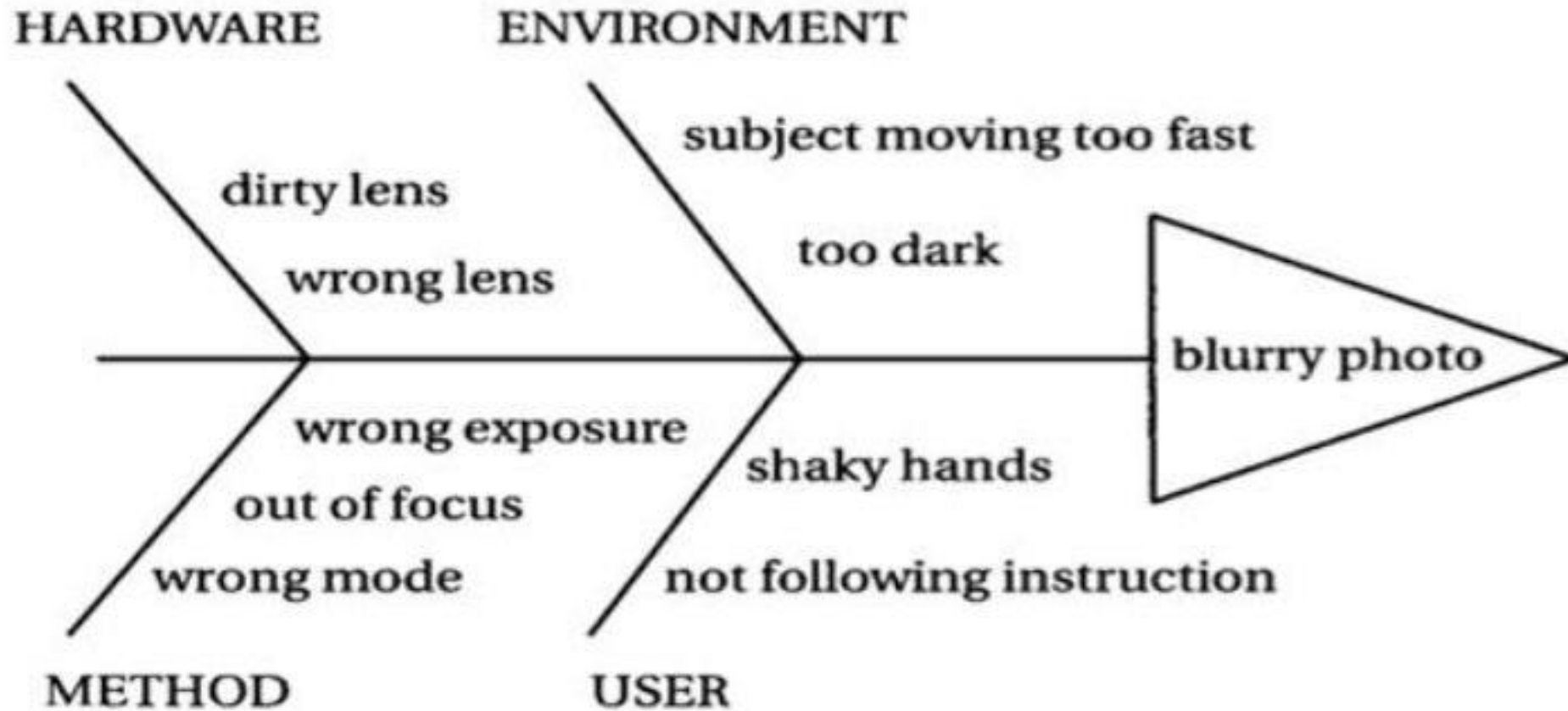
1. **Why?** – The battery is dead. (First why)
2. **Why?** – The alternator is not functioning. (Second why)
3. **Why?** – The alternator belt has broken. (Third why)
4. **Why?** – The alternator belt was beyond its useful service life and not replaced. (Fourth why)
5. **Why?** – The vehicle was not maintained following the service schedule. (Fifth why, a **root cause**)



The last answer, **Root Cause**, should point toward what failed: 5M+1E

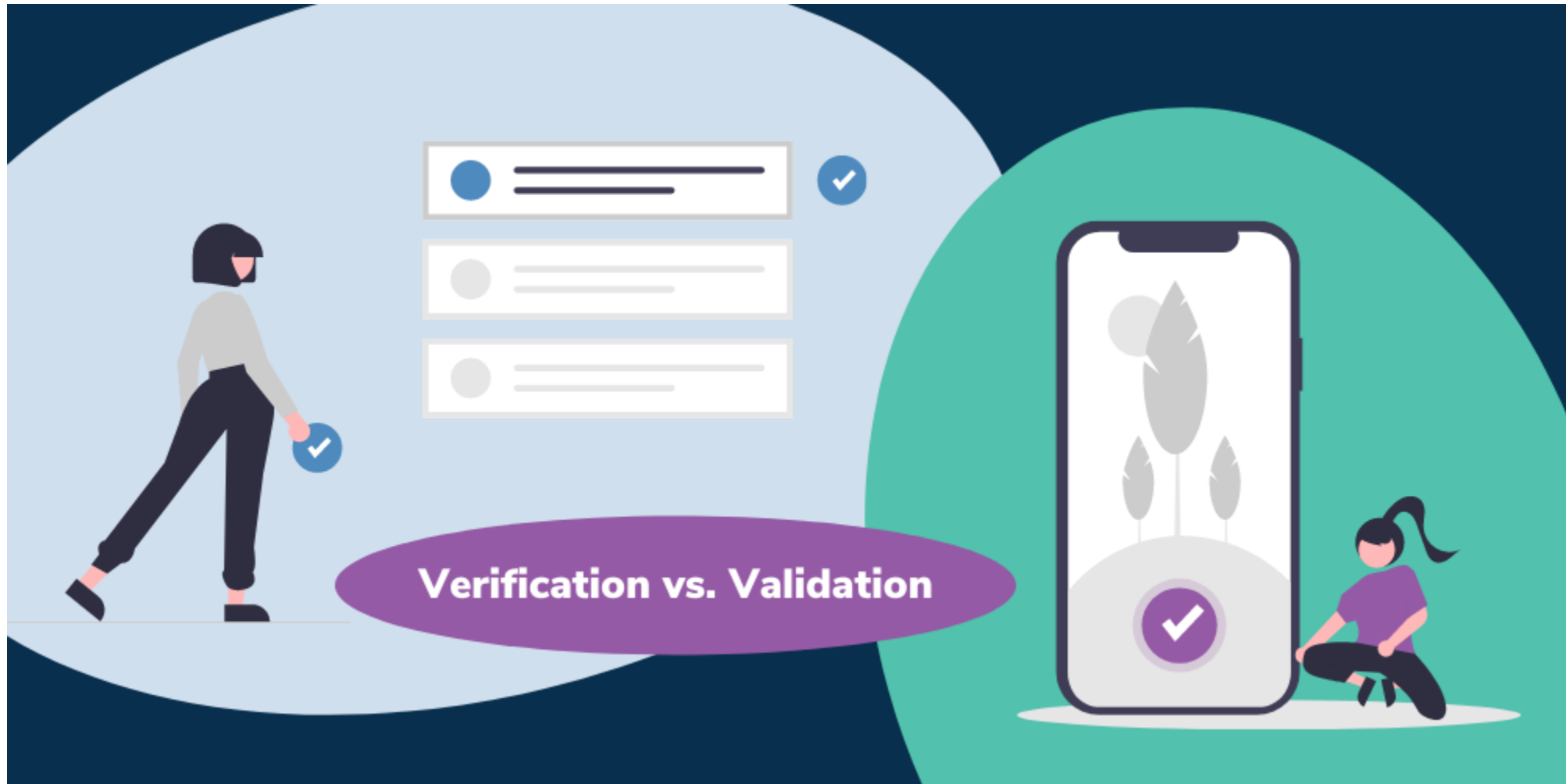


Example

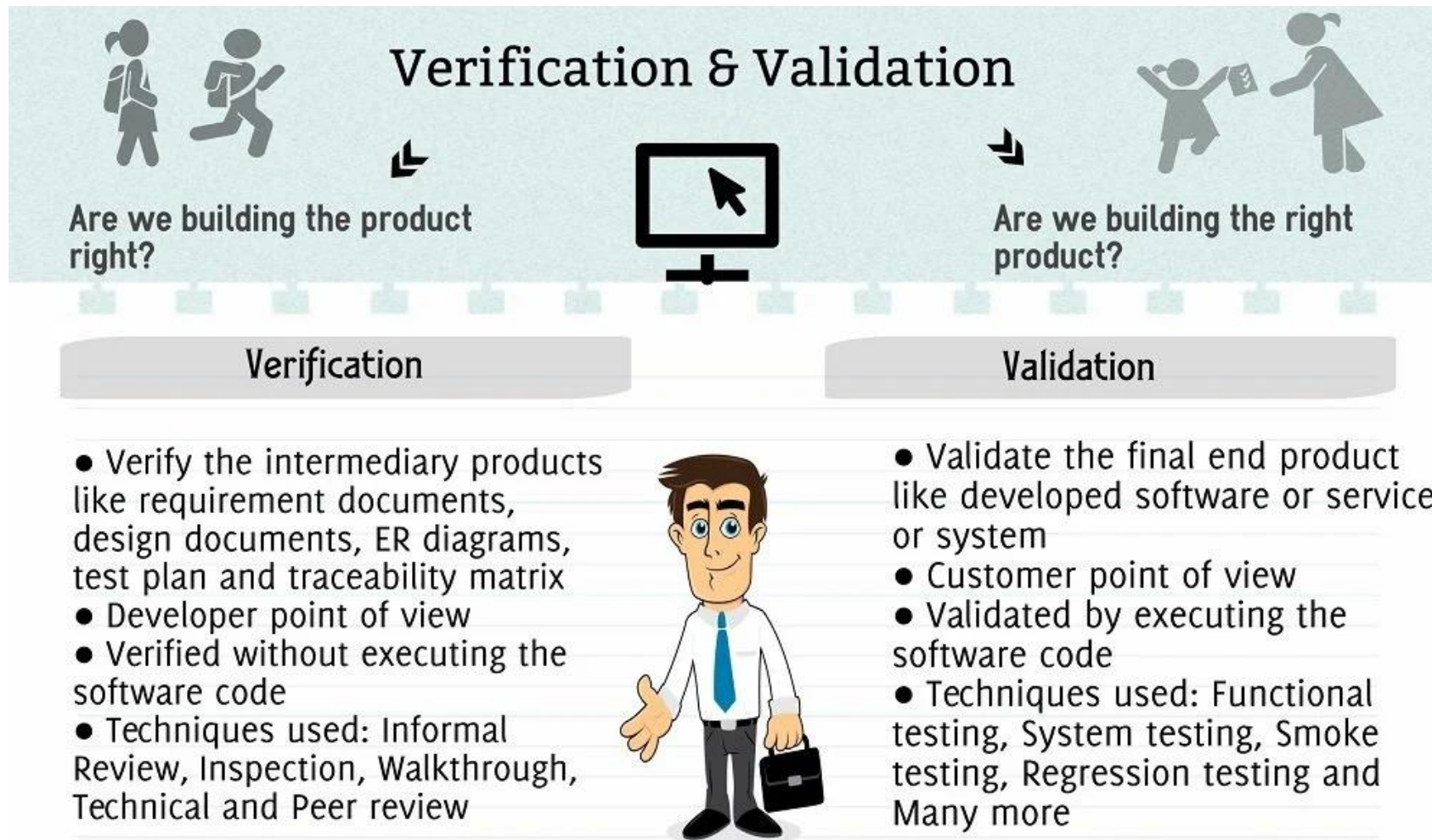


Verification & Validation

Verification vs Validation



Verification vs Validation



Key Take-aways

**Note down the top 3 Key
Take-aways for you from
this session**



Thank You



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