

The role of Quality, planning, and cost management on project management
An empirical study of
The Riyadh Metro projects in Riyadh City, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

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1. Abstract

We carried out this study to look into the impact of traffic management initiatives on Riyadh Metro projects. Transportation is a problem that necessitates continuous movement, which leads to conflicts, friction, and crashes. The responsible authorities need to control the situation regarding road conditions, car quality, driving behavior, and pressures on the surrounding demographic and geographic areas as the number rises. Nowadays, Riyadh stands among the most car-clogged cities in the Arab and worldwide worlds. There is little doubt that traffic congestion has worsened as a result of the high standard of life, which has led to each family owning many cars.

It is undeniable that several sectors play a part in paving roads, building bridges, transporting vehicles, and delivering these services, but the crucial distinction was When the Riyadh metro system is implemented as a sustainable transportation option that would provide inexpensive, convenient, and dependable urban mobility, the study's significance resides in bringing to light a crucial issue. We spoke with residents of Riyadh firsthand to learn how they deal with the everyday traffic. We distributed a survey to various parent groups on Whats App and to many work groups; many of them messaged us in addition to responding to the survey. A group sample of parents and workers in Riyadh City received the survey; all of our informants were kept anonymous. Among our inquiries were:

What are the causes of traffic in Riyadh?

Who is responsible for this traffic?

What are the solutions in your opinion?

Why is he responsible for the traffic in Riyadh?

Our intention in interacting with various citizen types was to extract possibly divergent viewpoints rather than obtain a representative sample of the Whats App groupings. We can determine the number of persons who viewed our survey in light of the previously described problems. Through exchanged messages, we obtained 8 responses to our questions from over 300 people. The replies we got showed a wide range of viewpoints regarding the target demographic. Even though we are able to measure the audience's perspective on the matter,

the responses we got offer insightful information about some fundamental distinctions in audience conception. Subsequent research studies could investigate the frequency of these responses and their correlation with population figures, demography, or socioeconomic standing.

2. *Literature Review*

Certain unreasonable urban transportation policies and practices can cause traffic jams, demand a lot of time and energy, reduce the effectiveness of commuting, and increase weariness, tension, and anxiety. Additionally, heavy carbon dioxide emissions from motor vehicles and a packed and congested transportation planning environment may have a negative impact on commuter comfort.

2.1. *Traffic index*

Traffic jams lengthen travel times, make arrival times unpredictable, and lengthen car lines. It has also been discovered that traffic intersections are detrimental to society.

2.2. *Time index (in minutes)*

People's daily time budgets are greatly reduced by commuting, which means they have less time for other, more enjoyable pursuits. The last time someone traveled, the longer they were away from home, must commit to other activities, which raises stress levels, deteriorates mental health, and has a negative effect on job satisfaction.

On the other hand, reduced travel times can promote more time spent sleeping and exercising, both of which are beneficial to one's physical and mental well-being.

Time Exposure Index 2.3

Traffic commute times are thought to be a significant factor in an individual's quality of life, and more productive commutes will benefit travelers overall. Thus, in order to make commute time efficient, pleasant, and of high quality, urban design must take into account a plethora of amenities like sidewalks, bike lanes, and safe and comfortable bikes. Convenient public transit can also be a relief to those who make frequent, active excursions. To put it another way, meaningful travel makes time spent traveling more valuable, which could lead to people feeling as though their journey is passing more quickly without actually cutting into their travel time.

2.4. *The index of inefficiency*

Inefficient transportation not only costs cities money, but it also pollutes the environment.

Enhancing public transportation, providing better service, and promoting non-motorized mobility can all help to increase or print transportation efficiency.

2.5. *Index of CO2 Emissions*

Even in medium-sized cities, there is an increase in pollution due to traffic-related greenhouse gas emissions, such as CO₂. As a result, numerous research are examining vehicle emissions in an attempt to find ways to reduce pollution.

3. Conclusion

The study's findings emphasize the significance of urban transportation, planning, and enhancing population well-being through the optimization of transportation infrastructure. People spend less time on daily travel when the transit commuting time index decreases, which frees up more time for leisure and family activities and may enhance people's quality of life. A more effective transportation system could lessen people's everyday stress and improve their quality of life.

4. References

[1] *university technology Malaysia, jalan iman , 81310 skudai, johor bahru, Malaysia, The impacted of transportation factors on the quality of life; insights from 230 cities worldwide* (accessed 9 april 2024).