

Name Abdul Qadeer

Id 7756

Sec A

Subject construction
Management

Instructor Engr Dr Zeeshan
Ahad.

Assignment

Date 2-7-2020

Q=1

What is project life-cycle?

Explain briefly with diagram.

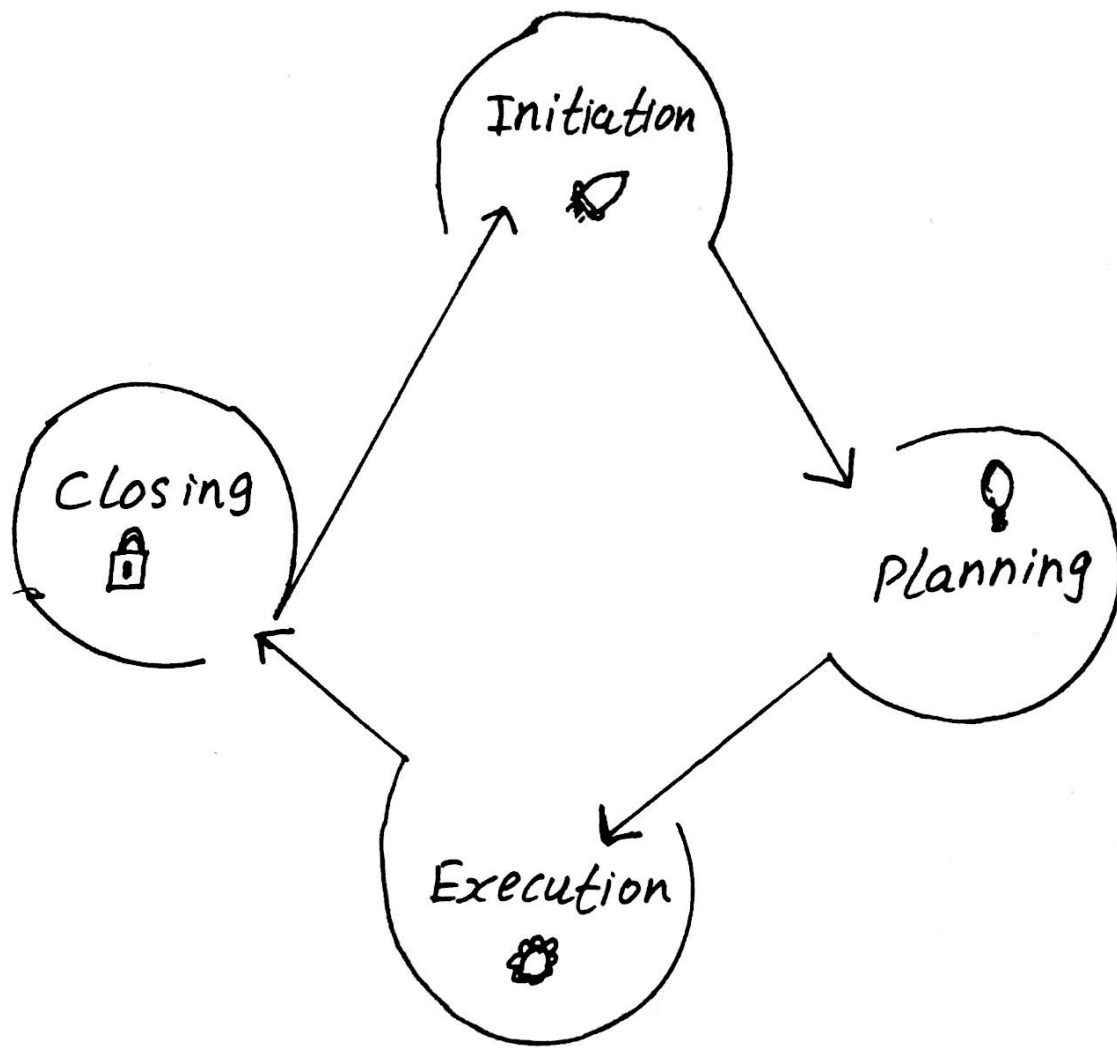
Ans A project life cycle is the sequence of phases that a project goes through from its initiation to its closure. The number and sequence of the cycle are determined by management and various other factors like needs of the organization involved in the project. The nature of project and its area of application. The phases have a definite start, end, and control point and are constrained by time. The project life cycle can be

defined and modified as per needs and aspects of the organization. Even through every project has a definite start and end

The life cycle provides the basic foundation of the actions that has to be performed in the project, irrespective of the specific work involved.

Project life cycle consist of following phases.

- 1 The initiation phase.
- 2 The planning phase.
- 3 The execution phase
- 4 The Termination phase



The initiation Phase:

The initiation phase aims to define and authorize the project.

The project manager takes the given information and creates a project charter. The project charter authorize the project

and documents the primary requirements for the project it includes information such as

- 1 project's purpose, vision and mission
- 2 Measurable objectives and success criteria.
- 3 Elaborated project description, conditions and risks
- 4 Name and authority of the project sponsor.
- 5 concerned stake holders.

The Planning phase

The purpose of this phase is to lay down a detailed strategy of how the project has to be performed and how

to make it a success.

5

Project planning consists of two parts

- Strategic Planning.
- Implementation planning.

In strategic planning the overall approach to project is developed. In implementation planning, the ways to apply those decisions are sought.

The Execution Phase:-

In this phase the decisions and activities defined during the planning phase are implemented. During this phase the project manager has to

supervise the project and prevent any error from taking place.

This process is also termed as monitoring and controlling.

The termination phase:

This is the last phase of any project and it marks the official closure of the project. The termination stage can be as important as the initial stage in that it is the last interaction many clients will have with the counselor.

Q.2 Construction project.

Construction is a process which consists of assembling or building infrastructure. It includes all work and material required for the construction of finished structures. This also includes site foundation preparations, electrical works and any work required to complete projects.

Following are types of construction project.

1 Residential construction.

These projects include town houses, houses, condominiums, apartments, cottages, subdivisions.

and single unit dwellings. The designs are usually made by engineers and architects and construction executed by builders.

Institutional and commercial building:

These buildings includes a whole lot of project sizes and types like hospitals, clinics, school, universities, stadiums, shopping centres, retail stores, warehouses, manufacturing plants etc. special engineers and architects are usually hired for the construction of these building.

Specialized industrial construction

specialized industrial construction

usually involves very large scale projects with a high degree of technological complexity

such as oil refineries, steel mills, chemical processing plants and

coal-fired or nuclear power

plants. The owner usually are

deeply involved in the development

of a project

The initiation of such projects

is also affected by the state

of the economy, long range

demand forecasting is the most

important factor.

Infrastructure and Heavy construction.

It includes project such as highways, mass transit system, tunnels, bridges, pipelines, drainage system and treatment plants.

Most of these projects are publically owned and therefore financed either through bonds or taxes. This category of construction is characterized by a high degree of mechanization, which has gradually replaced some labor intensive operations.