

THE STEPS INVOLVED IN PLANNING OF CONSTRUCTION

- a. defining the scope of work to be performed
- b. preparing the logic or network diagram to establish a relationship among activities and integrating these diagrams to develop the network model
- c. analyzing the project network or models to determine project duration, and identifying critical and non-critical activities
- d. Exploring trade-off between time to cost to arrive at optimal time and costs for completing the project.
- e. Establishing standards for planning and controlling men, materials, equipment, costs and income of each work package
- f. Forecasting input resources, production costs and the value of the workdone
- g. Forecasting the project budget allocations for achieving targets assigned to each organizational unit
- h. Designing a control system for the organization
- i. Developing the resources, time and cost control methodology

purpose of coding:

- a. To identify the data connected with each work package, as work packages from the database for managing various project functions.
- b. To aid in the organization of data from the very detailed to the very broad levels
- c. To enable the processing, sorting, and extraction of information required at various levels of management and functional units.
- d. To computerize the data processing system

Types of labeling approach

- a. alphabet codes
- b. numerical codes
- c. alphanumeric codes

Alphabet codes:

Alphabet letters A to Z, single or combined, can be used to represent a code. An alphabet in a single character space can represent 26 variations as compared to numerals 0 to 9, which can depict maximum of 10 variations

Numerical codes:

It is the most important form of coding in numerical codes, each character can be represented by a numerical varying from 0 to 9

Alpha numerical codes:

It is the combination of alphabets and numerals to develop a each code.

precedence relationship among activities:

Precedence relations between activities signify that the activities must take place in a particular sequence. Numerous natural sequences exist for construction activities due to requirements for structural integrity, regulations and other technical requirements.

activity direct cost

This is the cost that can be traced in full with the execution of a specific activity. It consists of costs of direct labour, direct equipment and other direct costs.

For example: in the activity of roof concreting, the following direct costs would be involved.

Types of costs item of costs

Direct materials cost of concrete and steel

Direct labour cost of labour employed

Source : <http://www.nprcet.org/e%20content/Misc/e-Learning/CIVIL/VI%20SEMESTER/10111CE604%20-%20Construction%20planning%20and%20scheduling.pdf>