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A review of Role of Team members Effectiveness In Construction Project

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Abstract : The progress of collaboration and its concept began during the Industrial Revolution, when most working organisations transformed into a classified method and utilised scientific management to implement frameworks and tasks. Scientific management techniques advocate for the simplification of occupations to improve the way tasks are executed, so that employees may be taught to perform their specialist set of movements "better." This develops in clearer occupations and improves skilled employees' benefits. During the 1919's and 1935's, however, the model of scientific management was cross-examined since it created problems in working relationships, although the concept worked well. Workers have become isolated and hard to motivate.

“A small number of people with complementary skills, who are committed to a Common purpose, performance goals, and approach for which they hold themselves mutually accountable.” [10]

Key Words : Team, construction, Builders

Introduction : Almost all teams, whether small or big, somehow fit within the description above. This definition emphasises a number of key aspects comprising a genuine team—complementary talents, engagement, shared purpose, common strategy and mutual responsibility. Hackman defined a team as two or more individuals with distinct duties, who work together to accomplish certain common objectives. As for Baker and Sala, the team may be regarded as two or more people with defined roles, specific duties, interacting and coordinating to accomplish a shared objective. In addition to the word "team," some scholars use the "working group" nomenclature to define teams inside companies.

Construction Project Teams

Building is an industry centred on projects. Each project requires various individuals in keeping with their professionalism, knowledge and expertise, and requires them to cooperate and coordinate with other businesses. The building business has long addressed the connection between team, task, person and leadership. It is enough to state that cooperation dominates the cultural heritage of building and the basis of successful construction projects.

According to Emmit and Gorse, “building project teams are a loose collection of stakeholders brought together for a particular project. Often people depict a traditional project team as a team that comprises a project manager for the design team and a contractor as an owner's representative, architect or engineer. In addition, under each of these groups there may be individuals, i.e. construction workers, etc.:[8]

- Client
- Project Manager
- Financier
- Legal Consultant
- Design Leader (Architect or Structural Engineer)
- Other Design Consultants
- Main Contractor
- Subcontractors
- Cost Consultant
- Other Consultants (depending on project needs)
- An end user of the completed project (where appropriate)

However, the above list is depending on the size and kind of project and the chosen delivery method. Different types of delivery methods need a diverse project team composition. Owner, project manager, architect, engineers and contractors are members of the same project team. The owner or client of a construction project may be a public or private company. The owner is often responsible for defining the scope, requirements and funding of the project. The design team consists of architects, engineers and consultants who provide the owner with building documents.

The Role Team Members In Construction Project

While architects and some parts of the engineering profession carry out the construction designs, the execution plays the function of builders, the project manager and the technical support staff. In view of this, let us analyse the particular responsibilities and behaviour of building experts in the implementation of building projects

The Surveyor

Surveyor is the keeper of land information. Surveyors first evaluate the size, topography, position and features of the ground on and below the surface. Without this information, no adequate, effective and accurate planning, design and execution of building projects can be carried out..

. [8]

The Town Planer

The urban planner should be responsible for the orderliness of the design to reflect the various land uses. The Master Plan of a City Planner, its layout, etc. usually takes population, culture, infrastructure, socio-economic, political, health and other human needs into consideration. During the implementation phase, city plans will also check that the orderliness of the design is not changed and that authorisation is strictly adhered to. The city planner who has gained competence in this area may perform environmental impact evaluation required for specific building projects. This activity must be carried out in collaboration with other relevant specialists. City planners frequently report on site assessments for building projects

The Architect

The architect may assist the customer to develop his needs in an intelligible manner, taking into account all applicable legislative restrictions. At this point, it would be beneficial to the customer if work of a similar kind can be presented to provide a visual sense of form, type of material, size etc. Where this cannot be done, graphic drawings and/or model may be utilised, although customers frequently find it difficult to see the actual structure from these highly creative depictions.

The Engineers

Engineers are important members of the design team whose responsibilities are to contribute in their areas of expertise to the overall design of the project. Engineers like geo techical, structural, electrical, mechanical, etc. would carry out many research and computations until the optimum design solution for a specific building could be found. Drawings, specifications, timetables and other relevant data are then generated which may be needed for the overall design of a project and to help the quantity surveyor in drawing up quantities and bills of costs and to assess the project's appropriateness in respect of legislative requirements.

The Quantity Surveyor

Due to its knowledge of construction costs, a quantity monitor should be relying on in the early stages of the commitment of the client. First of all, once the brief has been drawn up, it should prepare a cost plan, a rough cost of drawings and basic cost control in design so that, if a customer exceeds a customer, designers can take into consideration every element of the construction project in an isolated manner, allowing them to combine costs when required within the overall project cost ceiling. (1).

The Builder

A Builder is the professional in the actual building centre. His job in the development phase is to build the building in general. This he accomplishes by taking over the operations on a building site in order to translate plans, drawings, timetables and requirements into a real structure. He employs his expertise in production management and necessary resources such as money, workspace, materials and equipment in the execution of building projects.

The Estate Surveyor and Valuer

The property surveyors and valuers' responsibilities in project planning cannot be over emphasised. The property investigator and valuer should fully examine the characteristics required to add economic and commercial values to any development. The inscription of the land surveyor and valuer into the design or development type appropriate for a certain area is required to enhance the sales or profitability of a building after construction. One can't claim that the professionals who administer the estate will have no significant influence in the design and implementation of construction projects after completion. In the early stages of construction development, they should particularly be engaged in commercial and speculative building projects, providing advice on current Consumer trends, market requirements and market entrance timing.

The Project Manager

While the contractor is firmly accountable for compliance with the specifications, it is assumed that the resulting structure or building shall not conform with the specified quality level if the customer does not maintain its own representative, i.e. the project manager at the workplace to monitor and inspect the works[5]. While you may agree with the assertion, you may feel that this observation is acknowledged since the standard forms of building agreements always require the client to have a representative on the premises".

CONCLUSION

A successful team should be evaluated for performance and efficiency because teams are effective under specific situations. However, this does not mean that a team works continuously in many settings. For instance, a team that achieves particular goals may not take into consideration the best interests of other parties. Furthermore, a successful team could not accomplish its goals since it was unrealistic. The team performance is viewed as an action performance, as an accomplishment or as something achieved in the team, according to Henderson and Walkinshaw; while efficiency is the attainment of the intended outcome, especially after the fact. An efficient team is designed to provide high-end project outcomes that go above requirements and enhance overall productivity.

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