ACKNOWLEDGMENT

I would like to acknowledge the contributions of many people in this thesis, through their direct inspiration or practical support, or by developing my skills and myself as a person. I want to thank my parents for their motivation me to do this work. I would like to thank and commend my supervisor, Dr. SALAH EDDIN AGABANI for his contribution and support for my efforts in producing this thesis.

Finally, I wish to pay special contribute to the many participants in the study. Although they shall remain nameless without their assistance and participation willing this thesis would not have been possible. Thank you for sharing your knowledge and experience with me.

DEDICATION

To **Mom** and **Dad**, it's impossible to thank you adequately for everything you've done,

from loving me unconditionally to raising me in a stable household, where you instilled.

To my sister and brothers they supported me through words and actions. I value all of your input and appreciate your confidence.

To my husband for your support and courage.

To my teachers, they are great treasures, nourishing us with the knowledge and knowledge necessary to prepare us in this life to become what we want to be. You all praise and appreciation.

For all of my wonderful **friends**, thanks for always being there for me!

for my lovely country **Sudan**

My love and gratitude goes out to you all.

ABSTRACT

This research addressed the challenges confronting construction contract administration in Sudan, the purpose of the research is to enhance the concept of construction contract administration, its importance and the role it plays, and to Identify the challenges that confronting the construction industry and how to process in Sudan to application the Construction Contract Administration and to improving practices used after contract have been awarded.

Research hypotheses were Local construction industry always use Contract Administration, there is no standard method for conducting and to define structures contract administration, the concept of Construction Contract administration unknown and complex in Sudan, the tools to implement the construction contract administration are available, but unused, also Lack of clarity and transparency in construction contract and lack of selection suitable contractor.

Research method based on the field study conducted using analytical descriptive method which depends on studying reality or phenomenon as it is in fact for the purpose of reaching the results of the study by designing a questionnaire and collecting data by selecting the research community from sample, the study was conducted by the engineers of the construction industry companies in the state of Khartoum, based on the number of years of experience and professional and functional specialization, statistical data were analyzed using the statistical package for social sciences by SPSS analyzer.

Research Results obtained were contract-administration policies and procedures are ambiguous, Challenges in training and capacity-building, the monitoring contract performance needs improvement, no organization was able to readily provide aggregate information on the causes and consequences of modifications and lack of documentation in the reviewed organizations.

There are some recommendations, should direct the construction organizations to setting policies and procedures to ensure efficient administration, put Specifications and qualifications to select contract administrator, analyze the causes of modifications in contracts above certain thresholds to cost increases and delays, ensure that, when applicable, appropriate levels of liquidated damages and other remedies are included in the standard clauses of contracts, also select suitable contractor to execute project.

مستخلص

تناول هذا البحث التحديات التي تواجه إدارة عقود التشييد في السودان ، والهدف من هذا البحث هو تعزيز مفهوم إدارة عقود التشييد وأهميتها والدور الذي تقوم به ، وتحديد التحديات التي تواجه صناعة البناء والتشييد وكيفية التعامل معها في السودان لتطبيق إدارة عقود التشييد وتحسين الممارسات المستخدمة بعد منح العقد الفرضيات التي تم وضعها هي صناعة الشييد المحلية تستخدم إدارة العقود بصورة دائمة، كما لا توجد طريقة قياسية لإجراء وتعريف هياكل إدارة العقود، مفهوم إدارة عقود التشييد غير معروف ومعقد في السودان، الأدوات اللازمة لتنفيذ إدارة عقود لتشييد متوفرة، ولكن غير مستخدمة، أيضا عدم وضوح وشفافية في عقد التشييد وعدم اختيار المقاول المناسب.

منهج البحث يستند على الدراسة الميدانية التي أجريت باستخدام المنهج الوصفي التحليلي الذي يعتمد على دراسة الواقع أو الظاهرة كما هو في الواقع ، لغرض الوصول إلى نتائج الدراسة من خلال تصميم إستبيان وجمع البيانات عن طريق اختيار مجتمع البحث من عينة الدراسة من قبل مهندسي شركات البناء والتشييد في ولاية الخرطوم استناداً على عدد سنوات الخبرة والتخصص

المهني والوظيفي ، تم تحليل البيانات الإحصائية باستخدام الحزمة الإحصائية للعلوم الاجتماعية بواسطة برنامج التحليل الاحصائي SPSS.

نتائج البحوث التي تم الحصول عليها كانت سياسات وإجراءات إدارة العقود غامضة، وجود تحديات في التدريب وبناء القدرات، مراقبة أداء العقد يحتاج إلي تحسين، لم تتمكن أي منظمة من تقديم معلومات إجمالية عن أسباب وعواقب التعديلات أيضاً نقص الوثائق في إستعراض المنظمات.

هناك بعض التوصيات يرجي الأخذ بها ، حيث يجب توجيه منظمات البناء لوضع السياسات والإجراءات لضمان الإدارة الفعالة، ووضع المواصفات والمؤهلات لاختيار مدير العقد، وتحليل أسباب التعديلات في العقود فوق عتبات معينة لزيادات التكاليف والتأخير، وضمان أنه عند الاقتضاء يجب تدرج المستويات المناسبة من التعويضات المقطوعة وغيرها من سبل الانتصاف في البنود القياسية للعقود، أيضا إختيار المقاول المناسب لتنفيذ المشروع.

TABLE OF CONTENT

Acknowledgment i				
Dedication				
Abst	Abstract (Eng)			
Abstract (Ara)			V	
Table of Contents			vii	
List	of fig	ures	viii	
List	of Ta	bles	ix	
List	of Re	ference and Appendix	X	
		CHAPTER ONE INTRODUCTION		
	1.1	Introduction	1	
	1.2	Objectives	2	
	1.3	Research Problem	3	
	1.4	Hypothesis	3	
	1.5	Methodology	4	
	1.6	Structure of the Research	4	
		CHAPTER TWO LITERATURE REVIEW		
	2.1	Contract Information	6	
	2.2	Contract Advertisement, Award, and Administration	6	
	2.3	Contract Management Vs. Contract Administration	28	
	2.4	Types Of Construction Contracts	31	
	2.5	Challenges Confronting Construction Contract Administration	35	
	2.1	CHAPTER THREE METHODOLOGY	40	
	3.1	Introduction Decree Mathematical	42	
	3.2	Research Method	42	
	3.3	Questionnaire Design	43	
	3.4	Geographical Scope	43	
		Time Scope		
	3.6	Research Population	44	
	3.7	Research Sample	44	
	3.8	Data Collection	44	
	1 1	CHAPTER FOUR ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION	10	
	4.1	Analysis and Discussion Of The Results Of The Hypotheses Of The Study	46	
	4.2	statistical analysis of Field Study Data	47	
	4.3	CHAPTED FIVE CONCLUSION AND DECOMMENDATIONS	72	
CHAPTER FIVE CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS 5.1 Canalysian				
	5.1	Conclusion	73	
	5.2	Recommendations	74	

LIST OF FIGURES

No.	Figure	Page No.
Fig 2.1	Step of Contract Advertisement To Award	9
Fig 2.2	Organization Chart Construction Administration	11
Fig 4.1	Age of interviews	48
Fig 4.2	The Profession of interviews	50
Fig 4.3	The Function of interviews	52
Fig 4.4	The qualification of interviews	54
Fig 4.5	The age of experience questionnaire	56
Fig 4.6	Type Of Company	58
Fig 4.7	Type Of Sector	60

LIST OF TABLES

table	Title of table	Page No.
Table4.1	Age of interviews	47
Table4.2	Profession of interviews	49
Table4.3	Function of interviews	51
Table4.4	Qualification of interviews	53
Table4.5	Age of experience questionnaire	55
Table4.6	Type Of Company	57
Table4.7	Type Of Sector	59
Table4.8	Statistical Analysis and discussion of the esults	61

LIST OF REFERENCE AND APPENDIX

Reference	
Appendix	В