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To Study Delays in Irrigation Project and its Effect on Profitability

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Abstract: The delay in construction is the challenge often faced in the course of executing construction projects. To the government projects, the delays become very serious. This problem directly affects the lives, social welfare of the people, and the other negative social impacts. However, the government projects have not been much interest. The questionnaire surveys in Vietnam were conducted to determine the causes of the delay and to find solutions for dealing with the delay. The average index was used to rank the delay factors and the solutions. The delay is a common problem in the global construction industry affecting development of the construction industry in particular and of the overall economy of countries in general.

Keywords: Delays, Cost, economic, effects, questionnaire.

I. INTRODUCTION

Delays and cost overruns occur in both preconstruction and construction phases. However the major instances of project overruns usually take place in the construction phase. Delays in project construction means overrun, loss of capital and revenue, increases market risk, delay in production, increasing material cost as well as lack of efficiency. While completing project at right time leads profit, market growth, increasing 2 customer's trust and increasing self as well as team's confidence. In this case, irrigation construction projects in the country are commonly undertaken by government agencies and are of national interest. Studies indicate that the construction industry has been dogged by a myriad of challenges which include mismanagement, skills shortage, corruption, lack of technology, inflexible credit terms, late payments to contractors and difficulties in accessing finance. According Projects have largely not been delivered on time, budget and expected quality standards. In short, construction too often fails to meet the needs of modern businesses and impacts on their competitiveness in international markets and rarely provides best value.

> Significance of the Study

The study hopes to be of significance to policy and decision makers in the agricultural sector in identifying measures to improve successful implementation of irrigation projects. In addition, the study hopes to assist project managers by providing insight into what factors may affect completion of projects that will guide in future planning. The study also hopes to be of significance to farmers and communities who are the intended beneficiaries of irrigation as it will provide information on mitigation of project completion which will improve irrigation projects service delivery. The study also hopes to be of significance to researchers and academicians on the factors affecting completion of irrigation projects.

II. METHODOLOGY

The delay is a common problem in the global construction industry affecting development of the construction industry in particular and of the overall economy of countries in general.

Questionnaire design

Questionnaires were distributed and were filled out by experienced construction professionals including technical consultants, main contractors and sub-contractors, and site/design engineers with a response rate of 78 %. The collected data were analyzed through Relative Importance Index (RII) method. The analysis included ranking the different causes according to the relative importance indices. Irrigation projects in Egypt have four participants:

- i. The government as the owner;
- ii. A consultant team usually from the faculty of engineering as the consultant;
- iii. Directorate of irrigation and transportation as the supervisor on the implementation; and
- iv. Contractors of irrigation projects as the real implement. The respondents samples had the three last participants excluding the owner (the government) with the one point of view.

Table No 3.1: Result & Discussion
Financing Related Cause Group

| Note | Causes | (W) | (A) | (N) | Average | RII |
|------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|-----|-----|---------|------|
| F1 | Owner Financial Problems/Client Finance/Economic Ability For The Project | 87 | 5 | 25 | 3.48 | 0.7 |
| F2 | Payment Of Completed Work | 76 | 5 | 25 | 3.04 | 0.61 |
| F3 | Delays In Contractors Progress Payment By Owner | 72 | 5 | 25 | 2.88 | 0.58 |
| F4 | Partial Payments During Construction/Financing | 68 | 5 | 25 | 2.72 | 0.54 |
| F5 | Delay In Honoring Payment Certificates | 67 | 5 | 25 | 2.68 | 0.54 |
| F6 | Difficulty In Accessing Bank Credit | 76 | 5 | 25 | 3.04 | 0.61 |
| F7 | Financing By Contractor During Construction | 65 | 5 | 25 | 2.6 | 0.52 |
| F8 | Exchange Rate (Price) Fluctuation/Economic; | 66 | 5 | 25 | 2.64 | 0.53 |
| F9 | Changing Of Bankers Policy; | 64 | 5 | 25 | 2.56 | 0.51 |
| F10 | Cash- Flow Problems During Construction; | 74 | 5 | 25 | 2.96 | 0.59 |
| F11 | Global Financial Crisis; | 77 | 5 | 25 | 3.08 | 0.62 |
| F12 | Material And Labour Wage Escalation (Inflation) | 63 | 5 | 25 | 2.52 | 0.5 |
| F13 | Financial Instability In Markets; | 73 | 5 | 25 | 2.92 | 0.58 |
| F14 | Difficulty In Obtaining Materials At Official Current Prices; | 76 | 5 | 25 | 3.04 | 0.61 |
| F15 | Late Payment To Subcontractor By The Main Contractor; | 72 | 5 | 25 | 2.88 | 0.58 |

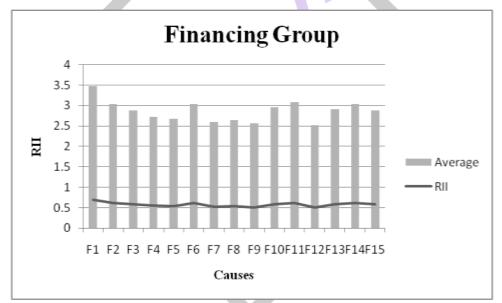


Figure No - 3.1: Financing Related Cause Group

Table No 3.2: Contractor Related Cause Group

| Note | Causes | (W) | (A) | (N) | Average | RII |
|------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|---------|------|
| C1 | Controlling Subcontractors By General Contractors In The Execution Of Work | 66 | 5 | 25 | 2.64 | 0.53 |
| C2 | Poor Subcontractor Performance/Delays | 78 | 5 | 25 | 3.12 | 0.62 |
| C3 | Often Change Of Subcontractors | 67 | 5 | 25 | 2.68 | 0.54 |
| C4 | Construction Methods | 64 | 5 | 25 | 2.56 | 0.51 |
| C5 | Rework Because Of Errors During Construction | 74 | 5 | 25 | 2.96 | 0.59 |
| C6 | Unreliable Subcontractors | 80 | 5 | 25 | 3.2 | 0.64 |
| C7 | Poor Site Management And Supervision By Contractor | 76 | 5 | 25 | 3.04 | 0.61 |
| C8 | Delay In Site Mobilization By Contractor | 80 | 5 | 25 | 3.2 | 0.64 |
| C9 | Poor Resource Management | 72 | 5 | 25 | 2.88 | 0.58 |
| C10 | Incompetent Project Team | 75 | 5 | 25 | 3 | 0.6 |
| C11 | Inadequate Contractor Experience (Work) Causing Error | 83 | 5 | 25 | 3.32 | 0.66 |
| C12 | Non-Adherence Of Material Specifications Provided By Client | 73 | 5 | 25 | 2.92 | 0.58 |
| C13 | Low Ability Of Contractor To Provide Imported Material | 73 | 5 | 25 | 2.92 | 0.58 |
| C14 | Delay In Commencement | 73 | 5 | 25 | 2.92 | 0.58 |
| C15 | Poor Qualification Of The Contractors Technical Staff | 67 | 5 | 25 | 2.68 | 0.54 |
| C16 | Obsolete Technology | 66 | 5 | 25 | 2.64 | 0.53 |
| C17 | Unstable Management Structure And Leadership Style Of Contractor | 73 | 5 | 25 | 2.92 | 0.58 |
| C18 | Lack Of Trade's Skill | 68 | 5 | 25 | 2.72 | 0.54 |
| C19 | Defective Work | 82 | 5 | 25 | 3.28 | 0.66 |
| C20 | Time Spent To Find Appropriate Subcontractors For Each Task | 67 | 5 | 25 | 2.68 | 0.54 |

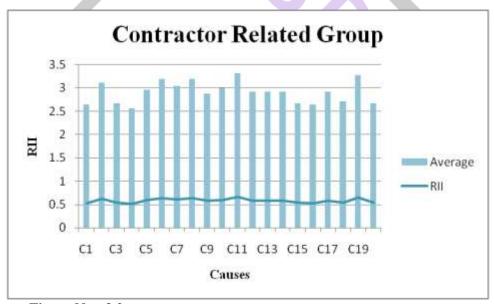


Figure No - 3.2: Contractor Related Cause Group

Table No 3.3: Labour Related Cause Group

| Note | Causes | (W) | (A) | (N) | Average | RII |
|------|----------------------------------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|---------|------|
| L1 | Shortage Of Labour | 74 | 5 | 25 | 2.96 | 0.59 |
| L2 | Labour Skill | 77 | 5 | 25 | 3.08 | 0.62 |
| L3 | Nationality Of Labourers | 67 | 5 | 25 | 2.68 | 0.54 |
| L4 | Labour Injuries | 65 | 5 | 25 | 2.6 | 0.52 |
| L5 | Labour Disputes And Strikes | 82 | 5 | 25 | 3.28 | 0.66 |
| L6 | Absenteeism Of Labourers | 73 | 5 | 25 | 2.92 | 0.58 |
| L7 | Low Motivation And Morale Of Labour | 78 | 5 | 25 | 3.12 | 0.62 |
| L8 | Slow Mobilization Of Labour | 68 | 5 | 25 | 2.72 | 0.54 |
| L9 | Staffing Problems | 73 | 5 | 25 | 2.92 | 0.58 |
| L10 | Shortage Of Unskilled Labours | 63 | 5 | 25 | 2.52 | 0.5 |
| L11 | Shortage Of Technical Ersonnel/Staff | 70 | 5 | 25 | 2.8 | 0.56 |
| L12 | Insufficient (Un Qualified - Inadequate Experienced) Labourers | 76 | 5 | 25 | 3.04 | 0.61 |
| L13 | Low Productivity Level Work | 74 | 5 | 25 | 2.96 | 0.59 |
| L14 | Foreman Incompetence | 65 | 5 | 25 | 2.6 | 0.52 |
| L15 | Severe Overtime | 75 | 5 | 25 | 3 | 0.6 |

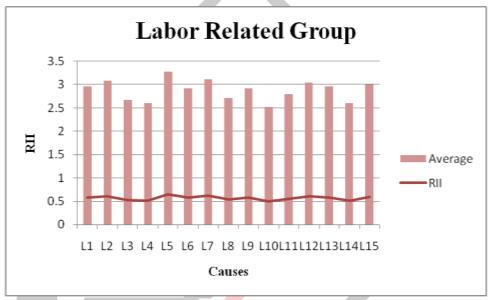


Figure No - 3.3: Labour Related Cause Group

Table No 3.4: Project Related Cause Group

| Note | Causes | (W) | (A) | (N) | Average | RII |
|------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|-----|-----|---------|------|
| P1 | Project Delivery Systems Used (Design – Build, General Contracting, Turnkey, Etc.) | 77 | 5 | 25 | 3.08 | 0.62 |
| P2 | Category (Public, Private) | 67 | 5 | 25 | 2.68 | 0.54 |
| Р3 | Complexity Of Project | 70 | 5 | 25 | 2.8 | 0.56 |
| P4 | Location Of Project | 72 | 5 | 25 | 2.88 | 0.58 |
| P5 | Unreasonable Project Time Frame | 69 | 5 | 25 | 2.76 | 0.55 |
| Р6 | Function Or End Use (Office, Residential, Industrial) | 76 | 5 | 25 | 3.04 | 0.61 |
| P7 | Inadequate Definition Of Substantial Completion | 73 | 5 | 25 | 2.92 | 0.58 |
| P8 | Ineffective Delay Penalties | 69 | 5 | 25 | 2.76 | 0.55 |
| P9 | Improper Project Feasibility Study | 74 | 5 | 25 | 2.96 | 0.59 |
| P10 | Type Of Project Bidding And Award (Negotiation, Lowest Bidder) | 69 | 5 | 25 | 2.76 | 0.55 |
| P11 | Delay In Finalization Of Rates For Extra Items | 75 | 5 | 25 | 3 | 0.6 |
| P12 | Increase In Scope Of Work/Notification Of Extra Work | 69 | 5 | 25 | 2.76 | 0.55 |
| P13 | Poor Means Of Contracting | 78 | 5 | 25 | 3.12 | 0.62 |
| P14 | Interfering Of Other Projects | 71 | 5 | 25 | 2.84 | 0.57 |

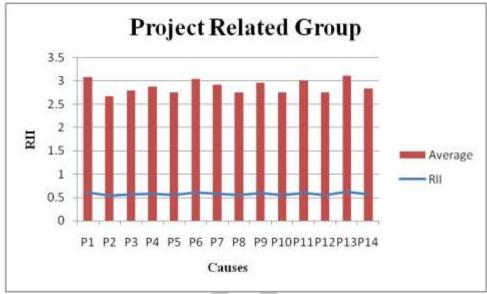


Figure No - 3.4: Project Related Cause Group

IV. CONCLUSION

The most important causes affecting delay identified by the survey by using questionnaire that was conducted and the results were analyzed for the overall view and for each of the three parties who participated in the questionnaire separately to make an overall view of the causes of delay in irrigation projects in Egypt. From overall results it was found the owner financial problems was considered the first cause affecting delay in irrigation projects in Egypt which in this case is considered the government, in comparison this cause was not included in the causes affecting delay in the case of study because in assigning contracts the funds of the project is already presence for that project.

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