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EVALUATETHE IMPACT OF NON-FINANCIAL FACTORS ON DEVELOPMENT CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS DURING THE FOURTH FIVE-YEAR ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN (2005-2009) IN ILAM PROVINCE

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study was to evaluate the effect of non-financial factors on development construction projects during the Fourth Five-Year Economic, Social and Cultural Development of the Islamic Republic of Iran (2005-2009) in Ilam province. In this study, using survey methods, and preparing questionnaires were reviewed various aspects of the impact of non-financial factors on development construction projects during the Fourth Five-Year Economic, Social and Cultural Development of the Islamic Republic of Iran (2005-2009) in Ilam province. The findings show that there is a significant relationship between the rankings are announced, by the vice president for Strategic planning and Supervision for contractors, level of familiarity, executive directors, with the rules construction projects, climatic conditions, education contractor, speed adoption of the budget law, the implementation of designs and projects based on trust, and the rate of progress construction projects. According to the findings, among the variables of climatic conditions at the macro level, isthe most important variable affecting the progress construction projects.

Keywords: construction projects, non-financial factors, Fourth Development Plan

INTRODUCTION

Economic, social and cultural development, is a serious goal, policy makers and people in each country, a target that is based on a hierarchical procedures and programs. In our country, the long-term goals, set in a five-year plans, as part of the annual budget, as well as short-term goals, defined as an activity, and put into practice. The event is scheduled for construction projects, based on a system consisting of three stages of decision-making, implementation and control. It is believed the presence or absence of a fundamental observation in each of the three sub-systems will be the success or failure of the project. (Former Organization of Management and Planning, 2001: 55).

Whatever about the construction projects, it is important, it is time to implement them. Mismatch in progress, and the time required to complete the project, with the anticipated time for them, is a matter that should be studied seriously. In fact, lack of timeliness, plans and projects, is the result of several factors, which are generally divided into two categories, financial factors and non-financial factors, as well as financial factors, itself divided into two parts, elements funding and liquidity factors. (Zangene 2007: 51)

So far, studies conducted in the area, amount impact of financial factors, on the progress of construction projects, and in fact, these factors are identified and presented as the main reasons for the delay in the progress construction projects, while the that is, we cannot ignore the role of non-financial factors in the creation of this delay. Therefore, in this paper we will discuss the non-financial factors, as well as other factors affecting the progress construction projects, and determine the impact of these factors, the progress construction projects.

Research Objectives

In our country, and consequently Ilam province, a delay in the implementation of development projects, has been affected by the financial and non-financial factors, and this delay, followed by the consequences and problems, such as the closure of state finances, stagnating state property in the form of semi-finished projects, and finally, the lack of achievement of the objectives of the development plan. Given that, generally, the pathology of the plan and focus was primarily on financial factors, and so minimize the role of non-financial factors, and so far, few researchers have

investigated the role of these factors, and the amount of their impact on the progress of construction projects, it is the aim of this study was to evaluate the impact of non-financial factors in the development of plans and projects during the fourth five Year Plan, (2005-2009) in Ilam province.

Research hypothesis

Obviously, there are many factors affecting in the implementation construction designs and projects, which in this study only examined, non-financial factors affecting the timely implementation construction designs and projects. Therefore, for this study, the following assumptions have been considered.

1. Rankings announced by the vice president for Strategic planning and Supervision for contractors, in progress of construction projects, during the Fourth Five-Year Economic, Social and Cultural Development of the Islamic Republic of Iran, in Ilam province, has a positive and significant role.

2. Introduction the amount of executive directors, with the rules construction projects, in progress of construction projects, during the Fourth Five-Year Economic, Social and Cultural Development of the Islamic Republic of Iran, in Ilam province, has a positive and significant role.

3. The climatic conditions of in the progress of construction projects during the Fourth Five-Year Economic, Social and Cultural Development of the Islamic Republic of Iran, in Ilam province, has a positive and significant role.

4. The contractor education, in progress of construction projects, during the Fourth Five-Year Economic, Social and Cultural Development of the Islamic Republic of Iran, in Ilam province, is a significant and positive role.

5. The rate of adoption of the budget, in progress of construction projects, during the Fourth Five-Year Economic, Social and Cultural Islamic Republic of Ilam province, has a positive and significant role.

6. Projects run by a trust, in progress of construction projects, during the Fourth Five-Year Economic, Social and Cultural Development of the Islamic Republic of Iran, in Ilam province, has a positive and significant role.

The population and statistical sample

The population consists of a set of individuals, or entities, which have at least one common trait. (Sarmad and others 2000:51). Many social characteristics, such

as gain, which are studied first subset (sample) of the total population, then these samples are inferred to be completed, of the total population. (Litel, 2002: 283).

The research is the total of all management and administrative assistant, accountant, budget experts and fellow contractors' provincial executive.

Since, statistical societies are usually minimal, from large size and geographic extent, and researchers can go to all of them, therefore, compelled, addressed to choose the mass of them, for example, to generalize the results to the community. (Hafez Nia 2003: 120). So, for example, is the set of elements that form a part of the community. (Noferesti2010: 211)

Sampling, is the phrase, carried out a series of measures which, for select the number of people who are somehow representative. (Hafez Nia 2003:121). In this study, for selection of the sample, using of the formula Cochran Accordingly, the size of the sample, which included all 228 patients, from general manager and administrative assistant, accountant, budget experts and fellow executive Contractors Ilam province, the Fourth Development Plan, have used the appropriation from funds in capital assets.

Research Methods and Tools

This study, carried out the survey and field research methods, is deductive - inductive. Thus, conducted theoretical and literature, by analogy, a library and documentation, enjoying the papers, and collect information, in the form of a survey conducted to accept or reject hypotheses, within the framework of inductive and, accordingly, is of secondary data within the questionnaire.

Data for this study were provided five options range Likert scale (very high, high, moderate, low, very low), consisting of closed questions, and because the relevant options, and quality, it has quantitatively, (1, 2, 3,4 , 5) to be able to test hypotheses.

RESEARCH FINDINGS

Descriptive Statistics

Table 1: Distribution of respondents based Organizational position and work experience

Distribution of respondents based Organizational position and work experience		Frequency	Percent
Organizational position	Director General	38	17
	Deputy Director	38	17
	Program officer and Budget	38	17
	Accountant	38	17
	Contractor	76	32
	Director General	37	16

work experience	Deputy Director	45	20
	Program officer and Budget	52	23
	Accountant	50	22
	Contractor	44	19

Table 2: Respondents' views on the field, the effect of each component on the progress of construction projects

Frequency / Respondents' views about	very low	low	Moderate	High	Very high
The ranking of Ilam contractors, based on the technical and scientific criteria	21	62	75	45	25
Rate of work quality of Ilam contractors, based on the technical and scientific criteria.	23	45	61	60	39
Rate of relevance ranking of the contractors, with the how they work assignment	37	66	83	24	18
Rate of ranking of the contractors, the Department of Planning, and the reasonableness of the amount of IRR	32	52	67	53	24
Knowledge of the directors, to the provisions relating to the tender and assignment of work to contractors	30	97	53	48	0
The study laws and circulars, by the Executive Director	30	77	58	47	16
Managers' knowledge of the rules for the implementation of development projects, and its impact on the work done quickly	23	37	67	69	32
Managers' knowledge of the rules for the implementation of development projects, and its impact on the quality of work by the contractor	23	30	58	76	41
Proportion of climatic conditions, and the delay in the implementation of construction projects	24	37	72	56	39
The proportion of warm and cold, and the progress of construction projects	21	37	59	61	50
Proportionality between the speed legislation, and the progress construction projects	23	37	78	53	37
Relevance of entrusting construction projects, as Trust, and the progress construction projects	23	49	85	39	32
Compiling government bills on time, and the progress construction projects	51	56	82	23	16
Proportionality between the rate of bills approved by the House, and the progress of construction projects	30	80	65	37	16
Relevance of non-financial factors, and the progress of construction projects	30	30	75	63	30
Proportionality between the rate of exchange agreements for development projects and their progress	16	37	59	54	62

Inferential Statistics

Table 3: Hypotheses testing

Hypothesis	Intensity of relationship	Significance level	Type of test
First hypothesis	0. 60	0. 05	Spearman's rho
	0. 56	0. 05	Kendall's tau-b
Second hypothesis	0. 49	0. 05	Spearman's rho
	0. 44	0. 05	Kendall's tau-b
Third hypothesis	0. 37	0. 05	Spearman's rho
	0. 35	0. 05	Kendall's tau-b
Fourth hypothesis	0. 61	0. 05	Spearman's rho
	0. 55	0. 05	Kendall's tau-b
Fifth hypothesis	0. 48	0. 05	Spearman's rho
	0. 44	0. 05	Kendall's tau-b
Sixth hypothesis	0. 34	0. 05	Spearman's rho
	0. 35	0. 05	Kendall's tau-b

The first hypothesis testing

There is a positive correlation between the rankings announced by the Vice President of Strategic planning and supervision, for the contractor, and the progress construction projects.

The second hypothesis testing

There is a positive correlation between the executive managers familiar with the laws and regulations, and the progress of construction projects.

The third hypothesis testing

There is a positive correlation between climatic conditions of the region, and the progress of construction projects.

The Fourth hypothesis testing

There is a positive correlation between education level of the contractors, and the progress of construction projects.

The Fifth hypothesis testing

There is a positive correlation between the rate of adoption of the budget, and the progress of construction projects.

The Sixth hypothesis testing

There is a positive correlation between the implementation of programs and projects, through the Trust, and the progress of construction projects.

Multiple Regressions:

Table 4: Regression analysis «coefficients»

Variable	Standardized coefficients		Standardized coefficients	t	sig
	B	Standard error	Beta		
Constant value	-. 13	. 13		-1. 03	. 303
Climatic conditions of the province	37	. 04	. 41	8. 50	. 000
Reputation ratings declared by the vice president of strategic planning and Supervision for contractors	17	. 04	. 20	3. 9	. 000
Level of education	16	. 05	. 14	3. 24	. 001

Speed budget rules	**35**	**. 04**	**. 34**	**8. 30**	**. 000**
Trust Method	**16**	**. 04**	**. 21**	**3. 8**	**. 000**
Project managers are familiar with the laws and regulations on construction projects	**14**	**. 05**	**. 13**	**3. 26**	**. 001**

The table above shows, role in determining the progress of development projects, in research, in order of importance, are: climate at the macro level, 0. 37 = B, ranking in the middle, 0. 172 = B, level of education at the micro level, 0. 164 = B, therefore, shows a significant factor in the table above, we cannot generalize the results of the study, and the sample.

Table 5: Cronbach's alpha (reliability) range items

Variable	Items	Rate of Cronbach's alpha
Reputation ratings declared by the vice president of strategic planning and Supervision for contractors	**10**	**71%**
Level of familiarity management, with law the level of familiarity managers, executive agencies, with law and regulations, construction projects	**15**	**72%**
Climatic conditions of the province	**16**	**74%**
Contractor's education	**3**	**70%**
Speed in budget legislation	**12**	**73%**
Implementation Projects, Trust method	**10**	**70%**

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

This study examined the effect of non-financial factors in the development of the fourth five-year Economic, Social and Cultural Development of the Islamic Republic of Iran. In general, the findings indicate that, among non-financial factors examined, including the ranking was announced by the Vice president of strategic planning and Supervision for contractors, construction managers familiar with the laws and regulations development projects the province climatic conditions, level of education, the contractors, the pace of budget legislation, the implementation of programs and projects, through the Trust, and the progress of construction projects, there is a significant correlation relationship. According to the findings, 38% of construction projects progress is determined by non-financial variables (ratings, knowledge management, climate, education, contractors, the pace of legislation, Trust Method) and 62% of the variation is related

to other variables, which have not been addressed in this study.
Among the non-financial factors, climatic conditions at the macro level, the highest share in the progress of projects, and the rating was announced; the Trust Method has the lowest share. Therefore, we can say, the climate of the province the macro level is most important variable affecting the progress of construction projects. Role in determining the progress of construction projects, in research, in order of importance, are: climate, ranked contractors, educational level.

Recommendations based on the findings

According to the results, it is recommended that:

1. Development Vice Governor, and other institutions involved in and the decision to give up plans, according to the ranking of contractors to be performing these activities more quickly.
2. It is recommended that, in a process of several months, and even years, at the invitation of experts, and academics, to provide the necessary training to managers. In addition, managers must be aware of the rules of construction, project development, and project implementation to take place, with greater ease.
3. The field of construction management and planning, with expert precision, approve plans, based on the priorities of each region, and impact of climate change, because the mismatch, the delays in implementation or non-implementation of the projects.
4. The provincial authorities, and especially the cabinet, should expedite the approval and notification rules; play a role and their contribution in the implementation of construction projects.
5. Planning managers and experts, should consider these effects, without delay, and by removing unwieldy administrative cycle, embark on rapid exchange agreements.

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