

الآية

قال تعالى:-

{ وَقُلْ اَعْمَلُوا فَسَيَرَى اللَّهُ عَمَلَكُمْ وَرَسُولُهُ
وَالْمُؤْمِنُونَ }
صدق الله العظيم

[التوبة: 105]

قال صلى الله عليه وسلم :-

"من سلك طريقا يلتمس فيه علما سهل الله له به طريقا إلى الجنة"

رواه مسلم

DEDICATION

To my parents and my wife for their
unlimited support. To my dear little
daughter Retag.

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Thank the Almighty God for bestowing on me the needed strength, clarity of mind and perseverance to complete this task.

would like to express my deepest appreciation to my supervisor Dr. Mohamed Ibrahim Yousif , who is as a father to us. for his professional guidance, useful advice, continuous encouragement, and motivated support that made this thesis possible .

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ABSTRACT

The subject of the productivity has an importance in the economics of all countries of the world. It has a particular importance in the Republic of Yemen due to the Yemeni cultural heritage and it is regarded as one of the strategic objectives that achieve the process the economic development in Yemen after the political changes of so called the Arabic spring 2011.

The researches in the field of construction productivity in Yemen are rare especially in the construction sector as compared with other countries. But an effort is done in order to improve the productivity then it will greatly enhance the opportunities of Yemen to achieve its goals of the development. This study aimed to identify the factors that affect the productivity in the construction projects in Yemen. The collection of data and information through the questionnaire. Using techniques arrange the arithmetic average figure, and the priority of the factors identified for more detailed analysis.

The study found that factors were divided into five groups according to their rank of values index as follows: 1-Cost of Finance Factors, 2-Resources Factors (work requirements), 3- Environment of Work Site Factors, 4-Employee's Satisfaction Factors and 5- Construction plan Factors. The result indicate that most critical factors affecting the productivity of construction in Yemen are: evaluation plan change orders, slow decision-making process, employee participation in decision-making, multiple shifts, labor turnover, communication system and the delay in the supply of materials. Based on these findings, the study recommended that the contracting companies scheduling to provide materials for each project, the use of modern technologies in the field of communications, such as mobile or daily monitoring and reporting of each project to make sure that the work on an ongoing basis, and also make alternative plans to cope with changes in the surrounding environment.

المستخلص:

كما هو الحال في العديد من اقتصاديات العالم يعتبر موضوع الانتاجية ذو أهمية خاصة في اليمن نسبة للموروثات الثقافية اليمنية، وكما أنه يعد أحد الاهداف الاستراتيجية التي تحقق دورة التنمية الاقتصادية في البلاد بعد التغييرات السياسية الحادثة الان او ما تسمى الربيع العربي 2011. كمية الأبحاث في مجال الإنتاجية البناء في اليمن وخاصة في قطاع التشييد تكاد لاتذكر مقارنة بالبلدان الاخرى. يمكن افتراض أن أي جهد يبذل يوجة لتحسين الإنتاجية سوف يعزز إلى حد كبير فرص البلاد لتحقيق أهدافها التنموية . أجريت هذه الدراسة بهدف التعرف على العوامل التي تؤثر على إنتاجية مشروعات التشييد في اليمن . تم جمع البيانات والمعلومات من خلال الاستبيان . باستخدام تقنيات ترتيب متوسط الرقم الحسابي ، والأولوية للعوامل المحددة لمزيد من التحليلات المفصلة.

توصلت الدراسة إلى ان العوامل مقسمة إلى خمس مجموعات وفقا لرتبهم من القيم مؤشر الرقم القياسي هي كما يلي: - 1- تكلفة التمويل، - 2- الموارد (متطلبات العمل)، - 3- بيئة موقع العمل، - 4- رضاء الموظفين و - 5- خطة التنفيذ . يشير أيضا نتيجة الى ان أهم العوامل الحرجة المؤثرة على انتاجية البناء في اليمن هي : خطة تقييم أوامر التغيير ، البطء في عملية صنع القرار ، مشاركة الموظف في صنع القرار، وانعدام النوبات متعددة، دوران العمل، ونظام الاتصالات والتأخير في توريد المواد . استنادا إلى هذه النتائج، أوصت الدراسة ان يكون لشركات المقاولات جدولة لتوفير المواد لكل مشروع، و استخدام التقنيات الحديثة في مجال الاتصالات مثل الجوال أو المراقبة اليومية وإعداد التقارير لكل مشروع للتأكد من سريان العمل بصورة مستمرة، وايضا وضع خطط بديلة لمواجهة التغيرات في البيئة المحيطة.

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