

KARBANDI, ITS FUNCTIONS AND TYPES, OBSERVATIONS ON MAUSOLEUMS IN TAKHT FOOLAD CEMETERY

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ABSTRACT

Islamic architecture is tightly interwoven with the idea of adornment. Ornamental items are used in the building of mosques and mausoleums. These include not only purely ornamental items such as facet brick works, mirror works, tile arrays, paintings, etc., but also dual purpose designs with structural functions. One such dual purpose design is Karbandi. It is derived from geometry and is in fact a geometrical design which greatly increases strength and stability of building. Here we try to discuss the Karbandi design used in Takht Foolad Cemetery Complex, a historical structure in Isfahan which has been scarcely studied before. The research method used here is field observation and library method.

Keywords Islamic Architecture, Adornment, Karbandi, Strength of Structure

INTRODUCTION

Islamic architecture cannot be studied isolated from ornamentals. In Islamic architecture, ornamental forms reflect architect's view of his time and surroundings; and in Iranian Islamic architecture, they are of structural use as well. Strength and durability are fundamental in any architectural enterprise and have been so throughout history. Many ornamental forms in Islamic architecture have been developed in accordance with geometrical forms and formulas and as geometrical arrays which can add to stability and durability of buildings, as if "stability" is an ornament in itself. One influential form in Islamic architecture is "dome house". It is made by putting rings of squares on top of one another with the squares decreasing in size on upper rings, creating a spherical pattern or "a dome". Over time, many methods were developed for executing the design. Some better known methods are: Trombeh, Potkaneh, Mogharnas, Domghazeh, Sekonj, Taghbandi, Karbandi.

One effective pattern used to translate squares into dome is Karbandi, which is derived from geometrical forms. It grew in importance as Islamic Architecture developed through time, and it became prevalent in Iranian Islamic architecture. Until 10th and 11th centuries AD, it was mainly used for structural purposes and as a design which provided strength and stability. Later it gained popularity as an ornamental design as well. One interesting characteristic of Karbandi is its potential for creating visually homogenous and proportionate forms while providing strength and stability by effectively transferring loads to peripheral columns. Moreover, It provides for thermal isolation as well as regulation of light and sound within the building.

As case study for illustrating Karbandi, we have chosen Takht Foolad Cemetery Complex. It is a cemetery noted for the kind of people buried there as well as its architecture. It is most probably of pre-Islamic origin, but its main development was in 9th and 10th century AD and later in 14th century AD; its later development marks the prevalence of an architectural style which flourished throughout Safavid era. To mark the greatness of those put to rest in this cemetery, special attention was given to their mausoleums. These mausoleums are mostly in the shape of quadrooms, pentagons, octagons, and half octagons topped by a dome. Little research has been done on the Karbandi of these mausoleums, and here we proceed to discuss this particular Karbandi in some detail.

1- Use of geometrical forms in Islamic architecture

From the viewpoint of a Muslim artist, universe emanates from a single cause, and every line returns to its origin in infinity; hence there is an emphasis on circles. Circumference of a circle can be divided into straight line, and in the same way inner surface of an sphere into many polygons. A polygon itself can be divided into units, which are right angle triangles. Regular geometrical forms are thus achieved, which can be translated, through methods such as Karbandi and Mogharnas, into volumes used in architecture.

2- Domes

A dome is a manifestation of sky, and as a volume it is supported by curved beams which cross one another or converge on an imaginary vertical axis. Its shape depends on the type of beams. Its main structural function is elimination of the need for central columns. A dome house is a building which is topped by a dome. A dome house generally consists of a quadrangle or octagonal building as its base, a support structure, and a "crust" which has both an ornamental function and an isolating function (protecting the inside from the elements). This latter part is what generally draws attention first and is a mark of Islamic architectural forms. There are different types of support structure for domes. Karbandi is one of the most widely used support structures and is the one used in constructing Takht Foolad mausoleums.

3- Karbandi

The main idea behind dome is to emulate sky, which does not need columns to remain in place. Karbandi is one way to realize such emulation. The basic idea is to transfer loads using curved beams or "ribs". That's why sometimes Karbandi is referred to as "ribbed vault" in English texts. The upper part of the beam, which is near-horizontal, should withstand the shear stress generated by the gravitational load, and transfer the load along the beam to the lower part, which is near-vertical, and whence to the base. Hence it is imperative that the upper part is more "robust". But more robust usually means heavier, and hence more load. One solution is to divide the curved beams into elements and assign equal loads to each element. One way that the upper, near-horizontal elements could be made to bear the same load as the lower, near-vertical ones is to make them shorter in length. Karbandi provides a grid-like arrangement where the upper side of the grid is more dense and hence near-horizontal elements of curved beams are shorter. The load is thus effectively transferred to the more widely spaced, near-vertical elements of the curved beams. This grid arrangement comprises two or four main curved beams or "main ribs", these are arranged as two parallel main ribs or four in a square (fig-1). The legs are situated on the circumference of the circle which connects the dome to its base. The circle is divided into curves of equal length, with one auxiliary rib placed on each point of division (This is of course the usual pattern and sometimes there are novelties and alternative forms involved). The resulting form, when viewed from above, is a stellar form whose surface is divided into a polygon in the center, triangles immediately surrounding the polygon (Sambooseh), one or more circular rows of quadrangles surrounding these triangles (Shaparak), and a final circular row of quadrangles which connects to the circular base (Pabarik) (fig-2). As can be seen, sides are usually much smaller on Sambooseh and Shaparak compared to Pabarik, and hence able to withstand shear loads.

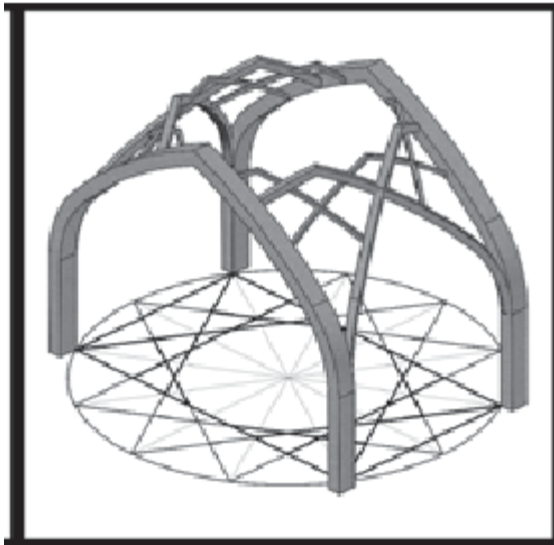


Figure 1) General 3d view of Karbandi

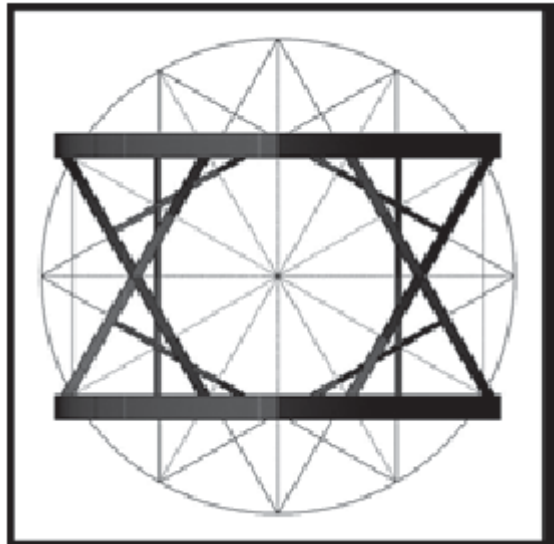


Figure 2) Planar views of Karbandi

4- Types of Karbandi

There are many types and some differing classifications of Karbandi. Most criteria seem arbitrarily chosen and there are no universally or even widely accepted classification. A general consensus, however, is that most if not all Karbandies found in Iran are either of traditional type (Shaghooli) or of non-traditional type (Sarseft).

4-1- Traditional Type Karbandi

The first type features two main ribs (Yekpa) or four main ribs (Dopa) placed in parallel, each along an imaginary vertical surface, forming rails or a square box (fig-3). Dopa is particularly of high structural functionality because it provides the highest support to weaker elements and allows for the widest, most spacious domes to be constructed. Traditional type Karbandi may also be irregular or composite form. An irregular traditional type Karbandi is one with a (usually) triangular or other non quadrangle base. A composite Karbandi is formed when the four parallel main ribs run through one another in pairs, forming a cross rather than a square.

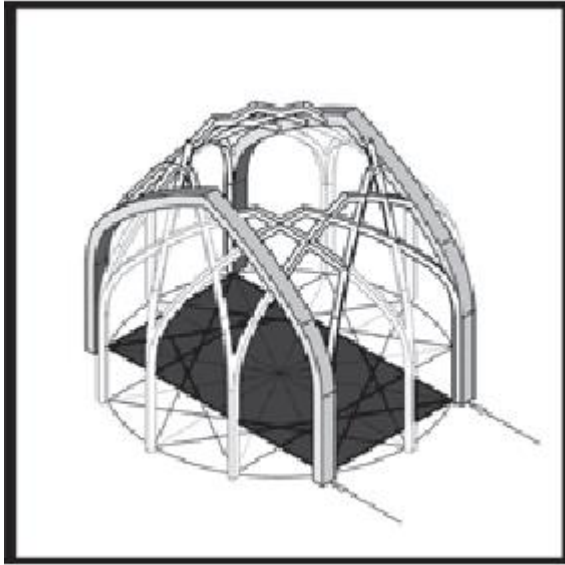


Figure 3) Yekpa subtype traditional Karbandi-note the two perfectly parallel main ribs.

4-1- Non-Traditional Type Karbandi

The second type, known as non-traditional Karbandi or Sarseft, features main ribs which are positioned along nonparallel surfaces. This type of positioning adversely affects structural functioning and strength, but is nevertheless used where certain shapes or ornamental forms are in the planning.

5- Conclusion:

Culture is closely related to social and scientific achievements of a community. Religion and belief had great influence on the technical views adopted by Muslim architects and this influence, at some point, facilitated the advent of Karbandi.

After some detailed study of the mausoleums in Takht Foolad, which are partly or wholly constructed on the concept of Karbandi, we tried to arrive at a comprehensive classification of types of Karbandi used. This proved to be a formidable task. In Takht Foolad we mainly meet the traditional type Karbandi and that is the type we have mainly focused on here, largely leaving the other main type, namely the Sarseft, to a separate study.

Of subtypes of traditional Karbandi, it is mostly the Dopa subtype that we meet in Takht Foolad. One exception which in particular we found interesting is Baba Rokneddin mausoleum. One of the oldest in Takht Foolad, it is in fact the oldest surviving mausoleum, dating back some 800 years and to Ilkhanid era. Other mausoleums are newer in age, ranging from Safavid era to Qajar and even early Pahlavi (in fact some are less than a century old). It can be safely stated that mausoleums of Takht Foolad are not of Sarseft Karbandi type because main ribs are arranged in straight parallel fashion and in parallel pairs, clearly serving some structural purpose. Furthermore, domes are mostly quite large, which makes effective support mechanism imperative. They are placed on octagonal bases, and are supported on four main ribs (eight legs), but unlike Baba Rokneddin, most other domes feature four main ribs in square configuration, These domes can, with some reservation, be counted among Dopa subtype of traditional type Karbandies .(pic for)



Figure1) Tekye Jafar Abadi



Figure2) Tekye Jafar Abadi



Figure2) Tekye Seyedal Araghein

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MICRO ACTUATOR DESIGN AND ANALYSIS FOR MECHATRONICS SYSTEMS

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ABSTRACT

In this article the design of a finite element analysis for a Micro-Actuator is presented. The Micro-Actuator is composed of a micro-solenoid. This paper shows how an analysis of the Micro-Actuator can be performed before the physical prototype is built to understand the device behaviour.

Linear transient analysis is simulated. The analysis determines magnetic flux density, current density magnitude on coil terminal, mechanical angular acceleration, mechanical angular speed and position, include current through the coil as a function of time, animation of current density magnitude instantaneous and time average armature forces and strokes, and inductance of the Micro-Actuator. This paper describes how the understanding of the device behaviour gained from finite element analysis before this physical prototype is constructed.

Practical modelling considerations are also addressed in this paper. Assumptions are made to reduce an important 3D component of the magnetic circuit to axisymmetric geometry so that model size can be significantly reduced. This analysis has been used on the ANSYS-Maxwell program.

Keywords Finite Element Analysis, Micro-Actuator.

INTRODUCTION

It is a kind of actuator for moving a mechanism or system elements. Electricity according to the energy type (Atomic-molecular forces, Field force), thermal energy (thermal expansion memory effect), this Chemical Energy (Electrolysis Pressure, Burst Pressure) and the Fluid Power (pneumatic, hydraulic) as varies under four main headings. Actuators are used in many areas. For example, we can use to compress of the material or make that material movement. In the practice, smaller signalling may create very high value [1] [2].

One of the important uses of the mechatronic applications. These actuators can be used in robotics and motion applications and that require small force. Mechatronics models consist of mixed moving system. Mechanism that moves, can be in macro and micro size. Modelling and analysis, enabling the cost-effective software and hardware solutions for applications that require complex and computationally intensive problems of information technology. The need for action in the narrow space consisting recently has occurred. Because of this, the actuators in micro size, design, production, analysis phase has gained importance. The need for action in the narrow space recently occurred. Because of this, it is important the analysis of the micro actuator size and design. Micro actuator is particularly increased use in medical and robotics [5].

The purpose of this work, a mathematical model of micro actuators for mechatronic system is analysed by a computer program.

DEVICE DESIGN

The properties of chosen materials for design are given in Table 1. Figure 1. is a schematic drawing of the electrical characteristics and generated force for the micro actuator. Figure 2. is steel core relative permeability. 2D design was drawn as first, then had been converted 3D. Figure 3. is a 2D technical drawing of the micro actuator. 3D design of micro actuators is seen on Figure 4.

Table 1
Properties of the materials used.

Material	Bulk conductivity (Siemens/meter)	Mass Density (kg/m ³)	Relative permeability (Tesla/Ampere/meter)	Magnitude (Ampere/meter)
Steel core	2000000	8933	Fig.2.	0
Magnet	625000	7400	1.0997785406	-890000
Coil	58000000	8933	0.999991	0

Figure 1
Schematic drawing

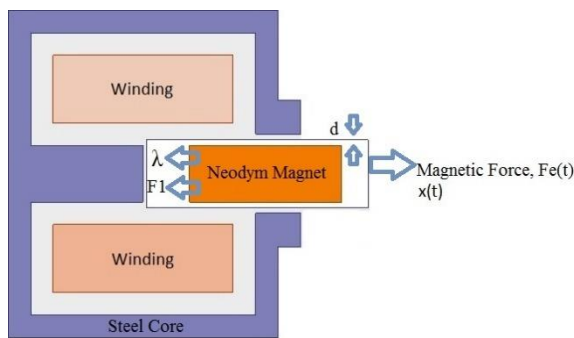
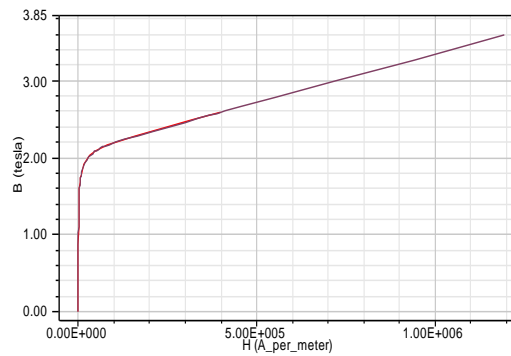


Figure 2
Steel core relative permeability



The equation of motion for the plunger as a function of position, x , is:

$$F_e = F_1 + m\ddot{x} + \lambda\dot{x} + kx \quad (1)$$

Where F_e is the electromagnetic force, F_1 is the load force, λ is the viscous damping term and m is the plunger mass. The electromagnetic force is related to the solenoid current and inductance by

$$F_e = \frac{1}{2} i^2 \frac{\partial L(x)}{\partial x} \quad (2)$$

The inductance, which is derived in [3], can be written as:

$$\frac{\partial L(x)}{\partial x} = \frac{-\beta}{(\alpha + \beta x)^2} \quad (3)$$

Where α and β are constants. Plugging the preceding equation into the equation for electromagnetic force gives the force-stroke relationship of the solenoid for a Fig.1. electrical characteristics and generated force current i_0 :

$$F = \frac{1}{2} i_0^2 \frac{-\beta}{(\alpha + \beta x)^2} \quad (4)$$

The Micro actuator block solves for α and β by taking the two specified force and stroke measurements and substituting them into the preceding equation. It solves the resulting equations for α and β [4].

Figure 3
2D Technical drawing

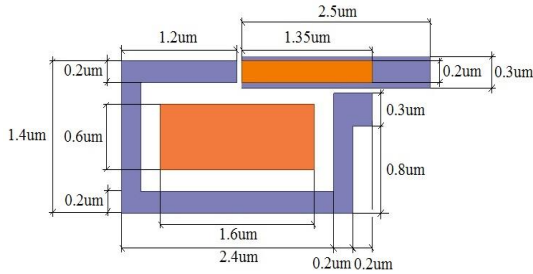
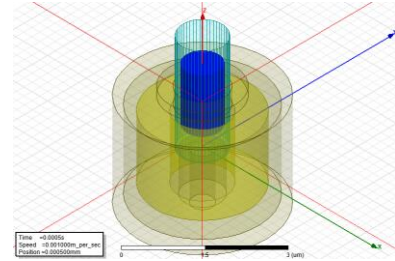


Figure 4
3D design of micro actuators



METHODS

Simple, powerful, reliable, without the need for mechanical converter aimed a linear actuator design. This design is analysed suitability for production. It has been implemented by the method of finite element analysis. Linear transient analysis is simulated. The analysis determines magnetic flux density (B), current density (J) magnitude on coil terminal, mechanical angular acceleration, mechanical angular speed and position, include current through the coil as a function of time, animation of current density magnitude instantaneous and time average armature forces and strokes, and inductance of the Micro-Actuator [6][7]. The analysis was performed with 0.00001 second intervals und movement continues over 0.001 seconds.

RESULTS

This analysis is made with this ANSYS-Maxwell computer program. We can see this Results of the analysis are given in the pictures below.

Figure 5
Magnetic flux density of the magnets (B)

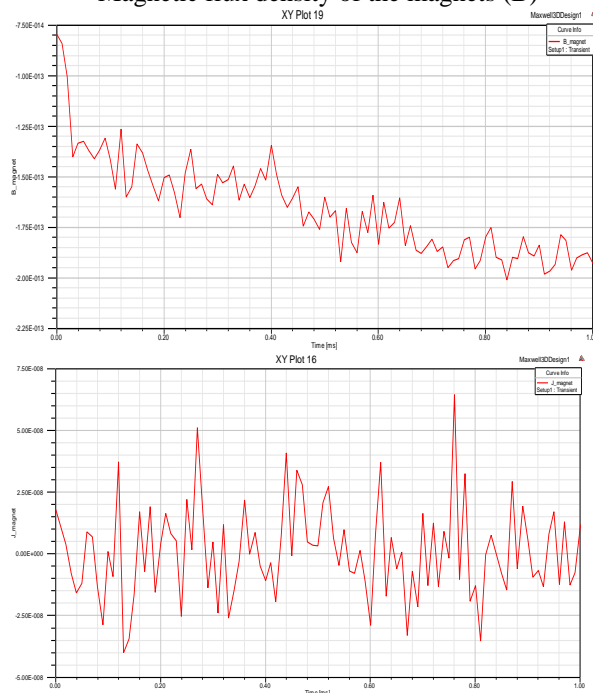


Figure 6
Electric current density of the magnets (J)

The magnetic flux density of the magnet is lowered down from $-0.8e-14$ to $1.93e-13$ in 1 ms. The movement is constant speed completed.

Figure 7
Magnetic field strength of the magnets (H)

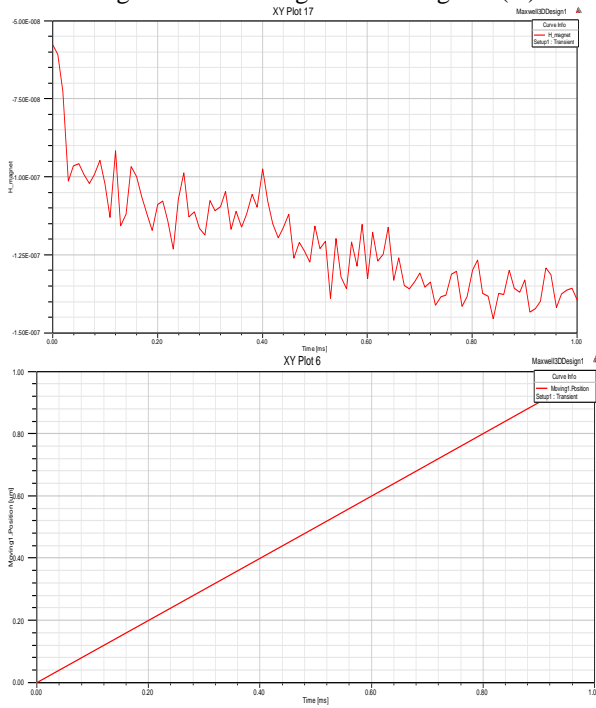


Figure 8
Time and Position of the magnets

The figure 7 illustrates how the magnetic field reacts when the magnet begins to move. This field strength is the some of the neutral field strength of the magnet and the electromagnetic field strength and exists on the magnetic at the beginning of the movement of the magnet this field strength reaches the top point. In the begin of the magnetic pressing, when the magnets going off den power going down.

Figure 9
Force

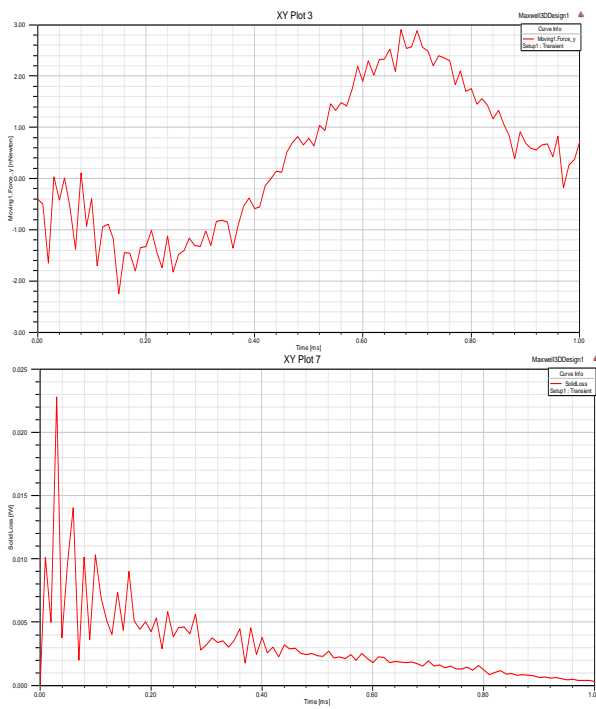


Figure 10
Solid loss

As Figure 9 shows, the performance starts to 0.18 ms, to rise and reached to 0.76 ms 2.234 Nano Newton. This value is the maximum point of this performance.

CONCLUSIONS

The neodym magnet is moving part of the system und analysis was done over. System created up to 2.234 Nano-Newton und completing the move at a constant speed 0.1 mm per second. Neodym magnet is moving 1.1 micro meter on Y axis. Assumptions are made to reduce an important 3D component of the magnetic circuit to axisymmetric geometry so that the model size can be significantly reduced. In this work, by ANSYS-Maxwell developed analyses were performed using the software. The results obtained seem to support the applicability of this design.

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TERRORISM: OLD MADNESS, NEW METHODS

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ABSTRACT

Since the late 1970s, global terrorism has become one of the biggest domestic and international challenges for Western world and recently for Africa. The study outlines key influences that have marked the transformation of terrorism over the last three decades. The paper shows how terrorism emerged in Palestine, Middle East, Europe and how policymakers have responded to these challenges. It further identified and highlights the threat from Jihadist terrorism, and how it has evolved since the 9/11 attack in 2001 and the subsequent 'War on Terror'. The research work also points out to other potential sources of future terrorism in modern societies such as Anti-globalization Movement, Right Wing Extremists, and Evangelical Christians. The study intentionally focuses on the emerging new trend in this unending war.

The research work suggested ways of handling terrorism, in either case, governments' future anti-terrorism policies should focus on strengthening resilience and fighting terrorism through the rule of law. At the domestic level, it will be essential for all countries to focus on community policing and helping Muslims integrate into Western society. It will also be important to strengthen efforts at international collaboration – whether ad hoc or through multilateral institutions. The relationship between the government/ state and the citizens more especially in Africa (Nigeria) needs to be deepened.

Keywords: Terrorism, War on terror, Method and Anti-terrorism policies.

FACTORS AFFECTING PRESERVICE TEACHERS' ENVIRONMENTAL CONSCIOUSNESS*

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ABSTRACT

Environmental consciousness is shaped according to individuals' environmental knowledge, attitude towards environment, environmental sensitivity, and beneficial behaviors relative to environment. This study aims to investigate influencing factors on preservice teachers' environmental consciousness as consumers. To this aim, a sample consisting of 642 preservice teachers were selected for the study. 76.9% of sample were female and 23.1% were male. To collect data, developed by the researchers, a five-point Likert-type "Consumer Environment Consciousness Scale (CESS)" that consists of 28 items was used. Gender, teacher education program, grade, monthly income, and type of hometown were collected and used as independent variables. Independent samples t test and one-way ANOVA were used to investigate the effect of factors on preservice teachers' environmental consciousness. The study revealed that gender, teacher education program, monthly income, and hometown had significant influence on preservice teachers' environmental consciousness. However, grades of preservice teachers did not influence their environmental consciousness. Courses relating environmental issues should be provided for preservice teachers' professional development, and to increase their awareness towards environmental issues.

Keywords: environment education, environmental consciousness, consumers, geography education

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INTERPRETATION AND TRANSLATION CLASSES AT UNIVERSITY: POINTS TO CONSIDER FOR TEACHERS AND STUDENTS

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ABSTRACT

The conference presentation will present information regarding the teaching and learning of translation and interpretation in classes at the university level. Since most such courses at university are only one or two semesters long, many teachers become frustrated with their students' apparent lack of progress. Students, in turn, often enroll in such classes unprepared, as they are mistaken about the purpose and content of the classes, as well as about the amount they can accomplish. The conference presentation will provide attendees with a list of concepts that both teachers and students of university-level translation and interpretation classes should understand so that the teaching and learning of the course content will be both realistic and productive.

INTERNET ACCESS AS A CORRELATE OF LIBRARY SERVICE PATRONAGE AMONG UNIVERSITY STUDENTS IN FEDERAL UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY, AKURE, NIGERI

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ABSTRACT

The role of Internet cannot be underestimated in the development of education in our society. It is an inseparable part of today's educational system. However, poor Internet accessibility has been observed as a factor that debar students from patronising the services in the library. Several works have been done on the Internet but have not adequately investigated students' access to libraries services through the Internet use. This study therefore investigates Internet access as a correlate of library service patronage in a university library.

The study will adopt a descriptive survey research method. Simple random sampling technique will be used to select 150 students which comprise 50 students from each of the 3 schools in the Federal University of Technology, Akure. One instrument tagged: Internet Access and Library Service Patronage Questionnaire (IALSPQ) will be used. Four research questions will be answered.

Data will be analysed using descriptive statistics and person product moment correlation. The findings of the research will be reported based on indices observed from data analysis and recommendations that will assist in enhancing Internet access and library service patronage among university students will be proffered.

Keywords: Internet access, library services and library service patronage.

HEDONIC AND UTILITARIAN SHOPPING VALUES: CONSUMER'S PERCEIVED BENEFITS AND RISKS OF ONLINE SHOPPING

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ABSTRACT

Consumption is a telic activity and for today it has turned into an action they consider a vent means of the personalities and lifestyles of people. With the emergence of the phenomenon of the emotional aspect of consumption the differences have occurred in traditional purchasing and it has become the subject of hedonic consumer behavior research. Today, transporting the commerce to the electronic platform and thus with the value which the modern world enrich the understanding of the marketing, the perspective has changed between the supplier and consumer, consumption culture has gained a different dimension in time.

In this study it has aimed to determine the impact of hedonic and utilitarian purchasing values on the perceived benefits and risks of online shopping. Research datas are obtained by applying the "Attitudes Toward Shopping on the Internet Scale" and "Hedonic / Utilitarian Consumption Scale" to a consumer group of 366 people who participated on a voluntary basis through the internet.

According to the findings of this study; consumers' hedonic shopping values has a positive perception on the benefits of online shopping, and have a negative effect on the risk perception; consumer benefits perception of online shopping over the utilitarian shopping value is positive, it has been observed that there is a negative impact on risk perception.

Keywords: Online shopping, perceived benefits and risks of online shopping, hedonic shopping values, utilitarian shopping values

TOURISM CHALLENGES AND PROSPECTS: THE NIGERIAN EXPERIENCE: A CASE STUDY OF BENIN CITY

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ABSTRACT

There are many challenges which are been encountered in the area of tourism in Nigeria. This research work on Tourism Challenges and Prospects: The Nigerian Experience with a case study of Benin city, was carried out so as to identify the various challenges. Questionnaires were designed and administered in the various locations of Benin City, using the designed objectives and hypothesis. Use is made of both primary and secondary data collections, to gather information. The obtained data were subjected to statistical analysis where results were obtained for discussion. The results obtained showed that Tourism in the area is grossly affected by factors such as lack of preferred destination, lack of consistency in policy, erratic power-supply, bad road networks, insecurity in the city and perennial conflicts, no enabling environment for investors or tourists among others. It was revealed that touristic activities in the area are at low level due to economic hardship and this is rubbing the city of its contribution to the national economy. It is however recommended that the government should create an enabling environment for both investors and tourists, as this will fasten the development of tourism in the city.

Keywords: Destination, Network, Tourists and Investors

DESIGNING AN ELECTRONIC PERFORMANCE SUPPORT SYSTEM FOR MEDICAL STUDENTS

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ABSTRACT

The concept of electronic performance support system (EPSS) has been gradually evolving since it first emerged in the late 1980s. It is defined as computer-based environment that facilitates skill and knowledge acquisition within a particular domain of study. EPSSs are often developed over a relatively short period of time by a small group of innovative individuals with skills in multiple areas. There are a lot of design models to create an EPSS. One of them is called the ED4 model. This model was developed by Brown (1996). It has four phases: EPSS Define, Design, Develop and Deliver. In addition this, there are three different considerations when creating or selecting an EPSS. These are minimal, mid-level and high-level EPSSs. In this study, according to students' needs and our aims, mid-level EPSS was chosen and designed. For mid-level EPSS, standalone electronic support tools and less complex networked.

In this context, the aim of this study was to design an EPSS for medical students. Medical students who studying Hacettepe University Faculty of Medicine in the 2015-2016 spring semester were participants in this study. EPSS was designed for the Good Medical Practices Program. The Good Medical Practice program has been designed on the communication skills training base, supported by related topics of ethics/professionalism, evidence based medicine, physical examination training, medical humanities, clinical visits and interprofession collaboration and patient safety.

There were four different phases to this five month study. (1) Define phase: In this phase it was assessed at what level needs of students, define the EPSS goals, requirements, technical functionality and plan the development process. Delphi method was used to define students' needs. After delphi process, semi-structured interviews were conducted with students. (2) Design phase: In this phase, it was created storyboards of the detailed design according to analyze reports. (3) Develop phase: In this phase it was done development and testing of a functional prototype. Help system needed for EPSS was also created during this phase. (4) Deliver phase: In this phase prototype was used by medical students and feedback was taken from participant. Majority of the participants had positive feedback about designed EPSS. They reported that this designed system was very effective for increased performance.

Keywords: Electronic Performance Support System, Good Medical Practices, Delphi Method.

POLITICAL SYTEM IN PUBLIC GOVERNANCE IN NIGERIA

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Abstract

The public governance is a political system which is determined by the quality of leadership in power. Nigeria, a nation endowed with materials both natural and human resources still battles with crisis of leadership and governance after fifty-one years of independence. This paper discussed the causes of public governance crisis and the crisis of leadership in Africa especially Nigeria. This is because public governance is practiced in such a way that responsible and competent people are scared away. Scholars and keen observers have attempted at unraveling the factors militating against translating bad public governance into good governance. The paper revealed that democratisation in Africa especially in Nigeria is pervaded by electoral violence, manipulation of election results and political participation constraints. These identified challenges have made it impossible to attain consolidated democracy that can, in turn, facilitate good public governance. Democracy is a catalyst for accountability, transparency and responsive government which brings about good public governance. The paper insisted that governance collapse in Nigeria is reflexive of the perfunctory role of the political actors and it adopted elite theory to reinforce this argument. this dwelt extensively on the synergy between democracy, political participation and good public governance but queried the artificial gulf between them in Nigeria. It concluded by putting forth viable and pragmatic way forward. The paper concluded that transformational public leadership is required for good governance in Nigeria.

Keywords: democratisation, leadership, governance, political actors.

PROSPECTS OF 21st CENTURY SKILLS FOR OMANI STUDENTS

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ABSTRACT

Every teacher's ultimate aim is to support students by fostering their thinking, problem solving and collaboration skills, as well as promoting independent learning to be prepared for their future personal and professional lives. The concerning question, regarding social and economic changes, is whether there will be any jobs available for our students in the 21st century? Is there any guarantee that students will be able to access the abundance of jobs in the future? In order to succeed in today's world, students are required to meet the challenges of new methods of learning, such as problem solving, creativity, critical thinking, technology skills, communication and collaboration.

This study was conducted at Arab Open University in Muscat, Oman. For this study, 50 BA (at senior level) and 50 MA students, from different programs, were selected to fill out the questionnaire. The questionnaire was designed to investigate whether their university education instructs and equips them with the required 21st century skills. The achieved results revealed that both BA (in senior level) and MA students are more reliant on old methods of learning. The findings also revealed that Omani students' pace of acquiring 21st century skills is slower but steadier, with the prospect of progressing in the future.

INTERPRETATION AND TRANSLATION CLASSES AT UNIVERSITY: POINTS TO CONSIDER FOR TEACHERS AND STUDENTS

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ABSTRACT

The conference presentation will present information regarding the teaching and learning of translation and interpretation in classes at the university level. Since most such courses at university are only one or two semesters long, many teachers become frustrated with their students' apparent lack of progress. Students, in turn, often enroll in such classes unprepared, as they are mistaken about the purpose and content of the classes, as well as about the amount they can accomplish. The conference presentation will provide attendees with a list of concepts that both teachers and students of university-level translation and interpretation classes should understand so that the teaching and learning of the course content will be both realistic and productive.

DETERMINANTS AND POLITICS IN TRANSFORMATION CONTEXT OF MULTILATERAL INSTITUTIONAL COOPERATION MECHANISMS IN EXTRA-EUROPEAN REGIONS-TOWARD A COMPREHENSIVE APPROACH

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ABSTRACT

The trend of decentralization of European politics, denoting primarily in such areas as complicated determinate regional security. This complexity of security approaches field puts on the agenda of search optimal model of security providing process two factors which are in dichotomous interdependence- is determined by the degree of involvement- and self- bounding of the state in its foreign and security strategy on the sub-regional level and correlated through supranational and transnational system which is what the EU and NATO, and the Member States to which they are. Thus on the basis of a variety of multidimensional security and conceptual dimensions contained in integrated security and in particular represents an security governance approaches, which covers a wide area of security as a phenomenon, it is impossible not to be combined to create a conceptualization of security in general. When this analysis is based on the identification of a „critical tools“ on the designated conditions of security regionalization, the formation of multilateral cooperation systems at sub-regional level should be how the degree of correlation of national policy, it changes and challenges in the process of optimizing regional strategies toward a comprehensive approach perspective. When this analysis is important to fix the determinants and politics in the process of transformation of the domestic political discourse of individual actors in relation to regional multilateral cooperation formats.

Given the fact that the structural-functional, institutional and political challenges and increase international security systems from a practical perspective imagines: the process of disseminating except security area of the European Union, institutional overload and functional representation between actors. It should be mentioned that EU is undergoing successful integration process. In particular in sphere of security under European security Strategy. Success of such approach lies in development if effective multilateral institutions. Obviously, this method meets the need of convergence on different levels of the system and sub-system components, such as the sub-regional fields or „External regions“. This shapes of the outer activity of Germany are included. German foreign policy forms are inclusive. This policy is aimed at inquiring German partners into cooperation with international organizations where participates German. German main aim is development and strengthening of EU. This approach to foreign policy is the foundation of the German term "networked security" ("Security Network"). Exploited from the perspective of their implementation, the German sub-regional strategy or expressed institutionally. Germany participates in almost all components of a sub-regional institutions, complex-Northern Dimension, South-East Baltic states, Partnership for Modernization, European Strategy for the Baltic Sea Region, the Helsinki Commission, European Investment Bank, e.t.c., such as B. Buzan has called "independent security unit ". But this sub-regional institution complex different in terms Institutional load, and commitment of actors in it, structural dynamics and normative background of separate actors. Until then, the Baltic Sea region plays a role as a platform for the implementation of projects that its significance goes far beyond most of the Baltic Sea region and from which it is produced as a "connection axis kexit". Buzan's security complex logic could be used as a matrix for regional studies. This security complex concept gives opportunity to connect within region`s states with relations between states in the same security

complex as well as collaboration of one complex other complexes and with global super powers. Security complex concept could be used to analyze Baltic sea region it is useful Especially When main regions 'actors are separated on regions' insiders and outsiders. There are still both theoretical and practical threats because of different structural units. There is problem of state's institutional participation with national security strategies in international organizations. In other words there are different positions of national states on European and sub-regional levels. This provides qualitative new tasks on a systematic analysis of correlative relationships between the (European) and sub-system component (sub-regional systems, if the Baltic Sea Region or Black- Caspian Sea region is), and to promote mechanisms for capacity building in sub-regional communities, aligned to convergence toward the European security and policy network. In terms of supplements developed empirical and normative approaches of security fields adopted final declaration of Wales NATO Summit, which sets a top priority the development of regional and sectoral specifics of security policies, take the comprehensive approach as a basis strategic perspective analyze trend which constructed through security governance approach fixing full complicity of security approaches fields on the regional level. That allows us to consider strategies for implementing systems of NATO and the EU, taking into account one of the main trends in the development of international relations security regionalisation, through the prism of optimization strategies from a regional perspective toward a indivisibility of European security.

The relevance of the research is that the process of Europeanization has been explained in many various ways and there are many approaches that explains how, on what levels and in which way the Europeanization process changes objects of the Europeanization. At the same time it should be also explained how agents or subjects of Europeanization are shaped by the same process. In this research I will analyze how promotion of Europeanization process by Germany has shaped German foreign and security policy through the lens of correlated transformation of Germany`s "security strategy" and "strategic culture". I will also analyze whether the process of Europeanization in Baltic Sea sub-region is part of German security policy. Through the methodological basis will provide the transformation of structure of security discourse.

The main phenomenon that is being explained is how the process of regionalization of security affects objects or agents of Europeanization. In other words Germany is one of the main actors that promotes Europeanization process and trough this security actor of "External regions" and it should be analyzed how promotion of Europeanization process of Baltic states, Balkans and other regions of EU and Germany policy fields has affected Germany itself.

I will try to determine factors that impact changes in German foreign- and security policy during the research to be more objective and not to propose false factors that could possibly shape an objectivity of the research. The analysis is focused on interrelation of different factors such as German internal policy, EU policy, regional and sub-regional policy in the fields of „External regions“.

AUGMENTED REALITY APPLICATIONS AND ITS REFLECTIONS ON GRAPHIC DESIGN

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ABSTRACT

Augmented reality is a fairly new concept. But because of the many outstanding features it provides, the domain is expanding every day. Augmented reality should not just be considered a new technology, it should be emphasized that it is a new environment that affects many areas. Augmented reality can be defined as the enrichment of real-world objects and places through virtual items created in computer systems. Augmented reality can also be defined as the combination of the real world and the virtual world. Augmented reality is used in many areas such as education, health care, advertising, transportation, cinema, entertainment, and defense. In the coming years, it will be possible to experience augmented reality applications in all fields. To get effective results in augmented reality, a rich content is also necessary. An augmented reality application is composed of elements such as graphics, sound, video. It allows for interaction, even senses of smell, taste, and touch. Mobile phones are widely used for augmented reality applications. Depending on the application, computers and special glasses called project glass are also used. Virtual reality glasses are used in medicine. Barcode readers or video cameras are used in fields like construction, architecture. In printed advertising, barcode readers and video cameras can be used. It is possible to find augmented reality applications in magazine and newspaper advertisements, posters, catalogs and even in exhibitions. It is believed that augmented reality will become a medium that is used everywhere. the environment used applications, It is associated with graphic design because it uses visuality extensively. This study entitled " Augmented Reality Applications and Its Reflections on Graphic Design " will discuss all aspects of augmented reality in detail, analyze the use of graphical design elements, will determine the problems faced and it will make recommendations for the future.

Key Words: Augmented reality, graphic design, animation, technology.

Augmented reality is a new medium which has an impact on numerous fields such as education, health, military, industrial design, art, advertising, games, entertainment, sports and tourism and offers an easier and faster access to information by combining virtual and real worlds. Augmented reality which has recently had influence on numerous fields has been diversely defined so far. "Augmented reality can be expressed as the real-time transfer of audio, video, graphs or GPS information created by computers to the physical world in a direct or indirect manner" (Azuma, 1997; Zhou, Duh, & Bilinghurst, 2008). According to Milgram and Kishino (1994), augmented reality is the "reality medium where digital media products are used instead of real world objects".

It is seen that augmented reality is occasionally confused with virtual reality. Although they have similar aspects, these two concepts are actually different. “Virtual Reality is the transformation of information into spatial medium. It offers a synthetic environment that is totally independent from the real world. In Augmented Reality, virtual data are presented in a real-world dependent manner.” (Ünal, 2013:5). In virtual reality applications, the user who enters in the artificial environment cannot see the surrounding real world. However, in the augmented reality applications, the information containing images, video and sound obtained from the computer environment is inserted in the physical world (Kipper and Rampolla, 2013:1).

Since augmented reality makes progress in parallel with the technological developments, this new issue is generally perceived and emphasized as a technological development. Craig (2013) argues that perceiving augmented reality only as a technology is superficial, and it is a new medium which contains certain components and values and even has a philosophical and artistic value.

All Augmented Reality systems are prepared with 3 basic hardware components which are sensors, processors and screens (Craig, 2013). In augmented reality, a digital tool is needed in order to combine virtual information with the real world. This digital tool can be a smart phone or tablet or “glasses, head dress or helmet, t-shirt, shoe, watch and even a wearable technology produced in the form of jewel” (Erbaş and Demirer, 2014:9).

Smart phones have many positive features for monitoring augmented reality applications. Smart phones are preferred with the purpose of benefiting from the augmented reality applications since users constantly carry smart phones with them, and such phones are getting cheaper and more widespread day by day. The reason why mobile augmented reality applications have become widespread and can be used by everyone is that smart phones and tablets have sensors, processors and screens that allow benefiting from augmented reality applications as well as numerous free or cost effective software (Craig, 2013). Smart phones which offer applications via different platforms like IOS and Android have such features as GPS, camera and internet access via wireless network, and thus, augmented reality applications have entered into daily life (Ünal, 2013:8). Apart from these positive features, smart phones and tablets have certain negative aspects. “User is restricted by screen framework, and is obliged to hold the indicator with hands. This leads to such problems as accidental clashes with people or dropping down the indicator from hands” (Ünal, 2013:12). In addition to these negative situations, it might be tiring for users to hold the phone or tablet for a long time.

Another important digital tool developed for the augmented reality applications is glasses. Absence of screen restriction, possibility that the individuals can see wherever they turn their heads and absence of obligation to hold with hands are the superiorities of the glasses when compared to the smart phones or tablets. Such companies as Vuzix and Laster continue their works with respect to the monitoring of the augmented reality applications via glasses (Ünal, 2013:19-20). Another important study concerning the glasses belongs to Google: “Glasses which were developed by Google in 2013 and are called as Google Glass united virtual world and real world.” Another firm conducting studies in this field is Microsoft. “In 2015, Windows introduced Augmented Reality devices like Holographic and HoloLens. This set has various sensors and processing units which combine high-resolution holograms with real world” (Karatay, 2015:34).

Another digital tool which is as user-friendly as glasses is contact lenses. In this field, a team under the leadership of Prof. Dr. Babak Parviz from Washington University prepared the first contact lens prototypes for augmented reality (Image 1). This digital tool still has countless unresolved problems, and the relevant studies are under way. Such a close contact of a human being with such a digital tool raises the problem of radiation.

An important problem is that augmented reality lenses on the eye start to warm up as they function and burning starts on the cornea after the temperature becomes higher than 44°C (Lingley and Parviz, 2008). However, after these problems are solved, the use of contact lenses may become acceptable and widespread in the augmented reality applications.

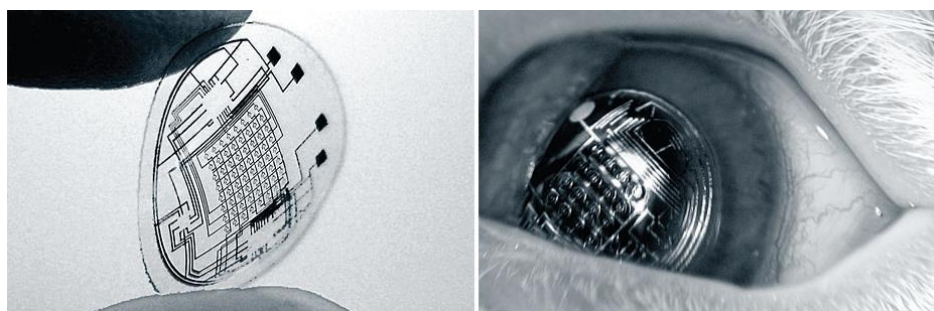


Image 1: AR contact lens prototype samples

Studies on digital tools used in augmented reality applications are under way, and it is estimated that more functional and comprehensive tools will be put into service in the upcoming years. Ranging from glasses to smart phone or from watches to contact lenses, these digital tools are preferred depending on the field of use. “For instance, virtual reality glasses can be used in the field of medicine while barcode readers or video cameras can be used in such fields as construction and architecture. As these fields expand, forms of usage change and diversify as well (Uğur and Apaydın, 2014: 148).

Augmented reality applications have contributions to numerous fields. One of these fields is education. Use of such contents as text, graphs, video, sound and animation in augmented reality applications makes a highly positive contribution to learning process (Karatay, 2015:76). In addition to their audio-visual features, augmented reality applications allow for interaction and thus, may help students learn a subject without getting bored and may ensure permanence of the information. Natural events or historical events which are impossible to experience in the classroom environment can be taught in an effective manner through augmented reality applications (Image 2).



Image 2: An example for the use of augmented reality in education

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gTU73_i8AOg

Augmented reality applications are used in the field of medicine and help doctors in many ways during surgery (Image 3). “They can be used to provide information during surgery and also, can give the opportunity of analysing heart rate, blood pressure and states of organs” (Karatay, 2015:78).



Image 3: Use of tablet in surgery

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=T4mboj-GbEA>

Another sector where augmented reality is used in an effective manner is architecture and construction. Thanks to the augmented reality applications, three-dimensional models can be visualised on a two-

dimensional architectural plan and the inner and outer parts of the building that is planned can be viewed (Image 4).

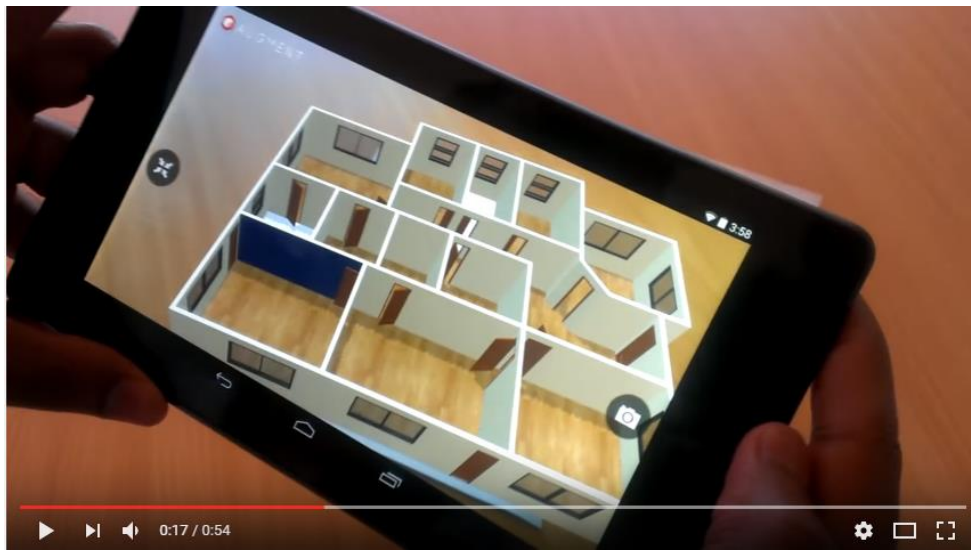


Image 4: An example for the use of augmented reality in architecture

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=whUg6ozdGIY>

When the studies conducted in the last years are examined, it is possible to see the reflections of the augmented reality on graphic design and its intense relations with this field. Augmented reality is used in various application fields of graphic design including desktop publishing, corporate identity card design, outdoor advertising, exhibition graph and digital game.

Use of augmented reality applications in desktop publishing can be possible with the placement of bar code technology into journals, magazines and books. With an augmented reality application placed into a book prepared with the purpose of education, the student can learn the subject in a faster and more entertaining manner via animation, illustration, audio and interaction. In children's books, these applications may provide a higher number of options to the illustrator to design more creative works and may help children further enjoy the book. In recent years, augmented reality applications have been encountered in the printed products like journals and magazines. Via the barcodes placed on the pages of the magazine called LINDA published in the Netherlands, the reader can gain more information about the products and can be directed to the relevant websites to purchase them (Image 5).

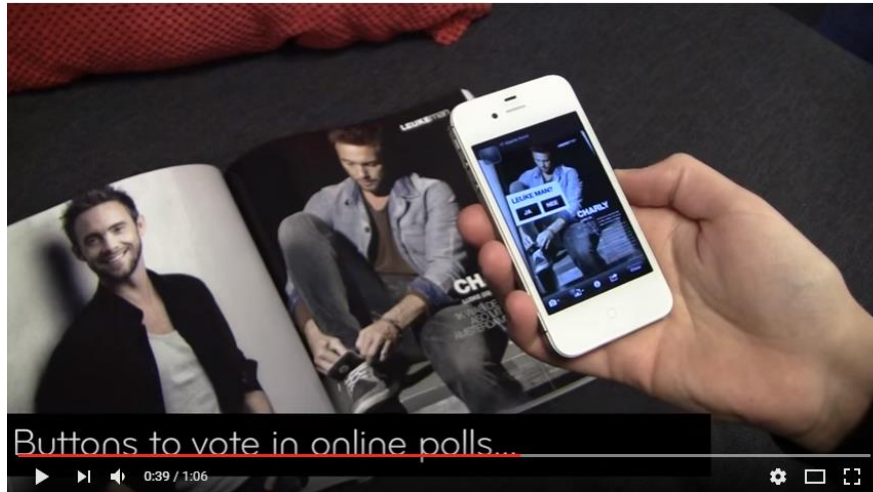


Image 5: Example of augmented reality application used in the magazine called LINDA

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ldU9OvCgi8I>

Effective results can be reached with the use of barcode technology in the design of corporate identity cards. For instance, with an augmented reality application placed on the business card, more information can be provided about the card holder by effectively using audio and visual elements altogether.

Another field of application benefiting from augmented reality is outdoor advertising. Thanks to augmented reality, outdoor advertising may strengthen brand image, focus the attention of the consumer on the brand and ensure memorability. The application of Pepsi Max in a stop in London is one of the best examples with respect to the use of augmented reality in outdoor advertising (Image 6). The people waiting in the stop are firstly surprised by such animations as walking tiger and flying ufo and explosion effects inserted into the advertising board and then, get involved in the issue entertainingly.



Image 6: Application of Pepsi Max in a stop in London

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Go9rf9GmYpM>

Another field where augmented reality is used is exhibition graphs. Today, countless museums use augmented reality applications in order to convey information in a more effective and enriched manner. In the Anatolian

Civilisations Museum (Image 7) located in Ankara and Sakıp Sabancı Museum located in Istanbul, visitors can reach the details of the works that they are interested in through smart phones or tablets.



Image 7: An example for the use of augmented reality application in the Anatolian Civilisations Museum

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=P3EmG_xOnZ8

In recent years, augmented reality applications have been used in digital games due to their entertaining features. Ingress, Ghostbusters Paranormal Blast, Real Strike, Drakerz-Confrontation, PulzAR, Table Top Tanks, Table Zombies, Warp Runner, Live Board Game, Tabletop Speed and Pokemon Go are some of the games created by using augmented reality technology (<http://www.teknolo.com/oyuncularin-sevecegi-11-artirilmis-gerceklik-oyunu/>).

Augmented reality applications should have a good content so that they can yield effective and successful results. Content consists of such elements as illustration, video, animation, text, audio and music. Craig (2013) states that the virtual information constituting the content does not necessarily consist of only audio-visual elements and may cover the senses of smell, tasting and touch. “In augmented reality, content might refer to element or elements belonging to the virtual world or physical environment developed as a part of the application” (Karatay, 2015:35). Emphasizing the importance of the content, Craig (2013) states that augmented reality would merely mean technological innovation in the case of the lack of a good content and even suggests that content is more important than technology in augmented reality.

In augmented reality applications, use of graphic design elements is of great importance in drawing the attention of the individuals and conveying the information in a clear and understandable manner. Graphic design elements should be created in consideration of the design principles, and they should be made aesthetic, functional and understandable.

Visual content can be categorised into three basic types for augmented reality applications as follows:

- Three-dimensional (3D) objects,

- Two-dimensional (2D) images (including text)
- Animations (Craig, 2013:167).

Three-dimensional objects are intensively used in the augmented reality applications. There are various methods for creating three-dimensional objects. One of them is the modelling of real or imaginary objects through such software as 3DS Max, Maya, Cinema 4D and Rhino. Another method is the transfer of an existing 3-dimensional object into the computer environment by using a scanner.

Photograph, illustration and text are considered to be among two-dimensional images. Two-dimensional images can be addressed in two groups as vector images and raster images. Such computer programs as AdobeIllustrator and CoreIDraw can be used for vector images. Such programs are preferred for texts, as well. The most important characteristic of vector images is that they allow for dimensional changes and no distortion occurs after zooming in. "Raster images are obtained by digitising the documents containing information such as slide, diapositive, photograph, schema, map and graph or the signals produced by such devices as radar, sensor etc.; and by directly receiving digital image from digital cameras or video cameras" (Açıkgöz, Doğan and Baneer, 1999:61). As they can perform complex shade and colour transitions more efficiently, they are commonly used in images containing continuous tones such as photograph or digital picture (Karatay, 2015:37). Computer programs like AdobePhotoshop can be used for raster images.

Another element of design intensively used in augmented reality applications is animation. Animation is created by the display of a sequence of 24 frames per second. Having a history of about one hundred years, animation cinema has made a great progress in the course of time in terms of technology, in particular, and manual drawings have been replaced by drawings made in the computer environment. It is possible to produce two-dimensional and three-dimensional animations via such computer programs as 3DS Max, Maya, Lightwave, AdobeFlash, Toon Boom Harmony etc.

Augmented reality can be used not only in the application fields of graphic design but also in education on graphic design. An enriched education environment can be created by benefiting from the opportunities offered by augmented reality in the teaching of a subject.

CONCLUSION

In this study titled "Augmented Reality Applications and Its Reflections on Graphic Design"; the topics addressed include the definition of augmented reality, digital tools through which people can benefit from augmented reality applications, relations of augmented reality with other disciplines, its reflections on graphic design and visual content formation. The studies on augmented reality which will become even more influential in our daily life in the upcoming years are under way and attempts are being made in order to eliminate the existing problems. In augmented reality, visual content should be created by a team specialised in the field; attention should be paid to the use of the elements of graphic design; and it should be ensured that this new medium is aesthetic, distinctive, functional and understandable. In the forthcoming years, augmented reality will influence both application fields of graphic design and education on graphic design more

intensively. It will offer a more creative environment for graphic designers and enable the students to learn subjects in an easier and more entertaining manner in education on graphic design. Also, the use of animation and 3-dimensional objects in the augmented reality applications will increase the importance of three-dimensional design programs such as Maya, 3D Max, Cinema 4D in the education on graphic design.

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HOW WE CAN SUSTAIN OIL SPILL CONTROL TECHNOLOGY

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ABSTRACT

Oil spills impose serious damage on the environment. There is a need to comply the environmental rules and regulations to improve oil spill response and cleanup performance. Current oil spill control technologies have failed to ensure environmental safety and ecosystem integrity. Cleanup efforts often lead to more environmental hazards in one way or the other causing public outcry for alternate energy sources. Since hydrocarbon driven energy demand is expected to rise in the foreseeable future, it becomes imperative to work towards sustainable oil operations. This article reviews the state-of-the-art oil spill control techniques, its chemicals, and their advantages and disadvantages. A suggestion on natural sorbent is also outlined here. It also emphasized on the urgent need for sustainable oil spill control measures. Finally, it reviewed short and long term implications of current cleanup practices and provides insight, guidelines, and conditions for a sustainable oil spill control technology.

Keywords: Environment, natural sorbent, oil spillage, spill control, sustainable technology

SHAREHOLDERS' DUTIES TO THE COMPANY

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ABSTRACT

1. Background/ Objectives and Goals

Shareholders wield significant and substantial powers over the company in English law, the exercise of which could have and have had profound consequences for the company and consequently, the economy and society. Nevertheless, and although there has been extensive literature on shareholder empowerment, little has been written under English law on the issue of whether shareholders should be subject to duties when they vote. Other than the writings on the limited and piecemeal restrictions imposed on shareholders when they vote to : alter articles, vary class rights, ratify transactions, prevent derivative actions from being brought by minority shareholders (i.e. fraud on the minority), there is no general account of whether, as a matter of principle, duties should be imposed on shareholders when they vote, and the scope and content of those duties.

This paper challenges the prevailing and well-entrenched assumption in English law that shareholders can vote as they please even if the intent or effect of which is opposed to the company's interests. Secondly, drawing upon agency law and the latest learning in contract law, it advances the provocative argument that as a matter of principle, shareholders acting in general meeting (or through written resolutions if applicable) owe duties to the company when they vote.

2. Methods

This paper critically analyses some of the most significant judicial decisions concerning the right of the shareholders to vote as they please. It then deploys agency law and contract law to explain: (a) purpose of the general meeting; (2) why the general meeting owes duties to the company and (3) the nature and scope of these duties

3. Expected Results/ Conclusion/ Contribution

First, this paper argues that the two key reasons as to why shareholders are generally regarded as owing no duties to the company when they vote (unlike the board of directors) and thus, they can vote solely for their own selfish interests, even if they are inimical to those of the company, are either erroneous or unconvincing. Second, this paper deploys agency law to advance the argument that where shareholders act in a general meeting (or through written resolutions if applicable), they are agents of the company and thus they owe duties to the company not only to refrain from causing harm to it, but to consider its interests when their voting decisions are reasonably expected to have a material adverse effect on it.

Third, this paper draws upon the latest learning in contract law to develop the argument that the discretionary powers conferred by contract (i.e. the company's constitution and if applicable share subscription contract),

of which the power to vote is a key example, are limited by, as a matter of implication, the concepts of reasonableness and good faith. Thus, shareholders acting in general meeting are under an implied duty to exercise their voting powers in good faith and to adhere to *Wednesbury* reasonableness. So, they cannot vote in whatever way they wish, particularly in opposition to the company's interests.

Finally, this paper argues that the implied duty of reasonableness is to a certain extent consistent with, but extends beyond, the requirement imposed on shareholders to act *bona fide* for the benefit of the company of the company as a whole when they alter the articles. It argues that the characterization of this requirement as the mere avoidance of deliberate harm to the company is incorrect; the general meeting has to affirmatively act in the company's interests. It further argues that the general meeting has a duty to include relevant considerations or exclude irrelevant considerations in its decision-making process.

Keywords: shareholders' duties; agent; contract; reasonable; good faith

THE DECLINE OF THE CULTURE OF STORYTELLING AND THE DETERIORATION OF TOLERANCE

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ABSTRACT

A look at the available statistics about the circulation of stories and the habit of reading stories indicates that in what is called the contemporary world the elimination of the habit of storytelling and story writing has created some drastic social and global problems. The rise of the technology and the drastic increase in using virtual social media has affected the habits of the younger generation radically resulting in a number of social and cultural problems. The wisdom-creating power of storytelling, as Walter Benjamin has commented on in his thought provoking “The Storyteller,” has been replaced by the baseless and illogical world of the new pastime activities. Being the origin of fiction and fantasy, most of what we can call art has become alienated with this highly humanizing art. In this article we take a look at the statistics of reading, using fiction and the habit of circulating stories in sample countries to find out how the alienation of the culture of storytelling has led to the occurrence of a number of world’s most significant global issues.

Keywords: Storytelling, Tolerance, Benjamin, Global issues

PREDICT ACADEMIC PROCRASTINATION BASED ON ACADEMIC SELF-REGULATION THROUGH THE MEDIATION OF PERCEPTION OF SPACE IN THE CLASSROOM

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ABSTRACT

The aim of this study was to investigate the mediating role of perception of space classroom in relationship between Academic self-regulation and Academic Procrastination in high school students. So 357 female high school students of Babol city were selected by random multi-stage cluster sampling method. To gathering data, Academic self-regulation, perception of space classroom and Academic Procrastination questionnaire were used. In order to evaluate the proposed model of this study, path analyze method was used. Regarding the values obtained for the indexes, data were fitted with the proposed model of the research. Direct hypothesis examination indicated that: (1) Academic self-regulation was a positive predictor for the Academic Procrastination (2) Academic self-regulation was a positive predictor for the Mastery structure and performance structure (3) the Mastery structure and performance structure were negative predictor and avoidance structure was a positive predictor for the Academic Procrastination. Investigating the mediating role of Mastery structure, performance structure and avoidance structure in the relationship of Academic self-regulation and Academic Procrastination found that Mastery structure and performance structure have a mediating role in the relationships of academic self-regulation and Academic Procrastination

Key words: Academic Procrastination ,Academic self-regulation, perception of space classroom,

AN INVESTIGATION OF PRESERVICE TEACHERS' ENVIRONMENTAL CONSCIOUSNESS

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ABSTRACT

Environment is physical, biological, social, economic and cultural setting in which human beings and other livings correspondingly sustain interactions. The interaction between human and natural environment began with the setting human being in the earth. However, human exercised control over the nature and purposively shaped. Consequently, environmental issues emerged as human did not peacefully contact with the nature. Humans are unconscious about environment and consume more than needed. As a result of this situation, human faces fast wasting away of nonrenewable sources. This study aims to investigate preservice teachers' environmental consciousness as consumer. To this aim, a sample consisting of 642 preservice teachers were selected for the study. 76.9% of sample were female and 23.1% were male. To collect data, developed by the researchers, a five point likert type "Consumer Environment Consciousness Scale (CESS)" that consisting of 28 items was used. Frequency, percentage, mean, and standard deviation were used to analyze collected data. The study revealed that level of preservice teachers' environmental consciousness was medium. To increase the level, awareness of preservice teachers should be increased. Besides, courses relating environmental issues should be provided for preservice teachers' professional development.

Keywords: environment, preservice teachers, environmental education, environmental perception

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MARRIAGE TRADITIONS AND WOMEN'S JEWELLERIES IN TURKISH CULTURE

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ABSTRACT

In the process of our living in which any new phenomena tend to be formed by the past, many phenomena from profound faiths which have influenced every moment of daily life to symbolism are observed to have impacts upon the ethnical formation of Turkish culture, one of the richest sources inspiring us.

Works in interaction with Turkish culture continue their popularity in view of both designing and technical interpretations in current jewellery tendencies. In the light of knowledge in this study work that I have made having been influenced by that popularity, evolution has been examined in which Turkish culture's ethnicity and its traditions have been formed from antiquity to the present time and thus the analyses made within the context of technique, form and design.

Key words: marriage traditions, women's jewellerys, Turkish culture

TOURISM DEVELOPMENT IN EGYPT FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF DEVELOPMENT PLANS

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ABSTRACT

Over the last few decades, development policy has been dominated by mainstream economic theories that focus on economic growth to achieve sustainable development. Tourism is a mentionable earning industry of Egypt. Tourism development is one of the key element for each development plans in Egypt . Government has been giving special emphasize on the tourism sector during the each plan period. The government adopts and formulates various laws and regulations to ensure sustainable tourism development as well as implement necessary policies Tourism is a potential matter in economic, social, political and environmental levels of government agendas. In general, the government has played a significant role in instituting legal and institutional framework for ensuring sustainable tourism that affect the successful implementation of tourism policy and planning for sustainable tourism development.

The study discusses the tourism enhancement initiatives in development plans of Egypt. Given the fact that the limited government support, funds and appropriate knowledge in tourism limit to develop as a sustainable destination and remain an enormously difficult task to achieve.. Finally, Egypt has targeted to capture a place within the top 10 countries in the world in terms of international tourist arrivals through various development plans.

Keywords: tourism; development; Planning; Sustainable; Tourism Policy; Egypt .

HEDONIC AND UTILITARIAN SHOPPING VALUES: CONSUMER'S PERCEIVED BENEFITS AND RISKS OF ONLINE SHOPPING

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ABSTRACT

Consumption is a telic activity and for today it has turned into an action they consider a vent means of the personalities and lifestyles of people. With the emergence of the phenomenon of the emotional aspect of consumption the differences have occurred in traditional purchasing and it has become the subject of hedonic consumer behavior research. Today, transporting the commerce to the electronic platform and thus with the value which the modern world enrich the understanding of the marketing, the perspective has changed between the supplier and consumer, consumption culture has gained a different dimension in time.

In this study it has aimed to determine the impact of hedonic and utilitarian purchasing values on the perceived benefits and risks of online shopping. Research datas are obtained by applying the "Attitudes Toward Shopping on the Internet Scale" and "Hedonic / Utilitarian Consumption Scale" to a consumer group of 366 people who participated on a voluntary basis through the internet.

According to the findings of this study; consumers' hedonic shopping values has a positive perception on the benefits of online shopping, and have a negative effect on the risk perception; consumer benefits perception of online shopping over the utilitarian shopping value is positive, it has been observed that there is a negative impact on risk perception.

Keywords: Online shopping, perceived benefits and risks of online shopping, hedonic shopping values, utilitarian shopping values

CONFLICTIVE POSSIBILITY AND POSSIBLE CONFLICT: A HEIDEGGERIAN STUDY OF ABBAS MAROUFI

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ABSTRACT

The question of death is perhaps the most daring question through the history of human being. Its anxious recognition gives birth to eternity and immortality through its entire literature. In the Western philosophical tradition death is mostly depicted as an event, a coming of a final chapter of every human's life with which his course of life concludes its narration. Except Martin Heidegger who provides a radically different mode of interpreting death. In Heidegger's philosophy death is the existential constitution of human being, which brings him face to face with the *Nothing* of his world. Therefore, his interpretation of death is a way of life, a way in which human being arrests the significance of his world alongside the *Nothing* that equally shapes the meaning of his experiences.

Literature can best exemplify such a living death through narratives of **stream of consciousness** or **surreal confrontations** with the Nothing of this Heideggerian world. To this aim, the current paper studies a series of Persian novels by Abbas Maroufi and mainly focusing on his "Symphony of the Dead" _ using the guidelines provided by Heidegger. In this discussion, methodology is explicitly the phenomenology which Heidegger explicates in *Being and Time*. With the application of the structure of death on main characters of the novel it is concluded that so much like a symphony which all the notes play a significance to the overall narrative, death is also experienced not as an event, but the unifying structural necessity in which past and future are only possible in the present dying experience. It also concludes that dying as a way of life not only overshadows death as an event, but also is the ultimate ground for the possibility of such thinking of death.

THE EFFECT OF THE SOFT POWER OF IRAN'S ISLAMIC REVOLUTION ON ARABIAN REVOLUTIONS

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ABSTRACT

Soft power is a word which is used in the theories of international relations in order to describe the ability of a political system such as the government . An ability which affects the behavior or interests of the other political institutions via cultural and ideological methods. This concept finds its meaning in comparison with hard power which is historically the realistic and dominant criteria for national power and its indexes are quantitative including population, military power or Gross Domestic Product(GDP). While the components of soft power are broader than this such as culture, values, foreign policy, scientific products and technology. Islamic Republic of Iran relying on the soft power of its religious beliefs is going to be a regional power in the international arena. The concept of the unified nation, Islamic awakening and Islamic resistance were same of the concept which entered by Iran's Islamic Revolution in the world political literature. although domestic problems, imposed war and economic sanctions were some of the problems for Iran in its way toward its higher goals but these matter couldn't prevent Iran's soft power from affecting the security of Middle East and Southwest Asian region. The Islamic Revolution's main goal is to participate the Middle East nations in shaping to their destiny and reach to the democratic process and regional security. These efforts weren't fruitless and it seems that the Arab Spring and the recent awakening in Islamic countries have been affected by Islamic Republic of Iran's soft power .There for the main question of this research that which components of Iran's Islamic Revolution have been effective on contemporary Islamic movements and the Arab Spring phenomena. The Hypothesis of this research is that the developments of Arab Spring and Islamic awakening in the region are inspired and affected by Iran's Islamic Revolution and thoughts.

PERCEPTIONS OF TEACHERS AND STUDENTS ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF FATİH PROJECT

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ABSTRACT

Ministry of National Education has implemented FATİH Project to technologically equip classrooms of secondary schools with interactive whiteboards, and provide tablet PCs for teachers and students. The project aims to widely usage of educational technologies across Turkey. The project also focuses on more time spent of teacher and students in educational environments, utilizing from educational technologies, and adaptation of internet usage in educational settings. This study was designed as a case study, and aimed to investigate perceptions of teachers and students on tablet PCs and interactive whiteboards that using during the project. The researcher used interview forms and questionnaires that were developed by herself. A total of 102 teachers and 350 students participated to the study. The study revealed how many of aims of FATİH project had been achieved. Besides, whether tablet PCs were actively used by the students and teachers, barriers and facilitators were investigated during the study. Implications of the study will provide deeper insight for policy makers of Ministry of National Education, and other people who are interested in the area.

Keywords: educational technology, FATİH Project, secondary school, case study

EFFECT OF CREATIVE DRAMA ON LEARNING PROVERBS

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ABSTRACT

Language education in schools aims to support students' effective use of their language, and then develop their communication skills. This study focuses on the effect of creative drama method on enriching third grade students' proverbs vocabulary. Pretest posttest control only group design was used in the study. A mixed method design that combines quantitative and qualitative methods was used in the study. Two third grade classes of an elementary school in Kayseri was used as an experimental and a control group. In elementary school, using creative drama method in teaching proverbs that generally abstract and figurative requires more concrete learning activities. This study can provide good examples for classroom teachers, educators, and classroom book writers.

Keywords: proverbs, language development, elementary education, creative drama

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TOURISM BRANDING AND DESTINATION MARKETING: TOURISM NEW BRANDING IN IRAN

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ABSTRACT

Why is Iran with high potential for tourism development in the field of tourism marketing and business has not been good accomplished? Based on the evidences to the marketing actions and activities in the tourism industry in the country there is no good rate one of the issues that have preoccupied the minds of tourism planners in Iran. One of the most effective strategies in tourism industry is branding in tourism. This article is based on branding and tourism marketing about Iran. We hope for successful marketing arrangements with the design of logos and brands for Iran, it also provides tourism development. An example of the initiatives presented in this article is one of the most valuable artifacts of the carpet as a new brand initiative to introduce this original and historical art. By illustrating the arts, literature, cultures and etc. of Iran it can make a positive image in the mind of tourists and even one of the main factors of attractiveness of tourism marketing in Iran .

ACHIEVEMENT GAP AMONG LATINO STUDENTS IN THE USA

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ABSTRACT

The disparities in terms of health, incarceration or education, just to mention some basic social areas, are growing in the USA. The Latino and African American minorities particularly stand out in the negative area of this trend. They suffer the consequences of the disparities. Above all the Latino population is a reason for concern, since its demographic growth has been very strong in the last years. According to U.S. Census Bureau, Latinos will make over 30% of the US population in 2060. This study focuses on the area of education. It tries to shed some light into the so-called achievement gap among Latino students.

The three authors of this research project work at Central Connecticut State University. As it is the norm in most higher education institutions in the U.S., with the exception of community colleges, Latinos are underrepresented at this university. When it comes to academic performance, retention rates and graduation time, the numbers of the Latino student population are significantly lower. Thus, Central Connecticut State University could be considered a paradigmatic case of the Achievement gap among Latino students.

The term Latino is vague and polysemic. It encompasses a variety of national, cultural, ethnic and racial groups that may have little in common. In many cases, the label Latino is attached to an individual just because s/he has a Spanish family name. The goal of our study is to introduce complexity in the stereotype and establish different patterns within the label. With this goal in mind, we use acculturation scales, cultural coefficients and other factors, such as the educational level of the parents, the degree of fluency in the use of the Spanish language or the emigration and generation status to analyze to which extent they can correlate with the academic performance and the students' attitude toward the school.

The findings of our study allow us to differentiate patterns in the complex picture. We discovered, first of all, an astounding diversity within the collective of students who identified themselves as "Latinos". Even though the percentage of struggling students is higher than in the general student body, there are also Latino students who are excelling in their academic fields. Both students who are struggling and excelling have a series of factors in common. Our study can help us develop a tool to identify those students who are at risk and thus, design the most effective strategies to reduce the achievement gap among this particular minority group in the academia.

CONSUMER PERCEPTIONS OF BOYCOTTS: WHY OR WHY NOT CONSUMERS BOYCOTT?

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ABSTRACT

Boycott has been occurring for decades as a forced anti-consumption behavior. But, because boycotts are diverse, there is no completely reliable means of ascertaining its effects. The consumer behavior literature however, acknowledges many influences of boycott on corporate behavior. This study being descriptive and explanatory data to describe and clarify why and how there is a relationship between boycott and consumer motivation to participate in a social-economic boycott. Some consumers care not only about the products they buy but also about whether the firm behaves ethically and responsible. Other consumers do not care about the behavior of the firm but yet may like to give the impression of being ethical consumers. Consumers who do not care about ethical and socially responsible behavior may join the boycott to (falsely) signal that they do care. The study concludes that consumers' likelihood of participating in both economic and social-issue boycotts is jointly determined by their perceptions of the boycott's likelihood of success, their loyalty to the firm or brand, the effect of family and friends, the nature of the consumption and availability of substitute, and their susceptibility to normative social influences, and the costs they incur in boycotting.

COLLEGE APPLICATION PREFERENCES: EXPLORING THE INFLUENCE OF ACADEMIC OUTCOMES AND SOCIOECONOMIC LEVEL IN CHILE

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ABSTRACT

Considering the increasing demand, offer, and admissions requirements of higher education during the last decades in Chile, we investigate career preferences of students in different fields of knowledge, and their relation with academic outcomes and socioeconomic level. As a conceptual framework, we take into account Bourdieu and Passeron's Social Reproduction Theory and Breen and Goldthorpe's Rational Action Theory. We describe and analyze how academic performance, as indicated by University Selection Test scores for 2012 and high school grades, has influence over students' applications to higher education programs within different fields of knowledge for the 2013 college admissions process in Chile, analyzing the impact of socio-economic factors (father's education level and occupation). To accomplish this, we have made quantitative descriptive analysis and categorical logistic regression models, considering thirty-three universities, which constitute 40% of national higher education students. Evidence shows, mainly, relevance of academic performance to the application to high prestige fields of knowledge differs considerably according to students' social backgrounds. Specifically, students from more socio-economically advantaged contexts apply less frequently to Pedagogy, preferring Business and Administration, Science, Social Sciences, Law and Technology, independent of their academic performance. Meanwhile, those who have worse academic performance tend to apply primarily to Education programs.

THE INFLUENCES OF THE PERIODICAL WORKING ON THE FAMILY FUNCTIONING OF IRANIAN OFFSHORE OIL COMPANY EMPLOYEES (IOOC) – 2010

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ABSTRACT

one important family duty is to secure physical and mental safety of each family member in order to ensure their mental health. Although family is known to be the primary social component, it has abundant complexities so much that its cognition, importance, and functions have been the subject of attention of many diverse experts. In this research, the influences of the periodical working on functioning of the families of IOOC employees were evaluated and its influencing factors were identified. In the theoretical framework, William Goode's role pressure theory was applied. The methodology of this research is descriptive and inferential, and the data is collected using the survey method. The statistical population of this research is from the families of all employees in IOOC employees who were employed before 1389 (2010) of whom 500 were selected through cluster sampling proportional to the population in order to complete the questionnaires. The tools used in this research were FAD questionnaire and interview. In conclusion, the most important outcomes of this research are the significant difference between the work site (the platform and the island) and differences between types of work (shift working and fixed working) in emotional involvement area of FAD test. Furthermore, a significant connection between periodical working and family function was found. Therefore, in order to enhance the condition of families' functioning it is necessary to consider the employees' type of work and workplace.

Keywords Family functioning, Periodical Working, Type of work, Work site

Abbreviations IOOC, (Iranian Offshore Oil Company), WHO (World Health Organization), GHQ (General Health Quality), FAD (Family Assessment Device)

INTRODUCTION

It was expected that, with the advantage of technology and development of industry, we see improvements in career status and life quality of the people. But issues such as career stressors have influenced this prediction. One of the stress resources that achieved in the studies up on the employees of industrial sectors, especially satellite jobs of oil and gas, is the issue of remote working away from the family. Among other factors that

brings stress is undesirable career situation and unpleasant environment, lack of mental safety, etc. in all sectors. There are also issues and problems related to specific jobs such as inappropriate life as well as geographical conditions, being far away from family and anxieties caused by living in particular areas, etc. which are mostly visible in tour employment and occupations in remote, distant areas of the country.

RESEARCH BACKGROUND

Khodabakhshi provided a study regarding the relationship between career tensions and mental health of tour employees as well as mental hygiene of their children and spouses, as a comparison in two groups, namely tour and non-tour employees. He concluded that there is a negative significant relationship between career tensions of employees and their mental health. In other words, the more we have career mental tensions in this group of employees, the more serious mental harms are witnessed. Also the study shows that there is no significant difference between mental hygiene in tour and non-tour fathers, but there is a positive relationship between mental hygiene of fathers with children and their spouses. In another research, Ferdowsi studied the comparison of the level of marital satisfaction and mental health of male staff and tour employees of Iran Oil Co. in central districts. The results show that there is no significant difference between marital satisfaction of tour and staff employees but there is significant correlation between mental health and marital satisfaction and all employees.

Problem statement

Employees of Iran Oil Co. have 14-day shift in islands and operational platforms, and have 14 days off with their families. These employees are spread in more than 200 cities of various provinces, and in initial studies accomplished by the company, there are signs of such harms. Results of the studies in terms of psycho-social effects of working shift shows that the type of job in tour condition affects satisfaction from life of the employees' families. Lack of self-esteem and limited relationships with friends and acquaintances as well as difference between two groups, namely tour and non-tour employment is also evident. Working far away from the family and not fulfilling the role of being father and spouse affects family condition, marital relationships and father-children communication, and some studies show the effect of tour employment on marital satisfaction. (Ghabiti, 2015)

Research Question

IOOC is one of the active companies in oil and gas operations from Iranian marine reservoirs, which has brilliant experts and engineers among the middle east. Total number of employees in this company is approximately 4000 persons, of which 3000 persons (85%) are working on periodical basis in operational and marine oil platforms in cities offices. These persons serve 14 days in operational zones including Sirri, Lavan, Kharg, and Bahregan islands, and will remain 14 days near their families to rest. These employees are serving in more than 200 cities and provinces, with some initial symptoms in the studies of this company.

On this basis, initial and main research questions are as follow:

1. Does tour employment (working shift, constant working) effect on the performance of employees' families?
2. Is there any significant difference between the effect of tour working on the performance of the families in terms of employment status (shift working and constant working)?
3. Which aspects of families' performance are affected by tour employment?

Research purpose

This research is aimed at examining the effect of tour employment on family status of employees working in islands and operational oil and gas platforms and finding approaches to reduce negative harms of this employment pattern.

Related works or discussion

Among researches provided in this topic is Mohammad Moradian Zadeh's work which is aimed at examining family problems of employees working in Iran oil industry tour plan, who are residing in Isfahan. The questions of the study are that "does employment in a tour plan lead to family issues and disorder in educative and academic affairs, family management, social behavior, emotional and mental affairs as well as economic status of the family?" The results show that there is a significant relationship between tour employment in Oil industries and family issues. It was also evident that there is a significant relationship between tour employment and disorder in educative, mental and emotional affairs as well as family management (Moradian Zadeh, 2009; 1).

In their study, Sutterland and Felin showed that offshore employees consider transferring between home and workplace as their most significant source of stress. Family, generally speaking, is a social unit. For this category of employees, who are isolated due to their specific type of job, the role of family is more pronounced than normal condition and can act as an important supporting mechanism.

In a study on Northern Sea American employees' families, Forice and Gathier found that decision making and playing roles as well as problem solving in the families related to such employment categories are the burden of the wife. They called this decision making and home management strategy as "periodical guest" and considered it as one of the most powerful strategies in such families. In this approach, the wife is the major decision maker in all affairs and the husband is regarded only as a guest in his times of presence (Ki Parks, 2005; 1).

Mourice and Clement believe that the father comes back home after 2 weeks or more of working shift. In other hands, the family demands for attention and collaboration of father in home activities, but the father is still tired and he is caught in a kind of conflict between desire to contribute in home activities and hindering it by fatigue. Although the father is physically at home but he is deprived of collaboration in home affairs because of fatigue, insomnia and vigilance.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Taking into consideration that the present research is to analyze the impact of periodical working on general health of personnel and their families (Employees of IOOC), this needs continuous steps of research. Therefore, focusing on research methodology there shall exist analyzing the interviews and questionnaires to obtain this goal in order to collect required information in this regard.

Theoretical framework

Mc Master Model has been appointed as the intended theoretical framework to examine the performance of the family.

Research Instruments

Mc. Master’s questionnaire (FAD) evaluates 6 areas of the family: problem solving (in territory of family), communication (in territory of family), roles (in territory of family), emotional responsiveness, emotional collaboration, behavior control.

Data Analysis Methodology

Descriptive and inferential statistics are applied to analyze the data. In order to analyze the status of working field, type of periodical working, etc., some descriptive table (frequency and frequency percent) and related diagrams are applied, in order to test the research hypotheses, some parametric tests are applied. In order to test main hypothesis, some route analysis are applied.

Analysis of specific hypotheses: It is mentioned in different hypotheses including periodical working and the levels of dependent variable analysis of Pseudo-distance and T-test are applied so. In relational hypotheses, the Chi-square test was applied.

RESEARCH FINDING

Table 1 Frequency distribution and the average of health scores based on regions of working

Micro-index	Region	Minimum	Maximum	Average	SD
General health	Bahrgan	.00000	3.21	1.65	.40
	Khark	.00000	2.92	1.69	.33
	Siri	.00000	3.64	1.60	.34
	Lavan	.00000	3.32	1.63	.37
	Tehran	.00000	2.82	1.64	.27
	Total	.00000	3.64	1.64	.35

Table 2 Frequency, minimum, maximum and mean scores of the respondents, according to micro scales of family performance.

Micro Scales	Mean	Max.	Min.	Std. Dev.
Problem solving	3.38	4.87	.00000	.46
Role	3.21	4.00	.00000	.56
Emotional company	2.12	4.00	.00000	.65
Emotional intercourse	1.96	3.85	.00000	.32
Communication	2.40	3.64	.00000	.35
Behavior control	2.85	3.89	.00000	.69

Table 3 Conclusion of the hypotheses, difference in type of job (shift working and constant shift), and territory of employment (offshore or onshore) in FAD test.

FAD	Difference between shift working and constant working	Offshore-onshore difference
Problem solving	-	-
Playing role	-	-
Emotional company communication	-	-
Emotional intercourse	*	*
Behavior control	-	-

RESULTS

Results coming from FAD sub-scale family performance which includes problem solving, role, emotional company, emotional intercourse and behavior control, shows that in terms of problem solving, emotional company, emotional intercourse and behavior control, the majority of respondents are in improper condition. Meanwhile, in terms of role and communication, the majority of respondents are in proper conditions of family performance.

Results coming from FAD sub-scale family performance divided by offshore-onshore shows that in 6 micro scales of family performance, offshore workers are showing more signals of harm and improper performance in terms of problem solving, emotional company, communication, emotional intercourse and behavior control.

Results coming from FAD sub-scale family performance divided by shift working or constant working shows that in 6 micro scales of family performance, shift workers are showing more symptoms of improper performance in terms of problem solving, emotional company, playing role and behavior control, while constant worker are mostly showing symptoms of improper performance in terms of emotional intercourse. The signs of improper performance in terms of communication is similar in both groups.

Results coming from the difference in significance of offshore and onshore workers in FAD sub-scale family performance in terms of problem solving, emotional company, communication and behavior control does not show any significant difference, meanwhile in terms of emotional intercourse, there is a significant difference between 2 groups.

Results coming from the difference in significance between shift workers and constant workers in FAD sub-scale family performance in terms of problem solving, playing role, emotional company, communication, behavior control there is no significant difference. Meanwhile, in terms of emotional intercourse there is a significant difference between two groups.

CONCLUSION AND FUTURE WORK

- Holding courses and workshops
- Guidelines to control environmental stresses
- Negotiation and discussion
- Spare time activities
- Providing intimate and friendly atmosphere
- Providing an appropriate platform
- Presence of families in working fields
- Providing a supporting network for families in their residence cities
- Holding courses and workshops
- Paying attention to children's demands
- Development of opportunities for communication between work and home
- Providing consulting as well as psychological services to employees and families
- Training for managers
- Remote consulting services for employees and families
- Supporting employees' wives
- Providing a comprehensive guideline for employees and their families
- Recruitment of experienced psychologists

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