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**Research papers**

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| ES100401 | <p>Perception of engineers about knowledge management in engineering construction and consulting companies</p> <p style="text-align: center;">A. K. Garg and A. Maraura</p> <p><b>Abstract:</b> Objective was to analyse and assess the state of knowledge management (KM) in South African engineering construction and consulting companies. Variables: KM awareness and commitment, KM maturity, tools and strategies used in knowledge management were studied. Results reveal that companies were aware of existence of KM, many KM activities have been implemented in organisations leading to the conclusion that they are in the third stage (defined stage) of maturity. , culture prevailing were conducive to implementation of KM.</p>   | 125-130 |
| ES100402 | <p>Restoration of an historical building in Istanbul, Turkey and increasing earthquake performance</p> <p style="text-align: center;">M. Bulgur, B. Zengin, B. Toydemir, A. Koçak</p> <p><b>Abstract:</b> The restoration and strengthening of historical buildings, as a result of earthquakes and damage to natural conditions, is very important in terms of transferring the historical building to the future. Determination of the bearing and non-bearing elements used in construction, in which years the relevant historic building was built, before the strengthening procedures in the structural sense were initiated, will reveal the conditions of intervention in the building. What needs to be done with careful attention to the repairs and enhancements to be done should be determined as a result of the work to be done by restorative architects and civil engineers, history scientists and teams to be formed together with the memorial board. The less the intervention to the building, the more the historic feature of the building will be preserved. Especially in wall repairs that appear from exterior walls, it is very important to determine the strengthening types. Strengthening studies for historic buildings should only include specific solutions to the structure concerned. The historical building is unique from the material used to the carrier system. In this study, Baran apartment building, which was built in 1930 in Istanbul, Beyoğlu, which is one of our cultural heritage, has been taken into consideration. The building was designed as masonry, and it has been used as a hotel, office and entrance floor for many years. The building consists of a basement, a ground floor, three normal floors and a total of seven floors, two of which are normally added later. In the study, the material properties used as of the year of construction have been examined in detail and the materials compatible with these properties have been used in the repair of the building. For buildings earthquake and other loads, the architectural form and style are strengthened without harm. The damaged and insufficiently cross-sectioned elements have been replaced.</p> | 131-140 |

ES100403	A review of different experimental techniques to find mechanical and formability characteristics used for tailor welded blanks	141-146
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M. M. Joshi and R.S. Hingole

**Abstract:** Tailor made blanks (TMB) or Tailor welded blanks (TWB) are sheet metal components assembled together to include areas with different thicknesses, materials, coatings, etc. The constituent sheets of the tailor-made blank are welded or adhesively bonded. Joinery process, welding, or machining process is followed by a forming process which brings the tailor-made blank to its functional shape as a structural part. Mechanical, Tensile properties, hardness of TWB, average stress in material of weld, Different strain hardening models are design aspects which need to be explored. An attempt is made here to take a review of different Mechanical and formability testing methods used by different researchers.

ES100404	Entrepreneurship learning model: Based on research market	147-152
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Susantiningrum, T. Susilowati, E. Triharyanto

**Abstract:** The number of unemployed university graduates in Indonesia is quite high. This is due to the lack of entrepreneurship knowledge and skills of the graduates. They tend to become job seekers than job creators. The conventional learning model of entrepreneurship seems to have caused their failure in gaining success in the workplace out of their academic expertise. In order to prepare the student to become future entrepreneurs, entrepreneurship learning in higher education must be able to equip the students with relevant knowledge and practical skills needed to become entrepreneurs. The learning must provide the students with real exposures for becoming entrepreneurs through business practice by market research. In this way, the learning will facilitate students to change their mind to become entrepreneurs as they will have the soft skills needed through being involved in the real business activities.

ES100405	Neuromanagement as a flourishing area in Management Science: a Literature Analysis	153-157
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H. Erkal

**Abstract:** Technological developments in neurology has led the emergence of neuroscience as an independent scientific field and together with the increasing usage of fMRI devices in social sciences, many sub-disciplines have been flourished such as neuropsychology and neuroeconomics. This study aims to examine “neuromanagement” as one of the newly appeared sub-disciplines of neuroscience, and to discuss the possible impacts to management sciences. Literature analysis has been made by using Ege University Library Search Engine, which has an open access to neuroscience and management journals. According to the analysis, it was found that two different academician groups separately have concentrated on neuromanagement as a field. First group of academicians are from Zhejiang University, China, under Neuromanagement Laboratory and School of Management and focus on generally event-related potential (ERP) and the relations to management subjects. Second group of academicians are from universities in Milano, mainly from psychology departments and focus on some management subjects under neuroscience experiments.

E. Triharyanto, TutikSusilowati, Susantiningrum, JokoSutrisno

**Abstract:** In Indonesia, entrepreneurs are considered the final choice when a college graduate is unable to become an employee in a private company or a civil servant. Currently the number of entrepreneurs is estimated to still 1.65 percent of the total population in Indonesia. The low interest of students in entrepreneurship can be improved through the support of all parties and carried out integrated from the family environment and college to government. The purpose of this research is to know the programs and activities of entrepreneurship interest growth in college and business implementation on the students. The method used was ethnography method including sampling technique, observation, interview, questionnaire and document review. The populations in this study were students at SebelasMaret University (UNS), sampling was done randomly to the students at UNS. The college, in this case the UNS has provided support to foster student entrepreneurship through college policy, entrepreneurship learning and training, and infrastructure development. Based on students who responded, only 25% of entrepreneurial students, 29% of students were once entrepreneurs, and 46% of students had never entrepreneurship.