# Athens Institute for Education and Research ATINER <br>  

## ATINER's Conference Paper Series MAT2013-0672



Adnan-Sh-Jaber
Assistant Professor
Faculty of administration and Economy
Babylon University
Iraq

Athens Institute for Education and Research
8 Valaoritou Street, Kolonaki, 10671 Athens, Greece
Tel: + 302103634210 Fax: + 302103634209
Email: info@atiner.gr URL: www.atiner.gr
URL Conference Papers Series: www.atiner.gr/papers.htm

Printed in Athens, Greece by the Athens Institute for Education and Research. All rights reserved. Reproduction is allowed for non-commercial purposes if the source is fully acknowledged.

ISSN 2241-2891
31/10/2013

## An Introduction to

## ATINER's Conference Paper Series

ATINER started to publish this conference papers series in 2012. It includes only the papers submitted for publication after they were presented at one of the conferences organized by our Institute every year. The papers published in the series have not been refereed and are published as they were submitted by the author. The series serves two purposes. First, we want to disseminate the information as fast as possible. Second, by doing so, the authors can receive comments useful to revise their papers before they are considered for publication in one of ATINER's books, following our standard procedures of a blind review.

Dr. Gregory T. Papanikos
President
Athens Institute for Education and Research

This paper should be cited as follows:
Sh-Jaber, A. (2013) 'Markovian- Fuzzy Model for Manpower Planning" Athens: ATINER'S Conference Paper Series, No: MAT2013-0672.

# Markovian- Fuzzy Model for Manpower Planning 

Adnan-Sh-Jaber<br>Assistant Professor Faculty of administration and Economy<br>Babylon University<br>Iraq


#### Abstract

The aim of this paper is mathematical modeling for predication. The model will give much information according to title, such as teachers in university (assistant lecturers, lecturers, assistant profs., Profs.) or according to proficiently rank, such as worker in government offices (first, second, ...) or according to age. Also this model combines the fuzzy sets, markov chains and Delphi techniques as predication modern techniques.


## Keywords:

## Corresponding Author:

## Manpower Model

The manpower model is the relation between manpower classes which contain the system as shown below:
Figure 1. The System Structure


So,suppose
i: the title, $\mathrm{i}=1,2,3,4$
t: years number which implies, $t=1,2,3,4$ as previous period and $\mathbf{t}=5, \ldots, 13$ as planning period.
$\mathbf{m 0}(\mathrm{t})$ : teachers number desiring appointment as first in year t .
$\mathbf{m i}(\mathrm{t})$ : teachers number according to title i in year t .
$\mathbf{r}(\mathrm{t})$ :teachers number just appointed in first degree in year t .
$\mathbf{p}_{\mathbf{i}}(1)$ : the death probability.
$\mathbf{p}_{\mathbf{i}}(2)$ : the transition probability.
pi (3): the retired probability.
$\mathbf{m}_{\mathbf{i}}{ }^{(1)}(\mathrm{t})$ : the death number.
$\mathbf{m}_{\mathbf{i}}^{(2)}(\mathrm{t})$ : the transition number.
$\mathbf{m}_{\mathrm{i}}^{(3)}(\mathrm{t})$ : the retired number.
$\mathbf{m}_{12}(\mathrm{t})$ : teachers number promtted from first rank to second rank.
$\mathbf{m}_{23}(\mathrm{t})$ : teachers number promtted from second rank tothird rank.
$\mathbf{m}_{34}(\mathrm{t})$ :teachers number promtted from third rank to fourth rank.
X: teacher age, $\min (x)=24, \max (x)=65$ (retired age).

## The Fuzzy Indexes

The fuzzy indexes are working ability measured by weight. This weight is determined by using Delphi technique through distribution questionnaire to education experts by third runs. The results are:
health $=0.15$, memory $=0.20$, comprehension $=0.22$, , nowledge $=0.23$, experience $=0.10$, organizational ability $=0.10$.

The relation between fuzzy indexes and teachers age measured by membership functions as follow:

The Membership Function between Health and Age
The relation between health and age can be defined by the following:
$\mu_{1(\mathrm{x})}=\left\{\begin{array}{cc}\frac{x}{16} & 0 \leq x \leq 16 \\ 1 & 16<x \leq 30 \\ \frac{1}{1+[a(x-30)]^{2}} & x>0, \mathrm{a}>0 \quad \text { where } a=0.04\end{array}\right.$

The Membership Function between Memory and Age
This relation can be defined by the following:

$$
\mu_{2(x)=} \quad 0 \leq x \leq 12, \begin{array}{cl}
\frac{x}{12} & 12 \leq x \leq 25 \\
1 & x>25, x>0 \text { where } b=0.025
\end{array}
$$

The Membership between Comprehension and Age

$$
\mu_{3(x)}=\left\{\begin{array}{cc}
\frac{1}{1+[c(x-30)]^{2}} & 20 \leq x \leq 30, c>0 \\
1 & 30<x \leq 55 \\
\frac{1}{1+\left[c^{\prime}(x-55)\right]^{2}} & x>25, c^{\prime}>0
\end{array}\right.
$$

The Membership Function between Knowledge and Age This relation can be defined as follow:

$$
\mu_{4(\mathrm{x})}=\left\{\begin{array}{cc}
\frac{1}{1+[d(x-45)]^{2}} & 20 \leq x \leq 45, \quad d>0 \\
1 & 45<x \leq 55 \\
\frac{1}{1+\left[c^{*}(x-55)\right]^{2}} & x>55, d>0 \text { where } d=0.075 \\
8 &
\end{array}\right.
$$

The Membership Function between Experience and Age
The relationship between experience and age can be defined as following:


The Membership Function between Organization and Age
The relation between organization and age can be defined as following:


## Fuzzy Matrix and Weighted Vector

Suppose the fuzzy matrix R: $\mathrm{R}=\left[\mu_{\mathrm{r}}(x)\right], \quad \mathrm{r}=1,2, \ldots, 6, \quad x=24, \ldots, 65$ as shown in table $1:$
And suppose the decision vector $S^{\prime}$ :
$\mathrm{S}^{\prime}=\mathrm{WR}$, where $\mathrm{W}=(0.15,0.20,0.22,0.23,0.10,0.10)$ as shown in table (2) .

Table (2) and Table (1), The fuzzy matrix $R$

| Age | $\mu 1$ | $\mu 2$ | $\mu 3$ | $\mu 4$ | $\mu 5$ | $\mu 6$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 24 | 1.0000 | 1.0000 | 0.9174 | 0.2873 | 0.5231 | 0.5204 |
| 25 | 1.0000 | 1.0000 | 0.9412 | 0.3077 | 0.5420 | 0.5525 |
| 26 | 1.0000 | 0.9988 | 0.9615 | 0.3300 | 0.5610 | 0.5863 |
| 27 | 1.0000 | 0.9951 | 0.9780 | 0.3543 | 0.5801 | 0.6217 |
| 28 | 1.0000 | 0.9891 | 0.9901 | 0.3809 | 0.5933 | 0.6586 |
| 29 | 1.0000 | 0.9808 | 0.9975 | 0.4098 | 0.6185 | 0.6966 |
| 30 | 1.0000 | 0.9703 | 1.0000 | 0.4414 | 0.6376 | 0.7353 |
| 31 | 0.9984 | 0.9578 | 1.0000 | 0.4750 | 0.6567 | 0.7742 |
| 32 | 0.9986 | 0.9434 | 1.0000 | 0.5127 | 0.6757 | 0.8127 |
| 33 | 0.9858 | 0.9273 | 1.0000 | 0.5525 | 0.6945 | 0.8501 |
| 34 | 0.9750 | 0.9097 | 1.0000 | 0.5950 | 0.7132 | 0.8853 |
| 35 | 0.9615 | 0.8909 | 1.0000 | 0.6400 | 0.7316 | 0.9174 |
| 36 | 0.9455 | 0.8709 | 1.0000 | 0.6870 | 0.7498 | 0.9455 |
| 37 | 0.9273 | 0.8501 | 1.0000 | 0.7853 | 0.7676 | 0.9686 |
| 38 | 0.9071 | 0.8285 | 1.0000 | 0.7839 | 0.7851 | 0.9858 |
| 39 | 0.8853 | 0.8064 | 1.0000 | 0.8316 | 0.8021 | 0.9964 |
| 40 | 0.8621 | 0.7839 | 1.0000 | 0.8767 | 0.8187 | 1.0000 |
| 41 | 0.8378 | 0.7613 | 1.0000 | 0.9174 | 0.8349 | 1.0000 |
| 42 | 0.8127 | 0.7385 | 1.0000 | 0.9518 | 0.8504 | 1.0000 |
| 43 | 0.7872 | 0.7159 | 1.0000 | 0.9780 | 0.8655 | 1.0000 |
| 44 | 0.7613 | 0.6934 | 1.0000 | 0.9944 | 0.8799 | 1.0000 |
| 45 | 0.7353 | 0.6711 | 1.0000 | 1.0000 | 0.8936 | 1.0000 |
| 46 | 0.7094 | 0.6493 | 1.0000 | 1.0000 | 0.9066 | 1.0000 |
| 47 | 0.6838 | 0.6278 | 1.0000 | 1.0000 | 0.9190 | 1.0000 |
| 48 | 0.6586 | 0.6068 | 1.0000 | 1.0000 | 0.9305 | 1.0000 |
| 49 | 0.6339 | 0.5863 | 1.0000 | 1.0000 | 0.9413 | 1.0000 |
| 50 | 0.6098 | 0.5664 | 1.0000 | 1.0000 | 0.9512 | 1.0000 |
| 51 | 0.5863 | 0.5470 | 1.0000 | 1.0000 | 0.9603 | 1.0000 |
| 52 | 0.5030 | 0.5283 | 1.0000 | 1.0000 | 0.9685 | 1.0000 |
| 53 | 0.5416 | 0.1501 | 1.0000 | 1.0000 | 0.9758 | 1.0000 |
| 54 | 0.5204 | 0.4926 | 1.0000 | 1.0000 | 0.9822 | 1.0000 |
| 55 | 0.5000 | 0.4756 | 1.0000 | 1.0000 | 0.9876 | 1.0000 |
| 56 | 0.4804 | 0.4593 | 0.9999 | 0.9995 | 0.9920 | 1.0000 |
| 57 | 0.4616 | 0.4436 | 0.9997 | 0.9981 | 0.9955 | 1.0000 |
| 58 | 0.4436 | 0.4284 | 0.9994 | 0.9957 | 0.9980 | 1.0000 |
| 59 | 0.4263 | 0.4139 | 0.9990 | 0.9924 | 0.9995 | 1.0000 |
| 60 | 0.4098 | 0.3999 | 0.9984 | 0.9881 | 1.0000 | 1.0000 |
| 61 | 0.3941 | 0.3865 | 0.9977 | 0.9830 | 1.0000 | 0.9920 |
| 62 | 0.3790 | 0.3735 | 0.9969 | 0.9770 | 1.0000 | 0.9686 |
| 63 | 0.3640 | 0.3012 | 0.9959 | 0.9702 | 1.0000 | 0.9321 |
| 64 | 0.3509 | 0.3493 | 0.9948 | 0.9626 | 1.0000 | 0.8853 |
| 65 | 0.3378 | 0.3378 | 0.9936 | 0.9542 | 1.0000 | 0.8316 |

The decision vector $S$

| (age) | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathrm{~S}^{\mathrm{i}}$ | 0.722 | 0.737 | 0.752 | 0.766 | 0.779 | 0.791 | 0.803 |


|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| (age) | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 37 |
| $\mathrm{~S}^{\mathrm{i}}$ | 0.814 | 0.820 | 0.835 | 0.845 | 0.855 | 0.864 | 0.872 |


| (age) | 38 | 39 | 40 | 41 | 42 | 43 | 44 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathrm{~S}^{\mathrm{i}}$ | 0.879 | 0.885 | 0.890 | 0.892 | 0.894 | 0.893 | 0.890 |


| (age) | 45 | 46 | 47 | 48 | 49 | 50 | 51 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathrm{~S}^{\mathrm{i}}$ | 0.884 | 0.877 | 0.870 | 0.863 | 0.856 | 0.850 | 0.843 |


| (age) | 52 | 53 | 54 | 55 | 56 | 57 | 58 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathrm{~S}^{\mathrm{i}}$ | 0.887 | 0.831 | 0.825 | 0.819 | 0.813 | 0.807 | 0.801 |


| (age) | 59 | 60 | 61 | 62 | 63 | 64 | 65 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathrm{~S}^{1}$ | 0.795 | 0.788 | 0.781 | 0.772 | 0.762 | 0.751 | 0.739 |

The suitable accepted prompted period can be chose by the following threshold:
$0.73 \leq \lambda_{1} \leq 0.077 \leq \lambda_{2} \leq 0.82,0.82 \leq \lambda_{3} \leq 0.875, ~ 0.875 \leq \lambda_{4} \leq 1$
Then the age periods which prompted can be occurred are
$x^{(1)}=\{24,25,26,27\}, x^{(2)}=\{28,29,30,31\}$
$x^{(3)}=\{32,33,34,35,36,37\}, x^{(4)}=\{38, \ldots, 46\}$
The prompted probability is age function follow normal distribution according to Delphi technique:
$p i(x)=\frac{1}{\sigma i} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2 \pi}} \frac{e^{-(x-\bar{x} t)^{2}}}{2 \sigma_{i}^{2}}$ where $\quad x_{1}^{\prime}=25.5 \quad, \quad x_{2}^{\prime}=29.5, \lambda_{1}=1.118$, $\lambda_{2}=1.118$

## The Prompted Distribution

The prompted distribution for each titles $i$ and each age $x$ can be defined as
Follow :
$\mu_{x}(i, y, t)=\left(\begin{array}{lllll} & & & \\ & & & \\ m u_{i, 24}(t-1) & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & m u_{i, 25} & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & m u_{i, 26}(t-10) & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & m u_{i, 65}(t-1)\end{array}\right) \quad\left[p_{i, j}(x)\right]^{\mathrm{t}}$

The prob. Of teachers out from system can be found as: mi")
$\mathrm{p}_{\mathrm{i}}{ }^{(1)}=\frac{\sum_{t=1}^{4} m i^{()}(t)}{\sum_{t=1}^{4} m i(t)}, \quad \mathrm{p}^{(2)}=\frac{\sum_{t=1}^{4} m i^{()}(t)}{\sum_{t=1}^{4} m i(t)} \quad, \quad \mathrm{p}_{\mathrm{i}}^{(3)}=\frac{\sum_{t=60}^{4} m i^{\mathrm{O}}(t)}{\sum_{t=60}^{65} m i(t)}$
where pi(3) depend on 1 and year .
Table 3. The Probability of Teachers, Numbers Out of the System

| Title | $\mathbf{P 1}(3)$ | $\mathbf{p 1}(\mathbf{2})$ | $\mathbf{p 1 ( 1 )}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Assist lecture | 0.0000 | 0.0315 | 0.0394 |
| lecture | 0.0000 | 0.0123 | 0.0092 |
| Assist. Prof. | 0.0137 | 0.0035 | 0.0100 |
| Prof. | 0.0698 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 |

## Markova Chains

The model combines between fuzzy sets and Markova chains and could be defined as follow:
$\mu(j, t, x)=\mathrm{m}_{x}(i, j, t)+\mathrm{m}_{j}, x(t-1)-\mathrm{p}_{j}{ }^{(1)} \mathrm{m}_{j}, x(t-1)-p_{j}{ }^{i(2)} \mathrm{m}_{j}, x(t-1)-\mathrm{pi}^{(3)} \mathrm{m}_{j}, x(\mathrm{t}-1)-$ $\mathrm{m}_{x}(j, j+1, t)$.

This model can be shown by figure (2)
Figure 2. Markovian - Fuzzy Mode


## Conclusion

The fuzzy sets technique is advanced technique which can be used in making decision under uncertaininty.

As the Delphi technique has many advantages we recommend to use it for estimating optimistic time, pessimistic time and most likely time in PERT technique.

Table 4. The predication of teacher's numbers according to title and age
$\mathrm{T}=5 \quad \mathrm{t}=6 \quad \mathrm{t}=7 \quad \mathrm{t}=8 \quad \mathrm{t}=9$
$\mathrm{t}=10 \quad \mathrm{t}=11 \quad \mathrm{t}=12 \quad \mathrm{t}=13$


## ATINER CONFERENCE PAPER SERIES No: MAT2013-0672



## References

Abrahama Kandel (1982); Fuzzy Techniques in Pattern Recognition, Inexact Hierachical Classification : New York, Wily
Aldo L. and Settimo T. (1982); On Some Algebraic Aspects of The Measures of Fuzzines; Information and Decision Processes, North-Holland, Publishing Company pp. 17-24.
A. M. Norwich and I. B. Turksen (1982) ; The Construction of Membership Function . Fuuy set and Probability Theory, Edited by Ronald R. Yager, New York, Pergamon, pp. 61-67.
S. D. Thomton and Otherd (1975); Decision Making With Delphi Technique, Bayesian procedures and Montecarlo Simulation, Illions, Planning Channing Vol. 6, No. 7
Helmer (1966); the use of the Delphi technigue in problem of educational. Innovation, califonia, the rand corporation
H.J. zimmemmann and L.A.Zadeh (1984); fuzzy set and decision analysis. Studies in the managment sciences vol. 20

## ATINER CONFERENCE PAPER SERIES No: MAT2013-0672

Issacsan D and Richard W. (1976); markov chains theory and application. Jonwiley and sons, Inc.
Masaharu M. and kokichi T. (1981); fuzzy sets of type under algebraic product and algebraic Sum fuzzy set and system, Vol.5, North - Holland, publishing. company, pp.277-290.
R.E.Bellman and L.A.Zadeh (1970); decision making in a fuzzy Environment vol.17, no. 4, U.S.A
R.J.Kuffman (1987); introduction to the theory of fuzzy subsets academic press, New York.
sankar K. and Dwijesh K. (1986); fuzzy, mathematical approach to pattern recognition , Indian statistial institutte, Calcutta, India pp. 38-67
S.T.Wierzchon (1982); applications of fuzzy decision - making theory to coping with defined problems, fuzzy sets and system, North - Holland. publishing company pp. 1-I8
Weaver W.T.( 1973) ; the Delphi forecasting method ; ETC publications pp. $44-45$
Xuji. (1982); fuzzy decision theory; fuzzy sets and probability theory. Recent developments, New York pp. 439-449.
Zixiaow. (1982); the structure of fuzzy lebesgue measure; fuzzy information. And decision processes, North - Holland publishing pp. 71-78

