Innovative Designs For The Dean's Office Inspired By Islamic Geometric Decoration To Solve The Problem Of Achievement Motivation

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Introduction

The Islamic decoration is a global artistic and intellectual orientation for altitude to the spiritual meanings and the emotional and cognitive movement for ascension to contemplation and realization of the meanings behind the modified abstract shapes which constitute an aesthetic world that exceeds various images and realistic tangible forms, and gain spiritual feature by moving away from simulating reality, and that by simplifying the shapes and abstract them of their virtual physical properties. (Abu Saleh Alalfi, undated)

Also, The Islamic decoration is characterized by the principle of repetition and the infinite extension of the forms that are linked to each other by parallel artistic relations, where they are freed from the spatial constraints that define the dimensions of the artwork as a painting (Almousawi, 2005 AD)

Islamic decorations can extend in all directions without infraction the values and balances of the artwork, as they work at the surface level, that is, the two basic dimensions without the need to imposition the depth or the third dimension, so it gives the shapes and decorations the feature of flatness, where the shapes spread in front of the recipient's vision, who begins to enter the world of decorative beauty, and which represents an integrated system of shapes, elements, relations and innovative colors according to distinctive systems and structures that can be divided into the

geometric decoration (Abd Alamir, 2005 AD)

Design is an innovative work, so the desire for order is a human feature. Also, meeting the daily needs that the individual needs in his public and private life is a vital matter.

Islamic decoration has distinctive characteristics that have the effect in highlighting the civilized appearance of the renaissance of Muslims, and it thrived in great degrees in terms of design, output, subject and methods. The engineers used decorative lines of great beauty and composition and made of them models in which their imagination was launched to repetition, renewal and intertwining, and the artist was keen to use the decoration with its various types, written, plant, and geometric in Islamic monuments, especially in mosques, which he is keen through it to show the decoration and enrich the Islamic culture, which made him create rare methods that show his works with an Islamic imprint, and from the important elements as nature, creatures and animals, including the natural decorative elements as an aesthetic element, and became an essential feature in Islamic art. The use of geometric motifs has expanded in the Zayan decoration, so we find them integrated within the plant and written motifs, and this is evident in the geometric decoration and the straight lines. Also the geometric elements form frames for the plant and written motifs, and this is evident in the facade of the Mihrab in the Abi Al-

Hassan Mosque and some other areas and the upper areas of the mosque's walls. As in the decorated monuments we find the geometric decorations are limited on some areas as the coordinating of Sidi Abi Madyan mosque, as well as some straight lines, quadrilateral and hexagonal shapes at the top of the mosque's walls, and multi-pointed stellar dishes that decorate the ceiling and circular shapes with the Mihrab square. The striking feature is that the Zayanin excelled in geometric decoration as well, where they used it in a refined and harmonious manner, which shows their superiority in the system of symmetry, contrast and repetition, and that due to their polarization of the industry from Cordoba and Granada and the extent of the progress of these two cities in the field of decoration (Mahtari, 2015 AD).

Good design is the basis of artistic works, no matter how this work contains the performance skill with aesthetic touches and the integrated functionality performance. It depends on the designer's ability to innovate and exploit the skill in an integrated work that achieves the goal. The art of interior design is one of the arts that are concerned with joining between the function and aesthetic content, it is an art that tries to beautify things and the various elements used in daily life and the simulation resulting objectively between the designer on the one hand and the intellectual contents that have philosophical dimensions on the other hand, and which are closely related to the diverse surrounding with its effects on the designer's thought and his ability to move freely between beauty and function, and the process of implementing those decorations in any form from the recommended forms and formal work inters the heart of the design work, whether it is one of the basics of construction or for the purpose of aesthetic decoration. (Hassan et al., 2017)

The desire for ordering is one of the basic human features, as most of the works that are done include something of the design, and that is represented in the way in which he arranges his residence or coordinates his ideas, so that he can meet his needs which he needs in his public and private life, so expressing those things is vital.

The office is considered as a room, an area or a space in which individuals work inside it, and indicates a functional work "an employee, director, or dean of a university. So, the term refers to the administrative tasks. The office is an architectural and design phenomenon (Abd Alsalam, 2007 AD).

The achievement motivation is a dynamic relation between the individual and the environment, it is an essential component in the individual's pursuit of his self-realization, so the individual feels self-realization through the goals he achieves (Abbas: 2005 AD).

It motivates the individual to complete his work and directs his behavior towards achieving what is required from him and maintaining its continuity to achieve the goal.

It represents internal physical and psychological states that provoke the behavior in certain circumstances until he ends with a specific goal, and provokes activity and determines his direction to achieve a specific goal. The achievement motivation constitutes a basic concept of educational psychology "Mohy Elddin Hussein: 2004 AD".

The achievement motivation expresses the willingness to reach success and achieve the goals according to certain criteria "Almutawa: 1996 AD".

The previous studies varied, such as the study of Hassan, Mohammed and Mahmoud (2017 AD), which aimed to show the decorative elements in the interior design of the Al-Mustansiriya School, and the study of Alatrush. Amr Ahmed Elsayed

(2014 AD), which dealt with the possibility of creating by using three-dimensional decorative design through an analysis of some of the artists' works who dealt with morphology through their artworks and their various schools to find a basis for a moving geometric lattice in space and how to move from the element of flatness to anthropomorphism, and it is useful in renew a basis of a new lattice that moves in space so that it is three-dimensional, especially at the beginning of the twentieth century with reliance on plastic arts and then visual arts. Also the study of Alhujaili and Abd Alaziz bin Ali bin Fahd (2007 AD), which aimed to use a proposed electronic program to teach the Islamic decoration course on the achievement of the students of the Art Education Department, and to identify the impact of using the proposed electronic program to teach the Islamic decoration course on the achievement of the students of the Art Education Department. Also, the study of Abd Alsalam (2007 AD), which aimed to the optimal exploiting for spaces within office buildings, so it is possible to adapt the interior design to office spaces according to the human needs of its users, and the necessity of developments in the design and planning of office systems has become an urgent necessity to help raise employee productivity and his efficiency. Turkestani and Nahla Mohammed Mousa study (2005 AD) which aimed to print innovative textile hangings that were taken from the ancient Fatimid arts used the modern technology by studying the aesthetic values taken from the motifs of contemporary Islamic art, especially the ancient Fatimid arts, for contemporary designs that are taken from the idea of digital printing. In addition to the study of Alghamdy and Fawryah Ahmed (2004 AD) which aimed to develop the creativity by studying the decorative element of plant and subjecting it to processes of modifying, designing, changing, following up and

giving the decorative design a degree of self-privacy, which reflects their culture and their contemporary concept of artistic creativity, and this study agrees with the current research in the design process and innovating of the Dean's office by using Islamic decoration. Also the study of Hassan and Ayman Mohammed (2003 AD) which aimed to spotlight on the plastic solutions offered by artists in the Islamic eras to solve the problem of the relation between the shape and the floor in order to enrich the field of innovative decorative designs and provide theoretical foundations to help students in art to get out of the problem of the nature of geometric space as different decorations and aesthetic solutions for innovation and design. This study agrees with the current research on the possibility of benefiting from the use of different decorations forms, especially Islamic, in the process of designing and innovating the Dean's office with a beautiful Islamic decoration.

In addition to the studies that dealt with achievement motivation, such as the study "Rodney: 2000" and the study "Atiya: 2002 AD", where the two studies aimed to know the individual's ability to innovate and its relation to his motivation for achievement, as well as the study "Alotaibi: 2004 AD" and the study "Kjeldstadli: 2006", Where the two studies confirmed that achievement motivation increases the ambition and perseverance of the individual to reach his goals.

Research problem:
Design has a great importance because of its important role in providing the society's needs of artistic products, which express the taste, and that due to the different ages and educational, cultural and social levels, where the design depends primarily on achieving the aesthetic aspect, and the production of furniture in the current era concerned about innovation and ease of use and non-commitment in the design, so the

ideas got closer in the modern furniture. The successful design is based on the designer's ability to adapt culture and the ability to find interior design solutions not only of an aesthetic aspect, but of a functional aspect for which it has designed for, and the innovative aspect and addressing some of the problems that faces it in terms of the idea of space or places of lighting and places of ventilation, which is an important factor in achieving the integrated unit of design, in addition to knowledge of the various materials and materials used in the interior design, furniture pieces and furnishings (Alawda and Aldhahyan, 2012 AD)

The innovative design is the one that achieves its purpose, so its parts organizes with appropriate and integrated materials and tools, that is, the materials have been used well. (Shawki, 2005 AD)

The decorative work shows its creative ability in the design, especially the geometric, vegetal and lines motifs, because they represent the most beautiful decorative arts, where the decorative construction relied on the use of different terms and units of decoration, because the designer employed them sometimes individually and at other times combined with other decorations to create more than one appearance, and to produce that beautiful decoration that in turn reflects the skill and creativity of the designer and his productivity experiences for these formations (the formal construction is the one that shows the outer limits of the shape and defines the aesthetic space that is meant by the decorative design) (Hassan, et al., 2017 AD)

The office room is one of the necessary rooms, especially for those working in the press, literature, engineering, medicine, media and the judiciary. Design is one of the fields of artistic activity, as it is impossible for any artwork to appear without design (Shawki, 2005).

And Islamic arts reflect the facts that are existed in the Islamic personality, and it is the expression of facts from the angle of Islamic concept. The Islamic faith was and still is the basic background for the formation of Islamic concepts in Islamic art and the artist's vision of nature and his position of it (Aqily, 2008 AD).

The main purpose of the office environment is to support the office workers in performing their jobs and it is preferable to achieve this at the lowest possible cost and maximum comfort, where it is not easy to determine the appropriate office areas. The desk is a form of furniture and is used in office work to read or write on it. The desks have a drawer that is installed inside a large **armoire desk**. And the cabinet office which is called a **pedestal desk** is the height of the human being himself, and there is the desk with the base which in its smallest form is light, the portable desk. The executive desk and the movable desk are on small supports inside a room or a car or above the weight **lap** to be placed on a stand. And accordingly the research problem can be formulated through the following questions:

1- What is the possibility of designing office units for the university administration "the Dean's Office" with an idea inspired by the Islamic geometric decoration and be motivated to the Dean to achievement and innovation while performing her work?

2- Does the aesthetic, creative and innovative form of the Islamic geometric decoration of the innovative office units "the Dean's Office" enrich the design process?

3- What are the plastic and functional possibilities of adapting the Islamic geometric decoration to design office units for the university administration "the Dean's Office" and using it in performing its various functions to achieve achievement motivation?

Research aims:

1- Identifying the importance of designing an innovative office decorated with Islamic geometric decoration for the office units "the Dean's Office" which facilitates carrying out office functions and tasks through it, making the dean more accomplished in performance of her work.

2- Clarification with the aesthetic, innovative and geometric form for the Islamic geometric decoration for designing the senior management office "the Dean's Office" contributes in enriching the design process.

3- Highlighting the importance of the plastic and functional possibilities to adapting the Islamic geometric decoration to design the senior management office "the Dean's Office" to facilitate her daily tasks which increases her achievement motivation.

Research importance:

The importance of the research lies in:

1- Clarifying the importance of an innovative design for the senior management office "the Dean's Office" that facilitates carrying out office functions and tasks and is decorated with the Islamic geometric decoration.

2- Designing the senior management office "the Dean's Office" where it must be an innovative office decorated with Islamic geometric decoration.

3- Employing computer graphics programs, especially the (3D Max) program, for an innovative design for the senior management office "the Dean's Office" which facilitates through it to carry out the daily functions, which facilitates the achievement in the desired image while performing her work.

Research method:

Research hypotheses:

1- There are statistically significant differences among the five designs in the beauty, mastery and creativity according to the specialists' views.

2- There are statistically significant differences among the five designs in the distinguishing innovative solution according to the specialists' views.

3- There are statistically significant differences among the five designs in the functional aspect "the comfort and safety" according to the specialists' views.

4- There are statistically significant differences among the five designs in the uniqueness and modernity according to the specialists' views.

Research methodology:

This study is depended on the descriptive-analytical approach and the experimental approach. The descriptive-analytical approach is based on the study of reality and the phenomenon and is concerned with describing it accurately and expressing it qualitatively or quantitatively. The qualitative expression describes the phenomenon and clarifies its characteristics, while the quantitative expression gives a numerical description that shows the amount or size of this phenomenon and the degrees of its connection with other phenomena. (Obaidat and et al., 2016 AD)

While the experimental research does not stop at merely describing a situation or specifying state and is not limited to observing and describing what is existent, but it treats certain factors under precisely controlled conditions in order to verify how a certain condition or incident occurs and determine the causes of its occurrence. Experimentation is a deliberate and controlled change of the specific conditions of an event and the observation and interpretation of the resulting changes in the event itself.

What is procedurally meant by this study is the design and innovation of the

Dean's office in the university administration with an idea inspired by the Islamic geometric decoration to solve the problem of its motivation and ability to innovative achievement while performing her work with ease, where it is studied and analyzed descriptively, then the phenomenon is studied by experimentation of samples designed for innovation and the design of the Dean's office with the idea of Islamic geometric decoration.

Research limits:
1- Computer drawing program (3dmax program).
2- The designs are limited to the offices of the senior management, the office of the Dean, which is designed and decorated with Islamic geometric decoration.
3- Designing a number of senior management offices, the Dean's office (a set of fields for offices by using the (3dmax program), and then outputted them by using (Photo shop) program.

Research tools:
1- Computer drawing program (3dmax program), which works on designing 3D shapes.
2- Standards survey questionnaire (the four main axes: beauty, mastery and creativity, distinguishing innovative solution, functional aspect "comfort and safety", exclusivity and modernity).

The questionnaire was distributed to ten arbitrators to obtain their views about the five designs which designed by using (3dmax program) and then outputted them by using (Photo shop) program.

Research terms:

The office:
The office is an architectural and designing phenomenon, and in the modern interior design the word office refers to the place where the main staffs are employed to work. This room is necessary for most people, especially for workers in many fields such as journalism, literature, engineering, medicine, judiciary and media.

The researcher procedurally identifies it:
- It is the ability to take advantage of the Islamic geometric decoration in the process of designing and creating the Dean's Office, which facilitates the implementation and creates an atmosphere of the ability on the innovation and daily achievement by the administrative process, especially in university administration.

Geometric decoration:
- Among the characteristics of Islamic art are the various motifs, including repetitions, stars, polygonal geometric structures, and other artistic formations. These Islamic formations were known in the previous ancient Islamic arts, but they developed and took their wonderful aesthetic form in the different Islamic models and this manner impacted on the other models, especially European arts (Abu Ras, 2008 AD).

The researcher procedurally identifies it as:
- Geometric decoration with angles, straight and circular lines, with beautiful shapes is used in the process of creating and designing the Dean's office.

Islamic geometric decoration:
- The field of geometric decorations is very broad, especially the Zayan decoration, as we find them integrated within the plant, written and linearity decorations and this is evident in the geometric shapes and the straight lines. Also, the geometric elements form different fields of the plant and written decorations and this appears in the facade of the Mihrab in the Abi Al-Hassan Mosque and some other areas of the battens of the arches and the upper areas of the

mosque walls, while in the Marinid monuments the geometric decoration is limited to a few parts, such as the ceiling of the Sidi Abi Madyan mosque, as well as some straight lines, quadrilateral and hexagonal shapes at the top of the mosque's walls, and star plates with multiple heads that decorate the ceiling and circular shapes in square of the Mihrab. While the main feature is that the Zyannins exceeded in putting the geometric decoration as well, they used them in a harmonious and clear manner, especially in symmetry, contrast and repetition. This may be due to the fact that they attracted craftsmen from Cordoba and Granada and the extent of the superiority of these two cities in the Islamic decoration field. (Mahtari, 2015 AD)

The researcher procedurally identifies it as:
- Islamic geometric decoration with angles and repeating lines in aesthetic forms that may be circular, square or rectangular to design and create the Dean's Office and employ it in innovative aesthetic forms.

The interior design:
-It is considered one of the engineering fields that are related to the architecture engineering and the functional needs in the world of interior furnishing and interior design, as it achieves putting an internal system for facilities in the light of the external environment elements in order to provide and achieve the various human requirements and in the fields of permanent and temporary living and the scientific and practical life. (Daoud, 2014 AD).

The researcher procedurally identifies it as:
- Interior design and creation of aesthetic designs and shapes for the administrative dean's office for facility of the achievement and strong motivation to achieve the various works.

Motivation:
- It is a feeling within the individual that provokes his behavior and it works to continue and direct him towards achieving a specific goal (Qatami, Youssef, 2006 AD).

Achievement motivation:
-It is the desire and tendency to achieving things with a great independence with achieving a high level of superiority over oneself (Alzouby, Falah, 2005 AD).

Theoretical framework:

The interior design:
It is the process of formation and innovation of any elements collected from the environment and placed in a specific composition or design or idea and innovation of something and giving it the characteristic of giving and innovation so that it has a function. And some differentiate between composition and design that composition is part of the design process itself or the entire design process. (Khoury, et al., 2002 AD)

It is also known as planning and innovation, so it is built on certain architectural information, and this planning is taken out into the real space of existence, then the implementation of the stages in all places and spaces, regardless of where they are used.

It is the art of dealing with the space or area and all its dimensions in a way that includes all the design elements in an aesthetic way that helps to work inside the building. And for materials, what they are and how to use them, which is the exclusive knowledge of furniture and its various standards and its distribution in the interior space according to the purpose for which it is used.

The office:

The office is considered a room or space in which employees work, and indicates a functional work. The term refers to tasks related to trade and legal writings. The company or office organization has offices in any place, whether it is official for work or not.

The desk can be designed in various forms depending on the profession of the person who uses it, so it has drawers on the right and left or drawers on one side or on the other side, and so on. In addition to its design with one upper face, and the other is lower, these faces are separated by drawers or openings, and some of it is carried on a base or legs, and sometimes the sizes differ, for example, its height may be 55-70 cm for a child, and 70-78 for the larger sizes (adults) and its length ranges between 120-240 cm and a width of 60-100 cm. Some desks its horizontal position may be rectangular or in the form of a circular angle or an L-shaped angle, and it may be according to the required shape or the designer. Also, it must be taken into account that the distance allocated to the chair is appropriate and ranges from 60-80 cm to facilitate the process of using the desk. As for the face of the desk, it is usually covered with Formica or the glass.

The desk chair:

The desk chair is designed in a way where it be appropriate to the nature of its use. In such case, the seating person sometimes needs rotations and movement among the edges of the desk for different work purposes, which requires him to put a chair so that it achieves the possibility of rotation and movement easily. In general, the rotating chairs with wheels can be used, which can be controlled or decreased in height. The sizes of the chair may be 45-55 cm in length for the base and 45-50 cm in width, while the height of the base ranges 38-42 cm. Also, the chair is upholstered and sometimes without upholstery, and its full height is from 80-100 cm.

Bookcase:

The bookcase is one of the important pieces of furniture inside the office room, and it usually consists of one piece or a group of pieces that are designed in a way that facilitates the process of its dismantling and installing. These pieces include a set of shelves to organize papers, books and others inside them. Also, the bookcase can be provided with some special places for cosmetic purposes. And in terms of its installation, it contains the base of the regular cupboard, some of which rest on legs and others on a base. This base, in turn, carries the general structure of the bookcase, including shelves, drawers, collectibles, and various accessories. The measurements for this bookcase are 35-40 cm in depth and its width depending on the design. Some of them are a set of the units, whose width is from 80-100 cm per piece, including what is one piece and its width ranges between 1 m - 2.5 m or more, and its height varies according to the design and the height allocated to it is 2.35 m. Other secondary pieces can be added to this room, which may sometimes seem necessary and are considered as complementary to the main pieces, such as adding chairs, tables, sofas, plants, and a clothes hanger. (Khanfar, 2008 AD).

Office types:

• Open office: an open area that is designated for work to accommodate more than ten persons that requires relatively less concentration.

• The area: is suitable for the activities that require frequent communication and the routine activities that are assigned to the work team. It is an area that designated for work in addition to being semi-enclosed for a number of persons ranging from two to eight persons and suitable for teamwork that requires internal communication and a moderate level of concentration.

• The individual division: is a semi-enclosed work area that accommodates one

person and is suitable for activities that require a moderate level of concentration and a moderate level of interaction.

• A private office: is an enclosed work area for one person, and suitable for activities that require discretion and privacy, and require a lot of focus, or including many small outcomes.

• Shared office: is an enclosed work area for a number of two or three persons and suitable for the semi-concentrated and collaborative works in small groups.

• An open office space: is an open area that is dedicated to one person and suitable for the short-term activities that require a little focus and interaction.

• Meeting spaces: are usually used for meetings and for holding the interactive meetings, whether they are quick conversations or focused brainstorming sessions. There are six general types of meeting spaces, each of them supporting different activities:

➢ Small meeting room: an enclosed meeting space for a number of two to four persons, and it is suitable for both formal and informal interaction.

➢ Large meeting room: an enclosed meeting space for a number of five to twelve persons, and it is suitable for the formal interaction.

➢ Small meeting space: an open or semi-open meeting area for a number of two to four persons, and it is suitable for short-term informal interaction.

➢ Large open meeting space: an open or semi-open meeting area for a number of five to twelve persons, and it is suitable for short-term informal interaction.

➢ Brainstorming room: an enclosed meeting space for a number of five to twelve persons, and it is suitable for brainstorming sessions.

➢ Meeting point: a meeting point open for a number of people ranging from two to four persons, and it is suitable for informal special meetings.
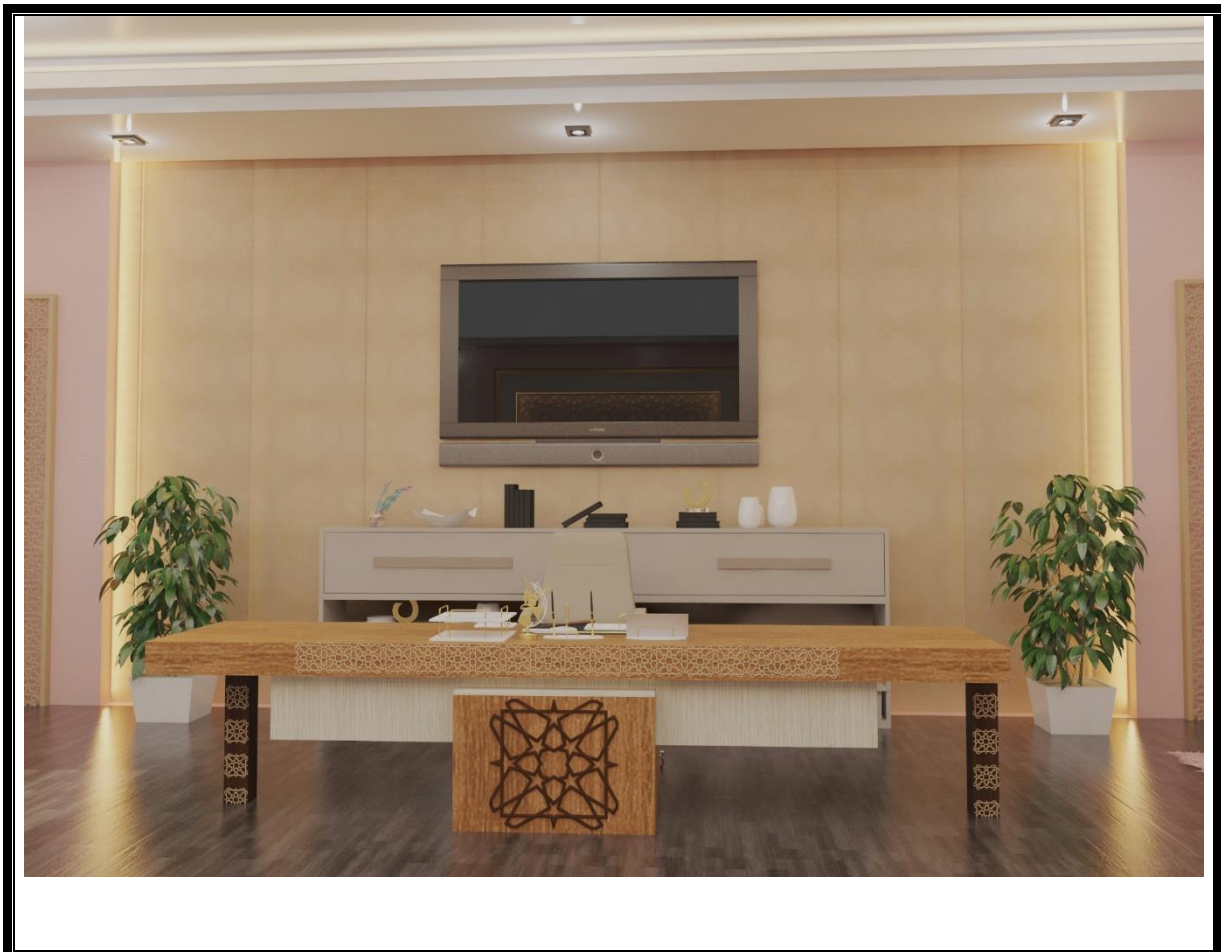
Allocated spaces for support:

Allocation spaces for support: Allocated spaces for support used in the office are usually used for secondary activities, and there are general types of allocated spaces that each of them supports different activities:

❖ Allocated spaces to keeping files: an opened or closed support space to save frequently used files and documents.

❖ Allocated spaces for storing: an opened or closed support space for storing commonly used office supplies, either vertically, horizontally, or moving.

❖ Printing and copying area: an opened or closed support area with printing facilities

❖ Scanning and copying area.

❖ Post area: an opened support space where employees can receive or deliver their personal post.

❖ Locker: a support space in which employees can store their personal belongings.

❖ Handling space: a necessary support space for handling in the office floors and linking all the main functions (Abd Alsalam, 2007 AD).

The practical framework:

The researcher's experience is summarized in researching the design and creation of beautiful and innovative designs for the Dean's office, decorated by using the Islamic geometric decoration, which achieves the idea of research in innovation and design with the Islamic geometric decoration. And that solves the problem of the dean's ability and her achievement motivation while performing her work with ease. The researcher designed five different fields by using the (3dmax) program and then edited the images using (Photoshop) program.

Name	Dean's office room number (1)
Description	The Dean's office room consisted of a desk with a size of 120 cm, height of 70cm and width of 80cm. The main desktop component is made of wood and has a layer of transparent glass on it and is decorated with Islamic geometric decoration. The seat is made of plain white velor cloth, and the base of the desk is decorated with Islamic geometric decoration, and the predominant color is the dark brown.

Name	Dean's office room number (2)
Description	The Dean's office room consisted of a desk with a size of 100cm, height of 80cm, and width of 60cm. The main desktop component is made of plain white wood with a layer of white paint on it, and the front of the desk is decorated with Islamic geometric decoration in golden color on a dark red background. The seat is made of plain white leather, and the back wall of the desk is decorated with Islamic geometric decoration, the predominant color is the light violet color, and the Dean's desk here is curved at an angle that has an innovative design, which makes it more beautiful and more comfortable to perform various daily tasks and functions.

Name	Dean's office room number (3)
Description	The Dean's office room consisted of a desk with a size of 130cm, height of 60cm, and width of 50cm. The main desktop component is made of plain brown wood decorated with Islamic geometric decoration. The desk has a separated desk drawers unit decorated with Islamic geometric decoration with dark violet color, and the seat is made of plain gray leather, and the back wall of the desk is decorated with Islamic geometric decoration, and the predominant color is the dark violet , in addition to the presence of an aesthetic unit of plants on the two sides of the desk.

Name	Dean's office room number (4)
Description	The Dean's office room consisted of a desk with a size of 120cm, height of 70cm, and width of 60cm. The main desktop component is made of plain brown wood which is engraved in brown and decorated with Islamic geometric decoration. The desk consists of desk drawers on the right side, decorated with dark brown Islamic geometric decoration, and the seat is made of plain beige fabric. The back wall of the desk is decorated with Islamic geometric decoration, and the predominant color is the light brown.

Name	Dean's office room number (5)
Description	The Dean's office room consisted of a desk with a size of 110cm, height of 90cm, and width of 55cm. The main desktop component is made of silver-colored glass, and it has a side layer of painted wood in pure plain white, and it engraved in dark violet as an Islamic geometric decoration. The desk consists of internal drawers from the interior side of the desk .The seat is made of plain dark gray leather and both sides of the desk are decorated with Islamic geometric decoration. The light white color is predominant on the half of the back wall of the desk, which is decorated with dark violet Islamic geometric decoration. In addition to the presence of the half of the back wall of the desk painted with plain white paint behind the Dean's desk, as shelves and a library for placing files and books.

Sincerity and Reliability of Research Tools:
Designs evaluation questionnaire:

Sincerity by using the internal consistency between the total score for each axis and the total score for the questionnaire:

Sincerity has been calculated using internal consistency by calculating the correlation coefficient (Pearson correlation coefficient) between the total score for

each axis (the beauty, mastery and creativity - the distinguishing innovative solution - the functional aspect "the comfort and safety", uniqueness and modernity) and the total score of the questionnaire and the following table shows this:

Table (1) values of the correlation coefficients between the total score for each axis and the total score for the questionnaire

	Correlation	Sig.
The first axis: the beauty, mastery and creativity	0.961	0.01
The second axis: the distinguishing innovative solution	0.785	0.01
The third axis: the functional aspect "the comfort and safety"	0.824	0.01
The fourth axis: the uniqueness and modernity	0.893	0.01

It is clear from the table that all the correlation coefficients are significant at the level (0.01) because they are close to the whole one, which indicates the validity and homogeneity of the questionnaire axes.

Reliability:

Reliability means the test accuracy in the measurement and observation, not a contradiction with itself, and its consistence in providing us with information about the examiner's behavior, and it is the ratio between the score difference on the questionnaire, which refers to the actual performance of the examiner. The reliability has been calculated by:

1- Alpha Cronbach coefficient
2- Split-half method

Table (2) values of the reliability coefficient of the questionnaire axes

	Alpha coefficient	Split-half
The first axis: the beauty, mastery and creativity	0.743	0.781 – 0.702
The second axis: the distinguishing innovative solution	0.924	0.965 – 0.883
The third axis: the functional aspect "the comfort and safety"	0.773	0.814 – 0.736
The fourth axis: the uniqueness and modernity	0.891	0.932 – 0.850
Reliability of the questionnaire as a whole	0.842	0.888 – 0.809

It is clear from the previous table that the all values of the reliability coefficients: the Alpha coefficient, the Split-half are significant at the level of 0.01 and that indicates the reliability of the questionnaire.

Research results:

The first hypothesis:

There are statistically significant differences among the five designs in the beauty, mastery and creativity according to the specialists' views.

To investigate this hypothesis, the analysis of variance has been calculated for the scores mean of the five designs in the beauty, mastery and creativity, according to the specialists' views, and the following tables show this:

Table (3) analysis of variance for the scores mean of the five designs in the beauty, mastery and creativity, according to the specialists' views

Beauty, Mastery and Creativity	Sum of Squares	Squares mean	Degrees of freedom	Value of F	Sig.
Among groups	6921.839	1730.460	4	27.419	0.01
Within groups	4417.777	63.111	70		Sig.
Total	11339.616		74		

Table (3): shows that the value of (F) was (27.419), and it is a statistically significant at the level (0.01), which indicates the existence of differences among the five designs in the beauty, mastery and creativity, and to know the direction of the significance, the test of LSD for the multiple comparisons was applied. The following table shows this:

Table (4) test of LSD for the multiple comparisons

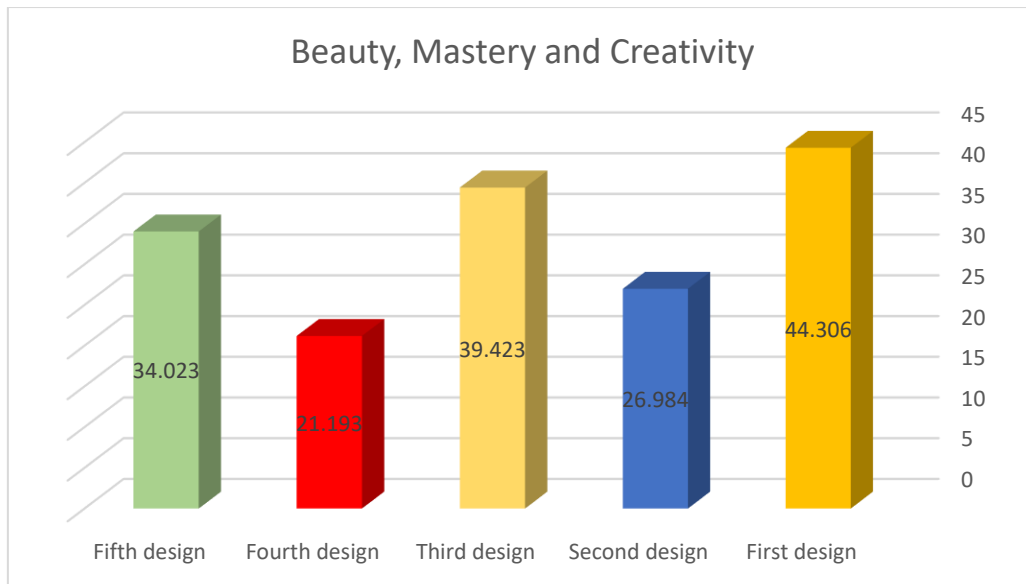| Beauty, Mastery and Creativity	The first design M= 44.306	The second design M=26.984	The third design M=39.423	The fourth design M=21.193	The fifth design M=34.023
The first design	-				
The second design	**17.322	-			
The third design	*4.883	**12.439	-		
The fourth design	**23.113	**5.790	**18.230	-	
The fifth design	**10.283	**7.039	**5.400	**12.830	-

Figure (1) shows the scores mean of the five designs in beauty, mastery and creativity, according to the specialists' views

From table (4) and figure (1), it is clear that:

1- There are statistically significant differences among the five designs at the significance level of 0.01, so we find that the first design was the best in the beauty, mastery and creativity according to the specialists' views, followed by the third design, then the fifth design, then the second design, and finally the fourth design.

2- There are also differences at the significance level of 0.05 between the first design and the third design in favor of the first design.

The second hypothesis:

There are statistically significant differences among the five designs in the distinguishing innovative solution according to the specialists' views.

To investigate this hypothesis, the analysis of variance has been calculated for the scores mean of the five designs in the distinguishing innovative solution according to the specialists' views, and the following tables show this:

Table (5) analysis of variance for the scores mean of the five designs in the distinguishing innovative solution according to the specialists' views

The distinguishing innovative solution	Sum of Squares	Squares mean	Degrees of freedom	Value of F	Sig.
Among groups	4083.046	1020.762	4	50.377	Sig. 0.01
Within groups	1418.373	20.262	70		
Total	5501.419		74		

Table (5): shows that the value of (F) was (50.377), and it is a statistically significant at the level (0.01), which indicates the existence of differences among the five designs in the

distinguishing innovative solution, and to know the direction of the significance, the test of LSD for the multiple comparisons was applied. The following table shows this:

Table (6) test of LSD for the multiple comparisons

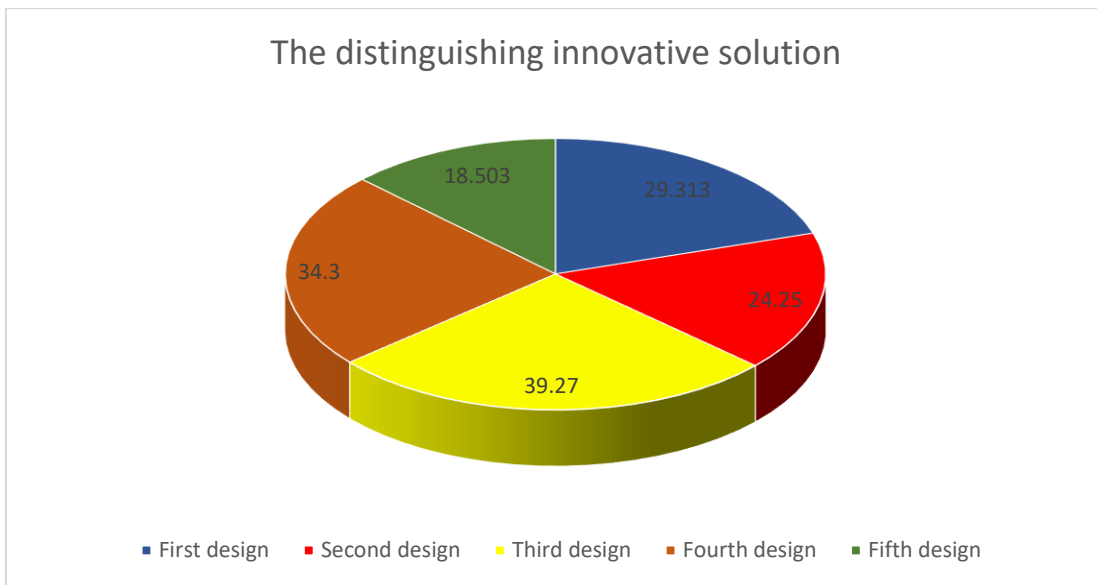| The distinguishing innovative solution	The first design M= 29.313	The second design M=24.250	The third design M=39.270	The fourth design M=34.300	The fifth design M=18.503
The first design	-				
The second design	**5.063	-			
The third design	**9.956	**15.020	-		
The fourth design	*4.986	**10.050	*4.970	-	
The fifth design	**10.810	**5.746	**20.766	**15.796	-

Figure (2) shows the scores mean of the five designs in the distinguishing innovative solution according to the specialists' views

From table (6) and figure (2), it is clear that:

1- There are statistically significant differences among the five designs at the significance level of 0.01, so we find that the third design was the best in the distinguishing innovative solution according to the specialists' views, followed by the fourth design, then the first design, then the second design, and finally the fifth design.

2- There are also differences at the significance level of 0.05 between the first design and the fourth design in favor of the fourth design; also there are differences at the significance level of 0.05 between the third design and the fourth design in favor of the third design.

The third hypothesis:

There are statistically significant differences among the five designs in the functional aspect "the comfort and safety" according to the specialists' views.

To investigate this hypothesis, the analysis of variance has been calculated for the scores mean of the five designs in the functional aspect "the comfort and safety" according to the specialists' views and the following tables show this:

Table (7) analysis of variance for the scores mean of the five designs in the functional aspect "the comfort and safety" according to the specialists' views

The functional aspect "the comfort and safety"	Sum of Squares	Squares mean	Degrees of freedom	Value of F	Sig.
Among groups	3693.499	923.375	4	47.495	Sig. 0.01
Within groups	1360.902	19.441	70		
Total	5054.401		74		

Table (7) Shows that the value of (F) was (47.495) and it is a statistically significant at the level (0.01), which indicates the existence of differences among the five designs in the functional aspect "the comfort and safety", and to know the direction of the significance, the test of LSD for the multiple comparisons was applied. The following table shows this:

Table (8) test of LSD for the multiple comparisons

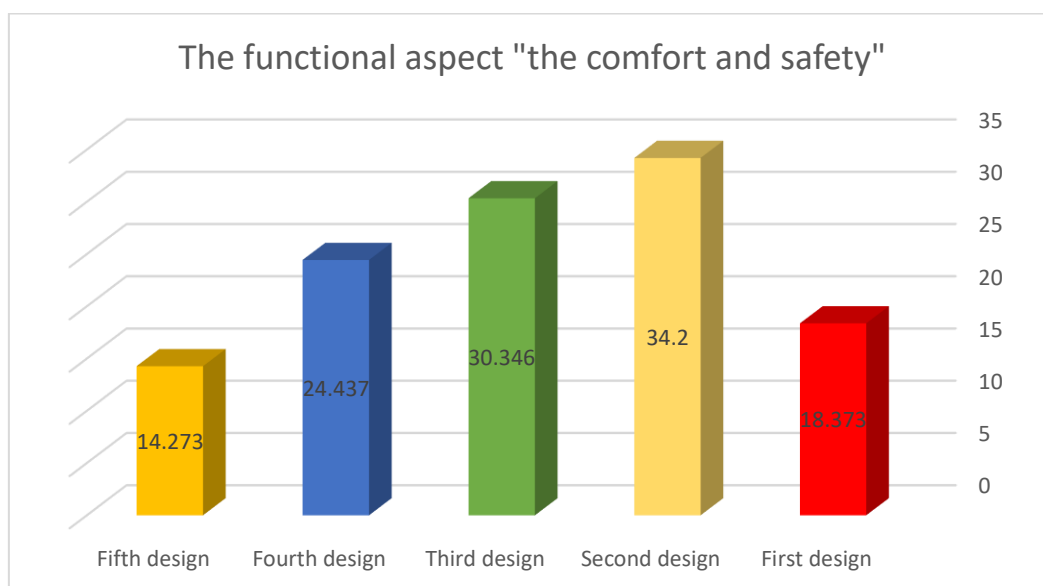| The functional aspect "the comfort and safety"	The first design M= 18.373	The second design M=34.200	The third design M=30.346	The fourth design M=24.437	The fifth design M=14.273
The first design	-				
The second design	**15.826	-			
The third design	**11.973	*3.853	-		
The fourth design	**6.064	**9.762	**5.909	-	
The fifth design	*4.100	**19.926	**16.073	**10.164	-

Figure (3) shows the scores mean of the five designs in the functional aspect "the comfort and safety" according to the specialists' views

From table (8) and figure (3), it is clear that:

1- There are statistically significant differences among the five designs at the significance level of 0.01, so we find that the second design was the best in the functional aspect "the comfort and safety" according to the specialists' views, followed by the third design, then the fourth design, then the first design, and finally the fifth design.

2- There are also differences at the significance level of 0.05 between the first design and the fifth design in favor of the first design; also there are differences at the significance level of 0.05 between the

second design and the third design in favor of the second design.

The fourth hypothesis:

There are statistically significant differences among the five designs in the uniqueness and modernity according to the specialists' views.

To investigate this hypothesis, the analysis of variance has been calculated for the scores mean of the five designs in the uniqueness and modernity according to the specialists' views and the following tables show this:

Table (9) analysis of variance for the scores mean of the five designs in the uniqueness and modernity according to the specialists' views

The uniqueness and modernity	Sum of Squares	Squares mean	Degrees of freedom	Value of F	Sig.
Among groups	4925.752	1231.438	4	53.261	Sig. 0.01
Within groups	1618.452	23.121	70		
Total	6544.204		74		

Table (9): Shows that the value of (F) was (53.261) and it is a statistically significant at the level (0.01), which indicates the existence of differences among the five designs in the uniqueness and modernity, and to know the direction of the significance, the test of LSD for the multiple comparisons was applied. The following table shows this:

Table (10) test of LSD for the multiple comparisons

The uniqueness and modernity	The first design M= 37.240	The second design M=31.900	The third design M=26.366	The fourth design M=43.846	The fifth design M=48.894
The first design	-				
The second design	**5.340	-			
The third design	**10.874	**5.534	-		
The fourth design	**6.606	**11.946	**17.480	-	
The fifth design	**11.653	**16.994	**22.528	**5.047	-

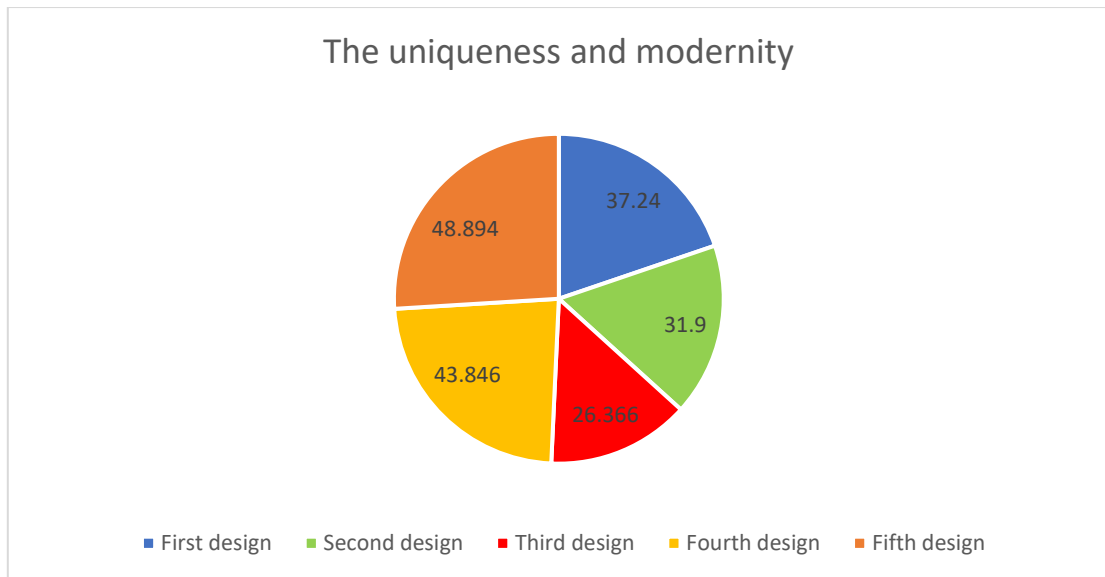## The uniqueness and modernity

Figure (4) shows the scores mean of the five designs in the uniqueness and modernity according to the specialists' views

From table (10) and figure (4), it is clear that:

There are statistically significant differences among the five designs at the significance level of 0.01, so we find that the fifth design was the best in the uniqueness and modernity according to the specialists' views, followed by the fourth design, then the first design, then the second design, and finally the third design.

From the previous, the researcher reached through the study to the following results:

1- The use of modern technology by using the computer, especially the (3dmax) program, and then editing the images by using the (Photoshop) program in creating an innovative and ornamented designs decorated with the Islamic geometric decoration for the Dean's office enriched the shapes of the proposed designs by giving them ease of use.

2- Modern technology has an effective role in reaching the motivation for achievement, especially by the innovation and design of the Dean's office, which is designed and decorated with the Islamic geometric decoration.

Recommendations:

1- The interest to create designs for the Dean's office by the modern methods of the innovative technology and by using the (3dmax) program, then editing images by using (Photoshop) program and decorated with the Islamic geometric decorations to solve the problem of achievement motivation for them.

2- Working to create a suitable environment for work that helps raise the level of motivation for achievement.

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Summary

Islamic decoration is a global artistic and intellectual orientation to transcend the spiritual meanings and the emotional and cognitive movement to ascend to contemplation and realization of the meanings behind the modified abstract shapes that constitute an aesthetic world that transcends various forms and realistic tangible forms in kind. stripped of its physical properties.

Achievement motivation is a dynamic relationship between the individual and the environment, as it is an essential component of the individual's pursuit of self-realization, so the individual feels self-realization through the goals he achieves.

The research aims to:

1- Introducing the importance of designing an innovative office decorated with Islamic geometric decorations for the office units, "The Dean's Office," which facilitates carrying out office functions and tasks through it, making it more accomplished in the performance of its work.

2- Clarification of the aesthetic, innovative and geometric form of the Islamic geometric decoration for the design of the senior management office "Dean's Office" contributes to enriching the design process

3- Shedding light on the importance of the plastic and functional possibilities of adapting the Islamic geometric decoration to the design of the senior management office "Dean's Office" to facilitate its daily tasks, which increases its motivation for achievement.

The search found:

1- There are statistically significant differences between the five designs in beauty, mastery and creativity, according to the opinions of specialists

2- There are statistically significant differences between the five designs in the outstanding innovative solution according to the opinions of specialists

3- There are statistically significant differences between the five designs in the functional aspect of "comfort and safety" according to the opinions of specialists.

4- There are statistically significant differences between the five designs in uniqueness and modernity, according to the opinions of specialists.

I recommend searching for:

1- Attention to creating designs for the Dean's office using modern methods of innovative technology and using the

3dmax program, then editing images using Photoshop and decorated with Islamic geometric decorations to solve the problem of achievement motivation.

2- Working to create a suitable environment for work that helps raise the level of motivation for achievement.