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Analyzing of Bibliographic Characteristics and Historical Trend of Publication of Persian Articles in Reference Services and Sources

Dr. Zahed Bigdeli[1] (Corresponding Author)
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(Received: 2016/07/14; Accepted: 2017/06/14)

Abstract

Aim: The aim of hi study is to investigate bibliographic characteristics and historical trend of publication of Persian articles on reference services and sources.

Method: This study is a review type which conducted by content analysis method. Phrases and keywords related to reference services and sources were searched in the databases and journals of library and information sciences. About 75 articles were identifies and classified based on the two topics under investigation.

Findings: The first article was published in 1976 and then no articles was published until 1992. The 2000s with 44 articles is the proliferation era of publishing articles on reference services and sources in Persian. The year 2008 with 11 articles achieved the highest rank. In the 2010 's, attention to, users, Information systems, and book review was in higher position.

Results- Results show the strengths and weaknesses of the current situation and can help to create new opportunities, and fill exiting gaps. It also can be used as a pathway for scholars.

Keywords- Reference services; Reference sources; Persian articles; Literature review; Library services.

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Determining the Accordance of the Iranian Public Library Management System (SAMAN) Capabilities with the Librarian's Mental Model

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(Received: 2017/02/21; Accepted: 2017/06/14)

Abstract

Aim: The main aim of this research is to determine the accordance of the Iranian public library management system (SAMAN) capabilities with the librarians ' mental model.

Method: This research is functional and the method of the survey is descriptive-analytical approach. Statistical study of this research is All 220 librarians working in public libraries in the province of Khorasan Razavi that use Saman software. Cochran formula was used to determine the sample size, about 141 was determined as sample but only 132 questionnaire were gathered. The data collection tool is a researcher made questionnaire. In order to access the reliability of the data collection tool, Cronbach's alpha coefficient was used and reliability was confirmed.

Findings: The findings showed that the accordance of Saman software capabilities with the librarian's mental model is 3/934. In this part, the lowest average (3/8) is related to display capabilities of information. The highest average (4.423) is related to circulation.

Results: Results indicated that Saman software capabilities doesn't have any significant difference with librarians ' mental model according to any of these four characteristics: sex, level of education, field of study, and work experience.

Keywords: Mental model, Librarian, Saman software, Public libraries, Library system.

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Identification and Analysis of Research Priorities in Knowledge and Information Science from the Viewpoint of Faculty and Doctoral Students in the Field

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Abstract

Aim: The Purpose of this study is to identify and categorise important research topics in knowledge and information science and measuring their importance to determine research priorities in this field.

Method: This study is an applied-theoretical type conducted by documentary-analytic and survey method. The study population consisted of faculty members and doctoral students of Knowledge and information science in Tehran University, kharazmi University, Al-Zahra University, Mashhad Ferdowsi University, Shiraz university, University of Esfahan and Shahid Chamran University in academic year 2015-2016. To data analisis, descriptive Statistics (Mean and Standard deviation) and inferential statistics (Pearson correlation coefficient) are used.

Findings: After extensive review, 120 research topics were identified and classified in 22 main aspects. Among the research topics identified, research priorities from the viewpoint of the studied population are "information and communication technology", "Education in knowledge and information sciences", "user studies", "Research in knowledge and information sciences", "information needs and behaviors" and "virtual libraries".

Results: Results show that new and applied subjcts and other subjects related to information and communication technology compared with traditional and theoretical subjects are gather priority for the future research in this field.

Key words: Research priority, Research topic, Knowledge and Information Sciences.

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Relationship between Big Five Personality Factors of Iran University of Medical and Job Satisfaction Sciences Librarians

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(Received: 2016/03/09; Accepted: 2017/05/14)

Abstract

Aim: The aim of this study is to determine the relationship between the big five personality factors and job satisfaction of librarians working in the libraries of Iran University of Medical Sciences

Method: This study is a descriptive-analytic survey and gathering tool is 2 big five personality and job satisfaction questionnaires that were given to 75 librarians working in Iran University of Medical Sciences. About 66 librarians responded to the questionnaires. Data was analyzed by using descriptive and inferential statistics in SPSS 23.

Findings: Between big five personality factors in survived samples, empiricism and neuroticism (with 31/41 and 42/41) and conscientiousness (with 84/49) had the lowest and highest averages respectively. In job satisfaction factors, work, supervisor, promotion and cooperation factors with higher than 3 scores were more than average and only payment factor of librarian were mentioned less than average. The results showed that neuroticism with work and supervisor factors, extroversion with cooperation factor, agreeableness with work factor, conscientiousness with work and promotion factors, empiricism with promotion factor had significant correlation. With growth the level of education and job history of librarians, their neuroticism increased.

Results: Overall five personality factors could be a strong predictor for job satisfaction of medical librarians, So focus on big personality factors can be used in the selection of medical libraries and their missions.

Keyword: Personality factors, Job Satisfaction, Librarians, Iran University of Medical Sciences

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Examine and Compare the User Interfaces of Koha Open Source Integrated Library Software and Web-Based Library Software of Parsazarakhsh, Kawosh and Nosa from the Librarian's Perspective

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Abstract

Aim: The aim of the present study is to examine and compare the user interfaces of Koha open source integrated library software and web-based library software of Pars Azarakhsh, Kawosh and Nosa.

Methodology: The present study is an applied research which has been conducted by survey method. Librarians that working with library software of Pars Azarakhsh, Koha, Kawosh and Nosa identified through the census. The data were gathered by a modified QUIS questionnaire.

Findings: Result show that the status of the interfaces factors in Pars Azarakhsh, Koha, Kawosh and Nosa software (including display, vocabularies and massages, instruction on how to work with user interface, help and other facilities and capabilities) were moderate and the help factor was considered to be poor by librarians. Other results indicate that there was a significant difference between librarians' attitudes using the user interfaces of Pars Azarakhsh, Kawosh and Nosa and those working with Koha in terms of display.

Results: This study shows some weak points of the mentioned 4 software from the librarian's perspective. This can help designers design the better user friendly interface.

Keywords: Open source software, User Interface, ParsAzarakhsh, Koha, Kawosh, Nosa, User friendly approach.

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The Viewpoint of Public Libraries Users to Study in the Internet Environment

(A Case Study: West Azerbaijan Province)

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Abstract

Aim: The aim of this research is to study the viewpoint of public library users towards studying in the internet environment.

Method: This study is a descriptive and analytical type and conducted by survey method. Sampling done by multistage cluster sampling method. Information gathering tool is a questionnaire that distributed among 382 individual public libraries users in west Azerbaijan province and data is analyzed with SPSS software.

Findings: The most use of the internet is in order to receive information in scientific field with mean 4.07. From viewpoint of users the most advantage of scientific resources study in the internet rather than print books is high speed of accessibility to information with mean 4.00. Existence more information resources, possibility to save on computer, easy receive the resources are the most advantage of non-scientific study available on the internet rather than print books. Impact internet study on users' consciousness is most in the term of having positive attitude to self, dominate on perimeter and establishing positive relationships with others relative to other examine' items.

Results: Results of this research is useful for library' managers direction of planning in order to access and better use users from internet.

Key words: Study, Internet , Users, Public Libraries.

Results: results this research is useful for library' managers direction of planning in order to access and better use users from internet.

Key words: study, Internet , Users, Public Libraries

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How Iranian teachers of Information Science & Knowledge use Google Plus?

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Abstract

Aim: aim of current research is study on educational and research capabilities of Google Plus as a social media, based on Iranian faculties of Information Science and Knowledge.

Findings: current research indicated that most of information Science and Knowledge teachers in Iran, share their individual notes. Using images (36. 3 %), sharing papers and linking to a website (33. 3 %) are in the next ranks. Most of responses (66. 7%) believed that Google Plus has a sufficient context for information sharing in research and education fields.

Methodology: It was an applied research. Statistical population included Iranian teachers of Information Science and Knowledge that use Google Plus social network. Data gathering tool was a researcher made questionnaire. For analysis of data, descriptive statistics and SPSS software were used.

Conclusion: using social networks especially Google Plus, will facilitate the communication among students and teachers, students and teachers together. In this environment, sharing and dissemination of knowledge and the ability to facilitate student learning, will increase.

Key words: Social Media, Google Plus, Teachers, Information Science & Knowledg

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