

Investigating the role of knowledge culture in the effectiveness of knowledge management (Case Study: Knowledge -based Organization)

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Abstract

Purpose. The current study aimed to identify the effective aspects and factors of knowledge culture. It further strived to present a model for explaining the relationship between knowledge culture and effectiveness of knowledge management procedures in a knowledge-based organization.

Methods. The study used a library and documentary studies, and exploratory methods. First, the literatures were reviewed to extract the effective aspects and factors on knowledge culture and the conceptual model was developed. The questionnaire was validated through eliciting the comments of experts and examining the status of knowledge management in the organization. The researchers were randomly selected. The collected data were examined through AMOS and SPSS software. The possible relationship between the components of the model was investigated through posing five hypotheses and correlation coefficient test.

Findings. The results of structural equation modeling demonstrated a significant positive relationship between contextual factors and aspects of knowledge culture and between knowledge culture and the knowledge management effectiveness. Evaluating the variables of the conceptual model revealed that staff members' characteristics, information technology and job characteristics would make a significant positive impact on knowledge creation and knowledge sharing. However, these factors had no significant influence on knowledge cooperation and knowledge learning.

Originality. The current study is one of the first attempts to identify aspects of knowledge culture and its role in the effectiveness of knowledge management procedures. Hence, the presented model can be used as a guide in similar or different organizations. Moreover, further studies can be conducted to test the proposed model

keywords: knowledge cooperation, knowledge creation, knowledge culture, knowledge learning, knowledge sharing.

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Strategic Factors affecting in the development of digital libraries in Iran

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Abstract

Objective. The main purpose of present research was to identify strategic factors influencing to the development of digital libraries in Iran.

Methods. Research method of this study is grounded theory, which we use systematic method. The study sample consisted of professionals and experts in the field of digital library, and semi-structured interviews used to collect data to achieve theoretical saturation. Data have been discussed after coding and forming main classes

Findings. Affective strategic factors in development of digital libraries in order of importance and priority are management mechanisms, mechanisms of development of human resources, legal mechanisms, content and services mechanisms.

Keywords: development, digital library, strategic factors.

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**Relationship between strategic thinking and employees' performance
(Case study: Libraries' employees, university of Ilam)**

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Abstract

Objective. The purpose of this study was to investigate the relationship between strategic thinking and performance of employees who worked in University of Ilam's libraries.

Methods. Research method was descriptive–correlational in which especially structural equation modeling was used. All of libraries' employees of Ilam university (N=200) was made the population of study and via Morgan's table 127 subjected selected and studied. To collect the data, standards questionnaires were used and reliability coefficient was 0.91. In order to analyze the data, LISREL software applied.

Findings. Findings show that there is positive relationship between strategic thinking and performance of employees. Also, when all dimension of strategic thinking was test, results shows that there is positive relationship between individual dimensions with performance of employees of Ilam university library.

Keywords: performance of employees, State - run university, strategic thinking.

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**Identifying effective factors on developing digital libraries:
Administrators view in central libraries of public universities in
Tehran**

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Abstract

Objective. In this research, effective factors on digital libraries' development in central libraries of public universities in Tehran have been identified from these libraries administrator's view.

Methods. This study is applied, based on descriptive-analytical method. For data collection, we used researcher-made questionnaire, based on the digital library federation definition (including human resources, collections development, services and technology) and literature review that will confirmed its validity by experts. The study population was central library's administrators of state universities in Tehran.

Findings. From the point of view of studied population all 43 factors mentioned in this study were effective. The most effective factor was training staffs along with outsourcing some activities. The most important strategy is using good experience of national and international models and determining the level of information access in digital libraries in order to enhance services. At the end, there are significant differences between the views of managers in comparison with effective solutions in development of services and technology to develop a digital library system.

Originality. This research is the first research conducted on identifying the affective factors on digital library development. Also, identifying these factors play very important role in the improving digital libraries activities.

Keyword: collection development, digital library, information managers, services, staffing, state university, system development, technology, university libraries.

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Research fund absorption by Iranian educational and research organizations

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Abstract

Objective. Given the crucial role of financial aids and grants in research progress, the present communication attempts to study the research funding situation in Iran during 2008-2011.

Methods. The present paper applies a scientometric method to study the data related to Iranian scientific productions extracted from Science Citation Index Expanded. The data are analyzed using Excel and SPSS, based on descriptive and inferential statistics.

Finding. The findings reveal that more than 30 percent of Iranian scientific papers are supported by research funds, of which about 25 percent are internationally funded. The highest ranked universities in terms of the amount of funded papers, especially by foreign resources, largely consist of those based in capital, along with Azad Islamic University. They are also revealed to be the most successful in collaborating with foreign organizations in providing research grants and aids.

Conclusions. Given the low number of funded papers, Iranian researchers are required to endeavor seriously to absorb more research funds, especially from foreign states and international organizations. Research instruments and equipment being very expensive in many disciplines, researchers' attempts to absorb foreign resources can be an appropriate solution to overcome financial shortage and instrumental poverty in scientifically developing countries.

Keywords: domestic research funds, foreign research funds, research funds, scientific papers.

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Geological survey of Iran library strategic plan: 2011-2015

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Abstract

Purpose. This paper has two main goals: First, to evaluate the position of Geological Survey of Iran Library through the assessment of internal (strengths and weaknesses) and external (opportunities and threats) environment; Then, provide solutions and strategies to help library managers and administrators to achieve their goals, missions and visions.

Methods. Among the existing models, David, Fred & Hunger's model and strategic factors analysis technique (SWOT) was applied. Data were collected by analyzing library documents, interviews with stakeholders and a questionnaire developed by the researchers. Interview questions and questionnaire were constructed based on Iranian Special Library Standards. By analyzing the data, internal and external strategic factors were identified and ranked according to their importance and weight.

Findings. The results show the score of 2.999 and 2.275 for internal and external factors evaluation, respectively. In other words, based on the evaluation of internal and external factors, the library stands in a middle position. Based on the findings, sixteen main strategies concerning with services, management, human resources, and equipments, with priority scheduling, was proposed.

Originality. This research can be regarded as the first study which has evaluated an important special library in Iran using internal and external factors analysis. This study developed a set of guidelines and strategic factors in various categories that can be applied by the library and other libraries for the future planning and actions.

Keywords: library of geological survey of Iran, strategic plan, SWOT Model.

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The evaluation of book reviews in *Ketab-e Mah-e Kolliyat*, based on Book Review Evaluation Model (BREM)

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Abstract

Introduction: Evaluate and critique scientific works is one of the most important stages in the scientific production cycle. Given the important role of books in storage and transmission of scientific literature, experts should have the ability to book reviews. Reviewer should have a holistic approach in book reviewing. The purpose of this study is to evaluate book review articles published in the *Ketab-e Mah-e Kolliyat* journal based on BREM model.

Method: the method of this research is Bibliometric and applied. Data gathering tool was standard checklist. The study population consisted of all Persian book review article published in the *Ketab-e Mah-e Kolliyat* journal in 1390 that comprises 76 articles. Method of sampling was census. Library and Information Science experts confirmed tool validity. Both descriptive and inferential statistical methods (t-test and ANOVA) were used.

Results: Results showed that the mean of content, writing, physical and other parameters in articles published in the *Ketab-e Mah-e Kolliyat* journal base on BREM model respectively were 2/2, 32/2, 13/1 and 97/2 from 4. Between gender, education and field of reviewers and the average score of the book review indexes, There isn't a correlation (P-Value>0.05). There is a correlation between article's subject and physical and content indexes of book reviews (P-Value<0.05). The findings showed that the average writing score and other parameters and article's subject there is no significant difference (P-Value>0.05).

Conclusion: Their attention to content and written characteristic was up the meddle. Physical characteristics were often neglected. Generally Reviewer followed the book review article structure. So suggested to give a book review Guideline and held Workshops periodically.

Keyword: Book Review, *Ketab-e Mah-e Kolliyat*, Evaluation, Book Review Evaluation Model (BREM)

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