Assessing health information on the web by medicine, nursing and midwify students and faculty members

Hamid Keshavarz[1], Ali Shabani[2]*, Mohammad Reza Vasfi[3]

Abstract

Objective: Exploring how academic users including students and faculty members evaluate health information on the web especially with regard to their personality characteristic of conscientiousness.

Method: A random sample including 148 students and faculty members located at the two faculties of Medicine Sciences and Nursing and Midwify at the Tehran University of Medical Sciences were the population of the study. Two validated questionnaires related to credibility and conscientiousness were distributed among the population. Gathered data were then analyzed by SPSS software.

Findings: Some problems in evaluating credibility assessment of health information and quick retrieval were mentioned. About half of the population evaluates web health information as credible often and very often. The most important quality assessment criteria were objectivity, currency and authority. There was a significant correlation between conscientiousness and credibility assessment of the students and faculty members. It appears a change in trust to information found accord with change in conscientiousness levels. There was no significant correlation between conscientiousness and trust to information among ill people.

Keywords: evaluating information, health information credibility, information behavior, medical users, web information resources.

1. PhD. Candidate, Knowledge and Information Sciences Faculty, University of Tehran, Iran- hkeshavarz@ut.ac.ir
2. PhD. Candidate, Knowledge and Information Sciences Faculty, University of Tehran, Iran (Corresponding Author)- alishabani @ut.ac.ir
3. Assistance Professor, Knowledge and Information Sciences Faculty, University of Tehran, Iran- mvasfi@ut.ac.ir

Comparing the effectiveness of bibliotherapy and cognitive behavior therapy on the depression of undergraduate students with emotional breakdown

Nosrat Riahinia[1*], Valiollah Farzad[2], Nasrin Haseli[3], Maryam Emami[4]

Abstract

Objective: To compare the effectiveness of bibliotherapy and cognitive behavioral therapy on depression of students with emotional breakdown.

Method: This is a quasi-experimental pretest-posttest against a control group. The population includes all referred students to Kharazmi University Counselling center. 20 samples were selected using a convenience sampling method.

Findings: The results confirmed the effect of bibliotherapy and cognitive behavioral therapy on reduction of depression in students with emotional breakdown. There was no significant difference found between the effectiveness of bibliotherapy and cognitive behavioral therapy in reducing the depression of students with emotional breakdown.

Keywords: bibliotherapy, cognitive behavioral therapy, emotional breakdown.

1. Professor, Knowledge and Information Sciences Faculty, Kharazmi University, Iran (Corresponding Author)- sara_purriahi@yahoo.com
2. Assistance Professor, Educational Psychology, Kharazmi University, Iran
3. MS., Educational Psychology, Kharazmi University, Iran
4. Ph.D. candidate, Knowledge and Information Sciences Faculty, Kharazmi University, Iran

An economic valuation of public library services using Contingent Valuation Method (CVM) (Case study: Public libraries inTehran)

Mahmood Moradi[1*], Qolamreza Fadaei[2], Abolghasem Naderi[3],
Sharhram Fatahi[4]

Abstract

Objective: The main objective of this research was the economic valuation of public library services using the contingent valuation. Although, estimating the average willingness to pay for public library service, demographics on the willingness to pay, and economic valuation and pricing public library services were other objectives that investigated in this study.

Method: Explanatory variables in the study variables (SPM) declared preferences demographic, cultural and social- users of public library services. The users of public libraries are 176,000 persons, and selected by 1176 people. The questionnaire included 36 questions related to willingness to pay. In this study, statistical models, such as, descriptive statistics, linear regression, and regression logistics were used.

Finding: The results show that the average willingness to pay per person (per year) is 117280.22 Rials used for the public library service center for any individual willing to pay 100,000 Rs. Thus, according to the findings, 25 percent of respondents tend equivalent Rs 60,000 and less pay, and 50 percent are willing to pay 100,000 Rs or less; also, 75% of research sample is willing to pay 150,000 Rs or less per year to maintain Public library service pay.

Results: In addition to the overall willingness to pay for library services tend to pay for 15% of all public library service was also calculated. Results also showed the gender, age, occupation, income, education the willingness to pay for service users public libraries are effective.

Keywords: contingent valuation, library services, Tehran, valuation economic, willingness to pay.

1. Assistance Professor, Knowledge and Information Sciences Faculty, Razi University and PhD Candidate of University of Tehran, Iran (Corresponding Author)- mahmoudmoradi@razi.ac.ir
2. Professor, Knowledge and Information Sciences Faculty, University of Tehran, Iran- ghfadaei@ut.ac.ir
3. Associate Professor, University of Tehran, Iran- anadery@ut.ac.ir
4. Associate Professor, Faculty of Economoic, Razi University, Iran- sh-fatahi@yahoo.com

Framework of expertise in publishing academic electronic textbooks: A Delphi study

Maryam Nakhoda[1*], Sepideh Fahimifar[2]

Abstract

Object: The aim of this study is to identify a framework of needed expertise for publishing academic electronic textbooks according to the characteristics of this kind of books. Therefore the final result focuses on needed experts through the consensus method.

Method: Delphi technique using the researcher made questionnaire was done in four rounds. The research population was composed of 40 experts in the field of E-book, E-learning, digital libraries, and electronic education by purposeful sampling**.**

Findings: Out of 48 items (expertise) in the questionnaire and from different rounds, 19 expertises were found essential in publishing user friendly academic electronic textbooks. These expertises included interactive content producers, interactive content providers, educational designers, university professors, educational resources designers, E-learning experts, accessibility experts, interactive content authors, authors, E-book software developers, E-book hardware producers, media experts, content developers, E-book producers, HCI experts, publishers, cultural experts, rules and regulation experts, and educational technology experts.

Originality: According to previous studies, this research tries to identify the framework of needed expertise in publishing academic electronic textbooks for the first time. Also, Delphi technique was used as a new method in E-book studies.

Keywords: academic electronic textbook, E-book, publishing, textbook.

1. Assistant Professor, Faculty of Knowledge and Information Studies, University of Tehran, Iran (Corresponding Author)- mnakhoda@ut.ac.ir
2. PhD in Knowledge and Information Studies, University of Tehran, Iran- sfahimifar@ut.ac.ir

Evaluation of library portals of Iranian governmental Universities in 2013

Mohsen Nowkarizi[1*], Akram Koochaki[2]

Abstract

Object: Iranian (state) university library portals were investigated with the aim of determining their status.

Methods: The population of the research included 58 Iranian university (state) library portals. The data collection tools were questionnaire and the researcher-made checklist which was designed in terms of 145 items and 9 general area include Information Retrieval, Public and Information Services, Quality of Writing, Accessibility, Personalization, Content Management, Organization, Protection and Security and Management Facilities of Portal in Public Library Services that after the validity and reliability testing. A simple random sampling method was used for data collection and the sample size was determined 40 portals based on the Cochran formula.

Finding: The results indicated that generally in the university library portals related to the Ministry of Science, Research and Technology in terms of utilization of the component of the examined areas in this research. In all cases, the society average significantly was in the good level and it was desirable. Also, the portals of 13 universities were in desirable level, 24 ones in good level and 3 others in average level. The examined dimension in the "Quality of Writing" and "Accessibility" areas was in the desirable status and it was good in the areas of Information Retrieval, Public and Information Services, Personalization, Content Management, Organization, Protection and Security and Management Facilities of Portal in Public Library Services. The "Management Facilities" with the average score of 3.61 and the "Quality of Writing" with 4.58 have respectively gained the minimum and maximum scores. It seems that due to the existing substructures in the portal, there is a suitable context for presenting more and more services and facilities to the members thorough it. In fact, move from website to portal also indicates that the librarians have recognized the need to change the website to the portal.

Keywords: library portals, Iran, state universities, university libraries.

1. Associate Professor, Ferdowsi University of Mashhad, Iran (Corresponding Author)- mnowkarizi@um.ac.ir
2. M.A. in Library and Information Science, Imam Reza International University, Iran- a.koochaci@gmail.com

Relationship between the co-authorship and impact factor in Persian technical and engineering journals of Iran during 2001-2010.

Mohammad Tavakolizadeh-Ravari[1], Fatemeh Makizade[2], Zahra Abedi Khorasgani[3], Faramarz Soheili[4*]

Abstract

Object: The aim of this research is to study the relationship between the co-authorship and the impact factor in Persian technical and engineering journals of Iran during the years 2001-2010.

Method: The research method is analytic-descriptive with a citation analysis approach. The research population consists of 9321 papers from 77 Persian technical and engineering journals of Iran during the years 2001-2010. The data analysis was performed through Excel® and SPSS® v.20. They were analyzed by statistics methods like, ANOVA, Chi Square, and Regression analysis.

Findings: Findings showed that the average number of authors for Persian technical and engineering journals' papers of Iran was not experienced a considerable change in the period mentioned above. The co-authorship was a dominant status in the papers that were studied but the average number of authors was slowly increases during the years of study. The findings also showed that a relationship is occurring between the co-authorship and journal impact factor from 2010.

Conclusions: The findings suggested that the co-authorship trend was unchanged during the studied period and the trend towards writing articles with two or three authors has been more significant. A significant relationship between the number of authors and the impact factor at the end of the studied period gives a positive outlook for the role of co-authorship in receiving more citations in future. As a final conclusion, the role of the number of authors in raising the chance for receiving more citations has been 17 percent among the other factors in Iranian technical and engineering journals.

Keywords: co-authorship, Iran, journal impact factor, Persian journals, scientific collaboration, technical and engineering journals.

1. Assistant Professor, University of Yazd, Yazd, Iran- mravari@yahoo.com

2. Assistant Professor, University of Yazd, Yazd, Iran- makkizadeh@yahoo.com

3. Master Student in Scientometrics, University of Yazd, Yazd, Iran- za.ab1368@yahoo.com

4. Assistant Professor, Payame Noor University, Tehran, Iran (Corresponding Author)- Fsohieli@gmail.com

The relationship between knowledge management and human resource development from the viewpoint of staff Urmia University

Reza Hassanzadeh[1*], Mir Mohammad Seyed Abbaszadeh[2], Hassan Ghalavandi[3]

Abstract

Object: The present study examined the relationship between knowledge management and human resource development from the viewpoint of Urmia University staff.

Methods: The descriptive survey study has been done. 223 employees were randomly selected. Data were collected and analyzed based on the research hypotheses, using Pearson correlation coefficient, MANOVA analysis, ANOVA analysis, multiple regression analysis and T test were analyzed.
Findings: The results showed that there is a correlation between knowledge management and human resource development and knowledge management component of the total development of human resources. There is a significant positive relationship.

Conclusion: Knowledge sharing and stored knowledge can be positive and significant predicted aspects of human resource development: Training, performance evaluation, job promotion, discipline and system of rewards/ punishments.

Keywords: development, human resources, knowledge management, Urmia University.

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1. MA. Educational Management (Corresponding Author)- hzadehr@gmail.com
2. Professor, University of Urmia, Iran- m.abbaszadeh@urmia.ac.ir
3. Associate Professor, University of Urmia, Iran- Ghalavandi@gmail.com