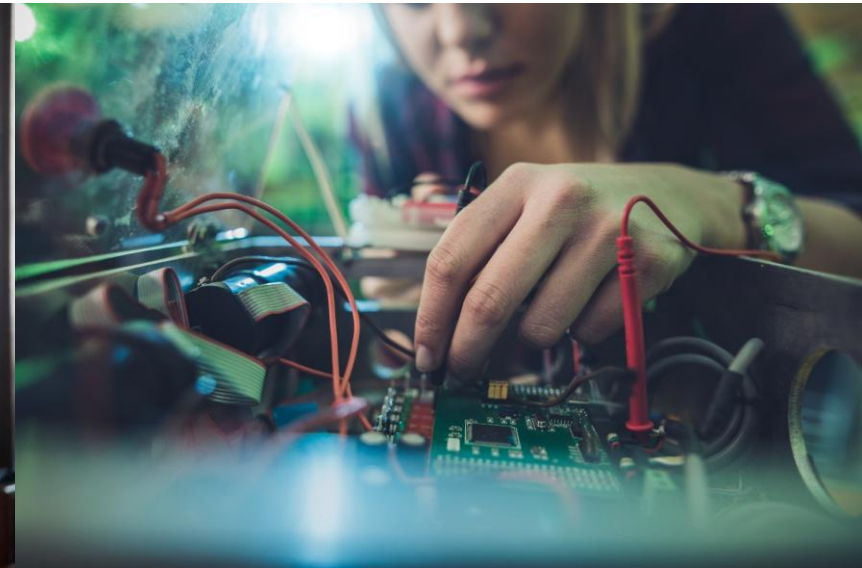


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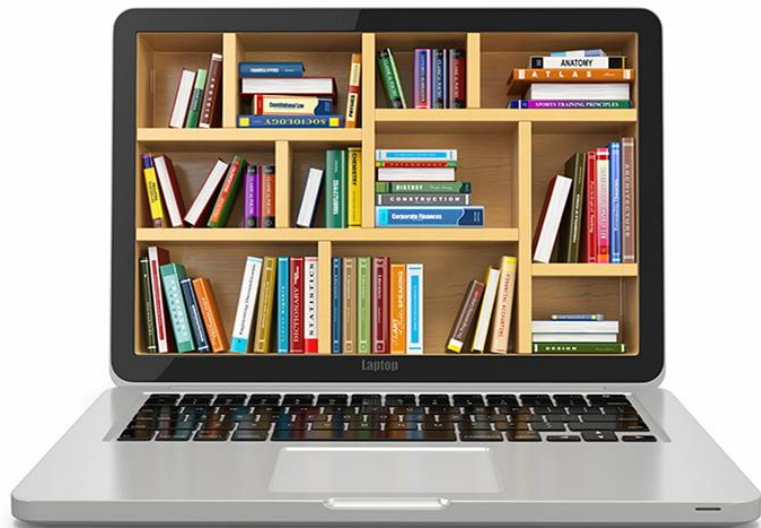
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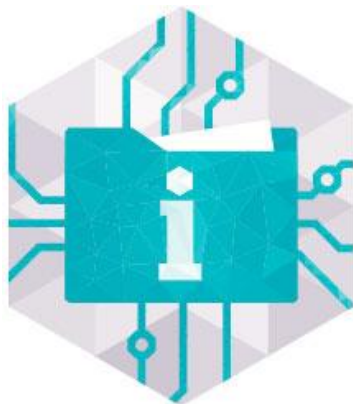
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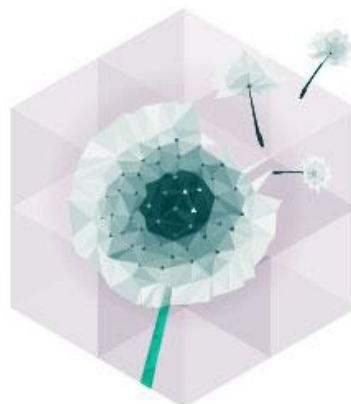
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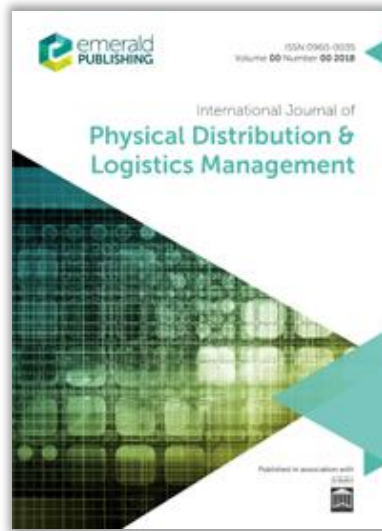
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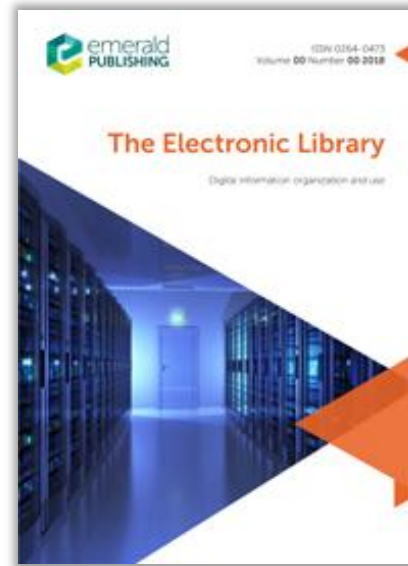
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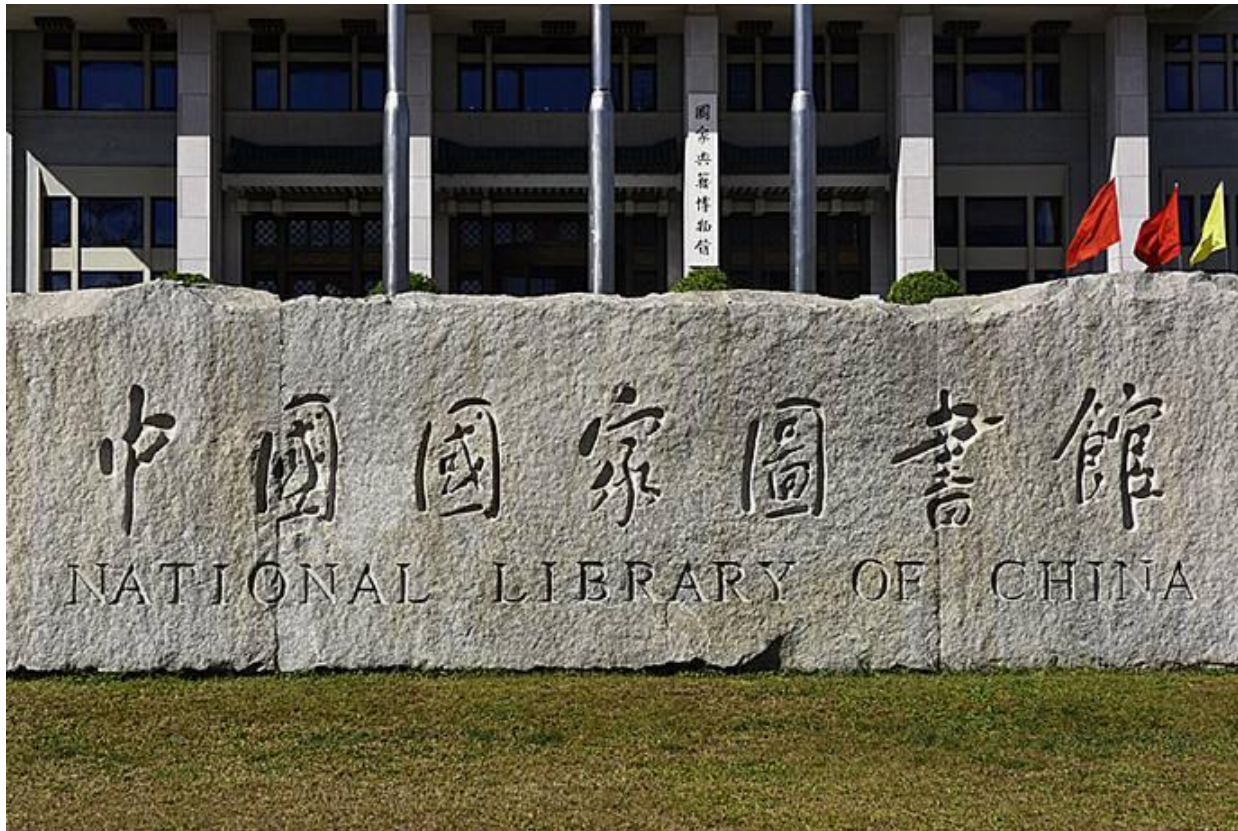
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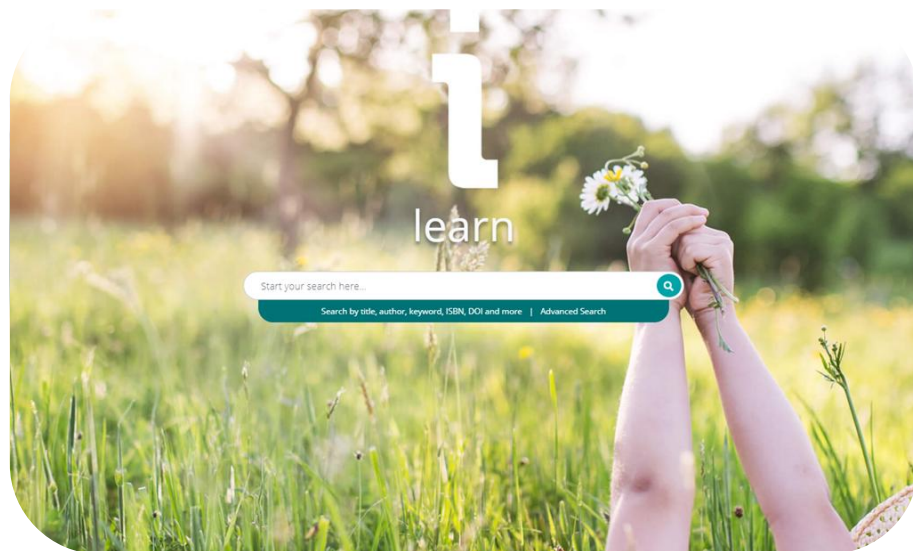


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Age and exposure to computers as determinants of attitudes of librarians towards automation in Nigerian universities

Stephen Osahon Uwaifo

The paper seeks to examine age and exposure to computers as determinants of librarians' attitudes towards library automation in Nigerian universities.

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Abstract

完整摘要

Purpose

The paper seeks to examine age and exposure to computers as determinants of librarians' attitudes towards library automation in Nigerian universities.

Design/methodology/approach

The paper uses a survey approach to determine the attitudes of academic librarians in Nigeria.

Details

文章信息

Library Review, vol. 56 no. 6

Type: Research Article

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1108/00242530710760391>

ISSN: 0024-2535

Keywords

Computers

Attitudes

Librarians

Universities

Automation

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Article

Publication date: 1 February 2006

The Role of Information Technology in Local Government Administration in Delta State Nigeria: A Case Study of Aniocha North and Aniocha South Local Government Areas

Stephen Osahon Uwaifo and Anthonia Chukwudumebi Kabadi

The study aims to examine the role of information technology in Local Government Administration in Delta State, using Aniocha North and Aniocha South Local Government...

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Article

Publication date: 1 January 2006

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Stephen Osahon Uwaifo and Gracious Chukwunweike Omede

To improve ICT processes and basic IT education of information professionals.

关键词，可直接点击检索

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Bargh, C., Bocock, J., Scott, P. and Smith, D. (2000), *University Leadership: The Role of the Chief Executive*, Society for Research into Higher Education and Open University Press, Buckingham, p. 2.



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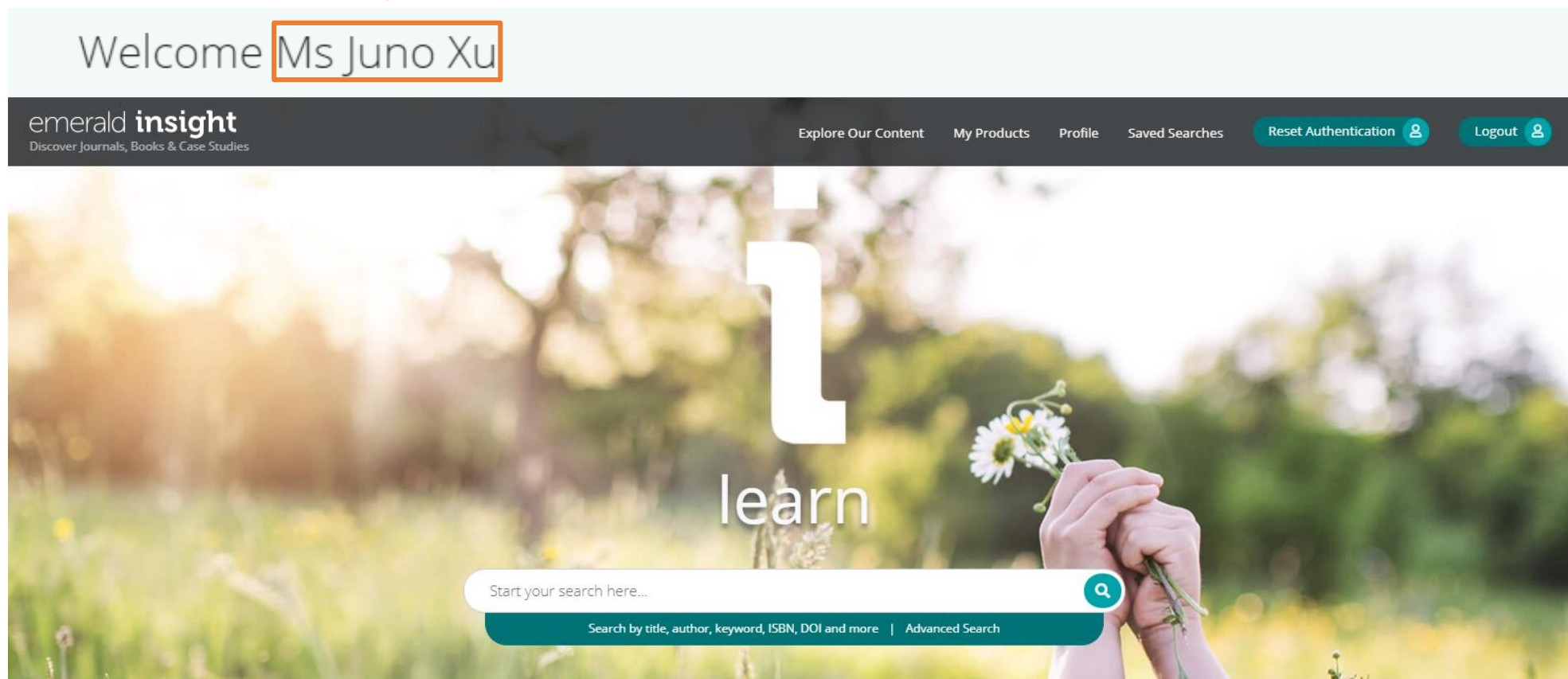
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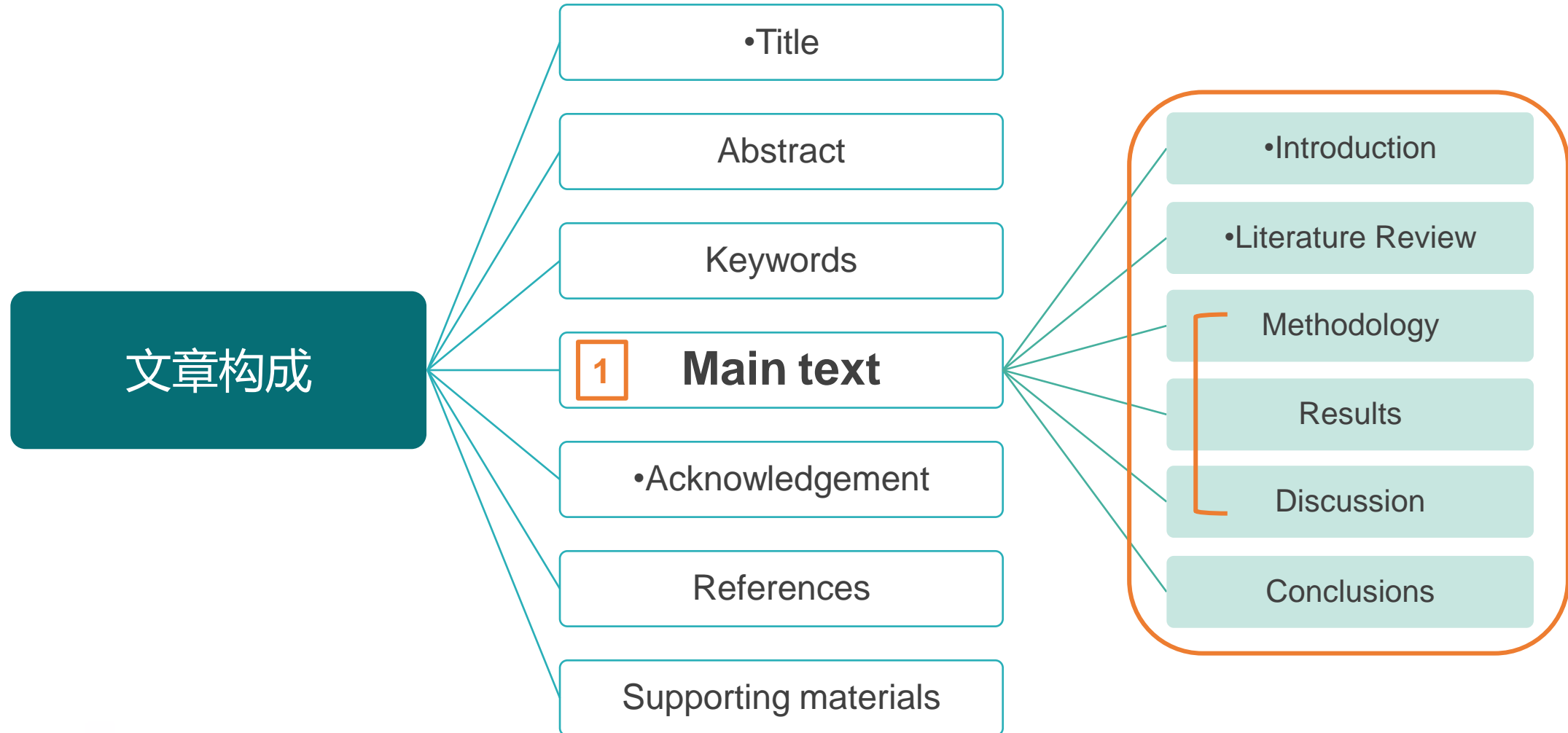
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 - ITS system quality, task—technology fit and satisfaction
 - ITS service quality, task—technology fit and satisfaction
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 - Demographics
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- Discussions
- Conclusion

The potential value of research-based evidence in destination management: the case of Kamikawa, Japan

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 - “Ski Holiday,” a local volunteer group
 - Kamikawa General Subprefecture Bureau (KGSB) and food tourism
- Study methods
- Results
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 - Information obtained through interviews and observation in Hong Kong and Taipei
 - Knowledge sharing via an academic survey
- Discussion
 - Altering the initial situation of the stakeholder groups
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 - Achieving the collaboration across fields
- Conclusion

文章结构 – Research Paper



方法论

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Methodology

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Methods

Sample and data collection procedure

The research context was Portuguese restaurants in Macau, a competitive destination for gourmet food. Accompanying the development of casino business and leisure activities, various eateries have flourished in Macau. Today, a plethora of international cuisines exist, ranging from French, Italian and German to Japanese, Korean, Cambodian, Thai and Indian. The most distinctive cuisine in Macau is Portuguese as a result of Portugal's more than 400 years of colonial rule. The cuisine was inscribed in the Macau Intangible Cultural Heritage List in 2012 and eating Portuguese food has become one of the must-be-experienced tourist activities in Macau.

The study samples were mainland Chinese and Taiwanese who constitute the major tourist markets in Macau. Mainland China and Taiwan have a vast heterogeneous market, and consumer behavior can be affected by the economic conditions as manifested in purchasing power, attitudes, lifestyles, media use and consumption patterns (Cui and Liu, 2000; Sun and Wu, 2004). Thus, the profile of these respondents fits the research purpose of this study.

The data were acquired from two different sources: primary survey data were collected by the authors and secondary data were collected from the statistical authority in China and Taiwan (see details in subsequent sections). The survey procedure was conducted in several steps. First, a list of Portuguese restaurants was created; 23 full-service outlets were included in the study on the basis of accessibility, food authenticity and popularity. Second, a quota sample was established from the selected restaurants by targeting 25-30 respondents for popular restaurants and 5-10 respondents for less popular ones. Then, field investigators were assigned to intercept diners outside the corresponding restaurants while exiting the venues after finishing their meals. Respondents were greeted and introduced to the survey objective. A filter question was asked to ensure that subjects were tourists from mainland China or Taiwan. To reduce response bias, a systematic sampling method was used in which field investigators approached every third diner exiting a selected restaurant. Non-responders were replaced by the next available subject.

The questionnaire was originally designed in English and then translated into Chinese. It was modified based on multiple rounds of refinements; finally, it was back translated into English for accuracy. A pilot test was conducted with 12 respondents to improve the quality of the questionnaire.

研究背景

指明研究对象

阐释研究对象的合理性

数据来源

详细介绍实验方法：抽样调查、问卷调查等

对实验的补充说明

结果

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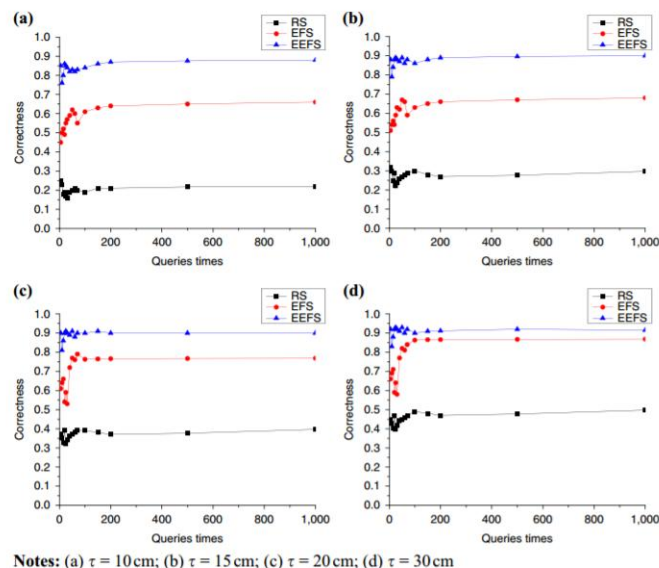
Results

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Observed from Figure 3, the proposed strategies: EFS and EEFS are significantly superior to RS. The correctness of EFS is close to 70 percent when $\tau \leq 15$ cm. As τ increases, the curve of EFS is close to EEFS and it can reach nearly 85 percent. The main reason is that the contributions of end users' feedbacks will be reduced when the relaxing of τ reaches some point.

On the other hand, in the four sub-figures of Figure 3, it is easy to discover that for each sub-figure the three curves tend to be a straight line after the queries times are larger than 25. The reason has the following two issues. The first one is because with the increasing of queries times the queries results have achieved the "best" solution and it cannot optimize the results further even though increasing the users' feedbacks. The second one is that when the queries times are large enough, increasing the users' feedbacks are invalid to increase the correctness, once the data provided by the data sources are all error. The results selected from them are certainly the wrong choices. This problem can be resolved by introducing the existing mechanisms to help data sources improve their "bad" data.

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研究
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Discussion

The academic debate on supply chain skills started by Murphy and Poist (1991) and van Hoek (2001) is still ongoing (Bak and Boulocher-Passet, 2013; Myers *et al.*, 2004; Sohal, 2013; Dubey and Gunasekaran, 2015). An understanding of the “bigger picture” of supply chain skills is deemed to be necessary to bridge the gap between the supply chain needs and associated skills required (Bak and Boulocher-Passet, 2013). Previous research on supply chain management skills covered the USA, Australia and the Far East (Bak and Boulocher-Passet, 2013) with few providing a general outlook on UK supply chain skills needs (van Hoek, 2001; van Hoek *et al.*, 2011). Hence, the current study based on a UK university has provided an insight into the skills impact and changing focus on key supply chain skills in an increasingly competitive global environment.

First, the changing competitive global environment indicated the inclusion of new supply chain skills requiring specialist training in areas such as lean, six sigma, CPC and regulations. An understanding of the application of regulations has been identified as a crucial requirement as part of decision-making skills, especially in relation to national and international laws and regulations (e.g. environment, exports, imports) and rules and regulations involving health and safety and employment law because many management decisions are bound by both external laws and internal rules and regulations.

Second, the findings indicated that not all skills are weighted equally and different levels of emphasis have been placed by the respondents on the identified skills. For example, although previously identified as a key enabler within the supply chain (Bowersox, 2002; Kirby, 2003; Mangan and Christopher, 2005),

at university, with some also having exposure to workplace stress through undertaking an industrial placement year. Although graduates are well equipped with technical supply chain skills, the findings supported a greater emphasis towards the behavioural, decision-making and people management skills, highlighting key areas for further research. The inclusion of skills identified (behavioural, decision-making and people management skills), business ethics and specialist training (i.e. six sigma, CPC) can be further developed through innovative and collaborative relationships between industry and higher education, such as mentorship schemes and company based projects.

However, it should be noted that the findings are relevant to one UK-based university setting and its stakeholders based on 25 skills assessed and may not reflect other UK universities, where variances across supply chain teaching might exist (Mangan and Christopher, 2005). Indeed, a need for a wider UK based study was evident through successive calls by researchers undertaking studies on supply chain management; current education provision, practitioner viewpoints; future supply chain skills needs and collaboration between industry and teaching (van Hoek *et al.*, 2011; Bak and Boulocher-Passet, 2013). Hence, the findings of the study need to be tested in a wider UK higher education setting.

Conclusion and research implications

This study began with a discussion of existing supply chain skills identified in the academic literature. The discussion surrounding supply chain skills needs is not new (Bowersox, 2002; Kirby, 2003; Mangan and Christopher, 2005; van Hoek *et al.*, 2011; Bak and Boulocher-Passet, 2013), although the emphasis on specific skills areas has evolved over time. Supply

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引言

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Introduction

Literature Review

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1. Introduction

In recent years, with the rapid development of the internet and information technology, leading companies highly value the virtual brand community because of its unique superiority. In virtual brand communities, companies can not only acquire customers' timely feedback on products and services, but also identify loyal customers according to their behaviors (e.g. giving advice and participating in exciting programs and creative design activities).

With more and more companies realizing the value of virtual brand community, featured companies worldwide have been establishing their virtual brand community these years. Successful examples in China include Weiphone (the Chinese virtual brand community of Apple Inc.), Huafen Club (the fan club of Huawei) and Xiaomi BBS (the BBS of Xiaomi). As a virtual brand community that has millions of active users, Huafen Club has over 40m registered users, and the average posting amount is above 200,000 per day. User-generated content in this club has been a strong and convincing advertisement for Huawei. Moreover, by participating in activities of the virtual brand community, customers can satisfy their demand, such as helping improve products/services and getting rewards and trust from other community members. It allows customers to perceive more value from this brand, and in turn, further reinforces their willingness to participate in value co-creation.

2. As mentioned above, customers' participation in value co-creation is beneficial to companies as well as to themselves. From the perspective of companies, customers involving in value co-creation can help develop new products/services by the wisdom of crowds. Besides, the feedback from customers can help companies improve service quality, and in turn, these companies will perform better and gain customer loyalty (Casaló *et al.*, 2007). And for customers, participating in value co-creation can not only help them satisfy their needs and gain a sense of achievement, but also give them a chance to gain extra rewards (i.e. material and mental rewards) from the company, and also gain admiration from other community members. This indicates the importance for companies to understand the factors influencing customers' willingness to participate in value co-creation of the virtual brand community because it is the foundation and the guarantee of improving customer satisfaction and customer loyalty.

4. However, most extant literature focused on the construction of virtual brand communities and customer participation behaviors (Dholakia *et al.*, 2004; Royo-Vela and Casamassima, 2011; Kaur *et al.*, 2018). As there is limited research that explores the factors influencing customers participating in value co-creation of virtual brand communities, this study aims to investigate the following two questions:

RQ1. In virtual brand communities, which factors will influence customers' willingness to participate in value co-creation?

RQ2. How does customer's involvement moderates the relationship between influencing factors and users' willingness to participate in value co-creation?

研究背景

理论铺垫
前人研究

转折，强调本研究的
独特性（非必须）

本文主要研究内容

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References

- 文献综述并不是简单的参考文献罗列
- 描述、分析、总结

引用文献选取过程

1. 确定研究问题，缩小检索范围
2. 文献检索：期刊、图书、报纸、政府报告等
3. 文献评估：时效性、权威性、质量
4. 总结分析：观点异同，疑问&质疑

结论

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结果
意义

9. Conclusions

This research investigated the impact of compatibility, relative advantage, perceived enjoyment, complexity, perceived cost, perceived value, and PAFS on purchase intentions.

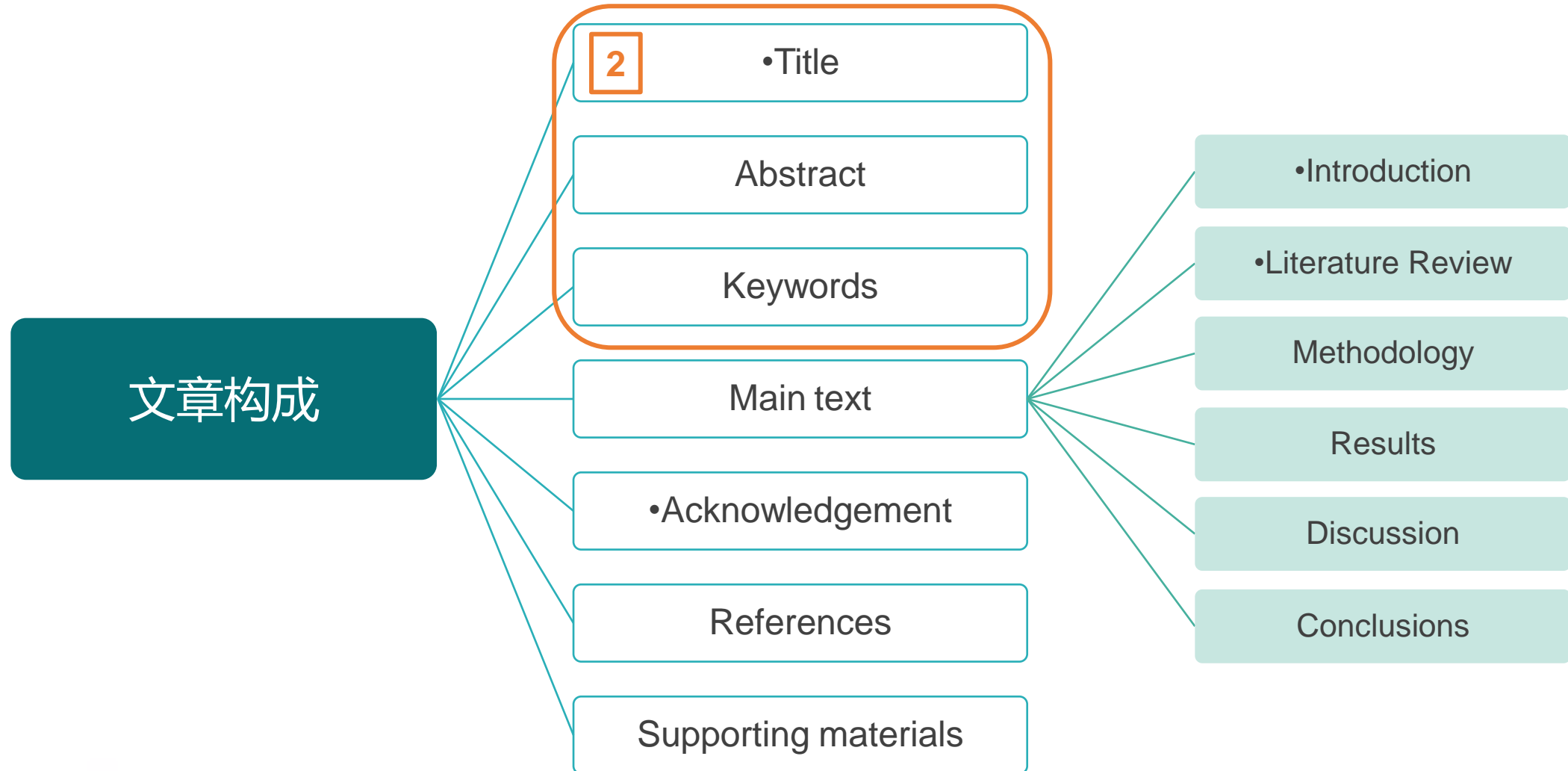
The proposed model and empirical findings contribute a more thorough understanding of users' behavioral intentions to purchase a GPS navigation app. Specifically, this study makes three important contributions to the theoretical development of app purchase behaviors. First, the authors modified and extended VAM to explain users' behavioral intention to purchase a paid GPS navigation app. This has rarely been explored in the existing literature.

Thus, this study points app purchase behavior research to a new direction. Second, findings are evidence that compatibility, relative advantage, perceived enjoyment, complexity, and perceived cost significantly influence purchase intentions through the mediation of perceived value. Importantly, perceived cost was found to be significantly and positively related to perceived value. Third, the empirical results indicate that PAFS weakens the positive relationship between perceived value and purchase intentions. This is a new finding that helps fill the knowledge gap related to the moderating effect of PAFS on purchase intention in previous research.

研究
内容

突出
价值

文章结构 – Research Paper



文稿准备



重点检索区域→文章推广

吸引关注，提高

给主编的第一印象

- ① 潜在读者会检索什么？
- ② 如何选择合适的用词、用句？
- ③ 同行阅读，是否产生读下去的兴趣？

标题

Title
Abstract
Keywords
Main text
Acknowledgement
References

最少的单词，表达最充分的意思

长度	≤ 20 words
描述/简洁	<p>A Study of the effects of foreign investment on the economic growth in Spain during the period between 1976 and 1990</p> <p>关于1976-1990年间外资对西班牙经济增长的影响的研究</p>
具体	<p>“New Techniques in Carbon Materials”</p> <p>“(The) Use of Optical Microscopic Techniques in Characterizing New Carbon Materials”</p>
清晰 (被发现)	<p>Sustainable Supply Chain Management</p> <p>Vs.</p> <p>Green is the New Gold</p>

摘要

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论文的微缩模型

≤ 250单词

摘要：Emerald采用**结构型摘要**

行文中用**醒目的字体**(加粗、全部大写、或斜体) 直接标出内容提要。

Abstract

- **Purpose** – The purpose of this paper is to juxtapose the contemporary views of industrial relations (IR) and human resource management (HRM) with the ideas expressed by Chester Barnard.
- **Design/methodology/approach** – The paper analyses Chester Barnard's views along the four premises that underlie contemporary perspectives on the fields of IR and HRM.
- **Findings** – Barnard's main points: that sincerity and honesty of management is crucial to developing an individual employee's will to collaborate, and that collective cooperation is superior to collective bargaining are found to resonate well with the contemporary views and provide a clear indication for Barnard's preference of human resource perspective to the IR perspective.
- **Practical/Social implications** – This paper provides Barnard's practical insights into why managing IR and HR by policies leads to poor management.
- **Originality/value** – This paper is the first to recognize Barnard's unique contribution to contemporary perspectives on IR and HRM disciplines.

关键词

Title

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数量：遵循期刊要求，一般为4-6个

选择方向：主题相关、细分学科

研究方法、国际视野

Notes :

建议多使用词组

避免过于专业的术语

避免尚未广泛接受的缩写

考虑平台检索-相关度，重要关键词出现频率

文章结构 – Research Paper



致谢

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Acknowledgements

- ① Source images used in this paper are downloaded from www.imagefusion.org. This work was supported in part by National Natural Science Fund of China under grants 61702347, 61401308 and 61572063, the Natural Science Fund of Hebei Province under grants F2018210148, F2016201142, F2016201187 and F2017210161, and Education Department of Hebei Province under grant QN2017132. The authors also thank the anonymous referees for their valuable suggestions.
- ②

① 任何个人或机构在研究上的帮助，包括提供实验材料、协作实验工作、提供有益的启发、承担某些辅助性工作，等等。

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相同点

文后参考文献列表中提供所引文献的详细信息，参考文献列表以**作者姓氏的字母顺序**排序。

不同点

- Harvard: (作者姓, 出版年)
- APA : (作者姓, 出版年, 页码)
- MLA : (作者姓 页码)

参考文献：
数量、时间、质量

A



Z

References

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参考文献

SSCI参考文献调研

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平均每篇文章有**48.658**条参考文献

文稿准备 – Research Paper

- Figures and visualizations (tables, graphs *etc.*)
- Methods, Results, Discussions
- Introduction
- Conclusions
- Abstract, Title

TIP:

PPT搭建框架→补充要点
→Presentation→Full text



主编眼中的 **Good** Paper

- 基本要求：符合主题范围
- 方法、结论：有效、合理、相对完善
- 语言表达：清晰、连贯、可读性强
- 原创性、创新性：文章的亮点及最被关注的地方
- 相关性、拓展性：证明对现有知识的掌握及延伸
- 理论与实践意义：文章写出来了，所以呢？然后呢？
- 标题、摘要、关键词吸引人：利于文章推广，文章被看见→期刊被看见





国际期刊投稿指南

Guide to paper submission



目标期刊选择方式

Step 1

常阅读/引用

关键词检索

同行推荐

按学科检索

- *International Journal of Operations & Production Management*
- *International Journal of Physical Distribution & Logistics Management*
- *Supply Chain Management*



目标期刊 选择因素

- 检索与收录情况：SCI/SSCI

→ 期刊主页、引文索引数据库

- 期刊接受文章类型、投稿方式

→ Author Guideline

- 出版频率：半年刊/季刊/双月刊/月刊

→ Table of content

- 区域/国际性期刊

→ Aims & Scope、编委分布

- 是否是Open Access：便于推广

→ 注意甄别

- 可获取的发表经验




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Step 2


Aims & Scope

Author Guideline

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The aim of Supply Chain Management: An International Journal is to push the boundaries of supply chain research and practice.

Accordingly, research findings must demonstrate international relevance and global impact to both theory and practice. Research papers and case studies submitted to SCMij will only be considered if they contribute to extending supply chain knowledge beyond a dyadic perspective. The challenges posed by globalisation and rapidly changing technology trends directly affects supply chain design and management. Contemporary supply chain practices have to be responsive, proactive, integrated and information driven when managing the components of the supply chain. Taking the foregoing in account the following areas of supply chain research will be considered, but not limited to:-

文章格式调整

仔细核对期刊的作者指南

- 字数限制 (6000-10000)
- 英式英语 vs 美式英语 (少数期刊)
- 参考文献格式 (Harvard/APA/MLA)
- 文本格式 : Word > PDF/LaTeX
<https://www.latex-project.org/>
- 分辨率 (300dpi) 、 格式 (pdf/ai/eps
> tif/jpeg/bmp)
- 图表是否单独提交
(*文中对应位置插入图表并标记序号Table
1/Figure 1+单独提供原始文件)

All Figures (charts, diagrams, line drawings, web pages/screenshots, and photographic images) should be submitted in electronic form.

All Figures should be of high quality, legible and numbered consecutively with arabic numerals. Graphics may be supplied in colour to facilitate their appearance on the online database.

- Figures created in MS Word, MS PowerPoint, MS Excel, Illustrator should be supplied in their native formats. Electronic figures created in other applications should be copied from the origination software and pasted into a blank MS Word document or saved and imported into an MS Word document or alternatively create a .pdf file from the origination software.
- Figures which cannot be supplied as above are acceptable in the standard image formats which are: .pdf, .ai, and .eps. If you are unable to supply graphics in these formats then please ensure they are .tif, .jpeg, or .bmp at a resolution of at least 300dpi and at least 10cm wide.
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- **论文正文**：不包含任何作者信息（投稿系统中填写）
- **Covering letter** 建议随附上，包含有效信息：
 - a. 陈述向这本期刊投稿的原因
 - b. 文章与众不同之处（期刊范围）

I am submitting this article to Journal of Documentation. You will see that it deals with public library management, which I appreciate is outside JDoc's normal scope. However, it focuses on the novel application of a theoretical model to the topic, and hence I think it is appropriate for JDoc.

.....

虽然本文的研究对象为公共图书馆，并不属于贵刊的一般研究范围，但是，本文重点关注的是该课题理论模型的**新应用**，因此也同样符合贵刊的研究方向。

.....

国际期刊投稿 —— Online Submission

- 

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Quick index

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国际期刊投稿 —— Review

Ref # Reviewer Comment

Better grounding of the problem.
Parts of the front-end of the paper read like a tutorial-like introduction of action research. In a rewrite, there are two things that I would like to see instead.

I would expect a clearer attempt to establish the research-practice gap as an intellectual challenge. This is the main theme of the paper and it would therefore be useful to substantiate your understanding of this gap beyond the surface level.

Next comment

Author Response

You imply that you do not wish to see a tutorial to CAR (even though one reviewer thinks that this is needed since some sections of the MISQ readership may not be familiar with CAR). We concur with you and have removed the tutorial aspects. The front end of the paper ([pages 2-5](#)) has been revised in order to outline the research and practical problems that we focused on.

We agree that the research-practice gap needs to be positioned clearly as an intellectual challenge ([as highlighted on page 3](#)). We have now deliberately positioned the paper in this way with the challenge manifested in the action-research dichotomy, where either action or research tends to be the focus of action research projects ([as explained on page 3](#)). We also substantiate our arguments better in the broader CAR literature ([as detailed from pages 5-14](#)).

Next response

中国作者常见现象（2013年调研）

- 不严格遵守投稿指南，如字数超限等
- Solution：仔细阅读每本期刊的 Author Guideline
- 论文内容与期刊内容方向不符
- Solution：投稿前先将摘要发给期刊主编，如方向不符，另择期刊投稿
- 英语语法、词句错误较多
- Solution：寻求合作作者或专业的第三方做Subediting





THANKS