

## The Impact of Social Responsibility and Organizational Accountability on the Performance of Public Librarians in Iran

Soltani-Nejad, N., Jahanshahi, M., Karim Saberi, M., Ansari, N., & Zarei-Maram, N. (2022). The relationship between social responsibility and public libraries accountability: The mediating role of professional ethics and conscientiousness. *Journal of Librarianship and Information Science*, 54(2), 306–324. <https://doi.org/10.1177/09610006211014260>

Andrea Miller-Nesbitt

Volume 18, numéro 2, 2023

URI : <https://id.erudit.org/iderudit/1101601ar>  
DOI : <https://doi.org/10.18438/ebliip30338>

[Aller au sommaire du numéro](#)

Éditeur(s)

University of Alberta Library

ISSN

1715-720X (numérique)

[Découvrir la revue](#)

Citer ce compte rendu

Miller-Nesbitt, A. (2023). Compte rendu de [The Impact of Social Responsibility and Organizational Accountability on the Performance of Public Librarians in Iran / Soltani-Nejad, N., Jahanshahi, M., Karim Saberi, M., Ansari, N., & Zarei-Maram, N. (2022). The relationship between social responsibility and public libraries accountability: The mediating role of professional ethics and conscientiousness. *Journal of Librarianship and Information Science*, 54(2), 306–324. <https://doi.org/10.1177/09610006211014260>]. *Evidence Based Library and Information Practice*, 18(2), 114–116. <https://doi.org/10.18438/ebliip30338>

### Résumé de l'article

Objective – To determine how librarians' perceptions of public libraries' social responsibility and accountability within society affect their professional ethics and conscientiousness.

Design – Quantitative, survey questionnaire.

Setting – Public libraries in Iran.

Subjects – Survey respondents (N=362) were public librarians\* (see note below).

Methods – The authors created a theoretical model based on six separate hypotheses, describing the relationship between the following variables: corporate social responsibility, organizational accountability, professional ethics, and conscientiousness. A questionnaire was distributed to the participants. SPSS 21.0 was used for the analysis of demographic data and SMART PLS 3.0 was used to assess the theoretical model.

Main Results – The results show a significant, positive, and direct relationship between the variables being studied (corporate social responsibility, organizational accountability, professional ethics, and conscientiousness), therefore confirming the relevance of the authors' theoretical model.

Conclusion – The results of this study demonstrate the importance of promoting the social responsibility and organizational accountability efforts of public libraries. The data suggest that doing so will strengthen the positive perception of the library amongst employees, which will in turn have a positive effect on their professional ethics and conscientiousness. The authors suggest that library managers need to create a culture of accountability and ethics within libraries. They can do so by incorporating ethics and social responsibility in decision-making and policies. Additionally, the authors propose that professional ethics training in library curricula and continuing education would provide librarians with the knowledge necessary when encountering ethical dilemmas on the job.

© Andrea Miller-Nesbitt, 2023



Ce document est protégé par la loi sur le droit d'auteur. L'utilisation des services d'Érudit (y compris la reproduction) est assujettie à sa politique d'utilisation que vous pouvez consulter en ligne.

<https://apropos.erudit.org/fr/usagers/politique-dutilisation/>

**érudit**

Cet article est diffusé et préservé par Érudit.

Érudit est un consortium interuniversitaire sans but lucratif composé de l'Université de Montréal, l'Université Laval et l'Université du Québec à Montréal. Il a pour mission la promotion et la valorisation de la recherche.

<https://www.erudit.org/fr/>



### *Evidence Summary*

## **The Impact of Social Responsibility and Organizational Accountability on the Performance of Public Librarians in Iran**

### **A Review of:**

Soltani-Nejad, N., Jahanshahi, M., Karim Saberi, M., Ansari, N., & Zarei-Maram, N. (2022). The relationship between social responsibility and public libraries accountability: The mediating role of professional ethics and conscientiousness. *Journal of Librarianship and Information Science*, 54(2), 306–324. <https://doi.org/10.1177/09610006211014260>

### **Reviewed by:**

Andrea Miller-Nesbitt

Associate Librarian

Schulich Library of Physical Sciences, Life Sciences, and Engineering

McGill University Library

Montreal, Quebec, Canada

Email: [andrea.miller-nesbitt@mcgill.ca](mailto:andrea.miller-nesbitt@mcgill.ca)

**Received:** 1 Mar. 2023

**Accepted:** 28 Mar. 2023

© 2023 Miller-Nesbitt. This is an Open Access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons-Attribution-Noncommercial-Share Alike License 4.0 International (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/4.0/>), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly attributed, not used for commercial purposes, and, if transformed, the resulting work is redistributed under the same or similar license to this one.

**DOI:** 10.18438/ebli30338

---

### **Abstract**

**Objective** – To determine how librarians' perceptions of public libraries' social responsibility and accountability within society affect their professional ethics and conscientiousness.

**Design** – Quantitative, survey questionnaire.

**Setting** – Public libraries in Iran.

**Subjects** – Survey respondents (N=362) were public librarians\* (see note below).

**Methods** – The authors created a theoretical model based on six separate hypotheses, describing the relationship between the following variables: corporate social responsibility, organizational accountability, professional ethics, and conscientiousness. A questionnaire was distributed to the

participants. SPSS 21.0 was used for the analysis of demographic data and SMART PLS 3.0 was used to assess the theoretical model.

**Main Results** – The results show a significant, positive, and direct relationship between the variables being studied (corporate social responsibility, organizational accountability, professional ethics, and conscientiousness), therefore confirming the relevance of the authors' theoretical model.

**Conclusion** – The results of this study demonstrate the importance of promoting the social responsibility and organizational accountability efforts of public libraries. The data suggest that doing so will strengthen the positive perception of the library amongst employees, which will in turn have a positive effect on their professional ethics and conscientiousness. The authors suggest that library managers need to create a culture of accountability and ethics within libraries. They can do so by incorporating ethics and social responsibility in decision-making and policies. Additionally, the authors propose that professional ethics training in library curricula and continuing education would provide librarians with the knowledge necessary when encountering ethical dilemmas on the job.

### **Commentary**

There is a plethora of literature discussing the four main variables considered in this study: corporate social responsibility, organizational accountability, professional ethics, and conscientiousness. Much of the literature comes from business and management, but these concepts are well established within the library and information science (LIS) literature as well (Esdaile, 1933). In fact, social responsibility and professional ethics are described as core tenets of librarianship by professional associations such as the American Library Association and the International Federation of Library Associations (ALA Council, 2019; Garcia-Febo et al., 2012). This study is the first to consider the relationships between all four variables together.

This study was appraised using the evidence based librarianship critical appraisal checklist developed by Glynn (2006). Key details regarding the population and aspects of the data collection are missing. For example, it is unclear how the participants were selected, how the questionnaire was distributed and in what format and language, what the response rate was, and whether informed consent was received from participants.

The authors adopted four separate questionnaires from previously published literature and combined them to create the survey tool used in this study. The authors state that they chose to modify questions from previously published research in order to ensure the validity of the survey tool. These questionnaires were not from LIS literature and, although an attempt was made to modify the questions to fit the content of this research, several of the questions do not lend themselves to the context of public libraries.

The strength of this study is the rigorous data analysis. The authors used structural equation modeling (SEM) to test their theoretical model. They provide very detailed statistical analysis of the relationship between the four main variables.

The authors are cognizant of the limitations of the study, notably how cultural and societal norms in Iran likely shape respondents' perceptions of social responsibility and accountability. Areas of further research proposed include conducting a similar study in other parts of the world or in other types of libraries (e.g., academic or special libraries), and investigating the relationship between the variables using a qualitative methodology.

Public libraries play an important role within democratic societies. Results from this study are particularly important for library managers and administrators to consider. Managers need to find meaningful ways to strengthen the positive perception of the library by advancing the library's

commitment to social responsibility and improving organizational accountability. Doing so will enhance librarians' commitment to their work and improve their job performance and inner satisfaction, which will in turn benefit the communities they serve.

**\*Note:** The authors refer to the participants as “librarians,” “library employees,” and “library staff” at various points in the study. According to the demographic breakdown, less than 40% of respondents have a master's degree or higher. I do not know what the requirements are to be a librarian in Iran, but I have also used the term “librarian” in this *Evidence Summary* for the sake of consistency.

## References

- American Library Association Council. (2019, January). *Core values of librarianship*. The American Library Association. <https://www.ala.org/advocacy/intfreedom/corevalues>
- Esdaile, A. (1933). The social responsibility of the modern library. *Bulletin of the American Library Association*, 27(13), 572–576. <https://www.jstor.org/stable/25688031>
- Garcia-Febo, L., Hustad, A., Rösch, H., Sturges, P., & Vallotton, A. (2012). *IFLA code of ethics for librarians and other information workers*. International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions. <https://www.ifla.org/publications/ifla-code-of-ethics-for-librarians-and-other-information-workers-full-version/>
- Glynn, L. (2006). A critical appraisal tool for library and information research. *Library Hi Tech*, 24(3), 387–399. <https://doi.org/10.1108/07378830610692154>
- Soltani-Nejad, N., Jahanshahi, M., Karim Saberi, M., Ansari, N., & Zarei-Maram, N. (2022). The relationship between social responsibility and public libraries accountability: The mediating role of professional ethics and conscientiousness. *Journal of Librarianship and Information Science*, 54(2), 306–324. <https://doi.org/10.1177/09610006211014260>