



THE ATHENS INSTITUTE FOR EDUCATION AND RESEARCH

# Abstract Book

4<sup>th</sup> Annual International Symposium on  
**Foresight**

30 July - 2 August 2018, Athens, Greece

Edited by  
Gregory T. Papanikos

2018



Abstracts  
4<sup>th</sup> Annual International  
Symposium on  
Foresight

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# Preface

This book includes the abstracts of all the papers presented at the 4<sup>th</sup> *Annual International Symposium on Foresight (30 July - 2 August 2018)*, organized by the Athens Institute for Education and Research (ATINER).

In total 31 papers were submitted by 33 presenters, coming from 18 different countries (Algeria, China, France, Germany, Hungary, India, Israel, Italy, Jordan, Lebanon, Lithuania, Romania, Slovenia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Turkey, UK, and USA). The conference was organized into 13 sessions that included a variety of topic areas such as Foresight and Education, Development, Migration, Social and Economic Issues, and more. A full conference program can be found before the relevant abstracts. In accordance with ATINER's Publication Policy, the papers presented during this conference will be considered for inclusion in one of ATINER's many publications.

The purpose of this abstract book is to provide members of ATINER and other academics around the world with a resource through which to discover colleagues and additional research relevant to their own work. This purpose is in congruence with the overall mission of the association. ATINER was established in 1995 as an independent academic organization with the mission to become a forum where academics and researchers from all over the world could meet to exchange ideas on their research and consider the future developments of their fields of study.

It is our hope that through ATINER's conferences and publications, Athens will become a place where academics and researchers from all over the world regularly meet to discuss the developments of their discipline and present their work. Since 1995, ATINER has organized more than 400 international conferences and has published nearly 200 books. Academically, the institute is organized into seven research divisions and 37 research units. Each research unit organizes at least one annual conference and undertakes various small and large research projects.

For each of these events, the involvement of multiple parties is crucial. I would like to thank all the participants, the members of the organizing and academic committees, and most importantly the administration staff of ATINER for putting this conference and its subsequent publications together. Specific individuals are listed on the following page.

**Gregory T. Papanikos**  
**President**

**4<sup>th</sup> Annual International Symposium on Foresight**  
**30 July – 2 August 2018, Athens, Greece**  
**Organizing and Academic Committee**

ATINER's conferences are small events which serve the mission of the association under the guidance of its Academic Committee which sets the policies. In addition, each conference has its own academic committee. Members of the committee include all those who have evaluated the abstract-paper submissions and have chaired the sessions of the conference. The members of the **academic committee** of the 4<sup>th</sup> Annual International Symposium on Foresight were the following:

1. Gregory T. Papanikos, President, ATINER.
2. Lampros A. Pyrgiotis, Scholar & President, Greek Society of Regional Scientists, Greece.
3. Ken Roberts, Emeritus Professor, The University of Liverpool, U.K.
4. Alexis Smith Macklin, Dean of the Library, Purdue University Fort Wayne, USA.
5. Cleopatra Veloutsou, Professor, University of Glasgow, U.K.
6. Aleksandra Zebrowska, Professor, Academy of Physical Education, Poland.
7. Albert Scherr, Professor & Head, Institute of Sociology, University of Education-Freiburg, Germany.
8. Mihalis Kuyucu, Academic Member, ATINER & Associate Professor, İstinye University, Turkey.
9. Pascal Jollivet-Courtois, Associate Professor, Université de Technologie de Compiègne (UTC) / Sorbonne Universités (SU), Costech Research Laboratory, France.
10. Marili Williams, Senior Lecturer, University of South Africa (UNISA), South Africa.
11. Romas Lazutka, Professor, Vilnius University, Lithuania.
12. Jurij Kocar, Professor, Biotechnical Educational Centre Ljubljana, Slovenia.
13. Claudia Anamaria Iov, Scientific Researcher 3<sup>rd</sup> Grade, Babeş-Bolyai University, Romania.
14. Maysa Banat, Lecturer, Rafik Hariri University, Lebanon.
15. Steven Gale, Senior Futures Advisor, U.S.

The **organizing committee** of the conference included the following:

1. Fani Balaska, Researcher, ATINER.
2. Olga Gkounta, Researcher, ATINER.
3. Despina Katzoli, Researcher, ATINER.
4. Konstantinos Manolidis, Administrator, ATINER.
5. Kostas Spyropoulos, Administrator, ATINER.

**FINAL CONFERENCE PROGRAM**  
**4<sup>th</sup> Annual International Symposium on Foresight,**  
**30 July - 2 August 2018, Athens, Greece**

**PROGRAM**

Conference Venue: Titania Hotel, 52 Panepistimiou Street, 10678 Athens, Greece

**Monday 30 July 2018**

**08:00-09:00 Registration and Refreshments**

**09:00-09:30 Welcome and Opening Address (Room C - 10<sup>th</sup> Floor)**

**Gregory T. Papanikos, President, ATINER.**

**09:30-11:00 Session I (Room C - 10<sup>th</sup> Floor): Foresight I**

**Chair:** Gregory T. Papanikos, President, ATINER.

1. Karin McGuirk, Lecturer, University of South Africa, South Africa. Hermes as Connector: Transgressing Boundaries and Navigating Dynamic Knowledge Spaces.
2. Steven Gale, Senior Futures Advisor, U.S. Agency for International Development, USA. Foresight for Development: Deploying Scenario Planning to Optimize Impacts.
3. Patrick Rousset, Researcher, Céreq, France, Jean-Marie Dubois, Researcher, Céreq, France & Laurence Lizé, Professor, University Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne, France. Digital Companies Facing the Challenges of Adaptation of Skills, a Quantitative Analysis of the uses of Training in France.
4. Patrizio Vanella, Research Associate, Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz Universität Hannover, Germany. Stochastic Forecasting of Demographic Components based on Principal Component Analyses.

**11:00-12:30 Session II (Room C - 10<sup>th</sup> Floor): Education I**

**Chair:** Ken Roberts, Emeritus Professor, The University of Liverpool, UK.

1. Nicoline Wessels, Lecturer, University of South Africa, South Africa. Information Literacy without Literacy: Soccer Players without a Ball.
2. Pradeepa Wijetunge, Librarian, University of Colombo, Sri Lanka. An Information Seeking Process Model of HSS Undergraduates.

**11:00-12:30 Session III (Room D - 10<sup>th</sup> Floor): Library and Other Resources I**

**Chair:** Alexis Smith Macklin, Dean of the Library, Purdue University Fort Wayne, USA.

1. Parveen Kumar, Librarian, I. B. (PG) College, India. Doctoral Theses in Library and Information Science Accepted by the Indian Universities during 2008-2017: A Bibliometric Study.
2. Takawira Machimbidza, Postdoctoral Research Fellow, University of KwaZulu-Natal (UKZN), South Africa & Stephen M. Mutula, Acting Deputy Vice-Chancellor, College of Humanities, University of KwaZulu-Natal (UKZN), South Africa. Exploring the Experiences of Librarians in Zimbabwean State Universities with the Consortium Model of Subscribing to Electronic Journals.

<p><b>12:30-14:00 Session IV (Room A - 10<sup>th</sup> Floor): Advances in Physical Education</b></p>	<p><b>12:30-14:00 Session V (Room C - 10<sup>th</sup> Floor): Foresight II</b></p>
<p><b>Chair:</b> Aleksandra Zebrowska, Professor, Academy of Physical Education, Poland.</p>	<p><b>Chair:</b> Steven Gale, Senior Futures Advisor, U.S.</p>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Dina Tsybulsky, Senior Lecturer, Kibbutzim College, Israel. Team-Teaching in the Science Classroom: A Study of Student-Teachers' Experiences.</li> <li>2. Mari Van Wyk, Lecturer, University of KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa. Exploring Pre-Service Teachers' Reflective Practice: A Case Study.</li> <li>3. <u>Marco Mazzocca</u>, PhD Student, University of Padua, Italy &amp; Paolo Sommaggio, Associate Professor, University of Trento, Italy. From Teaching to Training. Remarks on Two Possible Models of Social Enhancement.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Alexis Smith Macklin, Dean of the Library, Purdue University Fort Wayne, USA. Using Emotional Intelligence to Teach Information Literacy: A Framework for the New Framework.</li> <li>2. Ra'id Suleiman, Professor, Al-Hussein Bin Talal University, Jordan. Subscribing of Jordan Public Libraries Universities Consortia (JPLUC) in International Database through Center of Excellence (COE) - An Evaluation Study.</li> <li>3. Moshe Yitzhaki, Professor, Bar-Ilan University, Israel. Changes in Gender Representation in Four Academic Journals in Four Different Fields along Five Decades: 1973-2013.</li> <li>4. <u>Pascal Jollivet-Courtois</u>, Associate Professor, Université de Technologie de Compiègne (UTC) / Sorbonne Universités (SU), Costech Research Laboratory, France, Az-Eddine Bennani, Associate Professor (HDR), Reims Management School (RMS) / UTC-SU, France &amp; Yann Moulrier-Boutang, Professor, Université de Technologie de Compiègne (UTC) / Sorbonne Universités (SU), Costech Research Laboratory, France. Detecting Weak Signals of Fintech Emerging Trends via the Social Web Collective Intelligence? A Big Data Structural Network Analysis of Reddit Threads.</li> </ol>

**14:00-15:00 Lunch**

**15:00-16:30 Session VI (Room C - 10<sup>th</sup> Floor): Social and Economic Issues**

**Chair:** Pascal Jollivet-Courtois, Associate Professor, Université de Technologie de Compiègne (UTC) / Sorbonne Universités (SU), Costech Research Laboratory, France.

1. Ken Roberts, Emeritus Professor, The University of Liverpool, UK. Class Reproduction and Re-Formation during Young People's Education to Employment Transitions in South and East Mediterranean Countries.
2. Romas Lazutka, Professor, Vilnius University, Lithuania. Income Smoothing Over the Life Course in the Baltic Countries.
3. Marili Williams, Senior Lecturer, University of South Africa (UNISA), South Africa. The Experiences, Challenges and Coping Strategies of the Unemployed Youth in South Africa.
4. Alessia Schiavon, PhD Student, University of Padua, Italy & Marco Mazzocca, PhD Student, University of Padua, Italy. The Jurisdiction of Cyberspace. Philosophical Problems and Social Dangers.

**16:30-18:30 Session VII (Room C - 10<sup>th</sup> Floor): ATINER's 2018 Series of Academic Dialogues: A Symposium on the Future of Teaching and Researching in a Global World**

**Chair:** Cleopatra Veloutsou, Professor, University of Glasgow, U.K.

1. Ken Roberts, Emeritus Professor, School of Sociology and Social Policy, University of Liverpool, U.K. Massification and Stratification of Tertiary Education.
2. Alexis Smith Macklin, Dean, Purdue University, Fort Wayne, USA. Going Global in Higher Education: The Importance of Innovation, Connection, and Reflection in a Networked Learning Environment.
3. Maria Rosaria D'Acierno, Associate Professor, University degli Studi di Napoli "Parthenope", Italy. Research and Teaching are no more Isolated Issues.
4. Husam Arman, Associate Research Specialist, Kuwait Institute for Scientific Research, Kuwait. The Dynamics of Education and Research in the Fourth Industrial Revolution.
5. Joern Redler, Professor, Mainz University of Applied Sciences, Germany. Some Questionable Developments in Germany's Management and Marketing Degree Programs.
6. Ulf Johansson, Professor, Lund University, Sweden. From Providing Toolset to Working with Mindset: The Future of Teaching and Researching Management in a Global World.

**21:00-23:00 Greek Night and Dinner**

**Tuesday 31 July 2018**

**07:45-10:45 Session VIII: An Educational Urban Walk in Modern and Ancient Athens**

**Chair:** Gregory A. Katsas, Vice President of Academic Affairs, ATINER & Associate Professor, The American College of Greece-Deree College, Greece.

Group Discussion on Ancient and Modern Athens.  
Visit to the Most Important Historical and Cultural Monuments of the City (be prepared to walk and talk as in the ancient peripatetic school of Aristotle)

<b>11:00-13:00 Session IX (Room C - 10<sup>th</sup> Floor): Education II</b>	<b>11:00-13:00 Session X (Room D - 10<sup>th</sup> Floor): Development</b>
<b>Chair:</b> Marili Williams, Senior Lecturer, University of South Africa (UNISA), South Africa.	<b>Chair:</b> Jurij Kocar, Professor, Biotechnical Educational Centre Ljubljana, Slovenia.
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Maysa Banat, Lecturer, Rafik Hariri University, Lebanon. The Use of Exploratory Practice to Enhance Students' Autonomy.</li> <li>2. <u>Aviva Lavan</u>, Lecturer, Zefat Academic College, Israel &amp; Lipaz Shamo-Nir, Lecturer, Zefat Academic College, Israel. Educational Involvement among Mothers to Children with Special Needs in Inclusive Education.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Mihalis Kuyucu, Associate Professor, İstinye University, Turkey. Media Consumption in Turkey: The “less” and “more” of Turkish Media Consumption in Comparison with World Countries.</li> <li>2. Maria Babosik, Senior Economic Analyst, Central Bank of Hungary, University of Pécs, Hungary. Climate Finance by Multilateral Development Banks – with Special Attention to Europe.</li> <li>3. <u>Giulia Capitani</u>, PhD Student, University of Padua, Italy &amp; <u>Giovanni Comazzetto</u>, PhD Student, University of Padua, Italy. The Concept of Sustainable Development in Global Law: Problems and Perspectives.</li> </ol>

**13:00-14:00 Lunch**

<b>14:00-15:30 Session XI (Room C - 10<sup>th</sup> Floor): Library and Other Resources II</b>	<b>14:00-15:30 Session XII (Room D - 10<sup>th</sup> Floor): Migration</b>
<b>Chair:</b> Maysa Banat, Lecturer, Rafik Hariri University, Lebanon.	<b>Chair:</b> Romas Lazutka, Professor, Vilnius University, Lithuania.
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Ike Hlongwane, Senior Lecturer, University of South Africa, South Africa. Compliance to Key Legislative and Regulatory Framework by South African Library and Information Science (LIS) Schools in Implementing Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) Policy.</li> <li>2. Samuel Mojapelo, Senior Lecturer, University of South Africa, South Africa. Challenges Faced by Libraries in a Democratic South Africa: A Case of Three Community Libraries in Limpopo Province.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Jurij Kocar, Professor, Biotechnical Educational Centre Ljubljana, Slovenia. Climate Impact on Migration Processes in Shyamnagar Region in Bangladesh.</li> <li>2. <u>Rajesh Donthi</u>, Clinical Associate Professor, Children's Hospital Los Angeles / USC Keck School of Medicine, USA &amp; <u>Varsha N.</u>, Independent Consultant, USA. Cultural Considerations: The Impact of Domestic Violence on Immigrant/Refugee Children and Their Families.</li> <li>3. Claudia Anamaria Iov, Scientific Researcher 3<sup>rd</sup> Grade, Babeş-Bolyai University, Romania. The Rise of the 'Illegal' as a Discursive Category: From Theory to Practice Discursive Representations of Migrants as Victims or Perpetrators in the European Union.</li> </ol>

**15:30-17:00 Session XIII (Room C - 10<sup>th</sup> Floor): Special Issues**

**Chair:** Claudia Anamaria Iov, Scientific Researcher 3<sup>rd</sup> Grade, Babeş-Bolyai University, Romania.

1. Madjid Salmi, PhD, Mouloud Mammeri University of Tizi-Ouzou, Algeria. Rethinking the Role of the State in the Health Sector in Algeria by Involving the Private Health Care Sector: The Combined Effects of Globalization or a Simple Institutional Reorganization?
2. Min Wei, Professor, Xiamen University, China, Huijian Jin, Guizhou Minzu University, China & Yin Hui, Xiamen Entry Exit Inspection and Quarantine Bureau, China. Research on the Dynamic Mechanism of the Transformation of China's Tourism Industry.

**20:00- 21:30 Dinner**

**Wednesday 1 August 2018  
Mycenae and Island of Poros Visit  
Educational Island Tour**

**Thursday 2 August 2018  
Delphi Visit**

**Friday 3 August 2018  
Ancient Corinth and Cape Sounion**

**Maria Babosik**

Senior Economic Analyst, Central Bank of Hungary, University of Pécs,  
Hungary

## **Climate Finance by Multilateral Development Banks – with Special Attention to Europe**

The paper aims at highlighting the importance of climate protection in the world and in Europe due to climate change and the role of multilateral development banks in climate finance.

The topic has a current relevance as a year ago President Donald Trump gave a notice to quit the Paris Climate Agreement accepted by all UN member states, also by the members of the European Union, which was a shocking surprise worldwide and provoked heavy reactions and movements – including the US.

The paper gives an overview of the relationship between climate change, climate protection and climate finance. It sees climate change a threatening reality of today, affecting Europe as well. It considers climate protection necessary not only on country but also on a regional and global level. Besides regulation and voluntary pledges, it attributes a crucial role to climate finance focusing on huge, long-term, high risk investments and projects to mitigate the effects and adapt to climate change. It mentions its sources, major directions and institutions, amongst them the multilateral development banks. It compares them with special attention to Europe exploring similarities and differences how climate finance is reflected in their policy, what resources they mobilize, what kind of projects they finance, what results they have achieved and what their plans are in this area.

Results show that climate protection is essential due to climate change, effecting also Europe. International agreements, regional initiatives and voluntary pledges as well as investments for climate mitigation and adaptation are all important elements of climate protection. Multilateral development banks play a key role in climate finance. They integrated it into their priorities and represent some 40 percent of climate finance on global level. The share of climate finance in their activities is growing, but not dominant, amounting to some 20-25 percent, also in Europe. Due to differences in geographic, historic and economic circumstances and exposure to climate change they act on it differently.

The paper helps to better understand the links between climate change, climate protection and climate finance and the role of the multilateral development banks in it in a comparative perspective.



**Maysa Banat**

Lecturer, Rafik Hariri University, Lebanon

## **The Use of Exploratory Practice to Enhance Students' Autonomy**

This paper concisely puts in context a technique that is an alternative to practitioner research; this technique is known as Exploratory Practice (henceforth EP) which dwells on incorporating research into pedagogy, values the quality of life in the classroom, and empowers students' language competency and autonomy in a positively resourceful atmosphere. The paper also demonstrates how the framework of EP can be interwoven in the context of research by disclosing and understanding various puzzles in English language classrooms for non-English majors. Specifically, it explores how the principles of EP can be put into teaching practice to resolve language problematic areas, such as responding to different types of feedback. This paper further reports that through classroom observations, video recording, discussions, discourse analysis, record keeping, and drafts of students' writing, the study discovers a noteworthy correlation between EP and empowering students' autonomy.

**Giulia Capitani**

PhD Student, University of Padua, Italy

&

**Giovanni Comazzetto**

PhD Student, University of Padua, Italy

## **The Concept of Sustainable Development in Global Law: Problems and Perspectives**

The scale of human development on the natural world has been a cause of widespread concern that has progressively led to consider environmental protection as an ethical value. With the fast continuing evolution of technologies, nowadays environmental issues as sustainable development, its core principle, are at the top of international and domestic political agenda as a new field of academic enquiry from different perspectives (natural sciences, economics, politics, law, etc.). Since it clearly emerges as a priority issue of global dimension, a multilateral and transnational approach is needed.

As a part of this holistic strategy, law plays an essential role in the pursuit of environmental protection and in the promotion of sustainable development, imposing effective obligations on States.

Simultaneously, law could be considered as an instrument to impose certain ethical values, forming the framework in which ethical perspectives can operate to find a better governance of this contemporary, technological and complex society.

The aim of this paper is to focus on the multidimensional aspect of sustainable development and on legal implications. Although in 1987 sustainable development was defined by the United Nations

Environment Programme as "*development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs*", nowadays lacks a more precise legal definition, therefore, legislators struggle to implement it effectively. Law should identify an adequate balance between all the different involved interests, which are the expression of the interdependence between social and economic development and environmental protection.

This fascinating concept has passed from the ethics field to the legal field, and, as a global issue, it has caused interactions between international, European and national law. This process started in international context (starting from the Declaration of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment in 1972), then in EU law (art. 2 TEEC, art. 1 European Landscape Convention 2000). Even if the concept of sustainable development has been included in many constitutions around the world, the lack of a precise legal definition makes not simple to find the right balance point to identify a kind of development that can satisfy the necessities of human society.

In our paper we propose to follow a two-step approach. Firstly, we will describe the evolution of the concept of sustainable development in the intersection of diverse rules stemming from different legal orders and the types of coordination between the different levels. Then we will analyze the potential synergies between these overlapping regulatory systems, in order to achieve a high level of protection for the environment as a whole and to ensure a better future to the present and new generations.

**Rajesh Donthi**

Clinical Associate Professor, Children's Hospital Los Angeles / USC Keck  
School of Medicine, USA

&

**Varsha N.**

Independent Consultant, USA

**Cultural Considerations: The Impact of Domestic Violence on  
Immigrant/Refugee Children and Their Families**

According to the World Health Organization, a quarter of all adults report having been physically abused as children, that is 1 in 5 women and 1 in 13 men report having been sexually abused as a child. This interactive workshop will provide professionals from diverse disciplines with necessary tools to effectively communicate with children, *immigrant/refugee survivors* of domestic violence. The workshop will review cases of domestic violence involving children and their families and will address the cultural myths and stereotypes that come into play and will provide strategies for managing such situations. Through discussion, viewing research, video-clips, interactive exercises, and role-play, professionals will be engaged in learning techniques required to improve communication for interacting successfully with families from diverse immigrant backgrounds.

**Objectives:**

1. Define domestic violence in the context of children immigrant/refugee populations from around the world
2. Identify and review the impact of cases of domestic violence on children and their families
3. Recognize the influence of stereotypes, prejudices, and biases that may arise while working with children, from diverse populations
4. Explore necessary tools and strategies to provide effective services to immigrant/refugee children survivors of domestic violence

**Literature Review Questions**

1. *In children who are immigrants, what are common and unique impacts of witnessing/experiencing DV that are different from children who are not immigrants?*
2. *For children who are or were immigrants, what are the short and long-term impacts of witnessing/experiencing DV/SA? Different considerations from children who are not immigrants?*
3. *In the United States, what common SPB's arise when working with children from different and diverse populations?*
4. *Are there any validated or evidence-supported tools or strategies to improve the effectiveness of services for immigrant children who are survivors of DV/SA?*

**Steven Gale**  
Senior Futures Advisor, USA

**Agency for International Development, USA.  
Foresight for Development: Deploying Scenario Planning to  
Optimize Impacts**

The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), part of the U.S. Government, is the world's leading organization which works to spur economic prosperity and advance U.S. national security interests worldwide in over 100 countries across the globe. The development landscape in which USAID -- and most donors -- operates today involves more stakeholders, is more complex, interconnected, interdisciplinary and global than it has been in the past 3 decades. These challenges make foresight research not only desirable, but necessary for donors like USAID to achieve our developmental goals.

USAID's Futures Team has worked directly with more than a dozen operating units, called missions, in Eastern Europe, Latin America, Asia, Africa and the Middle East. We use trends analysis alongside computation modeling and forecasting, conduct scenario planning workshops in Washington and the field, and co-generate, along with stakeholders, development scenarios 5 and 10 years out using a variety of methods to inform future mission programming. The increased use of foresight research and futures analysis as vital decision-making inputs began in 2011 as part of an ambitious set of agency-wide improvements in "adaptive management" designed to strengthen our overall strategic planning capabilities.

We use foresight approaches to systematically look over the development horizon to challenge known assumptions, question existing trend trajectories and uncover rapidly growing but hidden currents in the data. We avoid making single-point predictions about the future by identifying multiple, probable, and high impact scenarios by revealing overlooked ones, pairing unlikely trend combinations, capturing new signals and nascent trends, and questioning long-stranding development assumptions. Qualitative and quantitative data will be presented from 10 missions to show how we do scenario planning, how the scenarios are generated, how they often question development assumptions, and how they are used to influence future programming.

**Ike Hlongwane**

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**Key Constructs for Establishing an Enabling Policy  
Environment for Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL)  
Implementation in Library and Information Science (LIS)  
Schools in South Africa**

Establishing an enabling environment is a potentially valuable prerequisite for an effective and credible recognition of prior learning (RPL) process. RPL is broadly defined as the principles and processes through which prior experiences, knowledge, skills and attitudes acquired outside the formal learning programme are recognised and assessed for purposes of certification, alternative access and admission, and further learning and development (South African Quality Authority (SAQA), 2002). This paper seeks to highlight the importance of an enabling environment in the development and implementation of RPL in library and information science (LIS) in South Africa. The South African Qualifications Authority (SAQA) RPL policy (2002:18) makes it explicitly clear that ‘an enabling environment’ demonstrating commitment to RPL is essential. It is evident from the document that unless proper policies, structures and resources were allocated to a credible assessment process, it can easily become an area of contestation and conflict. The study adopted quantitative methods, and utilised questionnaires and document analysis to collect data. The study found that RPL implementation in LIS schools in South Africa is intricately linked to a broader RPL legislative framework necessary to establishing an enabling environment for RPL implementation. However, the study found that there was a low level of compliance regarding certain aspects of the policy environment among LIS schools. This is despite express explicit commitment by LIS schools to the national RPL policy (SAQA, 2002). The study recommends that LIS schools need to establish resonance between institutional RPL policies and the actual RPL practice in LIS schools as a prerequisite for an effective and credible recognition of prior learning (RPL) process.

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### **The Rise of the ‘Illegal’ as a Discursive Category: From Theory to Practice Discursive Representations of Migrants as Victims or Perpetrators in the European Union**

The nexus between migration (legal or illegal, regular/irregular) and security is undoubtedly one of the main topics on the European agenda nowadays. Security has always been the goal behind the integration process, which is why the European theorists’ propensity for a diversified security agenda. The paper focuses primarily (but not exclusively) on irregular migration.

The paper analyses one of the three key manifestations of the so-called ‘crimmigration’ trend, namely the discursive criminalisation (where crime and immigration are increasingly lumped together in debates and political decision-making), focusing both on developments in domestic legislation of EU member states but also the increasing conflation of mobility, crime and security which has accompanied EU integration.

The increasing number of arrivals in the last two years (2015-2017) has accelerated changes in the area of migration and integration, with a rapidly transforming European and national legal frameworks and a growing number of local and regional initiatives. Yet the policies of states and supranational bodies seem to have had little success in preventing unwanted flows and effectively managing immigration and European integration. In this context, this research aims to map out how migration is discursively constructed and rhetorically described as an issue of security through a critical discourse analysis. Firstly, there is a discursive construction of a European community with external borders, „a Fortress Europe“, consisting of EU and the member states. Furthermore, the study shows a discursive securitization of irregular migration. The article proposes a trans-disciplinary examination of security and migration issues in the EU, exploring the concerns of states and policymakers regarding the need to protect, both, the security of the host states and the fundamental rights of migrants.

On the one hand, the development of the migration-(in)security nexus is profoundly connected to the complex integration process from the mid-1980s (the Schengen Agreements, the Internal Market) followed by an accelerated European enlargement process, that aimed for a more united and secure Europe. Irregular migration is posed as an external threat to the EU community, with the potential to cause a future crisis (socio-economic and identity) for the European member states. It is also connected to cross-border criminal activity. The ideas of migration motivates political and institutional measures, such as increased border control and surveillance.

EU efforts attempts to address the root causes of migration in countries of origin are also analyzed (“Migration crisis” management). Key issues include the role of socio-economic and security issues or hidden agendas in national policies. The migration-security relationship takes on new dimensions, in different political discourses, with ample reverberations in the social, economic and societal fields. This paper briefly highlights a number of discursive ‘myths’ linking migration and crime, identity and terrorism, including factors that artificially amplify the statistical representation of migrants, minorities and refugees in criminal activities.

The article concludes that policymakers are trapped in their discourses on migration between the need to protect, both, the security of the host states and the fundamental rights of migrants and refugees.



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**Detecting Weak Signals of Fintech Emerging Trends via the  
Social Web Collective Intelligence? A Big Data Structural  
Network Analysis of Reddit Threads**

Many experts expressed their views so far on the Blockchain « revolutionary » phenomenon and on its disruptive impact, through the new services offered by Fintechs, since 2008-2009. But little work centres on the analysis of what « ordinary » people say in their « common » conversations about Fintechs. What are the experiences, the testaments, the feelings of people who, without necessarily being instituted scholars, specialized journalists, are *linked* to these current socio-technical innovations of Fintechs? Can trends be then detected? This is what we attempt to delve into here.

We are displaying some results of a program undertaken in 2014 (Jollivet P., Ghitalla, & Moulier-Boutang, 2015) drawing on a work that began in 2003 (F. Ghitalla, Diemert, Maussang, & Pfaender, 2004) aiming to capture and analyse spontaneous expressions of “profanes” on the social web. Our purpose is the detection and analysis of weak signals and of the *emergence of socio-economical or technological trends*. The methods we use include web-scraping techniques, Computational Linguistics and Structural Analysis of semantic networks. Our main assumption is that the citizen-web users dispose of a specific “profane” knowledge; and that by their social and semantic interactions, mediated by Internet, is being generated a form of collective intelligence (Woolley, Chabris, Pentland, Hashmi, & Malone, 2010). This intelligence is prone to be significantly different from the one generally provided by experts (Cardon, 2010; Moulier-Boutang, 2007).

We show how it is possible to access to and to develop this collective intelligence – here, regarding the Fintech/Blockchain phenomenon, including the impacts on organizations – through instrumented and monitored analysis and listening of Forums and Discussion threads (here, on Reddit) (Jollivet P., 2016). These Forums, as a matter of fact, happen to be the best places for socio-cognitive interactions (Lundvall, 2010).

**Jurij Kocar**

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## **Climate Impact on Migration Processes in Shyamnagar Region in Bangladesh**

The theme focuses on migration caused by climate change and contains the results of a survey conducted in the Shyamnagar Region in Bangladesh among the people of the villages, who are extraordinary vulnerable to climate change.

Bangladesh experiences occasional forced climate migrations, which happen along with the natural disasters caused by extreme weather conditions. These are not necessarily related to the climate change, therefore currently it cannot be confirmed that weather conditions directly influence the migration flows. Climate change migrations are in their nature similar to political ones, which also appear in the crisis areas. Both instances are cases of forced climate migrations with a low level of selectivity. It is exactly the similarity between these two forms of migrations that could be viewed as a good argument for justifying the status of a “climate refugee” and confirms that the use of the term is sensible.

Shyamnagar region is under the threat of numerous environmental problems that force people to migrate, but the results of survey show that climate migrations are only marginal except in the case of natural disasters. Economic migration factors normally predominate over environmental ones. Therefore climate migrations appear only in the forced form, because voluntary climate migrations had not developed yet. Environmental problems including climate change effects have only marginal influence on migration decisions, even in the most climate-vulnerable areas of the world like Shyamnagar. Members of marginalized communities are so poor that the fight for survival dominates their life choices. Unstable environment is mainly due to improper local interventions. Causes of rural-to-urban migration from vulnerable areas should primarily be looked for in the economic transformation of rural areas, which accompanies the transition from agrarian to industrial society. Impacts of climate change in the low-lying coastal areas currently play a minor role and fear of exodus of climate migrants in the international dimension is, for now, negligible.

The following question remains open: “Can voluntary climate migrations ever appear as separate phenomena or will they remain in the shadow of the economic factors?” The study shows that for now voluntary climate migrations, which in theory seem logical, in the model region do not exist.

**Parveen Kumar**  
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## **Doctoral Theses in Library and Information Science Accepted by the Indian Universities during 2008-2017: A Bibliometric Study**

**Introduction:** Research has always been considered as the most important academic activity in the higher education structure. The present article aim is to present an inclusive picture of research work carried out by the various library and information science departments of India. Data on doctoral theses awarded during 2008-2017 was collected from University News Journal. The paper attempts to offer brief outline of the research work done in library and information science in India. A total of 363# bibliographic records were collected for last 10 years and shown in different tables considering different points of view. The paper presents an analysis of the study with the primary goal of appraising the perspective of library and information science research community to make them aware of the direction of LIS research in India.

**Methods:** The data in the present study was collected from University News from the Association of Indian Universities (AIU), New Delhi which light on current trends in the Indian higher education system. The key feature of this work is to tabulate the doctoral theses accepted by Indian universities in LIS. The present data was collected by scanning the individual issues of the weekly University News from 2008 to 2017 and then tabulated by using spreadsheets considering different points of view.

**Results:** The results obtained from the present studies are summarized as given below:

- Bibliographic studies, literature studies, User Studies, Library Automation/IT application and Library Management were found the most favored subjects in maximum doctoral theses.
- Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Gujarat and Karnataka are the top performing Indian States producing over 30 PhDs in LIS.
- The maximum PhD theses were awarded in the year 2010.
- Interestingly, maximum scholars have chosen single guide to take up their respective research work.

**Conclusion:** Research & development is the index of academic richness of a society. The Library and information science research in India is gaining the attention of academic community. In the era of internet, the ICT (Information and Communication Technology) related subject areas are attracting the attention of researchers. Certainly the research in these areas will enhance the growth of knowledge for the betterment of LIS in Indian

academic system. It will provide better understanding towards strengths and weaknesses of Indian LIS system. Furthermore the comparative study of LIS research output can be done with other countries LIS system in future for improvement. This paper covers the ROAR (Measuring quality & success, Using evidence) and LEAP (Open data, open access, open education, open research; Linked content) themes of the conference.

**Mihalis Kuyucu**

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**Media Consumption in Turkey:  
The “less” and “more” of Turkish Media Consumption in  
Comparison with World Countries**

Media is the most important tool for the development of social life for human. As technology improves the media communication tools are improved too. This caused people especially the ones who wants to rule the humanity to be tiptoe of expectation. This expectation is to use media as fourth force in politics which is an important factor for the development of social lives. From the past historical terms media consumption have a been an important topic for all disciplines. The politicians want to see how media consumed for making their propaganda, marketing experts make media consumption surveys to see who and how will their target population will buy their products and services. Media is an important tool for shaping people’s ideas and for reforming them. So, media consumption and the question of “which media is consumed” has became an important question for all the world. This paper searched how media is consumed in the current world with a comparison of Turkey and world. For this aim there has been conducted a survey on the media consumption behavior of Turkish people and it has been compared with the world statistics. The research consists of a survey exploring about the consumption habits of Turkish people for traditional media and new media.it also explores the way of social media usage in Turkey. In the second part of the survey there is a scale questioning and analyzing the factors in the base of uses and gratification theory. The survey concludes with a query of “will new media replace the traditional media?”. The survey has been applied in Turkey and the results are analyzed with the statistics software SPSS. The paper finalizes with a comparison of the Turkish media consumption habits found on this survey with the world media consumption on base of countries from different regions.

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&

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## **Educational Involvement among Mothers to Children with Special Needs in Inclusive Education**

Recently, we witness an increased research interest in parents to children with special needs in inclusive education and their involvement in school. Naturally, the research focused on mothers to children with special needs. The purpose of this study was to examine the effects of stress and of coping style with stress among mothers to children with special needs on their involvement in the school.

The findings indicate emotional coping style and denial predicts a high level of stress among all mothers. Comparing mothers to children with special needs (N = 72), with mothers to non- special needs children (N = 75), we found higher levels of stress among mothers to children with special needs however; this difference was not reflected in the involvement at the school which did not differ between the groups. Moreover, it was found that mothers to children with special needs make more use of social support coping style.

The above findings focus on the level of stress and coping styles that affect the level of mothers involvement in school and thereby, contribute to the investigation of predictive factors of parental stress and parental involvement in their children's education. From a practical viewpoint, the findings may help the educational staff especially, teachers and school psychologists, understanding the contribution of mothers to the development of social, emotional and academic training of their children and to strengthen the connection between the home and school system.

**Romas Lazutka**

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## **Income Smoothing Over the Life Course in the Baltic Countries**

Traditional approaches to the tax-benefit systems highlight their role in a vertical and horizontal income redistribution. However, the welfare state also does perform the function of income smoothing over the life course, aiming to substitute for the failures of financial markets. The aim of the paper is to assess welfare provisions in terms of a reduction of income volatility across an individual's life course. The paper has an international dimension by taking a comparative view on the three Baltic countries. This design helps identify advantages and disadvantages of the national tax-benefit systems, common trends and differences.

The research strategy is based on a novel method, which helps analyse policy responses from a set of perspectives: money flows through a tax-benefit system aimed at groups facing social risks; tax liabilities and benefit rights; income smoothing during different life-course phases, within different socio-economic contexts and social protection systems. We have constructed institutional cash flow models, covering personal income and social taxes, and social benefits in each country. For the comparative analysis of social protection systems, the EU's MISSOC is used.

In order to analyse the income smoothing over personal life-course stages, we analyse the life-courses of stylized individuals in redistributive systems. Stylized individuals defined as those persons, who throughout their life-course from the birth to death, face various types of typical social risks such as the survivor's loss, maternity, illness, unemployment, old age, etc. The analysis is based on EU-SILC statistical database. We follow the experiences of researchers, who demonstrate how the cross-sectional data can be considered from the perspective of the life course and how this perspective provides a satisfactory understanding of how social cash benefits policies can be thought of as providing resources that are important for individual wellbeing.

There are no major differences in institutional structure in the Baltic countries. The analysis of households income data revealed, that the redistributive profile of the tax-benefit structures in all three Baltic countries is very similar as well.

In all three Baltic countries, in the early childhood period almost half of disposable income comes in the form of social benefits. In later life stages, the redistributive role of the state decreases substantially. In the working age, disability benefit compose higher share of disposable income in Lithuania than in other two countries. Income from unemployment benefits is higher in Estonia and Latvia. However, in case of social exclusion, the amount of

benefits are higher and they are more significant during childhood period in Lithuania. Sickness benefits more often transfer income in later working age period in all three countries.

Estonians have the highest tax burden almost in all life-course stages. During the working age period, the personal income and social tax burden is highest for 36-45 years old individuals in all the Baltic countries and makes the largest share of disposable income. Comparing across the 2010-2015 year period, some changes are seen in the income smoothing throughout the life-courses. This is explained by the cyclical nature of the economy.



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&

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## **Exploring the Experiences of Librarians in Zimbabwean State Universities with the Consortium Model of Subscribing to Electronic Journals**

The study explores the experiences of librarians in three state universities in Zimbabwe with the consortium model of subscribing to electronic journals. The three institutions: National University of Science and Technology (NUST), Bindura University of Science Education (BUSE), and Midlands State University (MSU) are members of the Zimbabwe University Libraries Consortium (ZULC), an alliance of state universities in the country that seeks to alleviate shortage of reading resources and increase access to scholarly information in member institutions. The benefits for libraries in forming and joining consortia are widely acknowledged throughout the world.

However, the emphasis on consortia benefits may have suppressed research on the challenges individual university libraries and librarians that belong to such arrangements face. In Africa, for example, there is scarcity of published literature that critically evaluates consortia models of accessing electronic journals. There is also a paucity of qualitative studies that capture the experiences and views of librarians who engage in consortia. This is despite the fact that consortia have long been established in many countries on the continent. This lack of research results in missed opportunities to improve the functioning of consortia on the continent.

The present study addresses that gap in literature. The study employed a qualitative approach. Interviews were held with nine professional librarians from the three Zimbabwean state universities cited above. The professional librarians comprised of the Librarian, Sub-Librarian responsible for Reader Services, and Systems Librarian from each of the participating institutions.

The findings of the study revealed that consortia members were grappling with four main issues: the relevancy of consortia resources to individual institutions, the diminishing role of institutional librarians in resource acquisition decisions and processes, lack of archival rights for consortia resources, and lack of institutional technological investments to take full advantage of consortia resources. The study proffers

recommendations that informs policy and improves the practice of consortia.

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**Paolo Sommaggio**

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&

**Alessia Schiavon**

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## **From Teaching to Training: Remarks on Two Possible Models of Social Enhancement**

This paper aims to analyze and compare two different models of Citizenship Education: the *Clinical Legal Education* and the *Parliamentary Committee Simulation*. In this sense, after having briefly illustrated the basic structure of both models, highlighted their common points and differences, we analyze some of the reasons why these educational models can be considered new training strategies for the contemporary European citizen.

In particular, we aim demonstrate how the combination of, on the one hand, cooperative aspects and, on the other hand, competitive aspects not only fosters the development of social and relational skills, but also allows the development of critical thinking. These are, indeed, training models which, in addition to favoring reasoning on purely formal and technical aspects of the issues involved, induce citizens to analyze their juridical, political and social aspects developing, thus, their ability to identify a problem, to address it and understand its implications. In this sense, we will show how, unlike the training models called Concept Based Learning (i.e. training models based on the unilateral transmission of concepts or data), the Clinical Legal Education and the Parliamentary Committee Simulation, being based on training models which involve problems and choices, are more suitable for the development of some key competences for the citizens of modern western societies. Indeed, in spite of what is generally believed, we will show how the Legal Clinic and Parliamentary Committee Simulation does not only induce citizens to “think as lawyers or politicians” (and this is hard to deny, since it allows them to take the role of lawyers or politicians), but they can also help to develop interpersonal, organizational and collaboration skills necessary for the society, which today is oriented to the mediation of the interests involved in a Community.

Moreover, we will see how, in Legal Clinics and Parliamentary Committee Simulation, it is possible to learn also to face ethical and deontological dilemmas that contribute to a formation which is not only juridical but also oriented to a perspective of cultural and social development and transformation.

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## **Hermes as Connector: Transgressing Boundaries and Navigating Dynamic Knowledge Spaces**

Does the acknowledgement of the interconnectedness of the sciences, literature and philosophy have merit? How can connections be established, or re-established, between seemingly disparate and related fields? Can library and information practice function without philosophy? How necessary is philosophy to practice, what does it add and how?

Serres' Hermes character, as mediator, has the freedom of movement to establish multiple connections and bring things together. Hermes makes possible the exploration of the spaces *between* science, literature and philosophy, creating and meeting at crossroads on interdisciplinary ground. The *kind* of interdisciplinary science that Information Science is, and how the discipline connects theoretical and practical aspects, is explored. Hermes as information messenger, interpreter and translator, represents knowledge workers in negotiating chaos and disorder towards meaning.

This paper will use Serres' Hermes character to map his *Multiple Connective Intellection* onto Information Science. *Passage* is one of Serres' five pathways (multiple entries) towards finding passages between sciences and humanities, and between disciplines, suitable for a pluralistic epistemology in countering the inflexibility of a unified, systematic knowledge. This philosophy of transport will be used to explore pathways toward *thoughtful* methodological approaches and thoughtful activity beyond rationality (revealed in the work done by De Beer).

**Samuel Mojapelo**

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## **Challenges Faced by Libraries in a Democratic South Africa: A Case of Three Community Libraries in Limpopo Province**

Community libraries are crucial for people to have access to information to satisfy their multiple needs. As custodians of information and knowledge in diverse spheres, they play a role in the socio-economic development of nations. This article attempts to investigate challenges faced by libraries in three different settings in post-apartheid South Africa. The study adopted a qualitative research design. The users, librarians and a well-placed official of the relevant department were interviewed. Convenience sampling was used to select users and librarians while purposive sampling was used to select an official. Face-to-face interviews and observation and a checklist were used to collect data. Senior officials of the Department of Sport, Arts and Culture need to study challenges revealed by the findings and to take action to remedy the situation.

**Ken Roberts**

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## **Class Reproduction and Reformation during Young People's Education to Employment Transitions in South and East Mediterranean Countries**

This paper uses evidence from surveys in 2015-16 of nationally representative samples comprising approximately 2000 15-29 year olds in each of five South and East Mediterranean countries. We focus on those aged 25-29 who had nearly all completed their education. We analyse the job characteristics of those in employment and identify four main employment classes. Just two of these, a business class and a salariat, are found to have survived since the careers of the samples' parents were constructed. These advantaged classes alone are found to possess demographic coherence: high probability of individuals remaining in their classes, distinctive life chances of children born into these classes, and characteristic adult biographies of those who reach these class destinations. While sometimes acting as a channel for social mobility, education is also found to screen and render opaque the extent and processes whereby class advantages are transmitted inter-generationally.

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**Jean-Marie Dubois**

Researcher, Céreq, France

&

**Laurence Lizé**

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## **Digital Companies Facing the Challenges of Adaptation of Skills, a Quantitative Analysis of the uses of Training in France**

French digital companies are experiencing strong growth, both in terms of capitalization and turnover, making training needs and human resources important. In this sector, where value creation and therefore growth are strongly linked to innovation, the generation of knowledge and the adaptation of skills have become a major challenge for both companies and their employees. The search for innovations is often based on the excellence and the pooling of new knowledge, which are fueled by two complementary dynamics. On the one hand, the recruitment of a highly qualified and operational staff is necessary. On the other hand, the various forms of vocational training appear to provide solution to enable companies to remain at the cutting edge of innovation and to continue to be competitive. Finally, the new practices of adaptation of skills could benefit from a dynamic of matching between companies and actors of training. In literature, “social practice view” and “Knowledge Management theory” provide a stable organizational context to acquire tacit and operational knowledge through socialization in practice. A descriptive study of the practices of digital firms presents elements in line with these approaches.

We propose to study training and recruitment practices within the digital sector based on the results of the French training and employee trajectory surveys (*dispositif d'enquêtes sur les formations et itinéraires de salariés / Defis*). The main results are that innovation is an indicator for a set of characteristics such as the level of the training, the balance formal/informal training AND the objectives of recruitment at a high level of education. Moreover, when recruiting, they are declaring both a satisfaction concerning the explicit initial skills and a practice of onboarding. At last, the inclusion of shadowing functions into the characteristics of the jobs confirms a foundation of social practice for innovation.

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**Rethinking the Role of the State in the Health Sector in  
Algeria by Involving the Private Health Care Sector:  
The Combined Effects of Globalization or a Simple  
Institutional Reorganization?**

Health remains a sector that requires sustained efforts on the part of the public authorities, given its public service nature and its economic and social importance. The role of the state in this sector is paramount. It is in line with the powers assigned by the public authorities to the risks of diseases and other threats to the community. The presence of the State is appreciated in this specific area, since it provides assistance and assistance to the most needy whose health needs are considerable.

Rethinking the role of the state in the health sector is a necessity that is self-evident since the social sectors are closely linked to the global economic sector which is experiencing, in turn, upheavals since the reorientation of the health sector. The Algerian economy functions in a centralized management mode, where the State is omnipresent, in the mode guided by the logic of the market.

In this paper, it will be a question of highlighting the new role of the State in the field of health in Algeria in the light of the changes made on the economic scene and the removal of all obstacles to growth and the development of the private care sector by analyzing all the resulting repercussions.



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&

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## **The Jurisdiction of Cyberspace: Philosophical Problems and Social Dangers**

The convergence of telecommunications and computer technologies brought humanity into a new era. The ubiquitous ICTs revolutionized and integrated almost every facet of modern society, promoting the tendency towards “connecting everything/everyone to everything/everyone”. As a result of this, people, objects and systems live hyper-connected in a physical-cyber shared environment called cyberspace.

Thus, the aim of this paper is to recognize and discuss the social dimension of cyberspace, understood as the space in which the contemporary global community is developed. In particular, after a brief introduction concerning the nature of this "immaterial" space and its dimensionless boundaries, we will analyze the theoretical gaps and practical problems that make it difficult to regulate this cyberspace. To do this, we will follow a practical approach that allows us to compare the laws, the jurisdictions and the rules that govern the physical space with the problems regarding infrastructure, logic and content that afflict this immaterial cyberspace.

Therefore, we will focus on the analysis of how these wide and unprecedented levels of information, in addition to creating enormous opportunities for innovation, have also caused a shift in the way people engage in social activity and manage their lives.

In this sense, then, we will discuss on how it seems increasingly urgent to rethink possible risks and threats to social and individual well-being. This is the reason why, in the last part of this work, we will focus on the emerging concepts of cybercrime and cybersecurity and the legal issues that they entail. Nowadays, indeed, it seems that the traditional hierarchy of legal remedies is difficult to implement to a network structure involving new types of actors and a multilateral strategy in which criminal law finds itself between an apparent impossibility of conceiving a cyber-spatial jurisdiction coinciding with national boundaries and the need to guarantee effective response to cyber criminality as well as a legal protection of individuals and their personal information.

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## **Using Emotional Intelligence to Teach Information Literacy: A Framework for the New Framework**

The Framework for Information Literacy for Higher Education, published by the Association of College and Research Libraries (ACRL) (2016), calls on information literacy to be an educational reform movement for the 21st century. This charge requires significant changes in information literacy instruction focusing on learning outcomes that show impact, and garnering widespread support for long-term success. The core ideas address knowledge practices and dispositions including demonstrating information literacy concepts, and engaging affectively and cognitively with information ecosystems. While studies show that emotions play a critical role in learning how to select, evaluate, and use information for decision-making and problem solving (Chaiken, Liberman, & Eagly, 1989; Salovey & Mayer, 1990; Tversky & Kahneman, 1974;), information literacy instruction and research has focused almost exclusively on skill acquisition, and not on the affective dimensions of learning.

This study shows the results of using a four-branch model for emotional intelligence as an instructional design tool for teaching complex information literacy skills, including exposing cognitive biases as part of the learning process; using emotion to facilitate motivation and engagement in skill development; challenging preconceptions; and assimilating new information (Mayer & Salovey, 1997). Data collection included mixed methods to determine the overall impact of this model on skill acquisition. The findings revealed that participants relied heavily on their personal beliefs and opinions when evaluating information, and were prone to using heuristics to support decision-making when taking a position. Exposing cognitive biases as part of the learning process, however, did improve judgment regarding selection and use of information, and supported intrinsic motivation to learn.

**Ra'id Suleiman**

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## **Subscribing of Jordan Public Libraries Universities Consortia (JPLUC) in International Database through Center of Excellence (COE) - An Evaluation Study**

This study Aims to evaluate the use of international database which Jordan Public Libraries Universities subscribe in through libraries consortia (center of excellence) (COE ) To determine the feasibility of subscribing in these database and the role of the (COE) in the rationalization of subscription expenses. The descriptive methodology was used in this study , based on the statistical reports issued by International database and reports issued by the Center of Excellence, also in views of( 33) library managers and database administrators in the libraries as a sample, and The most important result of the study was:

-The libraries achieved their goals in rationalizing expenses by subscribing in international through their membership in the Center of Excellence

- 57.6% of the sample very agreed and 33.3% agreed that there is difficulty of developing a strategy or a consistent policy to subscribing in the databases adopted by the ministry of higher education. Continue to subscribe to Ebrary and EBSCO HOST database for high usage.

-The Ministry of Higher Education should organize the subscribing in the international databases in coordination with the Center of Excellence and increase the funding.

**Dina Tsybulsky**  
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### **Team-Teaching in the Science Classroom: A Study of Student-Teachers' Experiences**

The current phenomenological-qualitative study examined the experiences of 17 Israeli student teachers in the context of team teaching science courses using the project-based method, in the course of their practicum conducted in elementary schools. The focus of the study was in participants' experiences in terms of quality and content. Data collection methods included reflective reports and in-depth interviews. Data analysis was conducted using the qualitative method for content analysis. Findings of the study indicate that the process that the students underwent during team teaching was characterized by specific experiential stages. The first three stages were characterized by mostly positive social experiences involving fruitful collaborations, whereby the "fruit" of the collaborations differed at each stage. The final stage was characterized by the experience of profound introspection (empowerment, development of personal and professional identity). Mutual stimulation contributed to the challenging yet successful experience of team teaching and resulted in personal and professional growth for the student teachers. Herein, the practical implications of this study are discussed. This research contributes to the professional literature on the team-teaching of science courses, and may serve to encourage educators to implement team teaching as part of student teachers' practicum involving a project-based, student centred methodology.

4<sup>th</sup> Annual International Symposium on Foresight, 30 July - 2 August 2018, Athens, Greece:  
Abstract Book

**Mari Van Wyk**

Lecturer, University of KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa

**Exploring Pre-Service Teachers' Reflective Practice:  
A Case Study**

**Patrizio Vanella**

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## **Stochastic Forecasting of Demographic Components based on Principal Component Analyses**

Adequate forecasts of the future population based on cohort-component methods demand an age- and sex-specific analysis; otherwise, the structure of the future population cannot be specified correctly. Age-specific demographic measures are highly correlated on the one hand and highly dimensional on the other. Thus, a methodology is needed, which considers not only the correlations between the random variables, but also reduces the effective dimensionality of the forecasting issue. A Principal Component Analysis serves both purposes simultaneously.

This contribution aims at presenting the Principal Component Analysis from a mathematical-statistical perspective to users from the field of population studies. Furthermore, important aspects of a Time Series Analysis are explained, which are vital for a correct stochastic forecast. The application is illustrated by simultaneous forecasting of selected age- and sex-specific mortality and fertility rates with predictive intervals for Germany, Italy and Austria.

**Min Wei**

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**Huijian Jin**

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&

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Xiamen Entry Exit Inspection and Quarantine Bureau, China

## **Research on the Dynamic Mechanism of the Transformation of China's Tourism Industry**

Upgrade to flow and coordination of production factors is the basis of transformation of tourism industrial structure, together with technological progress as the support, is to achieve the dynamic evolution of the tourism industry, resulting in highly optimization and upgrading of the tourism industry sector allocation among different resources during the process of tourism development. The dynamic mechanism of the transformation and upgrading of tourism enterprises can be divided into front-end mechanism, middle-end mechanism and back end mechanism, namely, the level of research and analysis of tourism industry structure adjustment and upgrading in the course of evolution should start from the three dimensions of dynamic mechanism of innovation resources, market and external environment. The results show that the tourism industry structure adjustment planning should fully consider the effect of resources, market and environment factors and dynamic mechanism of tourism resources. Developing tourism destinations with resource intensive in the region of rich tourism resources to realize the sharing and optimal allocation of regional resources. When formulating regional and industrial development plans, the government should give full consideration to the factors of agglomeration of innovation elements to establish market environment, infrastructure, cultural atmosphere and institutional system suitable for the transformation and upgrading of tourism industry. Moreover, the government should also increase efforts to support the role of science and technology innovation platform, to support environment of industrial clusters, as well as to offer convenience for supporting the tourism industrial upgrading, promoting the strategic transformation of industrial clusters, by which the upgrading of the highest level and a new stage of transformation of China's tourism industry structure can be continuously promoted with the application of technology and technology innovation.

**Nicoline Wessels**

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### **Information Literacy without Literacy: Soccer Players without a Ball**

As part of my completed doctoral studies I looked at the impact literacy has on the development of information literacy on undergraduate level at the University of South Africa (Unisa), an open distance institution. Language literacy is a problematic and contested issue in multilingual South Africa. Many students lack academic skills such as reading and writing confidently in English, the de facto language of higher education in the country. English is also the language of learning and teaching for undergraduate and postgraduate courses at Unisa. There is often a gap between lecturer and student expectations around academic writing (and reading).

Apart from the usual issues surrounding literacy and South African students, information obesity and ICTs and, specifically, social media, influence language use. There is a serious danger that the superficial use and studying of information, reduces especially the social sciences, which are based on discourse, to a “ready-made” information culture that lacks substance. Poor language proficiency has an impact on student writing and learning and, by implication, on information-literacy learning and teaching. In order to be truly information literate, students need to understand not only the basics of language, but also its subtleties. There is a difference between merely reading material word for word and, for example, understanding the differences between correlation and fact, and between various contexts and information manipulation. The superficial understanding of what they are reading, inhibits students from constructing their own meaning and writing.

My study offers evidence to suggest that good information literacy is highly reliant on language efficiency and that further investigation into the relationship between language and information literacy is needed. Language issues have come strongly to the fore of this study and clearly play an important role in achieving or not achieving deep information literacy and the ability to write good reflective academic tasks.



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## **An Information-Seeking Process Model of HSS Undergraduates**

**Objective and Methodology:** The objective of this paper is to present the findings on information seeking and using process of the Humanities and Social Sciences (HSS) undergraduates in University of Colombo, which is part of major survey carried out in 2017. Data presented here were gathered through a series of Focus Group Meetings (FGMs) from 95 students who responded to the request to volunteer. FGM outcomes were written-down and analysed manually. Participants were asked to explain the process they follow from receiving an assignment topic to the submission. Five questions were used to support the progression of the discussion; What is the first thing you do when you receive the assignment topic? Where do you look for information first? How do you select the relevant from what is available? How do you extract information from the sources? and How do you incorporate information from other sources into your assignment? They were also asked whether they think of the entire process of completing the assignment in terms of its success and failure, so that they can perform better next time.

**Findings:** Three fourths of the FGM participants were female, 64.2% from Faculty of Arts, 20% from Faculty of Law and 15.8% from Faculty of Management and, 77.9% were seniors while 22.1% were freshmen.

The immediate response of all to the first question was that “we Google it” or “we search Internet”. When prompted whether they do anything before that only, they commented that they first try to understand the question by reading carefully, consulting the lecturer concerned for clarifications, and discussing with peers, and senior students. Two respondents claimed that they try to separate the topic in to smaller segments in order to understand and one respondent mentioned that they try to *identify keywords* to search for information. The term *keyword* was not used by any of the other participants. Secondly, all of them mentioned that they first search Internet for relevant information instead of the library as it is fast and easy.

Most claimed that they find information required for the assignment from Internet within a short time and use the library only if they do not get adequate amount or specific information from the Internet, but most agreed that Internet is sufficient for them. When inquired whether they use any criteria to select the most suitable from the large volume of information presented by the Internet, most of them stated that they find what they want in the first 2-3 screens, therefore there is no need to select, but a few participants claimed that they use reputation of the author, edition or year of

publication or the relevance of material to select resources from a large collection. Some also mentioned that they start with Wikipedia to get a basic idea, but never use it in the list of references as they have been advised by their lecturers that it is not reliable. In response to the question how they extract information from the sources, most of the FGM participants claimed that they read relevant papers from their phones but do not print the full papers. They maintained that they first read on screen and summarise facts and also copy parts that would be used as quotations. Several participants mentioned that they analyse and synthesize the information together with their own ideas and one participant commented that information which proves their perspective on a topic is extracted. Many of them were not aware of academic reading methods, note making methods, or of plagiarism. Few had a vague idea of plagiarism but had no clear idea of how to avoid it. Two mentioned that they provide a list of references [in the faculty approved style], to avoid plagiarism. However, the quality of the reference lists is questionable as a small group commented that the list is provided for the sake of having it, but many do not take it seriously as they know that the lecturers do not have time to check all entries.

About reflecting, many commented that they have hardly any time to reflect on what was completed as they have too many assignments to be completed, while a few mentioned that they do and try to avoid the mistakes. During the FGMs it was also observed that many of the participants were not confident in explaining the process of information seeking and using as they have never thought of the process before other than the subject-related content, and almost all claimed that they are uncertain about many things throughout the whole process of information seeking and using, which leads to a considerable amount of stress throughout the entire process.

**Conclusion:** It was established that they generally follow six stages in their information seeking and using process; understanding the question, searching for information, selecting the appropriate information, organising facts, writing and reflecting on their efforts. These key stages conforms with the three broad stages of Dervin (1996) and are similar to Empowering 8 (Wijetunge and Manatunge 2014) and Kuhlthau's (1991) Information Seeking Process (Table 1). However, the current model elicited from the survey lacks the chaining and monitoring stages which Ellis, Cox and Hall (1993) have identified.

**Marili Williams**

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## **The Experiences, Challenges and Coping Strategies of the Unemployed Youth in South Africa**

Unemployment is one of South Africa's (SA) main concerns considering that SA has a population of approximately 57 million persons of which the median age is 26. The SA unemployment rate is currently calculated at 26.7% (5.88 million persons) of which 52% of ± 10 million youths are considered as unemployed youth. This is a daunting picture for SA, hence this study to determine unemployed youth's experiences, challenges and coping strategies with regard to unemployment. The findings can contribute in addressing the high rate of unemployment amongst youth and implement informed initiatives that can contribute to an increased economic growth path for South Africa.

This qualitative research study from a social work perspective focussed on the experiences, challenges and coping strategies of South African unemployed youth. Explorative, descriptive and contextual research designs guided the study and purposive and snowball sampling techniques were applied to ensure that participants match with the criteria of inclusion. Semi-structured interviews, with questions contained in an interview guide, took place as the method of data collection. The eight steps of Tesch were utilised to analyse data and Guba's model for data verification was applied to verify the collected data. Adherence to ethical considerations such as informed consent, anonymity, confidentiality and management of information during the course of the study took place.

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**Changes in Gender Representation in Four Academic Journals in Four Different Fields along Five Decades: 1973-2013**

A study of four leading journals in art, Law, Economics and Medicine, during five recent decade years (1973-2013) indicates a growing relative share of women's research publications, with differences between the various journals checked. Gender studies is an area of growing public interest in recent decades. Academic departments and courses on this topic are flourishing. One of the complex issues currently addressed is the proportion of women in the academy as well as in research and publication and the reasons for gender disparities.

A detailed review with a bibliometric analysis of the development of this challenging topic and well documented, covering almost 90 relevant studies, was published recently in *Scientometrics* by Dehdarirad, Villarroya, and Barrios (2015).