Abstract Book

6th Annual International Conference on Library and Information Science
29-31 July & 1 August 2019, Athens, Greece

Edited by
Gregory T. Papanikos

2019

Abstracts
6th Annual International Conference on Library and Information Science

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(In Alphabetical Order by Author's Family name)

Preface

This book includes the abstracts of all the papers presented at the *6th Annual International Conference on Library and Information Science (29-31 July & 1 August 2019)*, organized by the Athens Institute for Education and Research (ATINER).

In total 23 papers were submitted by 24 presenters, coming from 18 different countries (Australia, Brazil, Czech Republic, Germany, India, Italy, Japan, Macao, Oman, Philippines, Portugal, South Africa, South Korea, Spain, The Netherlands, Turkey, UK, and USA). The conference was organized into 9 sessions that included a variety of topic areas, such as Brand-Centric Individual and Collective Relationships, Brands and their Consumers, Personal Branding, Brand Tactics and other. 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 6 divisions and 37 units. Each 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

6th Annual International Conference on Library and Information Science
29-31 July & 1 August 2019, Athens, Greece

Scientific Committee

All ATINER's conferences are organized by the [Academic Council](). This conference has been organized with the assistance of the following academics, who contributed by a) setting up the program b) chairing the conference sessions, and/or c) reviewing the submitted abstracts and papers:

1. Gregory T. Papanikos, President, ATINER & Honorary Professor, University of Stirling, UK.
2. Pascal Jollivet, Head, Computer Unit, ATINER & Associate Professor, Université de Technologie de Compiègne / Sorbonne Université, France.
3. Peter Yannopoulos, Vice President of Global Communications, ATINER & Professor, Brock University, Canada.
4. Cleopatra Veloutsou, Professor of Brand Management, University of Glasgow, UK.
5. Saul Newman, Professor, Flinders University, Australia.
6. Paulo Batista, Academic Member, ATINER & Postdoctoral Researcher, University of Évora, Portugal.
7. Kathy Karatasas, Program Manager Multicultural Child and Family Services, Settlement Services International, Australia.
8. Chinnasamy Baskaran, Librarian & Project Director (ICSSR), Central Library, Alagappa University, India.
9. Raja Selvaraju, Assistant Librarian, Alagappa University, India.

FINAL CONFERENCE PROGRAM
6th Annual International Conference on Library and Information Science, 29-31 July & 1 August 2019, Athens, Greece
Conference Venue: Titania Hotel, 52 Panepistimiou Avenue, Athens, Greece
(close to metro station *Panepistimio*)

Monday 29 July 2019

07:50-08:40 Registration and Refreshments

08:45-09:15 (Room B - 10th Floor): <u>Welcome and Opening Address</u> **by Gregory T. Papanikos, President, ATINER.**

09:15-11:00 Session I (Room C - 10th Floor): Foresight

Chair: Peter Yannopoulos, Vice President of Global Communications, ATINER & Professor, Brock University, Canada.

1. <u>Claudio Rodrigues Correa</u>, Professor and Research Coordinator, Brazilian Naval War College, Brazil, Jessica Leite dos Santos, Researcher, Brazilian Naval War College, Brazil, Adriano Lauro, Professor and Researcher, Brazilian Naval War College, Brazil & Nathalie Torreao Serrao, Researcher, International Relations Analyst, Brazilian Naval War College, Brazil. Prospective Scenarios as Vector for Social Engagement on Government Policymaking: A Debate from the Brazilian Defence Sector.
2. Chris Adendorff, Adjunct Professor, Nelson Mandela University, South Africa. Electric Cars: Their Carbon Implications and Adoption in South Africa.
3. Arjen Goetheer, Senior Scientist, Netherlands Organisation for Applied Scientific Research, The Netherlands. Development of a Hybrid Forward Looking Framework and Methodology: How to Modernise Forward Looking Analyses with Big Data Analytics and AI Supported Tools.
4. Bogyeong Min, Associate Research Fellow, National Assembly Futures Institute, South Korea. A Scenario-based Approach to Urban Forms and Design in South Korea.

11:00-12:30 Session II (Room C - 10th Floor): Information Literacy & Practice/Learning Abilities

Chair: Chinnasamy Baskaran, Librarian & Project Director (ICSSR), Central Library, Alagappa University, India.

1. <u>David Caballero Mariscal</u>, Professor, University of Granada, Spain, <u>David Jose Guerrero Quesada</u>, Quality Manager, University of Granada, Spain, Maria Pinto Molina, Professor, University of Granada, Spain, Dora Sales Salvador, Professor, Jaume I University, Spain & Rosaura Fernandez Pascual, Professor, University of Granada, Spain. Metrics of Informational Competencies in the Higher Education in the Context of Mobile Learning.
2. <u>Kimi</u>, PhD Scholar, University of Delhi, India & Meera, Associate Professor, University of Delhi, India. Exploring Needs and Requirements of Differently Abled Students at Equal Opportunity Cell, University of Delhi.
3. Bakhit Bait Fadhil, PhD Student, Sultan Qaboos University, Oman. The Extent of Awareness of the Evidence – Based Practice among the Members of Oman Council and the Use and Potential Use of this Practice in Strategic Decision-Making Process in Oman Council.

12:30-14:00 Session III (Room C - 10th Floor): Entrepreneurship & Other Issues

Chair: Saul Newman, Professor, Flinders University, Australia.

1. <u>Raihan Taqui Syed</u>, Director – Center for Entrepreneurship and Business Incubation, Modern College of Business and Science, Oman & Hesham Magd, Head of Department, Business and Economics, Modern College of Business and Science, Oman. Academic Entrepreneurship and Edupreneurship within Entrepreneurial Ecosystem: Thematic Review of the Literature.
2. Vivek Pani Gumparthi, Research Scholar, Indian Institute of Management Kashipur, India. Bibliometric Analysis of Brand Experience.
3. <u>Duygu Celebi</u>, Research Assistant, Yasar University, Turkey, Ige Pirnar, Chair, Department of Business Administration, Yasar University, Turkey & Engin Deniz Eris, Associate Professor, Dokuz Eylul University, Turkey. Bibliometric Analysis of Social Entrepreneurship in Gastronomy.
4. <u>Marketa Svarcova</u>, Junior Researcher, Institute of Sociology, Czech Academy of Sciences, Czech Republic & Romana Markova Volejnickova, Junior Researcher, Institute of Sociology, Czech Academy of Sciences, Czech Republic. Precarity in Women Entrepreneurship in Regional Context of Czech Republic.

14:00-15:00 Lunch

15:00-16:30 Session IV (Room C - 10th Floor): Innovation

Chair: Kathy Karatasas, Program Manager Multicultural Child and Family Services, Settlement Services International, Australia.

1. <u>Ahmad Rosli</u>, PhD Student, The University of Queensland, Australia & Sarel Gronum, Lecturer, The University of Queensland, Australia. Open Innovation, Absorptive Capacity, and Performance in Australian Biotech SMEs.
2. <u>Pascal Boer</u>, Student, Hochschule Konstanz - University of Applied Sciences, Germany & Ditmar Ihlenburg, Professor, Hochschule Konstanz - University of Applied Sciences, Germany. How do Companies Engage in Cooperation on Product and Process Innovation in the Context of the Transformation to an Industry 4.0? – Quantitative Study of European Companies in the Secondary Sector Focusing on SMEs.

16:30-18:00 Session V (Room C - 10th Floor): Special Topics on Educational Issues

Chair: Cleopatra Veloutsou, Professor of Brand Management, University of Glasgow, UK.

1. Ken Roberts, Emeritus Professor, University of Liverpool, UK. Transitions from Education to Work and non-Work in Saudi Arabia.
2. <u>Marco Mazzocca</u>, PhD Student, University of Padua, Italy & Paolo Sommaggio, Associate Professor, University of Trento, Italy. The Importance of the Socratic Debate in the Academic Education. The Case of the University of Trento.
3. Mei Hua Kerry Hsu, Lecturer, Macao Polytechnic Institute, Macao. The Need of Disaster Preparedness in Nursing Education.

21:00-23:00 Greek Night and Dinner

Tuesday 30 July 2019

08:00-11:00 Session VI: An Educational Urban Walk in Modern and Ancient Athens

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)

11:30-13:00 Session VII (Room C - 10th Floor): Information Science/Archiving

Chair: Raja Selvaraju, Assistant Librarian, Alagappa University, India.

1. Paulo Batista, Postdoctoral Researcher, University of Évora, Portugal. From Archival Science to Information Science.
2. Chinnasamy Baskaran, Librarian & Project Director (ICSSR), Central Library, Alagappa University, India. E-Theses and Dissertation (ETD) Access through UGC-Sodhganga: The Special Reference to Alagappa University, Karaikudi, India.
3. Guadalupe Maxima Diaz, Independent Researcher, Philippines. Use of Social Media as a Catalyst in Improving the Culture of Research and Archiving among Filipino University Students.

13:00-14:30 Session VIII (Room C - 10th Floor): Digitalization/Data Science/Data Ethics

Chair: Paulo Batista, Postdoctoral Researcher, University of Évora, Portugal.

1. Efthimios Parasidis, Professor, Ohio State University, USA. Digital Health, Patient Empowerment, and Data Ethics.
2. Mihalis Kuyucu, Associate Professor, Istanbul Aydın University, Turkey. Effects of Digitalization on the Film Industry: Will On-Line Series/Film Platforms Exterminate the Movie Theaters?
3. <u>Hajime Sasaki</u>, Associate Professor, The University of Tokyo, Japan, Satoru Yamamoto, CEO, Data Artist Inc., Japan, Amarsanaa Agchbayar, Director, Data Artist Inc., Japan, Nyamaa Enkhbayasgalan, Data Scientist, Data Artist Inc., Japan & Ichiro Sakatai, Professor, The University of Tokyo, Japan. Cross-Domain Linkage of Problems and Solutions: A Case Study in Computer Science.
4. <u>Raja Selvaraju</u>, Assistant Librarian, Alagappa University, India & Jisha Antony, Research Scholar, Alagappa University, India. A Scientometric Evaluation Based on Scopus Database: Geese Research Publication Growth Pattern in India.

14:30-15:30 Lunch

20:30-22:00 Dinner

Wednesday 31 July 2019
Mycenae and Island of Poros Visit
Educational Island Tour

Thursday 1 August 2019
Delphi Visit

Friday 2 August 2019
Ancient Corinth and Cape Sounion

Chris Adendorff
Adjunct Professor, Nelson Mandela University, South Africa

Electric Cars:
Their Carbon Implications and Adoption in South Africa

Climate change is a reality that is starting to have impact on the society through decreased agricultural production and increased extreme weather events resulting to worldwide disasters. It is caused by increasing levels of the greenhouse gas emissions that are the result of human activities around the world. All the main economic activities contribute one way of another but the main sector is the energy through combustion of fossil fuel. One of the key areas of concern is the mobility sector which accounts for around 20% of the total energy use with the GHG footprint of close to 14% of the global emissions.

The concerns raised by governments, private sector and international organisation on energy security as well as climate change has led to ground breaking research and development in the transport sector. The introduction of internal combustion engine vehicle in 1807 and its development for over the last 200 years has made it possible for the people to be transported from one place to another with ease(Zhu, 2016). But these developments have been at the heart of the climate change and pollution problems that the world is facing. This led to the recent wave in electrifying the vehicles which presents a lot of advantages as well as major constraints.

The study used the quantitative research approach to investigate the possible benefits of electric vehicles to our environment in the future. The projections of vehicle population were estimated using three cases and the electric cars penetration into the market by 2030 were investigated with four different scenarios. Since consumers are at the main drivers towards the adoption of any new technology in the market, further research was done to investigate the possible barriers present in the South African market that impedes the adoption of electric cars. This objective was executed through the use of structured questionnaire that was filled online.

The results showed that the projection of the business as usual case coupled with mitigation scenarios present a better option for mitigation. The worst case of exponential increase in vehicle population does not present any GHG emissions moderation hope for any of the mitigation scenarios used in the study. The other case shows high mitigation potential but it is the case of economic decline where number of vehicles are decreasing with time.

The findings of the study on barriers to adoption of electric vehicles in the market highlighted the high purchase price, high battery price and high likelihood for owning a secondary vehicle based on the current circumstances as the main barriers that the respondents in the Gauteng Province find as unattractive. But generally the willingness to buy electric vehicles was high for majority of the factors that were presented. With this perceived positive opinions by the respondents, it is down to government and private companies to provide a conducive environment for the consumers. This relate to advancing the technology and providing policy support for the accelerated adoption of electric vehicles

Bakhit Bait Fadhil
PhD Student, Sultan Qaboos University, Oman

The Extent of Awareness of the Evidence – Based Practice among the Members of Oman Council and the Use and Potential Use of this Practice in Strategic Decision-Making Process in Oman Council

Aims of the study: This study aims to explore to what extent the members of Oman council are aware of the evidence – based practice and the use and potential use of this practice in strategic decision-making process in Oman council.

Methods of the study: The study used a mixed-method research (quantitative and qualitative) approach in collecting data as this study aims to understand and explore the extent of awareness of the Evidence – Based Practice and use and potential use of this practice by members in Oman council. The survey was targeted all (169) members of the Oman council, however, only 50.8% (86) of them responded to the survey. To get a deeper understanding of the case it interviews 2 members from each chamber (Vice Chairman in State Council and Vice Chairman in Shura Council).

The results of the study: This study has found that strategic decision-making process in the council of Oman does not use the Evidence –Based practice in a systematic and structured manner in decision-making, although, 86.7% (72) of participating members had already heard about evidence-based practice and 86.3% (69) of the respondents have already used the evidence in some of their decisions. The interview with members showed that they were skeptical of their understanding as well as their colleagues' understanding of what is meant exactly by evidence-based practice. The study reached the conclusion that members of oman council are not fully aware of evidence-based practice and not always committed to using this practice in strategic decision-making process in the council of Oman, where 55.4% of the respondent's members sometimes make decisions without using any research evidence. Moreover, it was found also that 50% (43) of the participants rely on their experience mainly in examining the accuracy of the information in the decisions of the council.

Chinnasamy Baskaran
Librarian & Project Director (ICSSR), Central Library, Alagappa University, India

E-Theses and Dissertation (ETD) Access through UGC-Sodhganga: The Special Reference to Alagappa University, Karaikudi, India

"Shodhganga" is the name coined to denote digital repository of Indian Electronic Theses and Dissertations set-up by the INFLIBNET Centre. The word "Shodh" originates from Sanskrit and stands for research and discovery. The "Ganga" is the holiest, largest and longest of all rivers in Indian subcontinent. The Ganga is the symbol of India's age-long culture and civilisation, ever changing, ever-flowing, ever-loved and revered by its people, and has held India's heart captive and drawn uncounted millions to her banks since the dawn of history. Shodhganga stands for the reservoir of Indian intellectual output stored in a repository hosted and maintained by the INFLIBNET Centre. The Shodhganga@ INFLIBNET is set-up using open source digital repository software called D-Space developed by MIT (Massachusetts Institute of Technology) in partnership between Hewlett- Packard (HP). The D-Space uses internationally recognized protocols and interoperability standards. Shodhganga provides a platform for research scholars to deposit their Ph.D. theses and make it available to the entire scholarly community in open access. The repository has the ability to capture, index, store, disseminate and preserve ETDs (Electronic Theses and Dissertations) submitted by the researchers.

D-Space supports "Open Archives Initiative's Protocol for Metadata Harvesting" (OAI-PMH) and uses a qualified version of the Dublin Core schema for its metadata. The INFLIBNET Centre promotes setting-up of institutional and ETD repositories in member universities using OAI-PMH complaint software. A number of member universities have already set-up their institutional and ETD repositories using either D-Space or other OAI-PMH compliant Institutional Repository software. It would be possible for universities having sufficient network and computing infrastructure to maintain their own ETD repositories wherein their research scholars could deposit e-versions of their theses and dissertations. Moreover, they can use Shodhganga to host their theses as backup archives. INFLIBNET Centre, besides maintaining the Central ETD Repository (Shodhganga) would also deploy a central server to harvest the metadata from all such ETD repositories distributed in universities with an aim to provided unified access to theses and dissertations through its harvesting server.

Alagappa University is one of the early birds to adopt the University Grants Commission (Minimum Standards and Procedures for award of

M.Phil and Ph.D. Degree) Regulations, 2009. The guidelines were formed on the lines of UGC regulations as well as on the guidelines of Tamil Nadu State Council for Higher Education (TANSCHE) in important Aspects such as fixing the eligibility criteria for M.Phil/Ph.D Supervisorship, Procedure for admission, and Allocation of Research Supervisor to Research Scholars, Course Work, Evaluation and assessment methods. On the advice of RAC, the University conducts an All India Level Pre-PhD Entrance Examination twice a year (February and July) for selecting meritorious candidates for M.Phil and Ph.D. programs in various disciplines.

The study analysed that ETD copies submitted to UGC-Sodhganga, the Alagappa University has successfully completed task and being uploaded soft copies of thesis also the retro conversion of theses between printed to soft copies into Shodhganga@INFLIBNET portal. The total no. of 1789 theses uploaded by Alagappa University in the Shodhganga @INFLIBNET portal from during 1988-2018. It has found that maximum 311 (17.38%) of the theses submitted by Dept. of Education out of 1789 total theses of Alagappa University. It followed by Dept. of Industrial Chemistry submitted 245 (13.69%) of the theses to Sodhganga. The majority 1677 (93.73%) of theses appeared in English languages rest of theses published in Tamil language. Further, the study revealed that majority 45 (2.51%) of the theses supervised by Prof. S. Mohan from Dept. of Education, it followed by Prof. R. Thirumalaisamy has 38(2.12%) of the theses in the Dept. of Physical Education.

Paulo Batista

Postdoctoral Researcher, University of Évora, Portugal

From Archival Science to Information Science

Following the Second World War an explosion in the quantity of documentation led to a dramatic change in Archiving, or the profession referred to as record managers/records management and archivists/archives. Starting in the 1980s, however, archivists in Quebec began to make great progress by changing their approach and looking at the entire documentary cycle from current to definitive information. Carol Couture and Jean-Yves Rousseau made a crucial contribution towards the understanding of the Three Age Theory that viewed Archiving as an integrated discipline centered on a structural understanding of archives. In 1994, their work Les *Fondements de la Discipline Archivistique*, presented a new interpretation of Theodore Schellenberg's Three Age Theory. They called attention to the fact that the three phases of archival documents are not separate but, on the contrary, integrated. They argued that these three stages can even be looked at in a segmented way, provided the union between them is ensured. Their great innovation relative to Schellenberg's work lay, precisely, in critiquing the division and separation between the three ages of archival documents. Couture and Rousseau thereby brought together all the phases of the lifecycle of records, from production to dissemination, in opposition to the sterile distinction advocated by traditional archivists and document managers. In my opinion, however, the best approach to integrating information management is known as records continuum, which places archives in a post-custodial, informational and scientific paradigm. This Australian concept arose in the 1990s amid the huge explosion of information, communication technologies and new media. This context forced Information Science to redefine its object of study. Records continuum is closely related to the integrated management model of Couture and Rousseau, while it carries their innovation further, perfecting it and replacing it with systemic dynamics and providing continuity between archives. In fact, records continuum means, literally, continuous management. It looks at the whole process from the production of records to their final archiving. Otherwise, we cannot speak of continuous management. That is why, when we speak of rigid archives – current, intermediate and definitive, this approach is more theoretical than practical. There is, in fact, no separation between these phases, even less so from the point of view of the value of documents. The traditional distinction between information with probative and historical value ceases to exist. The information is simultaneous and is, in fact, the same.

Pascal Boer
Student, Hochschule Konstanz - University of Applied Sciences, Germany
&
Ditmar Ihlenburg
Professor, Hochschule Konstanz - University of Applied Sciences, Germany

How do Companies Engage in Cooperation on Product and Process Innovation in the Context of the Transformation to an Industry 4.0? – Quantitative Study of European Companies in the Secondary Sector Focusing on SMEs

The transformation to an Industry 4.0, which is in general seen as a solution to increasing market challenges (f. i. increasing market complexity and shortening product lifecycles), is forcing companies to radically change their way of thinking and to be open to new forms of collaboration. In this context, the opening-up of the innovation process is widely seen as a necessity to meet these challenges, especially for SMEs. The aim of the study therefore is to analyse how cooperation today can be characterized, how this character has changed since the establishment of the term Industry 4.0 at Hanover Fair in 2011 and which cooperation strategies have proven successful. This empirical study consists of a secondary data analysis that includes country-specific data from 35 countries from 2010 and 2016 collected by the European Commission and the OECD focusing on the secondary sector. The research shows that MNEs in Europe still tend to cooperate more than SMEs, with a slight overall trend towards protectionism. Nevertheless, there is a clear tendency towards the opening-up of SMEs. In this regard, especially universities, competitors and suppliers have become increasingly attractive as cooperation partners for SMEs.

David Caballero Mariscal
Professor, University of Granada, Spain
David Jose Guerrero Quesada
Quality Manager, University of Granada, Spain
Maria Pinto Molina
Professor, University of Granada, Spain
Dora Sales Salvador
Professor, Jaume I University, Spain
&
Rosaura Fernandez Pascual
Professor, University of Granada, Spain

Metrics of Informational Competencies in the Higher Education in the Context of Mobile Learning

The introduction of mobile technologies in the higher education field has entailed a new way of approaching, searching and relating to information. Therefore, it appears as a priority to carry out a diagnosis of the new teaching-learning environment, in which mobile devices stand out as fundamental components.

To this end, two quantitative instruments have been compiled and validated to measure the relationship between the use of mobile devices for learning, the informational competencies possessed by the actors involved in the learning-teaching process and their attitudes towards the new paradigm of education.

The questionnaires MOBILE-APP (addressed to teachers) and MOBILE-APPS (addressed to students) have been prepared taking into account the following pillars:

1. A prior diagnosis of the needs of the university students of the field of Social Sciences through the use of the Focus Groups technique.
2. The reference framework of the ACRL.
3. The dynamic and changing nature of mobile technologies.

For the validation of these instruments, a pilot study was carried out on an intentional random sample of students (N = 105) and teachers (N = 43). To this sample, in addition to the questionnaire, a rubric was provided to evaluate the different aspects of the questionnaire, from sociodemographic data and the different dimensions that comprise it, to the understanding of each of the items.

Simultaneously to this pilot study, an experts judgement was carried out. The questionnaire was sent to professionals of higher education and international researchers, whose observations allowed to refine the design of the questionnaire.

After studying the results obtained with the two previous techniques, with which the high internal consistency of the tools was demonstrated, a final review of the questionnaires was carried out, which resulted in the redefinition of some items to adapt them to reality of the context to study.

We can conclude that two useful, flexible, transferable tools have been developed, which are easy to apply to diverse contexts and it is capable in turn of being revised to be adapted to the changes that could take palce in the higher education and related to the mobile technologies.

As a future project, we consider applying these instruments to develop comprehensive mobile-based educational models that facilitate the learning of university students, complementing the formal education they receive in the classrooms.

Duygu Celebi
Research Assistant, Yasar University, Turkey
Ige Pirnar
Chair, Department of Business Administration, Yasar University, Turkey
&
Engin Deniz Eris
Associate Professor, Dokuz Eylul University, Turkey

Bibliometric Analysis of Social Entrepreneurship in Gastronomy

As being an academic term, "entrepreneur" has first used by the economist; Richard Cantillon, as a specialist who willing to take a business related risks to gain profits (Casson, 1993). Similarly, Schumpeter (1934) explained "entrepreneur" as a person who is highly willing to take risks and talented in terms of converting a new ideas into innovations. Furthermore, description of "entrepreneurship" comes from the nature of entrepreneur which can be clarified as a practice of setting up a new business by the taking financial risks to gain profits. A new phenomenon; "social entrepreneurship" has emerged as a follow up concept of entrepreneurship, which gain increased popularity and become a critical issue in the context of both development and wellbeing of societies (Abu-Saifan, 2012). Social entrepreneurs try to produce permanent and sustainable (Mair and Marti, 2006) solutions to the social problems or needs such as poverty, unemployment, insufficient education or public health through the using of general entrepreneurship principles. Gastronomy has been a rising star for global industry for the benefits of one of the oldest forms of social gathering, profit-gathering business and niche local applications available for better quality of life and welfare of society. Social entrepreneurship is especially significant for gastronomy industry due to the social local benefits as cultural integration and employment it brings. In order to understand the promising research areas on the gastronomical social entrepreneurship applications, bibliometric analysis is chosen for this study since they are quite rare in the gastronomy field (Okumuş et al., 2018) as well as social entrepreneurship. The research in subject area consisted on different keywords stated in the Table 1, below. These keywords used as search items for articles title section to choose articles that are more accurate for the aim of the research. The analysis shows that there are 20 articles consisting of the combination variations of the stated key words and the full paper will show the details of each for aiding further studies.

Table 1. *Keywords and Number of Articles in the Literature*

Keywords			Frequency	Keywords			Frequency
Social Entrepreneur	AND	Culinary: Food: Foodie: Gastronomy: Restaurants:	0 3 0 0 0	Social Entrepreneurship	AND	Culinary: Food: Foodie: Gastronomy: Restaurants:	0 3 0 1 0
Social Enterprise	AND	Culinary: Food: Foodie: Gastronomy: Restaurants:	0 9 0 0 1	Social Business	AND	Culinary: Food: Foodie: Gastronomy: Restaurants:	0 3 0 0 0

Guadalupe Maxima Diaz
Independent Researcher, Philippines

Use of Social Media as a Catalyst in Improving the Culture of Research and Archiving among Filipino University Students

Technology has been booming in the Philippines for the past two decades. Cellphones, computers tablets have been coming out of the market, providing easier access for research and learning for Filipino university students. Although there is a significant improvement in technology, most of the institutions and majority of the population, are still not able to purchase laptops or computers they need for researching. Instead of using these platforms and technology to preserve culture, history and knowledge, most of the younger generation in the Philippines use these valuable pieces of technology to defame, destroy and butcher culture, history and knowledge and for playing e-games.

According to surveys, the Philippines tops the list of being number one users of social media in the world. Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, and the like are being the staple websites the younger generations use. Every news, event, rant, issues or the like is shared with the tips of their fingers. If we turn the tables around, these social media platforms can play the role of a catalyst for Archiving and Research in the Philippines. Instead of being required to buy laptops or other grand equipment, these people can access information and knowledge through their phones, especially for those who cannot afford to purchase laptops. Filipino university students can access valuable digitized pieces of information through their phones, making it more accessible and mobile for everyone.

With the help of an app like PDF reader and Facebook, users can scan valuable papers, convert it into jpg or tiff and then upload it to the server. By uploading these information into the server, those who are members of the app can access any information inside the server freely. Downloading is prohibited to secure the privacy and to prevent mass production of these files. All information will be in a PDF format, with a "Search" feature to make the process of searching more efficient. Members would, if possible, not pay any amount for the membership. Instead, they must share the application to as many people as possible for them to access rare/antiquated materials. To entice the people more, the application, if possible, would tie up with google music or google games to provide entertainment for the readers while they are researching or reading the documents. Even before scrolling, users are given the chance to choose their playlist and/or games. For music, they can listen to it as soon as they start researching until the end of their session. As for the games, they will only able to play at the end of their session.

To entice the younger generation to research on history & culture and to make it easier for researchers to get hold of the information and knowledge that they need for their specific researches. Make use of the relevance, importance and availability of technology when it comes to research. Through this, hopefully, people would be encouraged to let the culture of research and learning alive, especially for University students.

Arjen Goetheer

Senior Scientist, Netherlands Organisation for Applied Scientific Research, The Netherlands

Development of a Hybrid Forward Looking Framework and Methodology: How to Modernise Forward Looking Analyses with Big Data Analytics and AI Supported Tools

Advances in computing power, the advent of Artificial Intelligence (AI) and the increasing availability of large amounts of digital data offer the opportunity for the modernization of forward looking processes, including foresight. The incorporation of big data analytics and AI can enrich, speed-up and support classical expert-based forward looking methods and thereby create more evidence-based insights into future trends. Classical expert-based methods can not only be enriched and supported by data-driven methods, but data-driven methods can also accelerate and increase the expansion of the coverage of the analyses. In addition, a data-driven approach is more adaptable when new information becomes available and multiple different sources of data can be included, for example to enable the detection of weak signals in (disruptive) technology and innovation in a structured way, more frequently and with significantly less efforts.

As of yet there is no data-driven forward looking framework and methodology that can be applied to provide meaningful results for policy and strategy development. Current international efforts to incorporate big data analytics into foresight and policy development are still in an experimental phase (Poel 2018). Using a hybrid approach combining the best of established foresight and forecast methods and new data science methods, such as sophisticated text and data mining and new machine learning techniques, offers great potential for a next generation forward-looking framework and methodology. Still, the interpretation and interpretation and explainability of results and outcomes is a risk which needs to be taken into account. The human factor cannot be taken out in the foreseeable future (if at all), but could be aided greatly by AI and big data techniques.

The aim of this paper is twofold: i) design of a hybrid forward looking framework and methodology building upon data-driven and AI-supported tools to identify emerging trends and weak signals in (disruptive) technology and innovation, determine their societal impact logic and design actionable strategies, and ii) to argue how this new approach can support and facilitate policy and strategy development and provide scope to assess the future and form a strategic perspective. The paper draws on foresight, data science and strategy development literature (e.g. Minzberg, 1994; Voros, 2003; Popper, 2008; Poel et al., 2016;

Eggers & Park, 2018; Grodal, Gotsopoulos & Suarez, 2015) and recent projects to incorporate big data analytics into foresight and policy development (Reijzen et al., 2018) and will highlight findings from a use case to the emergence of Mobility-as-a-Service. The expected outcomes in scientific terms include a new framework and methodology for forward looking analyses incorporating big data and AI supported tools, better understanding of what types of questions AI is currently (and in the near future) good at answering, what is the optimal combination of qualitative and data-driven tools and how to organise the interaction between expert opinion and data-driven and AI tools.

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Bibliometric Analysis of Brand Experience

Brands deliver three kinds of benefits to consumers, utilitarian, experiential and symbolic. Hence in this competitive era, marketers do not just differentiate on utilitarian values, but also focus on other benefits. In this line of thought, marketers have realized that experience of customers is one of the central issues of marketing activities (Pine and Gilmore, 1998; Schmitt, 1999 and Berry et al, 2002) and can be instrumental in building consumer – brand relationships. Brakus et al (2009), who gave the scale of brand experience, defined brand experience as a set of sensations, feelings, cognitions and behavioral responses that are evoked by brand related stimuli, when consumers directly or indirectly interact with a certain brand. Experience is important from a brand perspective because, an experience is a delivered impression (Carbone and Haeckel, 1994), that is created in the minds of consumers as a result of the encounter with any of the brand offerings (brand related stimuli). This is a bibliometric analysis of brand experience construct. The purpose of this study is to give a broader understanding of the literature pertinent to this construct. This kind of study is hoped to give a direction for future researchers in the brand experience stream of research.

Schmitt (1999, 2003, 2012), was one of the pioneers to pursue extensive research on experiential marketing. Schmitt (1999, 2003) through his research studies has extensively developed the concept. According to him, customer experience management is a process of strategically managing a customer's entire experience with a company, when the customer interacts with various touch points initiated by the brand. According to Schmitt, brands facilitate five different types of experiences. They are: sense, feel, think, act and relate.

Khan. I et al., (2015), in their research reviewed the literature and observed that antecedents of brand experience can be divided into online and offline. Online antecedents according to their study are – trust and perceived usefulness and offline antecedents are – event marketing, brand contacts, brand – related stimuli and storytelling. On the other hand, they noted that customer satisfaction, brand loyalty, brand attitude, brand credibility, brand equity and purchase intention are significant consequences seen in the literature.

We conducted a bibliometric analysis of brand experience, keeping in view the crucial role that it plays in consumer – brand relationships. We have analyzed 409 papers, extracted from Scopus database, from the time-period 1981 to 2018. In the paper, we discuss the evolution of the concept, literature review, general results, number of publications per year, most

cited articles, most productive authors, country collaborations, authors' coupling, keyword co-occurrences, historical network of direct citations, most relevant sources, future research scope and limitations of the study.

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The Need of Disaster Preparedness in Nursing Education

Introduction: Disaster could be happened everywhere and cause mass damage and casualties in affected area. Super Typhoon Hato hit Macao in 2017 which caused 16 people dead and at least 158 people injured. It is essential that nurses have knowledgee and skills to respond to disaster in order to provide nursing care for any disaster situation. There is a need to include disaster preparedness course into nursing education in Macao.

Aim: The purpose of this study is 1) to explore the situation of disaster preparedness in nursing education including disaster management and resilience; 2) to summarize the disaster preparedness curriculum for nursing practice and education in Macao.

Method: A literature search was conducted on major electronic databases from 2007 to 2017: Ovid MEDLINE, SCOPUS and CINAHL using the keywords; Disaster Preparedness, Disaster and nursing education; disaster preparedness and nursing education.

Results: The number of disaster preparedness program in Macao nursing education is still limited. The WHO and ICN Framework of Disaster Nursing Competencies are suggested for the disaster preparedness course to underpin nursing curriculum content in nursing education. The preparation and training of the faculty for disaster preparedness are important in nursing education.

Discussion: Disaster preparedness curriculum is needed in Macao which follow The WHO and ICN Framework of Disaster Nursing Competencies. The simulations of disaster scenarios such as typhoon, earthquake should be involved into the programme. More, the disaster preparedness programme should include the regulations, actions, and contingency plans to disaster in Macao.

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Exploring Needs and Requirements of Differently Abled Students at Equal Opportunity Cell, University of Delhi

A differently-abled learner is a student, who learns in a "different" way than other children because of a different learning ability, medical condition or physical disability. These students have different needs and requirements in order to put themselves in effective learning and being equally educated like all other counterparts. Various institutions provide lots of facilities to meet these needs. The purpose of this study is to look into the different ways and methods which are adopted by EOC (Equal Opportunity Cell) at University of Delhi, Delhi (India) to meet the requirements and needs of these students for learning and being equally educated. This study would enable to find out more effective ways to meet requirements of differently abled students by improving the existing facilities and overcoming the problems being faced by the differently abled students. An interacting and feedback approach by way of questionnaire and verbal interviews with the students at EOC has been practised by the author for the present study. The study shows that EOC is established for differently abled students to provide them "equal opportunities" to keep themselves upgraded, self-fulfilled and equivalent to other students with the help of facilities and services specially designed for them. These facilities includes short term courses along with sports events specially designed and organised for them, computer labs as per their requirements, scanning and accessible reading equipments to visually impaired students and provisions of volunteers for providing support to disable students etc. followed with transport facilities to disabled students. These findings would not only help the respective institution to improve its facilities according to the needs and requirements of the disabled students but it would also influence and inspire different Universities all over the world to adopt such facilities for disabled students.

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Effects of Digitalization on the Film Industry: Will On-Line Series/Film Platforms Exterminate the Movie Theaters?

The globalisation that began with the end of the cold War years around the world has led to the emergence of a unipolar world. One of the leading role actors in the emergence of this unipolar world is digitalization, which is emerging in the light of technological developments. Digitalization, which touches almost every moment in the lives of societies, affects all sectors deeply. Media, medicine, art and all imaginable industry branches are divided into two periods with the digitalization. Firstly the traditional period before digitalization, secondly a new period that emerged after the digitalization. Very serious differences have emerged between these two periods. Sectors have entered into a very serious transformation between these two periods. The film industry has also taken its share from this transformation. In the traditional period, the films were watched in cinema halls, and the TV series were watched more on TV. In the period of new media that emerged with digitalization, cinema halls and television have been replaced by digital film platforms. According to "Cinema and On-line Series/Film Platforms Research" conducted in Turkey, consumers in Turkey use Netflix but want to watch movies in cinema. The majority believes that digital platforms will not end the cinema sector. How about the young? What do they think? This study was prepared to describe young people' thoughts about digital series and cinema platforms in Turkey. Will digital TV/film platforms like Netflix finish the movie theaters? The research includes the analysis of survey questions applied to young people living in Turkey, prepared to investigate the effects of digitalization on the traditional cinema industry in the future. Which platforms do teens prefer to watch TV series and movies from? The general question of the research is "does digitalization threaten the cinema halls?". Today in the music world, we have entered a period where the tapes and records of the physical album sales began to disappear. Can a similar situation be said in the consumption of cinema and series contents? Will digitalization finish records and tapes as well as movie theaters and TVs?

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The Importance of the Socratic Debate in the Academic Education. The Case of the University of Trento

Debate has always been considered as a fundamental tool for developing knowledge and skills (curricular and extracurricular), as well as to represent a good way to educate into democratic coexistence and civic participation. This is because, since it embodies a sort of training strategy that "de-structures" and reassembles the traditional setting of a learners community in an innovative and participatory way, it builds a sort of "upside-down class" in which students are called to cooperate in order to manage access to different sources of information and to deal with them in a way that helps them to construct persuasive arguments and hypothesize counter-argumentations. In this sense, therefore, professors are called to assume a new role, leading but not directing students in this didactic experience.

Today, however, in Western societies the public debate seems to have in many ways deteriorated: the logic and the argumentative strategies are often designed or performed in a way that enables a delegitimization of the other party and a demotion of logical and argumentative tools into manipulative forms of persuasion, not immune to violent outcomes, as it is particularly evident in the daily use of social media (e.g. in hate speeches). In this context of post-democracy, it is a valuable tool for the formation of the new democratic citizens, as people willing to participate in a critical way, open to dialogue and confrontation, and so to non-violent interaction. Moreover, it is to be considered that, in the academic field, the practice of debate may lead to the development of ever greater integrity and ethics of scientific research which, today, seem to be undermined by monologist practices not based on a healthy professional relationship among peer.

The main purpose of this work is, therefore, to show how the introduction of this form of educational approach marked by the debate on university students can lead them to some indisputable academic and social benefits. In this regard, during the course of the presentation, the various steps undertaken in the last sixteen months by the University of Trento's strategic project called "NSF -Nuove Strategie per la Formazione" ("NTS -New Training Strategies") are presented. For this reason, after a short introduction regarding the idea of Socratic debate, the approach to the debate (academic and non-academic) followed by some volunteer

students of the University of Trento will be presented. A path that, as will be explained, despite having started in a top-down manner has subsequently developed to the establishment of a real student association open to citizens.

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A Scenario-based Approach to Urban Forms and Design in South Korea

South Korea has developed rapidly through population, urban, and economic growth during the past several decades. Recently, however, the country has been undergoing a fundamental change in urban policies due to the advent of low fertility, aging, and low growth. Setting 2050 as a target year, this study looks at current developments and predicts future change and uses this to make policy decisions for future generations.

The Seoul metropolitan area accounts for 11% of the South Korean total area, but the number of people living there comprise almost half of the national total. According to the National Statistical Office's 2017 forecast for future population, however, the population of the metropolitan area is only expected to reach 50% of the national total by 2045, from 49.5% in 2015. Furthermore, Korea has implemented policies to transfer public institutions, such as government departments and national research institutes, from Seoul to other areas in order to resolve the population concentration in the metropolitan area and to achieve balanced national development, although these seem to have little effect as yet.

The national fertility rate has been decreasing continuously since 1971, when it was 4.53, to 0.98 in 2018. This is causing an overall population decline, but the decline is not uniform across the country since it differs across the regions. In fact, many employment opportunities and young people are concentrated in Seoul, and the population is rapidly declining and the population structure is aging in areas outside the Seoul metropolitan area.

In addition to the population issues, the development of technology is also a factor that can affect the future of the city. With the development of digital information and communications technology (ICT), e-commerce, telecommuting, and smart work systems are developing, and the physical environment and people's lives are changing as autonomous vehicles, hyperloops, and drones become available.

It is in this context that the present study examines the future of cities and regions in Korea by building scenarios that focus on several drivers, including population and demographic change, balanced development across the country, and the rapid introduction of new technologies.

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Digital Health, Patient Empowerment, and Data Ethics

Digital health is one of the fastest growth areas in the technology sector. In the United States alone, investment in digital health start-ups surpassed $8 billion in 2018, a 42% increase over the previous year. Established biotech and pharmaceutical companies also have created robust digital health practice areas. These investments target four key areas within the healthcare industry: innovators, providers, payors, and patients. On the patient side, individuals value the ease of using smartphones, wearable devices, and health apps to monitor their health and take steps that promote wellness and health outcomes. Consumer-facing decision support tools add to patient empowerment, and are expanding in depth, breadth, and quality. At the same time, digital health tools create massive quantities of health data. Digital health pioneers recognize the immense value in health data, particularly when the data are aggregated with other data points. Data privacy laws endeavor to afford privacy protections and regulate the flow of data, but rely heavily on notice and consent. Yet, these legal principles are inadequate markers for responsible use of health data. The recent wave of data abuses highlights the dangers. Legal documents often are crafted to provide companies with broad consent to use and sell health data, and individuals usually tick "agree" without carefully reading the legalese. Through an examination of the legal frameworks in the European Union and United States—GDPR and HIPAA, respectively—this presentation details the ethical and social implications of digital health and data use.

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Transitions from Education to Work and non-Work in Saudi Arabia

Saudi Arabia rarely features in any field of English language youth studies. This is despite the availability of considerable official data in English language on young people's education, employment, and links between them, routinely analysed by gender, province and nationality. However, this evidence has never been analysed using the 'transition paradigm' that has been developed and is now favoured in Western studies of youth education and employment. This paper reports a small-scale interview study among 23 Saudis all aged 25-35 which was designed to fill gaps and enable typical life stage transitions to be identified. The paper describes and justifies the research methods, sketches the Saudi context, then gives examples of the youth transitions that became normal during the latter decades of the 20th century. We then sketch the changed Saudi Arabia context of the 21st century, and give examples of 'difficult transitions' which, we suggest, will become more common. The paper continues with a discussion of how Saudi youth will respond to their new circumstances, concludes that the 'transition paradigm' can be applied and works well in an Arabic and Islamic context, and makes proposals for further research.

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Prospective Scenarios as Vector for Social Engagement on Government Policymaking: A Debate from the Brazilian Defence Sector

The choice of the methodological arrangement for future studies is decisive not only to guide the task, but also to define the points of view and the procedures to be applied. The methodological choices, crucial for the study's intended type of outcome, can propose new approaches for old questions and objects, and that goes beyond a research's final product, it covers the beginning, the middle and the end of the process. In this sense, the methodology, as much as the final work, can be understood as a vector of change, especially if the social sciences role is observed. It is also worthy of notice that the military leaders have a very dense model of mind built within years of studies and practices around the issue of warfare, which can make then less able to foresee slight signs of the future uncertainties. Considering the above and the Brazilian defense sector, the present paper aims to analyze possibilities for the public sector to apply prospective scenarios studies focusing on the social engagement established for the 2019 scenarios defense process. The specific objective is analyzing the methodological arrangements that were designed to allow the inclusion and engagement of citizens in future studies to be carried out within the public sector. The participatory approach with many different part of the Brazilian society was the main choice parameter established for the selection of tools. It was intended to generate mutual knowledge, to expand mental models and to build or strengthen an interaction and exchange context for those leaders in the Ministry of Defense (MoD). Literature review and participant observation were the research's methods used to drive the process of surveying and processing data and information that lead to the present paper. Considering the specific impacts from employing participatory scenarios for social engagement, the following are highlighted: the democratic foundations will be attained and ratified; the society will be more aware of the possible futures and the political targets of its country; it can lead to coordination between the

MoD aspirations and the practical demands and needs of the society; and it can provide data and knowledge for innovative paths about the future environment of the war.

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Open Innovation, Absorptive Capacity, and Performance in Australian Biotech SMEs

The Australian biotech industry is mostly made up of SMEs and although the industry is innovative with a growing industry value, the role of absorptive capacity and importance of open innovation is undefined. This exploratory empirical study investigates the relationships between absorptive capacity, open innovation, and performance in Australian biotech SMEs. Absorptive capacity is viewed from a dynamic capability and multi-dimensional perspectives. Multiple regression analyses were carried out on survey data obtained from 58 biotechnology SMEs to test relationships between absorptive capacity, open innovation, and performance in the presence of organizational influences (firm size, age, type, biopharma sector). Regression findings indicate that *formal* open innovation engagement - comprising of joint-R&D, joint-commercialization, in-licensing, and out-licensing activities - is significantly negative-related with all three performance measures examined respectively – sales growth, profits growth, and combined performance (sales, profits growth), and these findings are influenced by absorptive capacity which is significantly positive-related with the same performance measures. Subsequently, the findings are influenced when firm age increases and when a firm is independent and not a subsidiary of a larger parent corporation. Also, the findings show that absorptive capacity is significantly positive-related with open innovation, but the opposite is not significantly positive. Our findings contribute to the open innovation, absorptive capacity, and exploration and exploitation literatures by providing new insight on the multi-dimensional nature, impact, and relationship of the study constructs on Australian biotech SMEs. Thus, these firms should avoid engagement in formal open innovation activities and engage in *informal* open innovation activities such as knowledge sourcing strategies instead to leverage their absorptive capacity for performance outcomes. Also, limitations of the study and avenues for future research are addressed.

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Cross-Domain Linkage of Problems and Solutions: A Case Study in Computer Science

Science and technology activities are recognized as problem-solving activities. Most solutions are created by tackling problems with previous knowledge, not only in an academic context but also in an industrial context. Knowledge is transferred between science and industry domains to solve new problems, as represented by the chain linked model. In particular, the field of computer science, there are many examples demonstrating how technologies that have been developed in companies have boosted the field of science. As discussed in several previous studies, knowledge described in scientific publications can help develop technologies of the future. However, there is not enough discussion on the possibility that industrial knowledge can help address problems of the science domain. Approaches toward problem solving do not necessarily match between scientific papers and patentable technology, even in the same field. In such a circumstance, it is effective for both science and technology domains to extract knowledge related to solutions for certain problems in science domain from technology domain, and vice versa, to extract knowledge related to solutions for certain problems in the technology domain from the science domain.

The research question is whether it is possible to provide information that can be solved from the viewpoint of industrial technology against the problems in science. This means that knowledge in patent publications is able to provide insight into scientific problems under development. In this paper, we propose a concept for inter-domain linking of problems for knowledge discovery using a linguistic approach. The more the number of publications, the more difficult it is to read all of them. When we search for existing knowledge in papers or patents, keyword-based searching makes it difficult for us to notice that there are several problems of the same type. Solving these problems can be regarded as "reinventing the

wheel." In this sense, information extraction that not only relies on keywords is required.

We extracted scientific papers and patent publications related to computer science as datasets in this study. Then, from these datasets, we identified problem sentences and solution sentences by neural probabilistic language model (BERT) focusing on attention mechanism. "Attention" is a mechanism that allows machines to learn which vectors are important when there are multiple vectors. In other words, it is a function that informs the prediction model which part of the input data to focus on. In this research work, when a document labeled as a problem is given, it can be used to identify whether a word having a high probability corresponding to the problem is included. Our approach is applied to extract groups of sentences for identifying semantically similar problems in inter-domains. From the results, we achieved high performance classifier using the neural probabilistic language model. Based on the classifier, we could extract several pairs of problem sentences across the domain in computer science. The results suggest that scientific problems and industry solutions may be able to give insights each other. This approach is also recommended not only for corporate activities but also for identifying research trends.

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A Scientometric Evaluation Based on Scopus Database: Geese Research Publication Growth Pattern in India

This study analyzes the publication growth of Geese Research publications of India based on data indexed in the Scopus database from 2008 to 2017. Data relevant for this assessment were extracted from the Scopus database. In "source title tag" the keyword, "Geese" was used to search and search has been restricted for the period 2008-2017 by selecting "date range tag." The search again restricted by choosing the country 'India' only. All data were downloaded and tabulated in the Microsoft Excel, and relevant statistical formulas and methods were applied for analyzing the downloaded data.

The assessment explores that there is a total of 94 publications during the study period. Most numbers of publications are found in the years 2015 and 2017 with 14 papers. RGR is highest in the year 2009(1.099) and doubling time is most significant in the year 2017 (4.297 years). Publication growth analysis indicates that the exponential model of growth is found in this field of publications, and the highest exponential growth found in the year 2010(1.012). Out of 94, Sixty-four publications are in the form of articles. Batbayar N. is the most prolific author, and Indian Veterinary Journal is the leading journal of this field. Four authorship patterns are dominating other authorship patterns with 19.05% of total authorship pattern and by donating 20.21% of the whole literature. Average Citations Per Paper and Publication Efficiency Index are found to be top in the year 2009 with the values 14.75 and 2.80. Application of Price Square Root law, as well as 80/20 rule, revealed that this law is not fit to the Geese Research publications of India.

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Precarity in Women Entrepreneurship in Regional Context of Czech Republic

The paper focuses on the specifics of women entrepreneurship in the regions of the Czech Republic from the perspective of their own reflection of entrepreneurship in the context of the Czech labour market. As an analytical framework, we use intersectionality to refer the intersecting of different axes od disadvantages (eg gender, age or education) and the theory of precarity that defines the areas of entrepreneurship which precarity may influence. We focus on personal perception of precarity, using qualitative methods, ie problem-oriented interviews and focus groups. The analysis of qualitative data enables to examine the motivation to start entrepreneurship for women in different life situations (graduates, women after/during parental leave, women in pre-retirement age) considering to the specifics of employment in the regional environment. The paper deals with the individual choices of women entrepreneurs in the connection with the structural characteristics of entrepreneurship, eg regional specifics and legislative framework of entrepreneurship in the Czech Republic. Within this paper the motives for entering to the entrepreneurship, the choices of branches of entrepreneurship and the financial aspects of entrepreneurship will be discussed. We will reveal how much the legislation, working, structural and regional conditions of the Czech labour market affect to the work strategies of women who decide to do business in the Czech Republic.

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Academic Entrepreneurship and Edupreneurship within Entrepreneurial Ecosystem: Thematic Review of the Literature

Purpose – There is a vast amount of literature focused on entrepreneurial ecosystems. However, it is disintegrated in terms of understanding the influencing parameters within its components. The purpose of this study is to review and consolidate the literature by adopting a 'funnel-approach'. This is done by considering Mazzarol's model of Entrepreneurial Ecosystem - derived from the work of Isenberg, narrowing down to two components - Universities as Catalysts and Education & Training. The ultimate focus on this study are the two ends of these components – Academic Entrepreneurship & Edupreneurship.

Design/Methodology/Approach – This work adopts thematic literature review approach and includes studies that are covered in journals, white papers and text books. Data is collected from secondary sources - key search engines such as Scopus, Elsevier, Taylor & Francis and Google Scholar.

Findings – Over 50 research articles, papers and books were perused in the process of drafting this thematic review. It is found that the published literature covers the concept of Academic Entrepreneurship, independently, to a large extent. However, there is limited literature on Edupreneurship. Moreover, a gap was noticed in the literature about investigating the reason (s) or the influencing factors which result in faculty, students, professionals or entrepreneurs pursuing and continuing the path of either Academic Entrepreneurship or Edupreneurship.

Research Limitations/Implications – This work intends to give rise to a new avenue for both empirical and conceptual research by highlighting the role of Edupreneurship and Academic Entrepreneurship as vital contributing elements for the growth and sustainability of entrepreneurial ecosystem. Future investigations can assess the degree of impact these two elements have on the ecosystem. Also, more comprehensive studies could be carried out to evaluate the impact of elements on ecosystems based in different geographic locations.

Practical Implications – The role of Edupreneurship and Academic Entrepreneurship in an entrepreneurial ecosystem gives the much-needed impetus for stronger and effective collaboration among governmental agencies, private investors, consultants and educators.

Social Implications – Unemployment has been on a rise in many countries across the world. With effective regulatory framework and optimal financial & infrastructural support, Edupreneurship and Academic Entrepreneurship would assuage, to an extent, the problem of unemployment.

Originality/Value – This work bears the novelty of integrating the two elements – Edupreneurship and Academic Entrepreneurship through two components of the Entrepreneurial Ecosystem.