

2015

Library and Information Science Abstracts

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Conference on Library and
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27-30 July 2015, Athens, Greece

Edited by Gregory T. Papanikos

THE ATHENS INSTITUTE FOR EDUCATION AND RESEARCH



Library and Information
Science Abstracts
2nd Annual International
Conference on Library and
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27-30 July 2015, Athens,
Greece

Edited by Gregory T. Papanikos

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Preface

This abstract book includes all the abstracts of the papers presented at the *2nd Annual International Conference on Library and Information Science, 27-30 July 2015, Athens, Greece*, organized by the Athens Institute for Education and Research. In total there were 26 papers and 30 presenters, coming from 16 different countries (Algeria, Brazil, Bulgaria, France, Ghana, India, Jordan, Kuwait, Lithuania, Oman, Poland, Portugal, South Africa, Sri Lanka, UK and USA). The conference was organized into seven sessions that included areas such as Information Literacy and Instruction, Library Technology, LIS Education, Information Management and Organization and other related fields. As it is the publication policy of the Institute, the papers presented in this conference will be considered for publication in one of the books and/or journals of ATINER.

The Institute 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 in Athens and exchange ideas on their research and consider the future developments of their fields of study. Our mission is to make ATHENS a place where academics and researchers from all over the world meet to discuss the developments of their discipline and present their work. To serve this purpose, conferences are organized along the lines of well established and well defined scientific disciplines. In addition, interdisciplinary conferences are also organized because they serve the mission statement of the Institute. Since 1995, ATINER has organized more than 150 international conferences and has published over 100 books. Academically, the Institute is organized into four research divisions and nineteen research units. Each research unit organizes at least one annual conference and undertakes various small and large research projects.

I would like to thank all the participants, the members of the organizing and academic committee and most importantly the administration staff of ATINER for putting this conference together.

Gregory T. Papanikos
President

FINAL CONFERENCE PROGRAM
**2nd Annual International Conference on Library and Information
Science, 27-30 July 2015, Athens, Greece**

**Conference Venue: Titania Hotel, 52 Panepistimiou Avenue, Athens,
Greece**

Organization and Scientific Committee

1. Dr. Gregory T. Papanikos, President, ATINER & Honorary Professor, University of Stirling, UK.
2. Dr. George Poulos, Vice-President of Research, ATINER & Emeritus Professor, University of South Africa, South Africa.
3. Dr. Dan Albertson, Academic Member, ATINER & Associate Professor, University of Alabama, USA.
4. Dr. Panagiotis Petratos, Vice President of ICT, ATINER, Fellow, Institution of Engineering and Technology & Professor, Department of Computer Information Systems, California State University, Stanislaus, USA.
5. Dr. Nicholas Pappas, Vice-President of Academics, ATINER, Greece & Professor, Sam Houston University, USA.
6. Dr. Chris Sakellariou, Vice President of Financial Affairs, ATINER, Greece & Associate Professor, Nanyang Technological University, Singapore.
7. Ms. Olga Gkounta, Researcher, ATINER.

Administration

Stavroula Kyritsi, Konstantinos Manolidis, Katerina Maraki & Kostas Spiropoulos

Monday 27 July 2015

(all sessions include 10 minutes break)

08:00-09:00 Registration and Refreshments

09:00-09:30 (ROOM A) Welcome & Opening Remarks

- Dr. Gregory T. Papanikos, President, ATINER & Honorary Professor, University of Stirling, UK.
- Dr. George Poulos, Vice-President of Research, ATINER & Emeritus Professor, University of South Africa, South Africa.

09:30-11:30 Session I (ROOM A): Information Management and Organization

Chair: George Poulos, Vice-President of Research, ATINER & Emeritus Professor, University of South Africa, South Africa.

1. Marcos Rodrigues, Professor, Sheffield Hallam University, U.K. & Mariza Kormann, Research Associate, Sheffield Hallam University, U.K. Collecting and Processing Personal Data: Addressing Data Protection and Privacy Issues by Design.
2. Leonor Gaspar Pinto, Head of Information and Documentation Division, Commission for Citizenship and Gender Equality, Portugal & Paula Ochoa, Professor, Universidade Nova de Lisboa, Portugal. Models and Strategies for Information Management: Convergence of Impacts.
3. *Bikika Laloo, Associate Professor, North Eastern Hill University, India. An Information Gateway to North East India's Hidden Travel Potential.
4. Eliane Pawlowski Oliveira Araujo, Ph.D. Student, Federal University of Minas Gerais, Brazil & Claudio Paixao Anastacio de Paula, Professor, Federal University of Minas Gerais, Brazil. Subjective Dimensions in the Treatment of Information: Analysis of the Underlying Implications the Index and Information Retrieval.

11:30-13:00 Session II (ROOM A): Information Literacy and Instruction

Chair: *Bikika Laloo, Associate Professor, North Eastern Hill University, India.

1. Nabhan Harith, Assistant Professor, Sultan Qaboos University, Oman & Khaloud Khalid Al-Salmi, The National Records and Archives Authority, Oman. Reality of Cooperative Network between Learning Resource Centers in Colleges of Applied Sciences in the Sultanate of Oman.
2. Ma Lei Hsieh, Assistant Professor - Librarian, Rider University, USA, Susan McManimon, Adjunct Professor & Sharon Q. Yang, Associate Professor - Librarian, Rider University, USA. The Effectiveness of I-LEARN Model for Information Literacy Instruction.
3. Leslin Charles, Instructional Design Librarian, The State University of New Jersey, USA. TeachMeets: Toward Buy-In and Professional Development for Information Literacy Instruction.
4. Fernanda Almeida, Ph.D. Student, Federal University of Minas Gerais, Brazil & Beatriz Cendon, Professor, Federal University of Minas Gerais, Brazil. User Training from the Perspective of Information Literacy: The Case of Capes Portal of E-Journals.

13:00-14:00 Lunch

14:00-15:30 Session III (ROOM A): Special Collections

Chair: Yan Ma, Professor, University of Rhode Island, USA.

1. Sajeewanie Rubasinghe, Senior Assistant Librarian, University of Kelaniya, Sri Lanka & Dilini Bodhinayaka, Assistant Librarian, University of Kelaniya, Sri Lanka. An Investigation the Collections of Greek Literature in Sri Lankan University Libraries (Special Reference to Kelaniya University Library).
2. Gerhard Van der Linde, Subject Collection Developer, University of South Africa, South Africa. The Case for Literature as Part of the Library Collection.
3. Jacqueline Pawlowski Oliveira, Ph.D, Student, Federal University of Minas Gerais, Brazil, Mauricio Barcellos Almeida, Teacher, Federal University of Minas Gerais, Brazil & Renato Rocha Souza, Federal University of Minas Gerais, Brazil. Specialized Information Sources in Health Sciences: Analysis of Features and Proposed Criteria for Evaluation.

15:30-17:00 Session IV (ROOM A): LIS Education

Chair: Gerhard Van der Linde, Subject Collection Developer, University of South Africa, South Africa.

1. Yan Ma, Professor, University of Rhode Island, USA. Visual Literacy for Library and Information Science Education.
2. Raid Suleiman, Associate Professor, Al-Hussein Bin Talal University, Jordan. Understanding School Library Education and Library User Education in Jordan.
3. Marcos Aparecido Rodrigues do Prado, Ph.D. Student, Universidade Estadual Paulista - UNESP, Brazil. The Building Semiotics of Information in the Context of Information Science.

21:00-23:00 Greek Night and Dinner (Details during registration)

Tuesday 28 July 2015

08:30-10:30 Session V (ROOM A): Information Behavior and Users

Chair: George Poulos, Vice-President of Research, ATINER & Emeritus Professor, University of South Africa, South Africa.

1. Radia Bernaoui, Professor, Information and Communication Science-ENSV, Algeria & Mohamed Hassoun, Professor, ENSSIB - Lyon University; ICAR, France. The Information Practices of Users of Veterinary Library of Algiers: What Reflection for the Establishment of a Digital Library?
2. Gracielle Mendonca Rodrigues Gomes, Ph.D. Student, Federal University of Minas Gerais, Brazil, Beatriz Valadares Cendon, Professor, Federal University of Minas Gerais, Brazil & Raquel Oliveira Prates, Associate Professor, Federal University of Minas Gerais, Brazil. Interface Communicability Evaluation and Interaction of Users with the Search System of the CAPES Portal of E-journal.
3. Eliane Rocha, Professor, Federal University of Minas Gerais, Brazil. Information Users X Interactive Users: Different Subjects Challenging Different Information Professionals.
4. Essam Mansour, Associate Professor, DLIS, The Public Authority for Applied Education and Training (PAAET), Kuwait. Information Seeking-Behavior of Mosque Speechmakers (MSs) in the State of Kuwait.
5. Ronaldo Araujo, Professor, Federal University of Alagoas, Brazil & Marlene Oliveira, Professor, Federal University of Minas Gerais, Brazil. Representation of Information Technology in Information Science: An Analysis of Classification Schemes (1987-2007).

10:30-12:00 Session VI (ROOM A): Library Technology

Chair: Radia Bernaoui, Professor, Information and Communication Science-ENSV, Algeria.

1. Magdalena Wojcik, Lecturer, Jagiellonian University, Poland. Augmented Reality in Modern Information Services of Libraries and Other Cultural Institutions in Poland.
2. Miroslaw Gorny, Professor, Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznan, Poland, John Catlow, Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznan, Poland & Refal Lewandowski, Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznan, Poland. Collections as a Search Support Tool in Digital Libraries.
3. *Sangrang Brahma, Librarian, Central Institute of Technology Kokrajhar, India, Ibohal Singh Charoibam, Assistant Professor, Manipur University, India & Lamkhogen Vaiphei, Librarian, Damdei Christian College, India. Library Automation in Major Centrally Funded Technical Institutions of India: Problems & Prospects.

12:00-13:00 Lunch

13:00-14:30 Session VII (ROOM A): Academic Libraries

Chair: *Sangrang Brahma, Librarian, Central Institute of Technology
Kokrajhar, India.

1. Edita Sedaityte, Ph.D. Student, Vilnius University, Lithuania. From Burning to Hiding - Censorship in Lithuanian Libraries during Soviet Occupation.
2. Elijah Akuamaoh Mensah, Librarian, University of Professional Studies, Ghana. The Role of Information Technology in Knowledge Management Practices in University Libraries in Ghana: A Study of University of Professional Studies Library.
3. Stephen Bajjaly, Associate Dean & Professor, Wayne State University, USA. Assessing Student Learning Outcomes in ALA-Accredited MLIS Programs.
4. Tereza Trencheva, Associate Professor, State University of Library Studies and Information Technologies, Bulgaria, Stoyan Denchev, Rector, Dobri Boyadzhiev, Assistant Professor, Diana Stoyanova, Assistant Professor, Elena Ignatova, Assistant Professor, Kostadin Kazakov, Assistant Professor, Mariela Nankova, Associate Professor, Nikolay Mitev, Assistant Professor & Vasil Zagorov, Associate Professor, State University of Library Studies and Information Technologies, Bulgaria. From Accredited Qualification to Certified Skills: The Summer Knowledge Academy - New Educational Approach in the State University of Library Studies and Information Technologies.

17:30-20:00 Urban Walk (Details during registration)

20:30- 22:00 Dinner (Details during registration)

Wednesday 29 July 2015
Cruise: (Details during registration)

Thursday 30 July 2015
Delphi Visit: (Details during registration)

Fernanda Almeida

Ph.D. Student, Federal University of Minas Gerais, Brazil

&

Beatriz Cendon

Professor, Federal University of Minas Gerais, Brazil

User Training from the Perspective of Information Literacy: The Case of Capes Portal of E-Journals

This paper presents the conclusion of qualitative research that aimed to determine the impact of user training in the information literacy level of users of the Capes Portal of E-Journals. The research started with a review on the Portal Capes of E-Journals and the actions promoted by the UFMG University Library to promote access to and use of the Portal information resources. Next, the research presented a theoretical framework about information literacy, information searching and construction of search strategies. Data collection for the survey was conducted in two stages: pre-instruction tests and post-instruction tests. The survey sample was formed, in the first stage - pre-instruction test, by 14 students who enroll voluntarily in a training program offered by the university library to the UFMG community. After the pre-instruction test, the students went through an instructional session. In the second stage of the research, post-instruction test and interviews, participated seven of the 14 students present at the initial stage. Data collection was conducted through observation with screen recording of the computer in the pre-instruction test and, two weeks after (post-instruction test), observation with their screen recording and interviews. Data were obtained and analyzed based on the second standard of the ACRL Information Literacy Competency Standards for Higher Education. Results led to the conclusion that participation in training sessions positively influences the development and achievement of information literacy.

Ronaldo Araujo

Professor, Federal University of Alagoas, Brazil

&

Marlene Oliveira

Professor, Federal University of Minas Gerais, Brazil

Representation of Information Technology in Information Science: An Analysis of Classification Schemes (1987-2007)

The scientific and technological revolution has promoted the rise of emerging sciences like Information Science and technological advancement plays a role in the development of this area. Over the decades, several stages can be noted that mark this advance and demonstrate their contribution to the issues concerning the information problematic. First of all, the dynamics and mainstreaming of the technological component has resulted in a terminological evolution of the term “technology”, making it difficult to understand this object and categorize it appropriately for research contexts in which it is applied. On the other hand, the stratified and poliepistemological character of information further complicates the task of categorizing something so inextricably linked to it, which is the case of technology. In the history of information technology, as in other areas defined through reference to “information,” definitions are problematic and categories unstable. Information, like other concepts such as progress, freedom, or democracy, has become ubiquitous because of, not in spite of, its impressive degree of interpretative flexibility. Information has been seized upon by many different social groups, each of which has produced hybridized notions such as “information science”, “information worker”, and “information system”. This paper aims to reflect on these issues and contribute to the advancement of technology representation and appropriation in the field of Information Science. Therefore demand from theories and methodologies developed within the subject scope of Information Science and designed for knowledge representation, present, discussions on principles such as knowledge contexts, nature of concepts, relationships between concepts and systems of concepts. Thus, within a practical framework, classification schemes used in the area and their representational models are investigated. In total, 35 classification schemes were examined in an attempt to understand how technology was represented. We consider the tables, diagrams and taxonomies of the following research: Macedo (1987; 1988), Järvelin & Vakkari (1990; 1993), Bufrem (1996; 1997), Teixeira (1997), Cruz et al (2003), Hawkins, Larson & Caton (2003), Oddone & Gomes (2004) and Zins (2007). The representation of information technology is described in the clustering of schemes with similar approaches. In this way, such a representation comprises a

configuration that gives rise to tightly overlapping intersections among the research topics in Information Science. There is a presumption that the notion of the term "information technology" used in each scheme will somehow indicate an approach to the concept that the author takes as information and due to this character, poliepistemological representations may indicate more social use, or its hybrid use as in the socio-technical framework, or purely a technical use, which only identifies technology in its rational aspect and tends to favor the technologization of epistemology.

Stephen Bajjaly

Associate Dean & Professor, Wayne State University, USA

Assessing Student Learning Outcomes in ALA-Accredited MLIS Programs

Student learning outcomes are specific, measurable statements of what educational program graduates should know, be able to do, believe, or value. Student learning outcomes should clearly state the expected knowledge, skills, competencies, attitudes, and habits that students are expected to acquire at a higher education institution. Derived from the degree program's mission statement, these student learning outcomes statements are focused on the results of student learning, not on the learning process or on teaching.

Clearly defined student learning outcomes enable a program's faculty to reach consensus about their expectations for student learning and to develop a curriculum that responds to these expectations. For professional schools and programs, student learning outcomes further indicate what kinds of job skills the graduates are expected to take into the workforce and the community.

Student learning outcomes assessment has become a critically important activity for library and information science programs accredited by the American Library Association (ALA). Starting with the 2008 Standards for Accreditation and expanded with the 2015 Standards, which take effect in 2017, student learning outcomes assessment is an explicit expectation of systematic program planning.

This paper describes the current status of student learning outcomes assessment within the 58 ALA-accredited master's degree programs. Components of the paper include a literature review, an explanation of the student learning outcomes assessment framework and its associated planning process, a content analysis of student learning outcomes in ALA-accredited programs, and the results of a survey of program administrators about their student learning outcomes achievements and challenges.

Radia Bernaoui

Professor, Information and Communication Science-ENSV, Algeria
&

Mohamed Hassoun

Professor, ENSSIB – Lyon University; ICAR, France

The Information Practices of Users of Veterinary Library of Algiers: What Reflection for the Establishment of a Digital Library?

At the all-digital era our society favors the screen. It became a sort of obligation to promote new technologies of books and paper, especially for education and scientific research. Most libraries of universities evolve of computerized management to digitization documents content. A change of paradigm is required and is around a transition from analogue to digital space.

In this context, Algeria scientific literature in veterinary medicine on this subject requires a better organization and a good appreciation of scientific production. This leads to consider the establishment of a digital library which aims is to reflect the combination of traditional services and new digital services provided by the technologies of communication and information. Before the library of the Higher National Veterinary School of Algiers (ENSV) followed no librarianship standard. It is thanks to a policy of restructuring that we managed in order to introduce the documentary tools for intellectual processing of documents and computerization. To realize this project, a methodological approach was followed, by respecting the universal standards of document processing.

We conducted the computerization project of the different modules (acquisition, loan management, inventory, online catalog, information retrieval ...) whith developing a specification.

The computerization of the library was a starting point to think about the establishment of the digital library. The needs analysis of users in order to establish a digital library of the Higher National Veterinary School of Algiers revealed users' expectations for a better visibility of the acquired holdings and a better using of scientific heritage.

Sangrang Brahma
Librarian, Central Institute of Technology Kokrajhar, India
Ch. Ibohal Singh
Assistant Professor, Manipur University, India
&
Lamkhogen Vaiphei
Librarian, Damdei Christian College, India

Library Automation in Major Centrally Funded Technical Institutions of India: Problems & Prospects

Library automation may be defined as the application of computers to perform traditional library housekeeping activities such as acquisition, circulation, cataloguing, reference services, serial control, administration etc. Thus, library automation is the process of performing all information operations/ activities of library with the help of computers and related information technologies. Computer is one of the most sophisticated electronic device invented by human being for processing enormous amount of raw data into meaningful and useful form of information with speed, accuracy and reliability and holds the most important role in automating libraries. Rapid development of information technology has been one of the main factors causing change in the way people communicate, locate, retrieve, and use of information. Libraries and information centers have adopted these new technologies profoundly to meet the diverse need and expectations of the users leading towards automation.

Library automation in India gathered momentum in 1990s driven by the sharply decreasing prices of hardware and increasing availability of software packages and also the enthusiasm of library professionals for automation. Library automation in 1990s was dominated by library modernization and networking. This scenario indicates that the revolution of library automation started late in India in comparison to developed nations.

The technical education system in the country can be broadly classified into three categories - Central Government funded institutions, State Government/State-funded institutions & Self-financed institutions. The major centrally funded technical institutes in India includes Indian Institute of Technologies (IITs), National Institute of Technology (NITs) and other major centrally funded technical institutions. Libraries of these institutions serves the resources required for the academic and research purposes. Majority of the libraries of these institutions have undertaken steps for automating their libraries and some of the libraries have completed.

The main purpose of the paper is to study the present status of library automation in these institutions. The paper is also dedicated to

explore the problems and prospects for automating these libraries along with suggestive measures.

The study includes 16 IITs, 30 NITs, 4 IIITMs, 4 NITTRs and 9 other centrally funded technical institutions and limited to the defined geographical location of India. Review of various articles related with the topic of study, websites supplemented by structured questionnaire form the basis of study. Telephonic interview, e-mail interview are also taken into consideration to get accurate information during the study.

Leslin Charles

Instructional Design Librarian, The State University of New Jersey,
USA

TeachMeets: Toward Buy-In and Professional Development for Information Literacy Instruction

At Rutgers University's New Brunswick campus, a strong partnership between the libraries and the Writing Program of the English Department means information literacy (IL) instruction for approximately 300 course sections in an academic year. The number of courses keeps growing annually. Besides the obvious need for manpower, which includes library faculty and LIS students, several other needs have become apparent. In order to maintain and strengthen this partnership a model of sustainability was needed. Enhanced communication among librarians regarding teaching, learning, and assessment strategies was necessary. Current approaches to active learning and assessment needed to be shared and new ones developed collectively. A forum to facilitate conversation on the future of the IL instruction program was vital.

A TeachMeet series was developed in July 2014 as a means to address all these needs. It serves chiefly as a tool of professional development. It is also a tool of communication, allows sharing of expertise, is a vehicle to provide input in steering the instruction and assessment techniques for undergraduate students, and fosters teamwork among library faculty. It forms the basis for the development of a Train-the-Trainer series. Finally, it serves to prepare LIS students as they develop instruction skills and are given opportunities to practice before they enter the profession, thus giving them an advantage as they transition into new instruction positions.

With regard to the manpower; the need for more library faculty who traditionally focused on other student populations needed to be bought over to teach in this program. While many were abreast of the changes that had occurred in our approaches to teaching IL in the Writing Program, not all were able to articulate these. Nor were they able to identify a formal assessment strategy to measure the impact of library intervention on student learning. As a result of attending TeachMeets more librarians are conversant with the needs of and our support for the Writing Program.

We needed to seek out more LIS students, but there was the issue of a limited budget. Therefore, segments of the TeachMeet on instructional techniques were integrated into the LIS graduate course, Information Literacy: Learning and Teaching. The graduate students in this course received 10% credit for teaching a course in the Writing Program. Thus

we pay them with credits rather than currency. This directly supports the sustainability of our instruction program.

Over this academic year, two TeachMeet series have been run: one focusing on pedagogy, a paradigm shift in our instruction program, and assessment strategies. The other has focus on training to be a reader using inter-rater reliability as we assess information literacy competencies using random, anonymized essays from students in the Writing Program.

The methods of executing TeachMeet sessions involve active learning and modeling, thereby allowing attendees a form of experiential learning, which they can recreate for their students. The term TeachMeet has now become common at the libraries, conveying the notion of professional development and an opportunity for collegial conversation about teaching, learning, information literacy, and assessment of student learning. The themes that emerge from these conversations become the driving forces for change and implementation of new ideas.

This session will address the execution of a TeachMeet series, the themes that have emerged around information literacy instruction programs, pedagogical approaches, training, and assessment, as well as how to gain buy-in from library faculty toward a more cohesive approach to an IL instruction program.

Nabhan Harith

Assistant Professor, Sultan Qaboos University, Oman

&

Khaloud Khalid Al-Salmi

The National Records and Archives Authority, Oman

Reality of Cooperative Network between Learning Resource Centers in Colleges of Applied Sciences in the Sultanate of Oman

The study aimed at identifying the reality of collaboration between Learning Resource Centers in Colleges of Applied Sciences in the Sultanate of Oman through the following: (1) Identify collaborative activities between learning resource centers in the colleges, (2) Identify the benefits that have been achieved by networking between resources centers in the colleges. The study follows a qualitative approach to achieve a deep understanding and a clear way of expression of the relevant work done by those in charge of collaborative programs. 19 interviews were conducted with participants from 6 learning resource centers and the Ministry of Higher Education in Oman.

The range of results produced by the study included the following: (1) The collaborative network and the union catalogue are the most important elements of collaboration between the learning resource centers in the colleges of Applied Science. (2) The benefits of collaboration to these centers include savings in time and effort in the completion of daily business, exchange of experiences, solving workers' problems, and facilitating the process of electronic subscriptions.

The study concluded with the following recommendations that will hopefully contribute to creating a rich environment for collaboration between the learning resource centers: (1) The Directorate General of the Applied Science Colleges need to develop the relevant infrastructure and networking in the colleges. (2) Learning resource centers in the colleges need to develop their online websites and provide indexes to facilitate collaborative information services in the centers. (3) The Omani Library Association has to play a proactive role in the field of training and qualifying employees in academic libraries in Oman, to familiarize them with new developments and the use of collaborative office software.

Ma Lei Hsieh

Assistant Professor – Librarian, Rider University, USA

Susan McManimon

Adjunct Professor

&

Sharon Q. Yang

Associate Professor – Librarian, Rider University, USA

The Effectiveness of I-LEARN Model for Information Literacy Instruction

I-LEARN is a new information teaching and learning model by Prof. Neuman, a faculty at College of Information Science and Technology, Drexel University. The model includes six steps in teaching and applying information literacy (IL): Identify, Locate, Evaluate, Apply, Reflect, and kNow. According to Prof. Newman, the past information literacy education focuses more on information seeking ('access-evaluate-use' sequence). The actual "use" component is frequently considered outside the realm of library instruction and is left to the student, the teacher, or the professor" The I-LEARN model incorporates the missing steps in the teaching/learning cycle by adding "apply, reflect, and kNow" to complete the information teaching and learning process. Dr. Stacy Greenwell at the University of Kentucky did an experimental study for her doctoral dissertation on using I-Learn model. The findings did not reveal significant differences between the experimental and control groups. Pioneer work is needed on how to put this model to work.

The presenters of this study intend to find out how effective I-LEARN model is by applying the model in a speech communication classes at Rider University, New Jersey in summer 2014. Two librarians and a class faculty integrated IL concepts in three instruction sessions. They adopted some of Greenwell's research techniques such as experimental and control groups and pre- and posttests. Additional assessment measures include analysis of class discussion in course management system, one minute paper and a second posttest. The authors will present both qualitative and quantitative analysis of student learning outcomes. They will also explore various ways to implement the missing links in hope of improving students' IL skills. This study provides a starting point to adapting the I-LEARN model as a teaching model in Library Instruction. Understanding how to effectively implement this informational literacy model will benefit both library instruction and student informational literacy learning.

Leonor Gaspar Pinto

Head of Information and Documentation Division, Commission for
Citizenship and Gender Equality, Portugal

&

Paula Ochoa

Professor, Universidade Nova de Lisboa, Portugal

Models and Strategies for Information Management: Convergence of Impacts

The current discussion around models and strategies for information management in the era of digital transition point to two dynamics, which follow the lifestyles, consumer habits and information behaviour of citizens: diversity of services and content, on one side; and convergence not only in media, but also in management modes, on the other. The purpose of this paper is to discuss the use of convergent information management models and strategies in Library, Archives and other Information Services (LAIS), in academic and practical/professional environments in Portugal.

Three management areas - e-skills, e-consumption and sustainability - are discussed, providing details and basis for the development of three information management models and strategies:

Information and Curation Management Post-graduation and Master courses: Creation of graduate (and Masters) in Information and Curation Management (Faculty of Social Sciences and Humanities of Universidade Nova de Lisboa - FCSH / UNL), proposing a model for studies in which information management assumes a prominent transverse position and developing an integrated model of skills enabling simultaneously managing diversity and the hybrid culture of services convergence needs of the information market (Jun 2014).

Co-creation workshops on Building a sustainability assessment framework: this interdisciplinary experience with students of LIS courses at FCSH/UNL (December 2013-February 2014) and students of the Archives Post-graduation course at Universidade Lusofona de Humanidades e Tecnologias (July 2014), led to the (co-)definition of a conceptual framework for assessing the sustainability of LAIS

CIG's Information and Documentation Centre (IDC) integrated information management model (October 2013): the development of a new management model for the Commission for Citizenship and Gender Equality (CIG)'s LAIS was anchored on the implementation of a modern Library Management System, which boosted the creation/improvement and integration under the conceptual umbrella of an holistic new brand - IDC - of other information areas, like publishing inventory management, archives and records management ,

digitalization of CIG's historical archive and digitalization of special collections.

Within the joining of these models, attention should be paid to the sustainability of new operating models and management skills needed, focusing on thinking strategies in the cultural and creative industries and considering culture, the fourth pillar of sustainable development. This focus opens new horizons for action by allowing the creation of new performance indicators unifying the area of culture, aggregating data from libraries, archives, museums and other information services and, thereby, allowing an integrated strategic vision of the results and impacts. In the near future management of integrated impacts seems to be the next step of reflexion.

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John Catlow

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&

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Collections as a Search Support Tool in Digital Libraries

This paper describes some experiences relating to the use of collections in Polish digital libraries. Collections are understood here as ordered sets of documents having similar characteristics.

Collections are as a rule created by humans, and hence their construction is fairly expensive and time-consuming. Nonetheless, they prove to be an extremely effective search support tool. They are an excellent complement to full-text search (based on indexes obtained using OCR) and to searching using indexes created on the basis of elements from bibliographic descriptions (including key words). The paper describes case studies in which the existence of collections makes it easier, or simply makes it possible, to find required information. It is also indicated what conditions must be satisfied if the creation of collections is to be economically justified.

Bikika Laloo

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An Information Gateway to North East India's Hidden Travel Potential

India is among foreign travelers' favourite destinations and all aspects of Indian tourism have been documented, disseminated and enjoyed by travelers. India's North East though, was a late bloomer as far as tourism went, despite its beauty and mystery. It was usually in the news for all the wrong reasons. Mrinmoy K Sarma (2007) found that "considering the present (2005) available information, North East India is getting a very negligible portion of the total pie of the Indian Industry. It is not even 1% of the total tourist arrivals in the country. Till 2002 the average percentage was 0.75%, by this time it might have improved upto an optimistic maximum of 1%." Not anymore. Word of mouth, and the print and audio-visual media have to some extent ensured the visibility of the vast and deep tourism potential of this hitherto unknown portion of the world. That the North East of India is becoming a tourist magnet is becoming more apparent by the day. *Print (Lonely Planet, other travel magazines) and web-based travel guides (Tripadvisor, Expedia, etc.) have been broadcasting interesting travel information on this part of India with updates on transport, accommodation etc. While the work of these travel guides is commendable, yet there's no denying that some of the information they provide is sketchy(excluding many of the North East's hidden treasures) if not downright wrong. Besides, the hidden tourism potential of many practices of the North East Indians such as their music, their natural health cures and their religions has either not been exploited at all or has been done so only perfunctorily.* Hence the need for an authentic travel information source on North East India to fill the gap. A travel information gateway on North East India created and maintained by those in the know (North Easterners themselves) seems apt at this point. The scant literature somehow manages to expose the inadequacies of the available tourist information sources on North East India. It is evident that a more reliable and comprehensive source is the need of the hour. The following is a proposal for just such a source. The North East Travel Information Gateway would serve as an authentic information source particularly for the discerning and adventurous traveler. It would present the North East of India in the right perspective, from the viewpoint of and inputs from its own citizens. It will expose the hidden treasures of the region including domestic, religious and healing practices that the world hasn't known about.

Yan Ma

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Visual Literacy for Library and Information Science Education

With the proliferation of visual information, research has indicated that the need to incorporate visual literacy into the curriculum of higher education especially library and information science (LIS) education is one of the most pressing tasks. ACRL Visual Literacy Competency Standards for Higher Education recognizes this need and invites educators, scholars, researchers, information professionals, and students to engage visual literacy in higher education. Implementation of visual literacy standards in LIS curriculum and design of research methodologies will prepare information professionals to enhance services for the print and digital information world and provide an opportunity for a lifelong learning journey. The researcher has been doing research in visual literacy since 1992 and teaching visual literacy for LIS studies since 1999. As past President of the International Visual Literacy Association and current guest editor of the *Journal of Visual Literacy*, the researcher will present and share her insights and experience in teaching and research results on visual literacy for LIS education with colleagues.

Essam Mansour

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**Information Seeking-Behavior of Mosque Speechmakers
(MSs) in the State of Kuwait**

Purpose: The main purpose of this paper is to reveal the cover of research regarding Mosque Speechmakers (MSs) in the Arabic environment. The researcher tries to investigate the information seeking behavior of MSs in the state of Kuwait in terms of their thoughts, perceptions, attitudes, motivations, techniques, preferences, ways, tools and problems encountered by them towards using of and accessing information.

Design/methodology/approach: The author employed a questionnaire, with a response rate 70.6 percent (561/795).

Findings: This study showed that MSs in Kuwait tend to be older who are mostly aged between 46 and 60 years, married, educated (mainly with BA), holding degrees from Islamic institutions, with a monthly income ranging from 401 to 500 KD (\$1000 = 282 KD) with work experience in the rhetorical and preaching filed ranging from 11 to 25 years. The study showed that MSs were significantly seeking information to make a specific and general research, to collect necessary statistics, to make a speech/sermon, to present religious sermons/lectures and to be in line with current events. It also showed that MSs preferred to use the home/personal library as well as the special library, specifically the Mosque library. The information seeking behavior of a large number of MSs indicated a preference for printed sources over electronic sources, and a good number preferred to access information through the audio-visual materials as well as the Web. A very small number of MSs were looking for information for the purpose of making a speech (Friday speech/sermon). The study also showed that the most important sources of information MSs were seeking for were biographies, specialized books, particularly Islamic books, mass media (press, TV, videos, .. etc). A large number of MSs were poor in the use of foreign languages, and this in turn has negatively affected to take advantage of the vast information available in these languages. The shortage of the library's role, the use of foreign languages, the high cost of information, the place of information and the use of technology tools were the most significant problems encountered by MSs in Kuwait when they were seeking information.

Research limitations/implications: The paper investigates the topic of MSs' use of and access to information, and as such highlights a topic that has limited previous research.

Practical implications: The paper provides valuable insight into the information behavior of a very important client group.

Originality/value: Being one of only two studies conducted in the Arab world concerned with the topic of information seeking behavior and needs of MSs, this study is considered a pioneering and unique one among many studies conducted in the field of both information access and information seeking, especially with this important category of information users.

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Interface Communicability Evaluation and Interaction of Users with the Search System of the CAPES Portal of E-journal

The CAPES Portal of E-Journals is highly relevant for higher education and for Brazilian science as it provides access to important sources of scientific information. Since it was launched, it has undergone several changes in its interface, layout and search resources and system in a constant effort to facilitate navigation and improve the services offered to users. Under this context, the following research question was raised: How to interface and search system of the CAPES Portal of E-Journals has supported the activities of interaction, search and retrieval of information? To investigate this issue, this study integrates perspectives of the field of Information Science and of Computer Science to achieve a more complete analysis of the information search process in CAPES Portal of E-Journals, to identify what problems in the interface and search system prevent or hinder user interaction and information retrieval, and to propose possible solutions to improve this system. The literature review presents the evolution of search engines and the challenges of Information Retrieval on the Web, models of Information Seeking Behavior in Information Retrieval Systems (IRS) and the area of Human-Computer Interaction based on Semiotics Engineering. In addition, there view a analyses the integration of the areas of Information Retrieval, Information Search Behaviour and Human-Computer Interaction for IRS interface design and information in scientific communities. This research is characterized as study of exploratory and descriptive nature, using qualitative approach. The sample will be composed of doctoral students in the areas of Humanities, Linguistics - Language and Arts, Biological Sciences, Physical Sciences and librarians of the Federal University of Minas Gerais (UFMG). For data collection and analysis the study applies methods of evaluation. The first, performed by specialists, is denominated Semiotic Inspection Method (SIM). The second, carried out with users, is called Method Explanation of Underlying Discourse (MEDS) and was adapted to be based in models for representing the search for information in IRS. The results allowed the identification of

the difficulties and problems in the interface and search system; the observation of tactics, judgments and changes in strategies used during an episode search; the knowledge of what the users think about the interface and the search engine, and of what characteristics are to their liking or dislike and the proposition of recommendations for improving the CAPES Portal of E-Journals interface. The study suggests that the findings aim at advancing the understanding of the processes of user interaction with the Information Retrieval Systems, and at contributing to the development of the area of Interactive Information Retrieval.

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The Role of Information Technology in Knowledge Management Practices in University Libraries in Ghana: A Study of University of Professional Studies Library

Knowledge is increasingly being recognized as a vital organizational resource that provides competitive advantage. Managing these resources can be a challenge in view of the fact that knowledge is evolving and these have had immense impact on most organizations. The conventional role of university libraries in collecting, processing, storing, disseminating, among others have become very critical with the introduction of Information Technology (IT) in these activities. The role of IT in knowledge management (KM), is an essential consideration for any organization including wishing to explore emerging technologies to manage their knowledge asset. This is because knowledge management creates enabling environment to mine and extract the wealth in staff to improve effectiveness for themselves and their parent organization. This paper present research which has been conducted to identity the technologies that are currently being used to manage knowledge at the university libraries.

The effectiveness of these technologies has been assessed in managing knowledge in universities libraries. In addition, it attempts to highlights some of the challenges and complexities associated with managing knowledge in university libraries. A questionnaire was distributed among library staff to obtain data on knowledge practices. This approach was supplemented by interviews to reveal wealthier data about the nature of IT tools in knowledge management practices in university library settings.

The research revealed that IT in knowledge management is a viable means in which university libraries could improve their services and become more responsive to the needs of their users.

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Subjective Dimensions in the Treatment of Information: Analysis of the Underlying Implications the Index and Information Retrieval

The informational boom has contributed to change the scenario and the behavior in relation to how the information is treated, especially from the beginning of the 21st century. Gradually the concern regarding the offer of means for the user to retrieve information that meets demands efficiently and specifically imposes itself to the purpose of prioritizing only the dissemination of information. One of the key aspects for the information retrieval process to occur adequately is the treatment of the information. This process comprehends, among various tasks, the activity of indexing. This activity presents the challenge of attributing terms which represent the analyzed object faithfully. The quality of the process of indexing is conditioned by how qualified the indexer is, and his or her impartiality in the process. However, it is known that it is inevitable that some elements of subjective judgment affect this activity. This article aims to present the partial results of a study carried out in university libraries, with the objective of identifying how the individual perspectives permeate the treatment of information. To meet the proposed objective - to check the influence of the subjectivity in the indexing process - this research had as a guiding principle, the Clinical Approach to Information, a perspective that presents the possibility of investigating the information behavior considering the influence of cultural elements, symbolic, cognitive and affective as well as psychodynamic factors - conscious and unconscious. As methods constituents of this approach, it is included the interview, the task analyses, the clinical incident technique and verbal protocol. The results obtained enabled the understanding of how subjective aspects integrate themselves to individual competences to influence the process of treatment of information, having an impact on information retrieval by users in a digital environment.

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Specialized Information Sources in Health Sciences: Analysis of Features and Proposed Criteria for Evaluation

Since many years ago, the manipulation of information has challenged professionals working as users within the healthcare field. Even though the information technology has been collaborating with the new possibilities to store and to access information, their resources are not yet employed in a systematic wider way, insofar as much of that content do not reach its potential of using because of the lack of training to retrieve it, the lack of mechanisms to process and to assure its availability in a proper format and in a proper moment with quality. Thus, we consider that is essential and relevant to carry out studies with the aim to improve the understanding of the structure and the possibility of using information sources in healthcare. This situation, we believe, is a real challenge for the professionals, researchers and students working on the healthcare field, mainly for the users, which are going to use those sources for the first time. Within such context, we believe that is crucial to analyze and to describe resources offered by the information sources in the healthcare field in order to make possible the clarification of the functional characteristics of those sources, to approach issues related to search these sources, as well as the several biases referring to the process of evaluation of information quality within the healthcare field. The proposal of the present research was developed within this context, identifying functional characteristics, structure and interrelations of information sources in the healthcare field, as well as the aspects related to information quality of such sources. We choose to analyze these sorts of specialized information sources because of their relevance to the practice of information users within the healthcare field. This research opened the possibility of verifying the characteristics of the sources, its purposes, structures and covering, allowing the users to reach a comprehensive view of the real aim of each source approached. The analysis contributed to reduce the complexity involved in the informational process, collaborating to the effective use of information sources. In addition, the analysis allows us to emphasize aspects related to quality inhering in such sources. Based on this study, we hope that information users of the healthcare field are able to access an educational material that allow them the effective use

of information sources, then collaborating to the relevant use and proper application of the available information and fostering the practice in that field, either in a professional level and in a research level, eventually promoting the quality of life in our society.

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The Building Semiotics of Information in the Context of Information Science

This paper verifies the semiotic aspects of the concept of information used in several review articles published in a sample of journals in the field of Information Science. The aim that motivates this analysis is to explore the peculiarities that project the systematic features of conceptual significance. In the study is used the analytical method characterization presented in the categories developed by Charles Sanders Peirce (1838–1914). This procedure is employed as the tool to allow broader understanding of the prevailing conceptual aspect in Information Science. Thus, we seek to identify in the concepts of information the logical deduction and phenomenological arranged in three fundamental modes of pragmatic standard of Peirce, which are: quality, relation and representation. The development of assessment is based on the identification of the components used in the description of the studied object and sets the structure of a framework for analysis of the process of conceptual training. Thus, the results provide blunt reflections that are backed by philosophical considerations to identify the predominant conceptual context of the term information in the area of Information Science. The contribution of this study is aims to extend the essential discussions that are tangent the fundamental interests of the Information Science.

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Information Users X Interactive Users: Different Subjects Challenging Different Information Professionals

In spite of the developments of HIB (Human Information Behaviour) field, the effective approach of actual users by information professionals are not well known. This paper intends to conceptualize who is the information user in distinction to the digital interactive product user (interactive user), from the point of view of librarians and system analysts who took part in an empirical research of a doctoral dissertation. In general, both professionals consider the user a pragmatic person, who urges to do something directly related or not to information (information use can have a knowledge, act or fun orientation), tend to look at users through the system-oriented approach (which is, to see users purely as numbers to check systems' failure or success rates), and tend to have difficulties to really understand who the user is and what their needs or behaviours are, especially in digital environments. Librarians usually see users as information users involved in active search behaviour, while system's analysts tend to see users as users of digital interactive tools designed to improve performance (efficiency and efficacy) of human tasks (ranging from digital information systems to improve workforce productivity to entertainment applications ubiquitously available). This essential difference on the perspective of both professionals - from information user to the user of interactive products (interactive user) - is also reflected in their work methodologies and mindsets: a) librarians approach the user as a person who is interested in knowledge, culture or data keeping, someone to take care of (even if the non-user or potential user don't receive so much attention from them); b) system analysts have an instrumental view of the user: they are seen as informants to improve products' design that are going to captivate them, and they do not exactly see users as producers.

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Collecting and Processing Personal Data: Addressing Data Protection and Privacy Issues by Design

The European Council has concluded in October 2013 that “It is important to foster the trust of citizens and businesses in the digital economy. The timely adoption of a strong EU General Data Protection framework and the Cyber-security Directive is essential for the completion of the Digital Single Market by 2015.” The ADMOS Project is funded by the EC and aims to develop a real-time gender classification and age estimation system to be used in private spaces for public use such as shopping malls, fairs and outdoor events. The purpose is to detect whether a person has noticed an advertising board and, if so, their profile in terms of age and gender. The modus operandi involves capturing live stream video and analysing each frame in real time from which statistical information are extracted concerning head count, gender and age profile. These statistics are then sent to a server at regular intervals as customised by the media owner (e.g. every minute, every hour, etc.). The main computing operations are thus the processing of live imagery using appropriate computer vision detection and pattern recognition algorithms. **The issue here is one of processing personal data** as face images are classed as such. Specific regulations exist at European level concerning the right to privacy of individuals and these regulations are reviewed in the context of information systems. When a video frame is captured it contains personal data but as soon as it is processed the frame is discarded and the only information kept are the number of people who were facing the board in that frame, and the summary statistics concerning their age and gender. With this information, it would be impossible to trace back to any living person. However, such simple solution would yield highly inaccurate and unreliable results, as the same person could be detected multiple times within a time frame of a few seconds. The ADMOS design must therefore, be able to track a face from frame to frame but without performing face recognition, as face recognition would require a database (albeit temporary). Such approach would render the solution unworkable both on technical and privacy grounds. This paper presents the proposed solution within the framework of European legislation and has the potential to set standards for other projects along the same lines. We review the issues and current legislation on the processing of personal data in the context of information systems, and how the

project has incorporated a solution based on defining and tracking anonymous tags in a concurrent (parallel processing) regime that fully satisfies current and proposed legislation on privacy. Experimental results demonstrate that the solution is efficient to be applied in real time.

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&

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An Investigation the Collections of Greek Literature in Sri Lankan University Libraries (Special Reference to Kelaniya University Library)

There are sixteen universities are in Sri Lanka and all those Universities have well developed libraries also. Those libraries are giving sound knowledge to all university students and the staff as the library users for the growth their knowledge. All universities are conducting Sri Lankan and foreign education programs and it has launched the departments also to gain the knowledge for foreign languages, cultures, and more on behalf of Sri Lankan university students. Among them Chinese, Japanese, Korean, Greek, Hindi are the most important. Therefore all the Sri Lankan Universities had to develop their library collection regarding those subjects. According to that point it can be mentioned that all Sri Lankan university libraries have huge collections regarding the foreign literature also.

The main objective of this paper is to identify the collection of Greek literature in Sri Lankan Universities and to identify the usage of Greek literature of Sri Lankans. It used the Kelaniya university library in Sri Lanka covering Western province. It used the observation methods to collect the data. According to observation data it can be identified that there is a huge collection of Greek literature in Kelaniya University library.

There are 31 departments in the Kelaniya University and especially students and lecturers of Archeology and Sinhala are referring the Greek literature to full fill their academic purposes. Department of Sinhala is teaching the Greek literature as a core subject. Students and lecturers of faculty of Humanities are referring the collection of Greek literature than other faculty members of University of Kelaniya.

Edita Sedaityte

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From Burning to Hiding – Censorship in Lithuanian Libraries during Soviet Occupation

Soviet occupation changed entire political, economic and cultural structure of occupied countries. After soviet occupation in Lithuania no part of public or even private life was left untouched. Aspiration to rewrite the existing reality by the Soviet model was inseparable from ideologisation, propaganda and censorship. Only when existing ideas was banned and erased there was possible to make new public consciousness. Censorship inevitably affected the Lithuanian memory institutions: archives, museums and especially libraries.

What was the purpose of libraries in Soviet Union? First of all it was the institution of cultural and ideological education. Libraries had to ensure the widest possible and effective use of its funds to expand socialist spirit, principles and norms in soviet society. This aim was included in main documents that had to regulate work of libraries. But how censorship had worked in libraries practice?

In this research using data from archives, memories of librarians and history researches is analyzed mechanism of soviet censorship in libraries, its institutional structure, tools of performance and their change – from burning of dangerous books to placing them in secret exclusive funds. What impact censorship in libraries made for all Lithuanian culture and how it still affects libraries after twenty five years of regaining independence – these are the questions of this paper.

Raid Suleiman

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Understanding School Library Education and Library User Education in Jordan

This study aims to determine the concept of School Library Education and the reality of employing it educationally in school libraries in Jordan. Furthermore, it aims to define the concept of education in Jordanian school libraries, sound planning methodology, and the importance of coordination between the library and the classroom teacher and the curriculum scheduled to achieve its goals. The descriptive approach has been employed in this study, through describing the determinants and the concepts of school libraries and library education depending on references and previous studies. Data from the Jordanian Ministry of Education, Information, its directorates, its official reports and activities has been employed to determine the reality of School Library Education in Jordan. The study revealed that school libraries in Jordan are significantly incapable of providing services and achieving educational goals set by the ministry of Education. Some of the steps that could improve this result are: First, there has to be, at least, one weekly class under the name 'library education' or 'library and scientific research'. Second, adopting a curriculum that coordinates topics and subjects covered in mainstream classes with topics covered in library time. Third, the pressing need to provide an enabling environment for students to grow and expand their research capabilities. Fourth, the allocation of E-learning resources and the integration and alignment of coherent electronic library resources with topics covered in main stream classes. This can provide a safe learning environment and wealthy electronic oasis that enables students to complete their duties and expand their minds from the narrow curriculum to the vast and wide knowledge library resources can provide. Fifth, the need to conduct workshops and training sessions for school librarians and teachers that allows them to uncover the great potential that lies in the effective incorporation of school library resources in the educational process.

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**From Accredited Qualification to Certified Skills: The
Summer Knowledge Academy – New Educational
Approach in the State University of Library Studies and
Information Technologies**

The self-realization of each person depends on their ability to promptly find, receive, adequately acquire and use productively both the available and the newly arriving information. Knowledge and information play an important role in today's society. Among the competitive edge of modern university structures stand out the effective gathering and using information in order to create and receive new knowledge, team work, sharing good practices, putting into practice innovative scientific and applied approaches, acquiring and sharing of new knowledge and creating a favorable to ideas information environment.

The dynamic and fast-changing world we live in, whose basic hallmark has been the process of information and respectively globalization, have faced up different states with new and hard to foresee challenges and issues, whose solution requires comprehensive, interdisciplinary knowledge, professional skills, analytical abilities and

quick and adequate responses. What we need to do is build and constantly develop a culture of continuity of the accumulated knowledge and experience as well as a high degree of information culture including alongside knowledge and skills a critical interpretation of the content and value of information sources. Thus, for example, scientists, tutors and researchers with a lot of work experience in a given university structure do have invaluable hands-on experience of the processes and practices within this structure, but unfortunately the administrative aspect of this knowledge is not always well-managed. In the future, it is the social networks and professional communities that will be the most natural and powerful resources for knowledge acquisition and the creation of interactive models of learning based on information resources knowledge management. That is why the efforts to come should be directed and focused namely on learning communities. In this aspect, the State University of Library Studies and Information Technologies (SULSIT) initiative to begin long-term scientific research on the issues of knowledge management is prompt, currently relevant and useful. As a natural heir to the Center of Science Studies (Science of Science) with the Bulgarian Academy of Science, in 2013 SULSIT established the Summer Knowledge Academy (SKA) – part of the State University of Library Studies and Information Technologies. The Academy is in fact a university scientific and methodology unit. The aim of SKA is to help the participating students, PhD students and young scientists from SULSIT with declared interests in the spheres of Book Studies, Intellectual Property, Library Sciences, National Security, Information and Communication Technologies, Cryptography, Science Studies (Science of Science) and Cultural Heritage willing to develop in these spheres through doing research and development in areas of social life, to present their point of view and suggestions on possible solutions to existing problems. We are convinced that among of the present participants in SKA, there are the future politicians, statespeople and managers of Bulgaria. Our aspiration is that their work in the Academy will contribute to the development of their abilities as well as ensuring their efficient preparation in the task of providing adequate answers and solutions to national security problems and challenges that the modern world poses to our country and society.

The aim of the current paper is to promote the new educational approach towards a transition from accredited qualification to certified skills in the Summer Knowledge Academy at the State University of Library Studies and Information Technologies. The paper consists of four main parts: the first one being the relevance and essence of the problem of knowledge management; the second one looks at the necessity of knowledge management at SULSIT; the third part is a presentation of the Academy's organization structure; and lastly, the

fourth part outlines the streamlines of scientific and applied activities with basic conclusions and recommendations.

Gerhard Van der Linde

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The Case for Literature as Part of the Library Collection

This paper analyzes the authorship trend in contributions of "International Journal of Information Science and Management" during 2003 - 2014. A total of 218 contributions were examined by growth of contributions by year, authorship patterns by year and issue, author productivity, single and multi authored papers by year, most prolific contributors and degree of author collaboration. Maximum number of contributions i.e., 31 (14.220%) were published in the year 2010. Average number of authors per paper is 2.133% and the average productivity per author is 0468%. The highest number of contributors i.e., 367 (78.924%) are from Iran.

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Augmented Reality in Modern Information Services of Libraries and Other Cultural Institutions in Poland

The subject of this research is the use of augmented reality technology (AR) in services of libraries in Poland. The aim is to determine the scope and forms of using AR tools to enhance information services provided by public and academic libraries, on the background of actions taken by other cultural institutions such as museums and cultural centers. Web pages analysis of selected libraries, museums and cultural centers was conducted. The basis for the selection of institutions was a random choice conducted upon the "Registry of cultural institutions for which the organizer is the Ministry of Culture and National Heritage" and database of libraries in Poland made available on the official Polish Librarians Association's website. In the first stage of the study, information about use of augmented reality tools in the service activities was sought on the web pages of selected institutions. Then, the comparison of the frequency of AR technology use was made between libraries and other institutions. Finally, within the found examples of using AR technology in service activities, good practices were selected taking into account the originality of applied solutions. As a result, conclusions on the degree of using AR tools in Polish cultural institutions were formulated. The issue of augmented reality usage is a topic rarely undertaken in the literature in the field of library and information science, both in Poland and in the world. The research may help to fill this gap in the subject literature. The results may also be widely used in practice - they can help to identify best practices in using new technologies in cultural institutions and allow to widely adapt them in libraries.