



THE ATHENS INSTITUTE FOR EDUCATION AND RESEARCH

# Abstract Book:

4<sup>th</sup> Annual International Conference on  
**Library & Information Sciences**  
24-27 July 2017, Athens, Greece

Edited by  
Gregory T. Papanikos

2017



Abstracts  
4<sup>th</sup> Annual International  
Conference on  
Library & Information Sciences  
24-27 July 2017, Athens, Greece

Edited by Gregory T. Papanikos

First Published in Athens, Greece by the Athens Institute for Education and  
Research.

ISBN: 978-960-598-166-2

All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored,  
retrieved system, or transmitted, in any form or by any means, without the  
written permission of the publisher, nor be otherwise circulated in any form of  
binding or cover.

8 Valaoritou Street  
Kolonaki, 10671 Athens, Greece  
[www.atiner.gr](http://www.atiner.gr)

©Copyright 2017 by the Athens Institute for Education and Research. The  
individual essays remain the intellectual properties of the contributors.

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

(In Alphabetical Order by Author's Family name)

Preface		7
Organizing Committee		8
Conference Program		9
1.	<b>The Impact of Specialized Certificate Program on the Performance of School Librarians in the Sultanate of Oman</b> <i>Khalfan Al Hijji</i>	13
2.	<b>Global Access to Regional and Local Information: Portuguese Municipal Archives on Facebook</b> <i>Luisa Alvim &amp; Ana Margarida Silva</i>	14
3.	<b>Mediation of Information and the Videos with Social Message on YouTube: A Cybermetrics Study</b> <i>Ronaldo Araujo &amp; Bruno Silva</i>	15
4.	<b>More on the Scientific Nature of the Social Sciences</b> <i>Jim Clark</i>	18
5.	<b>Nudging Higher Education Libraries: The Portuguese Recommendations</b> <i>Teresa Costa &amp; Tatiana Sanches</i>	19
6.	<b>The Phenomenon of Social Change: A Unified Framework for Evaluation</b> <i>Nancy Ellen Dodd &amp; Doreen E. Shanahan</i>	21
7.	<b>Co-teaching between Librarians (-Teachers): Mediation of Information Knowledge and the Professional Development</b> <i>Cecile Gardies &amp; Laurent Faure</i>	23
8.	<b>Role of the Library of Lithuanian University of Educational Sciences in Support of the Research</b> <i>Ramute Grabauskiene &amp; Irena Kuzminskiene</i>	25
9.	<b>Prison Mantras and Prisoner Narratives: Game Design and Discourses of Choice with Young Offenders</b> <i>Laura Green</i>	26
10.	<b>Characteristics of Social &amp; Family Service Provision in Korea</b> <i>Eunjeong Kim</i>	27
11.	<b>Information Infrastructure of Contemporary Humanities and the Development of Digital Humanities as Source of New Information Barriers</b> <i>Zbigniew Osinski</i>	28

12.	<b>Discovering the Efficient Path to Every Scientific Research: The New Bulgarian University Library Experience</b> <i>Mariya Partulova &amp; Radostina Todorova</i>	30
13.	<b>Text Classification by Convolution Networks for Data-Driven Decision Making</b> <i>Marcos Rodrigues</i>	31
14.	<b>Libraries in Soviet Lithuania as a Tool of Soviet Ideology</b> <i>Edita Sedaityte</i>	33
15.	<b>Orphan Works and Diligent Search Procedures in Europe</b> <i>Brenda Siso-Calvo, Rosario Arquero-Aviles &amp; Gonzalo Marco-Cuenca</i>	34
16.	<b>The Overuse of Digital Technology and Emerging Antisocial Behaviors of Youth</b> <i>Susan Solecki</i>	35
17.	<b>The Reaction to Changes of University Libraries in Portugal and other Countries</b> <i>Maria Margarida Vargues</i>	36
18.	<b>Comparison of Metadatas Used in Some European Archives with Special Reference to the Ottoman Documents</b> <i>Elif Yilmaz Senturk</i>	38

## Preface

This book includes the abstracts of all the papers presented at the *4<sup>th</sup> Annual International Conference on Library & Information Sciences, 24-27 July 2017*, organized by the Athens Institute for Education and Research (ATINER).

In total 18 papers were submitted by 22 presenters, coming from 13 different countries (Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, France, Lithuania, Oman, Poland, Portugal, South Korea, Spain, Turkey, UK and USA). The conference was organized into 8 sessions that included a variety of topic areas such as information organization, community libraries, social media and more. A full conference program can be found before the relevant abstracts. In accordance with ATINER's Publication Policy, the papers presented during this conference will be considered for inclusion in one of ATINER's many publications.

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

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

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

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

*4<sup>th</sup> Annual International Conference on Library & Information Sciences*  
*24-27 July 2017, Athens, Greece*  
**Organizing and Academic Committee**

All ATINER's conferences are organized by the Academic Committee (<https://www.atiner.gr/academic-committee>) of the association.

This conference has been organized with the additional assistance of the following academics, who contributed by chairing the conference sessions and/or by reviewing the submitted abstracts and papers:

1. Gregory T. Papanikos, President, ATINER.
2. Dan Albertson, Academic Member, ATINER & Associate Professor, University of Alabama, USA.
3. Samuel Seaman, Professor, Pepperdine University, USA.
4. Marcos Rodrigues, Professor, Sheffield Hallam University, UK.
5. Ronaldo Araujo, Professor, Federal University of Alagoas, Brazil.
6. Zbigniew Osinski, Professor, Maria Curie Skłodowska University in Lublin, Poland.
7. David Woodger, Lecturer and Programme Convenor, University of London Goldsmiths, UK.
8. Khalfan Al Hijji, Assistant Professor, Director of Main Library, Sultan Qaboos University, Oman.
9. Vassilis Skianis, Research Fellow, ATINER.
10. Olga Gkounta, Researcher, ATINER.
11. Hannah Howard, Research Assistant, ATINER.



**FINAL CONFERENCE PROGRAM**  
**4<sup>th</sup> Annual International Conference on Library & Information**  
**Sciences,**  
**24-27 July 2017, Athens, Greece**

**PROGRAM**

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

**C O N F E R E N C E P R O G R A M**

**Monday 24 July 2017**

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

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

Gregory T. Papanikos, President, ATINER.

**09:30-11:00 Session I (Room C-10<sup>th</sup> Floor): Social Media and Library Tech**

**Chair:** Olga Gounta, Researcher, ATINER.

1. Ronaldo Araujo, Professor, Federal University of Alagoas, Brazil & Bruno Silva, Information Science Mastering, Federal University of Alagoas, Brazil. Mediation of Information and the Videos with Social Message on YouTube: A Cybermetrics Study.
2. Zbigniew Osinski, Professor, Maria Curie Skłodowska University in Lublin, Poland. Information Infrastructure of Contemporary Humanities and the Development of Digital Humanities as Source of New Information Barriers.

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

**Chair:** Ronaldo Araujo, Professor, Federal University of Alagoas, Brazil.

1. Teresa Costa, Researcher / Librarian, University of Évora, Portugal & Tatiana Sanches, Researcher / Head Librarian, Universidade de Lisboa, Portugal. Nudging Higher Education Libraries: The Portuguese Recommendations.
2. Maria Margarida Vargues, Researcher / Librarian, CIDEHUS – University of Évora / University of Algarve, Portugal. The Reaction to Changes of University Libraries in Portugal and other Countries.

**12:30-14:00 Session III (Room C-10<sup>th</sup> Floor): Science and Research Librarianship**

**Chair:** Zbigniew Osinski, Professor, Maria Curie Skłodowska University in Lublin, Poland.

1. Ramute Grabauskiene, Head of the Information Systems Management Department, Lithuanian University of Educational Sciences, Lithuania & Irena Kuzminskiene, Head of the Open Access and Research Communication and Lecturer, Lithuanian University of Educational Sciences, Lithuania. Role of the Library of Lithuanian University of Educational Sciences in Support of the Research.
2. Mariya Partulova, Librarian, New Bulgarian University, Bulgaria & Radostina Todorova, Director, New Bulgarian University, Bulgaria. Discovering the Efficient Path to every Scientific Research: The New Bulgarian University Library Experience.
3. Edita Sedaityte, PhD Student, Vilnius University, Lithuania. Libraries in Soviet Lithuania as a Tool of Soviet Ideology.

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

**15:00-16:30 Session IV (Room B-10<sup>th</sup> Floor): Special Topics I**

**Chair:** Samuel Seaman, Professor, Pepperdine University, USA.

1. Eunjeong Kim, Professor, Pukyong National University, South Korea. Characteristics of Social & Family Service Provision in Korea.
2. Susan Solecki, Assistant Clinical Professor, Drexel University, USA. The Overuse of Digital Technology and Emerging Antisocial Behaviors of Youth.

**21:00-23:00 The Pragmatic Symposium of the Conference as Organized in Ancient Athens with Dialogues, Food, Wine, Music and Dancing but fine tuned to Synchronous Ethics**

**Tuesday 25 July 2017**

**07:30-10:30 Session V: An Educational Urban Walk in Modern and Ancient Athens**

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

Group Discussion on Ancient and Modern Athens.

Visit to the Most Important Historical and Cultural Monuments of the City (be prepared to walk and talk as in the ancient peripatetic school of Aristotle)

**11:00-12:30 Session VI (Room C-10<sup>th</sup> Floor): Community Libraries and Archives**

**Chair:** Marcos Rodrigues, Professor, Sheffield Hallam University, UK.

1. Khalfan Al Hijji, Assistant Professor, Director of Main Library, Sultan Qaboos University, Oman. The Impact of Specialized Certificate Program on the Performance of School Librarians in the Sultanate of Oman.
2. Luisa Alvim, Researcher, University of Évora, Portugal & Ana Margarida Silva, Researcher, University of Coimbra, Portugal. Global Access to Regional and Local Information: Portuguese Municipal Archives on Facebook.
3. Brenda Siso-Calvo, PhD Student, Complutense University of Madrid, Spain, Rosario Arquero-Aviles, Professor, Complutense University of Madrid, Spain & Gonzalo Marco-Cuenca, Associate Professor, Complutense University of Madrid, Spain. Orphan Works and Diligent Search Procedures in Europe.

**12:30-14:00 Session VII (Room C-10<sup>th</sup> Floor): Information Organization and Retrieval**

**Chair:** Khalfan Al Hijji, Assistant Professor, Director of Main Library, Sultan Qaboos University, Oman.

1. Marcos Rodrigues, Professor, Sheffield Hallam University, UK. Text Classification by Convolution Networks for Data-Driven Decision Making.
2. Elif Yilmaz Senturk, Research Assistant, Marmara University, Turkey. Comparison of Metadatas used in some European Archives with Special Reference to the Ottoman Documents.

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

**15:00-16:30 Session VIII (Room C-10<sup>th</sup> Floor): Special Topics II**

**Chair:** David Woodger, Lecturer and Programme Convenor, University of London Goldsmiths, UK.

1. Jim Clark, Professor, University of Winnipeg, Canada. More on the Scientific Nature of the Social Sciences.
2. Cecile Gardies, Professor, Ecole Nationale Supérieure de Formation de l'Enseignement Agricole (ENSFEA), France & Laurent Faure, Professor, Ecole Nationale Supérieure de Formation de l'Enseignement Agricole (ENSFEA), France. Co-teaching between Librarians (-Teachers): Mediation of Information Knowledge and the Professional Development.
3. Laura Green, Senior Lecturer, Bath Spa University, UK. Prison Mantras and Prisoner Narratives: Game Design and Discourses of Choice with Young Offenders. (SOSPRI)
4. Nancy Ellen Dodd, Academic Editor, Pepperdine University, USA & Doreen E. Shanahan, Lecturer, Pepperdine University, USA. The Phenomenon of Social Change: A Unified Framework for Evaluation.

**21:00- 22:30 Dinner**

**Wednesday 26 July 2017**  
**Educational Island Tour or Mycenae and Epidaurus Visit**

**Thursday 27 July 2017**  
**Delphi Visit**

**Khalfan Al Hijji**

Assistant Professor, Director of Main Library, Sultan Qaboos  
University, Oman

## **The Impact of Specialized Certificate Program on the Performance of School Librarians in the Sultanate of Oman**

This study aims to measure the impact of the training (Specialized Certificate) program of the Ministry of Education on the performance of school librarians at Sultanate of Oman. Adopting Kirkpatrick Model of Four Levels Evaluation Certification Program, the study utilized a triangulation of survey, interviews, and observation to evaluate the four levels of the Model. Collecting data for the research has passed through three stages. The first one aimed to collect data for the first and second levels of the Model from the 96 librarians who have already completed the training program. The questionnaire was used for this stage and 75 librarians out of the 96 answered it. The second stage was consisted of 32 supervisors who agreed to participate in the 3<sup>rd</sup> level through the observation method. The final stage however, included 17 participants of trainees who took place for open-ended interviews to measure the 4<sup>th</sup> level of the Model.

Results of the study indicate that participants are highly satisfied with the program components and facilities; most of them have learned and earned more knowledge and better professional skills enabled them to enhance the quality of their duties. The application of the program topics have been varied, while the administrative issues were rated highly applied, the application of technical issues, especially related to computer software was indicated weak.

To improve outputs of further training programs, the study has come out with the following recommendations: first; extending the period of the program to provide participants with more training supervised sessions; second, providing the training program with facilities and web applications that are adequate to number of trainees and consistent to new developments in the field.

**Luisa Alvim**

Researcher, University of Évora, Portugal

&

**Ana Margarida Silva**

Researcher, University of Coimbra, Portugal

## **Global Access to Regional and Local Information: Portuguese Municipal Archives on Facebook**

This work aims to analyze the type of presence of the Portuguese municipal archives in the social network Facebook focusing on the communication and dissemination of local and regional information and collections.

We want to understand whether the Facebook pages of the Portuguese municipal archives contribute to the construction of collective memory and to satisfy the information needs of the citizens in the area where they operate.

The work makes a brief reflection on the contribution of users and/or citizens in the pages of municipal archives, commenting and adding more knowledge about the information and content of the region.

We located only 14 municipal archives (of a total of 308 municipal archives) with Facebook pages and observed all publications from January 1<sup>st</sup>, 2015 to August 31, 2016, in a total of 20 months of work published.

The results show that there are few followers of pages of the municipal archives and they have a very low average number of publications per month. A great part of the content published refers to the archives themselves, as to the professional scope of activities and to topics of local history.

The interaction with the community, citizens and/or users online was considered low, although highlighting some cases of good communication practices and joint building of local interest information on archive information.

**Ronaldo Araujo**

Professor, Federal University of Alagoas, Brazil

&

**Bruno Silva**

Information Science Mastering, Federal University of Alagoas, Brazil

## **Mediation of Information and the Videos with Social Message on YouTube: A Cybermetrics Study**

The music is an artistic artistic expression of fundamental importance for society. Among the many functions it possesses, we can highlight its cultural and social values of emotional expression, intertention, symbolic representation, as well as its positioning functions in relation to social norms (conformity or not), validation of institutions and religious rites, Contribution to the community and stability of culture and integration of society (Cruvinel, 2003). In addition to consolidating itself as an important element in the construction of the identity of artists, bands and musical genres, the videoclip in the context of the social web enhances the effects of music in contemporary society and information mediation devices such as social media and platforms such as YouTube, Vimeo And Daily Motion constitute rich environments for analysis and understanding of the multiple actors and their information actions (Araújo, 2014) that are perceived from the availability of the video clip, to its access and the interactions generated from it. Cybermetric studies, in turn, are the most suitable for this type of analysis since they are dedicated to mathematical applications and statistics in cyberspace, in terms of flow or activities related to information, measuring the quantitative measurement of the creation and use of web content , In view of its conversational and interactivity aspects (Araújo, 2015a), which are becoming promising methods for collecting and producing indicators for studies of information mediation in the social web. This paper aims to investigate the repercussion of music with social messages in the social web, more specifically of videoclips made available onlinem platforms, trying to understand their representativeness in terms of the social topics they discuss and the interaction information actions that they mobilize. This is an exploratory research with a cybermetric approach of a descriptive nature. The empirical universe consists of songs whose video clips competed in the last edition of the MTV Video Music Award 2015 in the category 'Best video with social message'.The data were collected through the Netlytic tool which raises general information and interaction of the videos, just indicate the 'YouTube

Video ID'. The work follows a course of analysis of social media metrics and seeks to describe the video clips by the themes / social problems addressed and their indicators of visibility, engagement and conversion (Araujo, 2015b):

- Visibility is related to the audience, that is, it is the exposure of the content, the size and volume of the audience it reaches, as measured by the views the videos obtain;
- Engagement seeks to assess how much the audience is mobilized, ie how much it interacts as content, being considered in the research in the form of reviews, ratings (positive or negative) and comments;
- The conversion indicator is related to achievement, membership, positive result obtained from the interaction. We consider as conversion metric the number of users who subscribed to the artist channel from the video clip.

The music video constitutes an important driver of the musical culture, being perceived as intrinsically connected to the music that gave rise to it (Holzbach, 2014). The edition of VMA MTV 2015 had five video clips indicated (with their respective artists and social themes):

- 'American Oxygen' (artist - Rihanna): Racism;
- 'Try' (artist - Colbie Cailat): Female beauty;
- 'One man can change the world' (artist - Big Sean): Female fight for recognition;
- 'I still love' (artist: Jennifer Hudson): Equality in marriage;
- 'White shoes' (artist - Wale): Racism.

In the first video clip American Oxygen brings insights pertinent to racism and shows excerpts from the wake of Martin Luther King, one of the great leaders of the search for equality. It also addresses US police brutality against black people and portrays immigration into the country. The second, Try reflects on the quest for women to fit within a pattern of beauty already established by society to be accepted. The song One Man Can Change the World, addresses the women's fight for recognition in traditional spaces of society, I Still Love, conveys a message about equality within marriage and White shoes, also on racism.

The results point to higher values for the views, followed by ratings, shares and less for comments. In terms of **visibility** the videos analyzed add up to 175,921,346 views and show that social messages in the form of a video clip can be a Strong instrument of propagation and strengthening of social causes. The **engagement indicator** was measured in three types of interactions that indicate the involvement of users with videos. The first one refers to the valuations (1,607,363), in the form of Likes (1,607,363) and Dislikes (55,919), by the total of individual shares (1,018,630) and of comments (1,018,630). The last indicator analyzed was that of **conversion**, it reveals how attractive the content is to generate adhesion (Araújo, 2015b). This indicator added 106,590 subscriptions to the artist channel from the video clip view. The



present research analyzed the repercussion of music with social messages in the social web, more specifically of videoclips made available online platforms, trying to understand its representativeness in terms of social topics that discuss and actions of interaction information that mobilize. The metrics of visibility, engagement and conversion found confirm YouTube as an information mediation platform for making available and interacting around videos with social messages analyzed.

**Jim Clark**

Professor, University of Winnipeg, Canada

### **More on the Scientific Nature of the Social Sciences**

Previous work has demonstrated marked differences among the social sciences in one indicator of their scientific nature, namely, the proportion of pages in introductory texts that contain empirical findings in tables and figures. By this measure, psychology and sociology were more scientific than anthropology and political science. The present research applies this technique to other disciplines that claim a social science orientation, and also examines whether the scientificity of a discipline extends equally to sub-areas, including both applied and basic specializations. The research has implications for the classification of academic disciplines in the social sciences and related areas, for the determination of distribution requirements in academic programs, and for ongoing debates about evidence-based treatment and the relationship between basic research and practice.

**Teresa Costa**

Researcher/Librarian, University of Évora, Portugal

&

**Tatiana Sanches**

Researcher/Head Librarian, Universidade de Lisboa, Portugal

## **Nudging Higher Education Libraries: The Portuguese Recommendations**

This study aims to present the Recommendations for Higher Education Libraries in Portugal presented by the Working Group of Higher Education Libraries of the Portuguese Association of Librarians, Archivists and Documentalists.

These recommendations intend to work as Guidelines and have emerged as the answer to the need to adapt libraries to the XXI century changes regarding Information and Knowledge Societies. In Portugal, the Library Information Science (LIS) professionals have been attentive to the changes that have occurred in higher education, technologies, communicating and information sharing. The impact of these changes has been remarkable, especially concerning the skills which librarians must develop to answer to the different user needs, to the new management of information systems, to the growing importance of information literacy, to new publication systems and in everything that includes the management and dissemination of scientific and academic knowledge.

The Working Group of Higher Education Libraries integrates a group of librarians from several public and private Portuguese institutions of higher education (universities and polytechnics) and is committed to continue the updated debate through the lines of intervention set out for its mission, which cover: political and institutional intervention, knowledge transfer (which includes information literacy instruction) and development of the professional community; innovative projects and development of Higher Education Libraries. Its main objectives are: Promoting ways of cooperation between HEL professionals and institutions; Creating a transfer of knowledge for a deeper understanding of the realm of higher education libraries; Promoting technical development projects in the community; Closely monitoring the relevant projects in the field of science and teaching; Improving the contribution of higher education libraries and their social relevance; continuing to deliver information literacy instruction; Seeking new opportunities and innovative projects of public intervention.

Although these Recommendations are intended for higher education institutions librarians can be followed by all the LIS professionals who wish to improve their professional skills, therefore they can be used as guidelines helping to create professional development opportunities. Its main focuses are: to meet the strategic objectives of creating knowledge, sharing experiences, promoting the transfer of knowledge and improving the conception of policies regarding information and documentation, including information literacy.

**Nancy Ellen Dodd**

Academic Editor, Pepperdine University, USA

&

**Doreen E. Shanahan**

Lecturer, Pepperdine University, USA

## **The Phenomenon of Social Change: A Unified Framework for Evaluation**

Social innovation does not always occur as a planned response to needs. Sometimes it occurs serendipitously by unexpected means from unexpected sources and with unexpected outcomes. This study explores the case of Skateistan and how a social innovation in a war-torn country can have rippling effects globally. We will discuss how a chaos theory model can evolve into social change models and whether these can offer a framework for replicating this phenomenon. When Oliver "Ollie" Percovich traveled to Kabul, Afghanistan, he did not know that riding one of his three skateboards through the streets of this restricted society would change his life and open opportunities for educating hundreds, even thousands, of poverty-stricken street children. Skateboarding became the means of bringing together street children with privileged children, of giving girls, who had previously been sequestered and not allowed to participate in sports, to receive an education and to develop into leaders. Skateistan, a combination of the words skateboarding and Afghanistan, provides a safe, indoor skatepark as the draw, while combining education, health, and arts programs and developing leadership skills.

Currently, operating in four locations, Kabul and Mazar-e-Sharif in Afghanistan, Phnom Penh, Cambodia, and most recently Johannesburg, South Africa, Skateistan has received more than two dozen global requests for new skate school sites. However, replicating this successful model has not been without its problems. While the central organization provides structure, training materials, personnel, funding, and other resources, the goal has always been for local ownership to develop and to be responsible for each skate school. The top-down central organization structure has not been conducive to developing that local ownership. Based on the skateboarding ethos of the non-conformist and the tempered radical of a global traveler and entrepreneur, the questions is whether this successful program can be replicated, or whether what needs to be replicated are local leaders with the sacrificial entrepreneurial efforts and the ethos of Skateistan's founder. This paper uses Skateistan as a case for examining a social

innovation through the lens of various conceptualizations and theoretical perspectives conceptualized as a unified framework in an effort to better understand how such phenomena arise, evolve, and scale as agents for social change.

**Cecile Gardies**

Professor, Ecole Nationale Supérieure de Formation de l'Enseignement  
Agricole (ENSFEA), France

&

**Laurent Faure**

Professor, Ecole Nationale Supérieure de Formation de l'Enseignement  
Agricole (ENSFEA), France

**Co-teaching between Librarians (-Teachers): Mediation of  
Information Knowledge and the Professional Development**

The librarians (-teachers) in France teach the concept of "information" as "*communicated or communicable knowledge*" (Meyriat, 1981) to students at several moments of their education. This institutionally prescribed instruction does not go without saying as the mastery of the knowledge composing this concept is still sometimes unclear for the librarians (-teachers) themselves (Gardiès, 2006, 2012). But global demands for information literacy have grown exponentially, as several authors like Woody Horton, Virkus or Johnston and Webber "the adoption of informational behavior that makes it possible to identify, whatever channel or medium is used, information that is adapted to the needs and leads to a reasonable and ethical use of Information in society" (Johnston, Webber, 2002) or "*the information-literacy movement in European countries, similar to other countries, has evolved from precursors such as library instruction, bibliographic instruction and user/reader (...) Although the majority of information literacy initiatives and programmes in Europe have been initiated in recent years. ..*" (Virkus, 2003) have shown. It is from this paradox that an experiment of co-teaching has been set up between two librarians (-teachers) to teach the concept of information (Fauré, 2017). We propose in this paper to analyze this practice of co-teaching from the mediation of the produced information knowledge to understand the process of professional development. We consider that the mediation of knowledge as an intermediary potentially creates alternatives spaces (Régimbeau, 2011) which authorizes joint productions. Mediation covers technical, linguistic and symbolic dimensions (Gardiès, 2012). Professional development is often collaborative and can be defined as "*any form of professional learning in which teachers engage freely within a collaborative group ... the collaborative process is linked to the quality of the relationship and to communication*" (Dionne, 2003).

Three categories emerge: self-vision (personal prism and colleague's prism), learner posture (motivation for learning and openness to

transformation) and critical reflection. In a first step, a theoretical exploration of the notions of information, mediation and professional development will allow to pursue an analysis of this practice of co-teaching. From a methodological point of view, we will rely on a co-teaching system on a pedagogical session on information and on ante and post-session interviews with the two librarians (-teachers). Therefore, we question the mediation of information knowledge and the professional development of librarians.



**Ramute Grabauskiene**

Head of the Information Systems Management Department, Lithuanian  
University of Educational Sciences, Lithuania

&

**Irena Kuzminskiene**

Head of the Open Access and Research Communication and Lecturer,  
Lithuanian University of Educational Sciences, Lithuania

**Role of the Library of Lithuanian University of Educational  
Sciences in Support of the Research**

The paper presents the Lithuanian University of Educational Sciences Library (hereafter – Library) analysis of accomplished survey. The Library is one of the main Lithuanian university's libraries which specializes in acquisition, accumulation and storage of the educational, didactics, teacher training and methodological literature. Library participates in various activities and working groups in order to find out information needs of the University's researchers and students.

The aim of the research was to discover how the Library's organized trainings and services influences academic community's competencies on information literacy. The results of the survey showed how the researchers and students changed their opinion and skills according to the increased usage of electronic resources, subscribed by the Library. The study was conducted by questionnaire distributed to academic community. Also the paper provides the statistical analysis of subscribed databases usage over the last 3 years.

The results of the statistical analysis indicated how the educational services provided by Library changed the University's researchers and students information literacy quality. The results also showed the respondents approach to the Library's activities model and librarians role in the support of the research at the University.

The study results gave some insights that the Library itself in the process of users' training is changing rapidly too: becomes an important part of an educational environment and an intermediary between information and users.

**Laura Green**

Senior Lecturer, Bath Spa University, UK

## **Prison Mantras and Prisoner Narratives: Game Design and Discourses of Choice with Young Offenders**

The special positioning of young offenders within the British Youth Justice System as separate from adult offenders, feeds and is fed by a swath of competing and contradictory discourses (Fergusson, 2007; Muncie, 2006; Muncie and Goldson, 2006). Legally identified as children, young offenders carry differentiated status and are therefore categorised separately to adult offenders. The youth justice system in the UK evolved to variously conceptualise, and therefore serve, young offenders as simultaneously victims of circumstance (passively at risk); and agents of choice (actively deviant). Historically, children found in breach of the law were conceptualised within a discourse of victimhood, as subjects of psychological and social issues, resulting in approaches to practice in youth justice that reflected a *'welfare'* stance. More recent policy shifts, described by Muncie (2008) as a *'punitive turn'*, refocus approaches towards *'justice'* with an emphasis on personal responsibility and punishment. The simultaneous application of these contradictory discourses results in a welfare/justice binary within young offender institutions.

Project Tech worked with five young men (aged 14-17 years) imprisoned at a large secure children's home in the north of England. The project aimed to equip the young men to design and develop narrative based video games of their own choosing. The researchers introduced the young men to the concept of game design and held workshops where participants designed and created narrative games using a design program called Twine®. In addition, the young men engaged with focus group discussions exploring their experiences of the project and researchers observed aspects of prison life. This paper considers the ways in which this project offered a discursive exploration of choice-making in young offenders. Findings suggest that young offenders negotiate competing discourses of youth justice and take up myriad subject positions influenced by shifting, competing, hierarchical and contextual structures.

Muncie, J. (2008) *'The `Punitive Turn' in Juvenile Justice: Cultures of Control and Rights Compliance in Western Europe and the USA'*. *Youth Justice*, August 2008, vol. 8 no. 2, pp. 107-121

**Eunjeong Kim**

Professor, Pukyong National University, South Korea

## **Characteristics of Social & Family Service Provision in Korea**

This study investigates the current features of social service provision system focusing on the core institutional traits of the system and community environment. Specifically, the study analyzes the differences in the contents and characteristics of social service provision, according to the community types, such as metropolitan area, medium size cities, and rural area. Also, this study examines social services for the family, with the specific focus on the service provision system. Since service provision structures or types may vary according to the provision environment, the comparative analyses were also conducted based on the regional characteristics, such as big city, small/mid-sized city, and rural areas. The study utilizes the raw data from '2015 Social Service Demand and Provision Survey', which interviewed 4,100 social service organizations.

The major findings from this study are two-folded. Firstly, results from analyses show that the gap among metropolitan area, medium cities, and rural area is not so much bigger at the services by 'organization with government subsidy' than in those of both of 'social voucher organization' and of 'profit organization'. 'Social voucher organizations' show the distinct differences in terms of the focus points on the users, while profit organizations do in terms of the policy demands to the public sector. In rural area, social voucher organizations act like organizations with government subsidy whereas they do profit organizations in the urban area. Research findings show that the social service provision types utilizing market mechanism (such as social voucher and profit organization) are not so well fit into the characteristics of rural area. Secondly, results suggest that family social services differ from general social services in terms of provision subsystems and their relationships. In addition, the regional differences were found in the characteristics of service provision system as a whole. These results may serve as useful basic information for the future development of Korean social service policies or programs more suitable to the specific regional characteristics.

**Zbigniew Osinski**

Professor, Maria Curie Skłodowska University in Lublin, Poland

## **Information Infrastructure of Contemporary Humanities and the Development of Digital Humanities as Source of New Information Barriers**

**Objective:** Purpose of the studies was the identification of new information barriers created in the process of transfer of humanistic scientific knowledge. The studies included barriers generated in the process of expanding humanistic information space of the digital infrastructure, the development of web space of mediating in science communication and formation of new fields of research and forms of presentation of scientific knowledge in the practice of digital humanists.

**Background:** Since the end of the twentieth century among some humanists there is a belief that the inclusion of modern technology to research works, coupled with the mass digitization of culture and cultural activities on the Internet, has led to the creation of new opportunities for conducting researches and scientific communication. On the other hand, many humanists continued to conduct their scientific activities in a way that suggests that they remain ignorant to the opportunities offered by the revolution in IT and information, or fear of their results. One reason may be that new information barriers, mainly of a technical nature, created by the information revolution to people with low informatics competences. Information space of humanities has increased by the digital sphere which includes tools to obtain bibliographic information, resources, publications and tools for their searches, digitized sources for researches, services that provides new, custom fields, tools and research methods and tools for scientific communication, including ones to presentation of research results. The Internet has become an area of mediation in science communication, so zone of transfer and processing of data as well as information and knowledge generated by the science. On the Web during the transfer of knowledge are being done a lot of important learning processes, including: publication of new knowledge and its validation and evaluation, registration, organization of access to resources already produced as well as the regulation of relations between scientists. There are new trends in the field of researches which assumes use of computer hardware and software to explore the massive humanities databases and looking for their dependencies, correlations, exploring rules and principles. The creation of digital humanities has increased significantly and even qualitatively changed the role and significance of

graphic forms of presentation of data, information and knowledge. It is claimed that the visual message of text content begins to displace the written word and that a new type of visual narrative appears. It is acknowledged that the movie, a collection of images and infographics, etc. may equal footing with text, form of description and storytelling.

**Method:** Exploration of contents and testing the effectiveness of the use of Internet resources (search engines, databases, magazines, libraries and repositories, communication and analytical tools) was conducted in terms of the opportunities and barriers created to humanists. Polling and testing humanists (scholars and students) was conducted in terms of knowledge and use of online resources and tools, as well as reading of visual and non-linear forms of presentation of information and knowledge.

**Results:** We identified the following new information barriers: online bibliographic databases are incomplete, especially in case of humanities journals and scientific books published in languages other than English - they are not a reliable source of bibliographic information; many digital editions of magazines and scientific books are placed on the Internet in formats that prevents indexing by the most popular search engines or hindering automatically locate individual articles and chapters; part of digitized scientific papers and sources for research does not have a separate layer of text (OCR), which makes unable an automatic scanning of their text content and associating with a particular retrieval question; many researchers are afraid of sharing their works in open access model (mainly the possibility of plagiarism), they do not have a conviction for the publication on the Internet (eg. in electronic journals), which makes their achievements barely visible for others; scientific social networking sites have adopted relatively poorly in the environment of humanists; a big part of the digital information infrastructure remains beyond the awareness and skills of many humanists, as well as tools and databases for automatic analysis of large collections of sources; visual forms of presentation of humanistic knowledge creates a cognitive barrier for graduates of the current model of education based on the text and linear transmission of knowledge.

**Mariya Partulova**  
Librarian, New Bulgarian University, Bulgaria  
&  
**Radostina Todorova**  
Director, New Bulgarian University, Bulgaria

## **Discovering the Efficient Path to Every Scientific Research: The New Bulgarian University Library Experience**

Research data management (RDM) helps researchers to create, store and share data effectively. The New Bulgarian University (NBU) Library has established traditions in providing solutions to the NBU university researchers. In this regard, how the NBU Library meets the specific requirements accompanying the whole RDM process in a country with a unique language, history and culture as Bulgaria will be shown.

The paper will present the NBU Library experience in providing RDM. Accordingly, different stages of RDM process will be considered. Data planning steps as data collection, methodology, data sharing will be discussed. A special attention will be paid on the storing and sharing data process. NBU library uses different sharing options: 1) *Scholar Electronic Repository (SER) of NBU*. It disseminates scientific content by providing access to electronic documents as a part of the Open Archive Initiative. SER collection is constantly growing and consists of different materials as articles, monographs, book chapters, images, audio and video recordings. SER provides a long-term preservation and a distribution of electronic scientific output of the NBU academic staff and post-graduate students. 2) *EBSCO Discovery Service*. In order to improve the process of distribution of scientific content, the NBU Library partners with EBSCO Information Services. Due to this all publications uploaded at SER are indexed in the platform of EBSCO Discovery Service. 3) *Central and Eastern European Online Library (CEEOL)*. The NBU became partner with CEEOL, which is the leading supplier of scientific electronic content both from and to countries in Central and East Europe. The agreement between NBU and CEEOL requires a major part of the academic journals in the area of Humanities and Social Sciences, published by NBU, to be available into electronic form through CEEOL. In addition to data sharing, the intellectual property rights and Bulgarian copyright law will be discussed.

In sum, the paper will present into details the role of the NBU Library in the process of sharing and distributing data in order to make scientific works findable, accessible and successful.

**Marcos Rodrigues**  
Professor, Sheffield Hallam University, UK

## **Text Classification by Convolution Networks for Data-Driven Decision Making**

Recent advances in automation and data-driven intelligence from sophisticated Artificial Intelligence (AI) technologies have impacted on all areas of knowledge and economic activity. AI Deep Learning is a method of learning and extracting knowledge from large amounts of data. AI algorithms iteratively learn from data, finding hidden features and providing insights without explicitly programmed features. Text classification can be cast as a generic problem whose solution can have significant impacts on data-driven decision processes and ERP-Enterprise Resource Planning information systems. Normally, classification is carried out from a given taxonomy. The causes for wrong classification may arise from inconsistent taxonomies, incomplete descriptions, wrong interpretation of category, inconsistent language translation, human error, algorithm design and so on. In this paper, we address the issue of automatic product classification from unconstrained textual descriptions using machine learning techniques. Rather than defining words in a vocabulary (as normally is the case for instance, with Google's word2vec technique) this research focuses on character-based classification through a temporal convolution network as in Crepe (Character-level Convolutional Networks for Text Classification).

The advantage is that instead of defining a vocabulary with tens of thousands of words, the vocabulary is made up of a small character set composed of the letters a-z, numbers 0-9, and special characters. Furthermore, because in any language words are defined by a sequence of characters, the relationships between the characters within a word or words are learned from the temporal convolution. This negates the need to learn words per se. The research used product descriptions from 6 categories: bakery, chilled, dairy, drinks, fruit and vegetables, meat and fish. A total of 8612 samples were used which were separated into a training set (7751 samples corresponding to 90% of the data) and unseen test set (861 samples or 10% of the data). Examples of descriptions for each category are as follows.

bakery	allinson wholemeal batch bread medium sliced 800g
chilled	alf turner sausage roll
dairy	actimel yogurt drink 0.1% fat strawberry 8x100g
drinks	35 south latitude pinot noir 75cl
fruit &veg	birds eye field fresh select mixed vegetable 690g
meat &fish	bernard matthews breaded ham and cheese chicken escalope 285g

The extremely short descriptions are significant challenges to classification. The designed network has 15 convolution layers followed by 2 fully connected layers. The network was implemented using the Torch Framework on a Mac Pro running macOS Sierra 3.5GHz 6-core Intel Xeon E5 processor with 16GB of memory. After 36 hours of training, results for unseen test data are depicted in the confusion matrix below.

Validation:							
	bakery	chilled	dairy	drinks	Fruit &veg	Meat &fish	Total
bakery	<b>104</b>	7	2	0	0	1	114
chilled	4	<b>173</b>	7	0	5	9	198
dairy	2	3	<b>171</b>	0	0	1	177
drinks	0	2	0	<b>107</b>	0	0	109
Fruit &veg	5	2	1	0	<b>105</b>	4	117
Meat &fish	1	13	4	0	5	<b>123</b>	146
Total	116	200	185	107	115	138	861
TP	91%	87%	97%	98%	90%	84%	91%

The columns of the matrix show the predicted values, while the rows are actual values. The percentage accuracies quoted are for TP-true positives only. The largest misclassification is for meat and fish, where 13 samples were classified as chilled. The overall accuracy of 91% is impressive given that the classification features were extracted from character sequences only and that descriptions are extremely short. It is shown that character-based classification is a valid solution for short descriptions and we are now investigating alternative optimal network designs and the possibility of using a larger training set.



**Edita Sedaityte**

PhD Student, Vilnius University, Lithuania

## **Libraries in Soviet Lithuania as a Tool of Soviet Ideology**

Soviet Occupation fundamentally changed all parts of Lithuanian culture life - from culture politics to its content. All culture institutions were used as tools to spread soviet ideology and to form new identity of *Homo sovieticus*. And libraries were not an exception.

The aim of this presentation is to analyze how libraries were used to indoctrinate society after soviet occupation, what methods were used and what were the outcome. Documents from archives, memories of librarians and historical studies are used as main information sources.

Libraries and librarians were not only passive subjects of the regime and censorship. Librarians had to actively participate in soviet culture life, promote soviet literature, and organize communistic events. Creating exhibition of works of Marx, Lenin and Stalin or resolutions of Communist Party were daily assignments of many librarians. Librarians who worked with special collections that were restricted only to students and scientist had the right to control what pages of books the library user is reading, what copies he/or she makes.

Other phenomenon of soviet libraries was "supervision of reading". Librarians had to actively promote communistic literature to readers. And that is only one part of various ideological work of the soviet libraries and librarians that will be presented.

**Brenda Siso-Calvo**

PhD Student, Complutense University of Madrid, Spain

**Rosario Arquero-Aviles**

Professor, Complutense University of Madrid, Spain

&

**Gonzalo Marco-Cuenca**

Associate Professor, Complutense University of Madrid, Spain

## **Orphan Works and Diligent Search Procedures in Europe**

In relation to the context of Directive 2012/28/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 October 2012 on certain uses of orphan works, a prospecting study is presented on the state of the matter of the declaration of orphan works in Europe, focusing on aspects of the reference study object (orphan works) directly related to the "Library and Information Science" domain. The work is a research result that is framed in a research and development project of a competitive character, financed by the Ministry of Economy, Industry and Competitiveness of the Government of Spain, about the digitization of documentary heritage to design methodological proposals to facilitate access and use of orphan works.

In this context, the study has focused on finding and analyzing good practices related to diligent search procedures has to be carried out before a work can be declared orphan in the countries of the European Union in which the Directive 2012/28/EU has been implemented. From the methodological point of view, the results of the study are based on the collection and analysis of information grouped in the following blocks: current state of implementation of the Directive 2012/28/EU, analysis of the different beneficiaries and national competent authorities, search for procedures related to processes for the declaration of orphan works, location of national sources of information for diligent search, detection of the existence of national databases for the registration of orphan works and their relation with the European database of the EUIPO (European Union Intellectual Property Office).

**Susan Solecki**

Assistant Clinical Professor, Drexel University, USA

## **The Overuse of Digital Technology and Emerging Antisocial Behaviors of Youth**

Due to the heavy use of technology, youth are losing their skills for real interactions and social skills that actually require them to talk to someone in-person or on the phone (Rosche, 2015). Recent research found that 25% of people spend more social time on Facebook© and Twitter© than in real life or in-person (Rosche, 2015). Exposure to violence in the digital media has been shown to have biosocial effects on children. Violent media can impact a child's heart, brain, and central nervous system, subsequently effecting cognition which in turn can have untoward effects on the child's attitude and social behavior (Caban, 2008; Jarrett, 2005). Of most concern, suppression of chemicals governing cognitive rationale and human reasoning predisposes the child to little or no empathy toward either individuals and/or to society. Youth excessively exposed to violent video games are singularly similar to soldiers engaged in battle potentially impacting children's social role within society (Caban, 2008; Jarrett, 2005; Jipguep & Phillip-Sanders, 2003). The purpose of this presentation is to discuss the potential behavioral and developmental problems in youth related to technology use and media exposure and the implications for setting limits for children with technology by demonstrating to them that there is more to life through the development of human relationships as opposed to technological connections.

**Maria Margarida Vargues**

Researcher/Librarian, CIDEHUS - University of Évora / University of  
Algarve, Portugal

## **The Reaction to Changes of University Libraries in Portugal and other Countries**

### **Introduction**

Based on a research on organizational structures in Portuguese university libraries and the literature review about this theme a comparative study was done to analyze the solutions and experiences in different countries.

### **Purpose**

The main objective of the research was to study the organizational structures of the university libraries in Portugal and then by comparing it with the resolution adopted in different countries some guidelines were pointed out.

### **Methodology**

To gather data about the Portuguese organizational structure a questionnaire (quantitative data) was sent to all university libraries in Portugal and three of them were chosen for a case study (qualitative data). On the international level a research on different resources was carried out and the literature review provided data about university libraries in countries in America and Europe.

### **Results**

From the quantitative data collected with the questionnaire it was possible to understand that there is a variety of solutions in the Portuguese university libraries probably because they have quite different realities related to their academic community, resources, hierarchical structure. The qualitative data from the case study gave more details on the particular changes. The changes on organizational structures were identified and then taking the information from the literature review a comparison was made with the international experiences. This analyses showed that the main reasons which

conducted to changes are due to socio-economic conditions but also the new requirements of higher education institutions.

### **Conclusions**

It was concluded that each reality requires different solutions but there are certain requirements that should be considered to overcome the constraints of the society or the higher education's institutions. Libraries always try to achieve a high quality level to answer to user needs and their role on the education or research is growing.

**Elif Yilmaz Senturk**

Research Assistant, Marmara University, Turkey

## **Comparison of Metadatas Used in Some European Archives with Special Reference to the Ottoman Documents**

The Ottoman State had a longlasting diplomatic history during its existence. Therefore it made various correspondances with various states in Europe then. Most of these correspondences were in Ottoman language. For this reason, most of the countries in Europe have Ottoman documents in their archives. Although most of the countries in Europe have Ottoman documents, these documents have not been cataloged using standard metadatas. This study aims to be a pioneering work to suggest standard metadata for the descripton of Ottoman documents.