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Summaries

The essay explores the key elements of complex professional co-operation between the Eötvös Loránd University (ELTE) University Library (UL) and the Library and Information Science Institute at the Faculty of Arts (BTK KITI) that has intensified since 2007, and yielded results of model value. As a result of this co-operation, the content of higher education of librarians can be adjusted to both the real needs of the labour market and the expectations of employers, and the scarce resources of the UL (as well as of its network of member libraries) may be substantially supplemented.

The organisational self-assessment of libraries should be conducted expediently, without the assessment imposing an unreasonable burden on the organisation's staff. The resources allocated to the assessment should in each case be proportional to the degree and positive effects of development achievable on the basis of the results. Experience indicates that the organisational self-assessment processes can be found almost fully - automated. With the use of modern information and communication methods, assessments can be performed faster and more efficiently than with traditional data recording and evaluation methods. Possibilities offered by the electronic environment significantly facilitate contacts between staff collaborating in self-assessment and support the evaluation, widely accessible publication and awareness-raising of assessment results. The findings of the organisational self-assessments carried out at the libraries of the Eötvös Loránd University (ELTE) University Library Service suggest that the applied IT solutions can significantly affect the success of the assessment. The e-learning system of ELTE, Moodle, played a key role in implementation, which has supported the K21 quality improvement project of the university library network and the working activity since 2008. In terms of the future, the author proposed the use of an additional online self-assessment support system with the adaptation of the CAF online software, coordinated by the Department of Public Administration Development and Strategic Planning of the Ministry of Public Administration and Justice, and developed for Hungarian public administration institutions, in accordance with the principles of the Common Library Evaluation Framework. The article summarizes the experiences and suggestions on the CAF online system.

FODOR, J.: The profession of sharing. Presence on Facebook, 2013/2014275

Purpose: This study aims to examine the current presence of Hungarian libraries on the social networking site Facebook. The survey seeks to understand how libraries and university libraries shape their strategy, and further, to explore whether a more integrated strategy is possible with the parallel presence of official homepages and blogs. Design/methodology/approach -During the spring and autumn of 2013 more than 4500 posts were examined in total, from 126 libraries, publishing houses, museums and other memory institutions from Hungary and worldwide. Among other attributes, the act of sharing as a gesture, the cohesion between the post and the institution, and the source of shared content was analysed. The impact of posts was measured based on likes, shares, comments and time elapsed from posting. Findings: The findings of this study indicate that the character of most successful posts and the strategy of most successful pages differ significantly from the attributes of less successful ones. The most important areas to develop are: the sharing of original pages/items from digitized collections, the creative sharing of layered posts with added information and links, and the personal presence of library professionals. Also, the usage of Facebook as a bulletin board for practical information is disadvantageous. Originality/value: This study is focusing on specific library functionality with detailed evaluation under different purposes of contexts. Practical suggestions are accordingly made for practitioners to choose what and how to post to enhance the interaction and information exchange between users and the library.

When a work becomes public good – i.e. when it can be used, after the expiry of the period of copyright protection, without a permission from the copyright holder and without paying a royalty –, the work in question simultaneously leaves the narrow area of protected, private rights, to enter a sphere where consumers of culture may practice one of their basic human rights, i.e. gain free access to information. The protection period, however, raises several issues, in particular with today's dizzying extension in the use of the internet and mobile devices. The illegal use of copyright-protected works seems to be almost insurmountable; despite this, it constitutes a serious dilemma whether the various acts performed without a permission and the relevant actors should be treated as criminals.