How could Library information Science Skills Enhance Information Literacy in the Tunisian High Independent Elections Authority (ISIE)

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Agenda

- Introduction
- Information literacy
- Library Information Sciences: LISkills
- The Electoral Structure Context: Information Literacy Needs and Skills
- The Empirical Research in ISIE
- Conclusions
The favourable new context which allows the emergence of an electoral culture.

- The memory of the elections process, skills in the LIS field and IL are needed to reach the aim.
What can we learn about the means to preserve memory of the electoral structure and to manage its information system presented as information literacy skills?

How could Library information science skills enhance Information literacy in the Tunisian High Independent Elections Authority (ISIE)?
Information Literacy

- To evaluate
- To recognize
- To locate
- To synthetize
- To use

Information Technology

- Technology
- Communication networks
- Electronic resources

IL & IT

- Institutionnalization of a new culture of decision making
- The institutionalising process needs LIS skills
LIS support is crucial for Information Literacy (IL)

learning library
active learning
collaborative environment

A center of educational experiences
Our Intervention within the ISIE

**aims** to educate the members of ISIE and make them independent in their daily work in terms of information processing

Thus Learners will become able to provide citizens with electoral information and prepare them to acquire skills to get involved in local politics.
A Constructivist Pedagogy:
“Constructivist pedagogy is thought of as the creation of classroom environments, activities, and methods that are grounded in a constructivist theory of learning, with goals that focus on individual students developing deep understandings in the subject matter of interest and habits of mind that aid in future learning”

http://www.users.muohio.edu/shorec/685/readingpdf/constructivist%20pedagogy.pdf
An environment which is favourable to:

- One to one learning,
- Capitalization of knowledge and experimentation,
- Shared learning process between both experts and learners.
The Learning Information Processing Model

- Information literacy
- Library Information System
- Electoral structure

Content / tools

Learning process

Outputs
A qualitative study: how device support and advice (one expert and two researchers/experts) can provide learning assistance?

An action research: with an educating mission.

A study with an exploratory character: find new ideas, new hypothesis
The team learners: 16 members of the ISIE 6 ID specialists and archivers

The team educators: 3 experts (one expert and two researchers/experts)
The Main Implementing Process Steps

- The establishment of an election resource centre
- Teaching of the heads of ISIE departments how to evaluate and to preserve documents, to guide them towards the best sources, and to show them how and where they can find the right information from the right place at the right time.
- The empowerment of the members of the ISIE central and regional offices to become autonomous in organizing and digitalizing information
- The extension of the IL endeavour to the citizens through the ISIE website election resources.
| How to identify the documents resulting from the exercise of each function. | How to create a collaborative work for the updating of the documents list; | How to identify the component parts of records. | How to maintain records and organize the documents gathered. |
The Tools

An open source tool (Greenstone) for the resources digitalization.

Dublin Core Metadata: to retrieve, store and disseminate the information needed by the policy makers.

Internet services: emails exchanged between experts and learners.
The learning process and the information system

A typology of specific documents
   A classification scheme
   Records retention schedule

A constructivist learning process
Difficulty of the research

Relationship among the ISIE information specialists

settling a faithful climate
encouraging fluent communication between persons who are not used to work together.
Conclusions

- Political contingent decisions are a critical factor which could influence the ability of the new electoral authority staff to capitalize information literacy, technological literacy and LIS skills.
- A new electoral authority experience of a transitional democracy can be transferred to a similar context with certain conditions.

Research in this field could be of precious help to politics mainly in the spring Arab countries.
Questions?

Thank you for your attention