



# SÉMINAIRE

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# AXE4 GERIICO

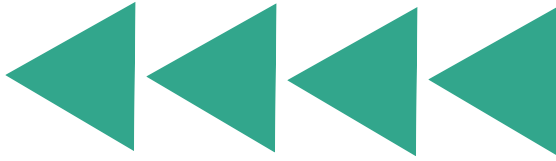
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SESSION DU 6 OCTOBRE 15H-17H30  
MAISON DE LA RECHERCHE, SALLE F015

En distanciel, rejoignez-nous sur le lien zoom :  
[https://univ-lille-fr.zoom.us/j/99610016708?  
pwd=elcxMLVmbTF1MVFwNkhGd25tK0x2UT09](https://univ-lille-fr.zoom.us/j/99610016708?pwd=elcxMLVmbTF1MVFwNkhGd25tK0x2UT09)

ID de réunion : 996 1001 6708  
Code secret : 286102

# PROGRAMME



15 H 00 -  
16H00

## UNIVERSITY RANKINGS AS KNOWLEDGE ORGANIZATION SYSTEMS

José Augusto Chaves Guimarães,  
Professeur en Sciences de l'Information  
à l'UNESP

16 H 00 -  
17H00

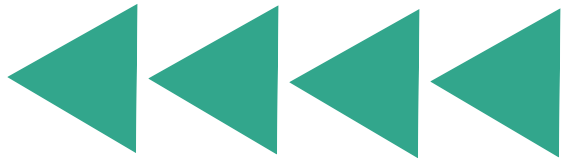
## FAKE NEWS ABOUT COVID-19 IN BRAZIL: A PROPOSAL OF SUBJECT CATEGORIZATION

Rafael Cacciolari Dalessandro, doctorant  
à l'UNESP

17 H 00 -  
17H30

## DISCUSSION

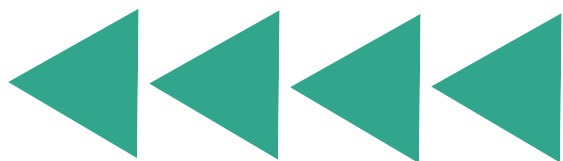
# RÉSUMÉS / ABSTRACTS



## UNIVERSITY RANKINGS AS KNOWLEDGE ORGANIZATION SYSTEMS

Knowledge organization systems - KOS are constructed and reviewed in compliance with the values of a certain space, at a certain time, the goals which permeated the institution responsible for them, and the assumptions of the ones involved in the process. From this perspective, they can be understood as political tools for a reliable mediation between the knowledge production and the knowledge use, in order to produce a new knowledge, in an helycoidal movement. In recent decades, new configurations of KOS have arisen, committed not to representing subjects in documents but to furnishing weighted subject categorizations for evaluation purposes, such as occurs with the international university rankings. Nowadays, those rankings are clearly inserted into the evaluation of the academic performance, and one can safely say that they are an inherent phenomenon of the 21st Century, especially because of their ability to indicate important trends to the university governance. University rankings results are, therefore, considered important sources to the mass media; to universities themselves engaged in self evaluation, planning, and funding; and also to high school students aiming to make good decisions about the universities available to them. The main international university rankings are THE, Shangai, QS and Leiden as KOS, and all of them present a classificatory scheme composed by a faceted structure of indicators and sub-indicators (which can be considered their subject categories and subcategories) that are applied to the university data in order to get a final classification (subject representation). Although those rankings are especially useful for the planning and self-evaluation of universities all over the world, they are sometimes used – or interpreted – in a distorted way, focusing uniquely on the results and without considering their historicity, purposes, methodology, and structure—in other words, the contextual biases—that permeate them. Therefore, this paper aims to: present THE, Shangai, QS, and Leiden university rankings as knowledge organization systems, compare their structures, and point out some cultural biases which permeate them.

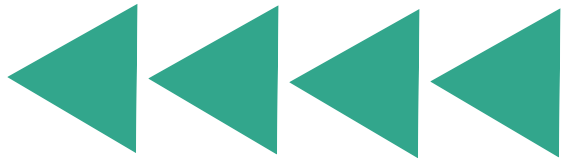
# RÉSUMÉS / ABSTRACTS



## FAKE NEWS ABOUT COVID-19 IN BRAZIL: A PROPOSAL OF SUBJECT CATEGORIZATION

Considering the increasingly daily nature of fake news nowadays, the goal of this paper was to provide a thematic categorization of COVID-19 news regarding the Brazilian universe. So a fact-checking tool: Fato ou Fake was used to obtain the research corpus which consisted of 396 news categorized as #FAKE, leading to categories that are not mutually exclusive of form (Message, Image, Video, Audio, Letter, Poem) and of content (Daily life, Economy, Foreign matter, Public figure, Politics, Official pronouncements, Recommendations, Health). The results have shown that there is prevalence of Messages, Videos and Images regarding the format of the news shared through social networks and messaging apps and the following most recurrent categories of content: Health, Daily Life, Public figure and Foreign matter. Chronologically, most of the news prevailed at the beginning of the pandemic, since there was still lack of knowledge about the virus and people were not fully aware of its dangers. In that sense, fake news is a threat to the democratic state and the development of science, it should be the object of specific attention by information professionals whose deeds consist of checking the origin of the information received, organized and transmitted by them, as well as teaching patrons on how to properly use fact-checking tools.

## SHORT BIOS



### **JOSÉ AUGUSTO CHAVES GUIMARÃES**

Bachelor in LIS, Master degree in Communication Sciences, PhD in Information Science (University of Sao Paulo). Professor Emeritus of Sao Paulo State University. Founder and president for 3 times of ISKO-Brazil. Post doctorate studies in Documentation (University Carlos III of Madrid). Former member of ISKO Executive Board. Head of the research group Professional education and action in KOR. Professor of the Graduate Programs of Information Science of Sao Paulo State University and Fluminense Federal University - Brazil.

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### **RAFAEL CACCIOLARI DALESSANDRO**

Rafael Cacciolari Dalessandro is a librarian graduated at São Paulo state university (UNESP) and holds a masters in Information science in the same institution. Currently finishing his PhD program and working on fake news. He is currently in a two months mobility at the University of Lille (Geriico & SID) and participating to the labo activities.