

PREFACE

“‘Digital Humanities, as a possible research field, or even some of its initiatives as an investigation object for information scientists, seems to be imperative for the development and expansion of Information Science in a society increasingly mediated by digital and subordinated to new technologies, — and worrying — algorithmic logic of life’.”

RICARDO PIMENTA

DIGITAL TECHNOLOGIES have revolutionized studying, analyzing, and interpreting human culture, history, and society. Digital humanities (DH) combine traditional disciplines such as literature, history, and philosophy with computational methods and digital tools. DH allows scholars to collect, organize, and analyze vast amounts of data, uncover patterns and relationships previously hidden, and create visualizations and models that enhance our understanding of complex cultural and social phenomena. By combining humanistic inquiry with cutting-edge computational techniques, DH offers new paths for research and scholarship, allowing us to explore and interpret our cultural heritage in unprecedented ways. The rise of DH also raises important questions about the role of technology in shaping our understanding of culture and history. As we continue developing and applying new digital tools and methods, we must remain attentive to our work’s ethical and social implications. We also must ensure that technology enriches and deepens our understanding of the human experience rather than diminishes or distorts it.

DH has rapidly evolved over the past few decades, with an increasing number of scholars and practitioners exploring the intersection between digital technologies and humanities research. This book: “Digital Humanities: Visions and Applications”, seeks to provide a comprehensive overview of this diverse and rapidly changing field. While some scholars may focus on the technical aspects of digital tools and methods, others may be more interested in using tools to ask questions and generate new insights. This book seeks to provide a broad overview of the DH field, highlighting its strengths and limitations and offering insights into the many exciting possibilities.

In the first chapter, titled: “Digital Humanities indexed in DOAJ: An analysis of scientific publications,” authors analyze publications on DH indexed in Portuguese in the Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ) from 2017 to 2021. The results were presented in three sections representing three major fields of study, making it possible to conclude that publications on the topic have been growing. It was also noticed that some of the articles retrieved misinterpret what Digital Humanities is. In the second chapter, titled: “*DéjàVu* Project as a digital solution to help the appraisal of documents focused on digital humanities”, the *DéjàVu* Project is analyzed as a complementary solution to the archival function of document appreciation in the digital humanities. It develops a case study of the digital solution developed in the *DéjàVu* Project and exploratory and qualitative research with technical procedures related to the bibliographic study of digital humanities and documental evaluation in the literature.

The third chapter is titled: “Digital humanities and visual project management: Use of tools in libraries”. The authors started from the understanding that the techno-

logical tools for Visual Project Management have been configured as a part to be investigated in the scope of DH. They identified if these tools are used in libraries and those based on a bibliographical survey in the Web of Science. The fourth chapter: “Digital Humanities and university extension in information science,” studies the dialogue between DH and Information Science. The authors presented practical experiences about the DH actions at the Federal University of Santa Catarina. “Empathy map of postgraduate students on information science: A reflection on the relationship between students and digital humanities” is the fifth chapter. In the Federal University of Santa Catarina context, it also explores the real expectations and thinking of students attending the DH course.

The sixth chapter titles: “Access to archival collections about Brazilian federal universities’ monuments through the “Access to Memory” platform”. The authors propose utilizing the records description and diffusion platform “Access to Memory” to promote access to archival collections kept in the permanent archives of Brazilian federal universities related to monuments within such institutions. The study shows that Information Science, Archival Science, and Digital Humanities can establish convergent actions that are fundamental in a society more and more oriented to digital resources.

In the seventh chapter, titled: “Digital humanities project proposal: Clipping from newspapers and magazines online and printed about education and the Institutes of Education, Science, and Technology (IFES),” a clipping service is introduced. This clipping service bases on monitoring and selecting news about the Federal Institutes of Education, Science, and Technology, as well as general education published in digital and printed journals. Meanwhile, the

eighth chapter, titled: “Digital technologies as potentiating tools in the dissemination of information in museum spaces: Impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on museums,” discusses the DH activity in the museological context. It is considered essential to use digital technology tools for information dissemination in museums, highlighting the period faced by the COVID-19 pandemic. Finally, the ninth chapter, titled: “Proposal for a National Bank of non-prosecution agreements,” proposes a National Bank of Non-Prosecution Service Agreements in the scope of DH and Knowledge Organization for consultation with the bodies involved and the population in general. The National Council of the Public Ministry of Brazil coordinates this initiative. According to the authors, DH can be applied within the scope of the Anti-Crime Package (Law nº 13.964/2019), specifically in Non-Persecution Agreements. The lack of communication channels between the twenty-nine Public Ministries that can sign such agreements prevents verifying who has signed them. Thus, one of the legal requirements of this measure cannot be guaranteed.

We invite readers to explore DH’s exciting and rapidly evolving field and engage with the diverse perspectives and debates shaping its future. Whether you are a scholar, student, or simply curious about the intersection of technology and human culture, DH offers a rich and dynamic space for exploration, creativity, and discovery.

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