

Open Science: definition, philosophy, and practices

Dr. Abdelrahman Farrag

Abstract:

Nearly two decades after the emergence of one of the most prominent open science practices, open access to publications, international and regional institutions recognised that the scientific research circle must be open to all of its practices, with the participation of all researchers, as well as the general public. There is no doubt that the global health crisis caused by the Covid-19 pandemic was one of the primary motivations for advocating for open science and its application in order to speed up scientific research procedures and try to develop an effective vaccine for this dangerous virus, as well as to confront false information about the virus itself and unleash the potential of scientific activity on Common. This study aims to pave the way for this topic by defining open science and deciphering other related terms. It also addresses the philosophy of open science, as well as its common principles and practices in today's world of scientific activity.

Keywords: Open Science, Open Access, Open Data.

Employing queuing theory to enhance knowledge management in information utilities

Dr. Abdelrashed Hafez

Abstract:

The study presents one of the most important tools for analyzing and designing knowledge systems, which is Queuing Theory, to identify how to benefit from it in information utilities for organizing business, diagnosing problems, proposing appropriate solutions, and benefiting from the available explicit and implicit knowledge that is characterized by abundance and diversity, especially with regard to services to beneficiaries, technical procedures, reference services, information retrieval, etc. The study also deals with the feedback and the Cost Benefit Analysis, as they are directly related to the application of queuing theory.

Keywords: Queuing Theory, Information Utilities, Knowledge Management, Knowledge.

Features and characteristics of the social sciences journals indexed in Arab databases

Dr. Safaa Tawfik

Abstract:

The study aims to identify the emergence and development of Arab databases (Al-Manhal, Dar Al-Mandumah, and e-Marefa), introducing the social science journals indexed in Arab databases. The study deals with the Journals Indexed in the field of social sciences in the Arabic databases (Al-Manhal, Dar Al-Mandumah, and e-Marefa), focusing on the articles they contain and excluding the editorials, books and theses review, reports...etc, in Arabic, English and French languages for social science journals, which included articles from 2014 to 2018 from around the world. By relying on the bibliographical method. The place of birth of the three Arab databases had no effect on the Journals that indexed any of them, but rather were linked to a large extent with the countries most interested and most productive of social science Journals. The number of journals and the number of articles indexed in them in the three databases in the social sciences sectors varied from 2014 to 2018, In Al-Manhal database, the economy sector has the largest share of journals and articles indexed in them with 82 journals containing 8702 articles, while in Dar Al-Mandumah the law sector has the largest share of journals with 141 journal containing 12681 articles, While the education sector has the largest share in the number of indexed articles, with 25,381 articles, while in e-Marefa database the economy sector has the largest share of journals and articles indexed in them, with 77 journals containing 11,107 articles, The sociology sector was the least in number in the number of journals and articles indexed in the three databases, and the linguistic coverage was limited to Arabic, English and French, and the Arabic language had the largest share of articles in the three databases. and the study recommends that libraries should benefit from the results of this study when comparing between the three Arab databases and choosing the appropriate ones in proportion to their budgets.

Keywords: Social Science Journals, Characteristics of Journals, Arabic Databases.

Scientific periodicals in the field of libraries and Information published in Arabic databases

Dr. Shahat Abdo

Abstract:

The aim of this research is to study scientific periodicals in the field of libraries and information published in Arab databases, which number (64) periodicals, comprising (21036) articles by the end of 2018, and to identify the most prominent numerical, qualitative, and spatial trends, and the most available Arabic databases for these periodicals. In the field of "library and information science", it was monitored through (6) Arab databases (Al-Hadi, Dar Al-mandumah, Al-Marefa, Al-Manhal, Obeikan, Askzad). The study relied on the survey method, and the bibliometric approach, and some descriptive methods and percentages were used to identify the trends of those articles in the study community, and some bibliometric laws related to measurements of intellectual production, such as the Bradford Law, were applied to identify the most published periodicals for articles in the field of "library and information science" "

The study reached many results, the most important of which was that the Al-Hadi database ranked first among the rules that were most available for these periodicals with (95%), followed by the Dar Al-mandumah database with (65%), while Askzad ranked third with (30%), while the "Al-Maarifa" database ranked fourth with (12%), and the "Obeikan" database ranked fifth with (3%), and it was found that the most published periodicals are "Modern Trends in Libraries and Information". It came at the fore in the specialized periodicals in which library and information science articles were published with a number of (1048) articles, at a rate of (4.9%). Because our Arab production lacks such studies.

Keywords: Periodicals, Core Periodicals, Libraries and Information, Databases.

The Electronic Publishing of Arabic Manuscripts: A Suggested Indicative Work Guide

Dr. Amr Yehia

Abstract:

This study is an attempt to develop a suggested indicative work guide for the electronic publishing of Arabic manuscripts, and the importance of this guide comes as an implementation tool that helps researchers and specialists to implement electronic publishing of Arabic manuscripts. The importance of this guide is also due to the elements that the researcher relied on in its construction, namely: the professional experiences of specialists in Arabic manuscripts in its various branches, furthermore, scientific production efforts in this direction, as well as the use of a set of professional guides concerned with digitizing heritage information content and publishing them electronically. This guide also consists of several stages, which are represented in a series of successive stages represented in: the preliminary stage, the stage of collecting and monitoring the content of Arabic manuscripts. Then the stage of preparation steps of Arabic manuscript e- publishing, then the accessibility stage; how beneficiaries can access the Arabic manuscripts website through the Internet. Thus, helping users in searching and retrieving through search engines, as well as presenting some points that indicate how to benefit from the electronic marketing of the content of Arabic manuscripts. Lastly, comes the final stage.

Keywords: Electronic publishing, Arabic Manuscripts, Information Technology and Arabic Manuscripts, Digitization.

Open access to information: a literature review

Prof. Mohammed Fathi Abdelhadi

Abstract:

The study seeks to examine and analyze the Arab intellectual output related to open access to information in order to identify the paths of scientific research in it and to discover the gaps that need to be addressed by researchers and scholars. The study relies on the bibliometric method by examining and analyzing 232 studies that were counted in the period from 2005-2020

It has been found that intellectual production is low, perhaps because the subject is not a specific field, but rather a phenomenon or a modern movement, and that there is a prevalence and spread of the term open access despite the presence of other synonyms, and that a not small percentage of studies dealt with the subject in a general way, while studies dealing with elements or aspects were few. It became clear that there is a need for studies on topics such as open materials for people with special needs, information literacy about open access, and measurements of the open access literature, and that studies on open data are required as a future tool.

Keywords: Open Access, Digital Repositories, Open Archives, Open Access Periodicals, Self Archiving, Open Data.