Knowledge Production and Libraries in Ancient Egypt: Evidence, Remarks and Suggestions

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Abstract:
Libraries varied in ancient Egypt, with their names, forms, goals, uses, and locations, and were dispersed in all ancient Egyptian capitals. Of course, the most important libraries are the ancient library of Alexandria, which was established in the fourth century BC. However, there are libraries in homes, temples, palaces, some families, and individual libraries. The interest in this study is It focuses on temple libraries and the libraries of the House of Life, and the most important forms of indexing and classification of books, considering the volume of knowledge at that time comparing with the current volume of knowledge, and the purposes for which libraries were established. The study uses the descriptive, historical, and documentary approach, and it extensively describes the names of libraries and the most important ones available, with a presentation. The most important papyri that dealt with the subject of writing and libraries and how the ancient Egyptian dealt with the process of producing knowledge in his time.

Keywords: Libraries, Book House, House of life, writing in ancient Egypt, Egyptology, Hieroglyphs, ancient libraries, ancient librarian, ancient archive. History of Ancient Egypt, Knowledge Production.
Early Cultural Awareness in Kuwait: 1912-1935

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Abstract:

The study addresses the cultural and social contributions made by the people of Kuwait to the development of the intellectual and cultural movement through cultural centers and libraries, and regular schools. As for the values related to cultural centers and libraries, the study touched on their journey, the personalities who sought to establish them, the nature of the activity they were practicing, and their role in crystallizing intellectual awareness of the importance of progress, modernization, and a sense of identity.

As for regular schools, the study addressed the factors that were available for their establishment and those who contributed to their establishment. The study also included biographies of the founders of libraries and the intellectual and cultural movement in Kuwait.

Keywords: Cultural Awareness; Kuwait; Libraries.
Scientific Research Trends Published in the Journal of the Faculty of Arabic Language in Assiut: An Analytical Study

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Abstract:

Scientific research is a purposeful activity with strong motivations and high value if it is built on solid rules and foundations and relies on valid and appropriate tools for the method used. Periodicals are among the most important sources of information for researchers in various fields of human knowledge because periodicals are characterized by modernity and innovation in the studies published between their pages. Scientific research and visions were processed in different pens by many researchers in various fields of human knowledge, and this in turn gave the study its importance by shedding light on this increasing growth of research and articles published in the Journal of the College of Arabic Language in Assiut. The current study aims to limit the research and articles published in the Journal of the College of Language. Arabic language in Assiut and preparing a bibliographic list for it, identifying the numerical, thematic, temporal and geographical features of these research, identifying the prevailing authorship style in this research, as well as identifying the most contributing and most productive authors of research... etc. The study adopted the bibliographic approach, which is based on preparing lists. The bibliography that lists and records scientific research published in the Journal of the College of Arabic Language in Assiut on the one hand, and the descriptive analytical approach to study trends and numerical, objective, temporal and geographical characteristics on the other hand. The study achieved many results, the most important of which is that the number of articles published in the Journal of the College of Arabic Language in Assiut reached 671 articles. The field of literature and criticism had the largest share, amounting to 141 articles, and the fields of (Islamic advocacy and culture - eastern
languages - languages and translation) came in last place with a single article for each. The study recommended the necessity of working on conducting many studies and research on the fields of the Arabic language and its dissolution because the more attention we give to our language, the more we will have intellectual dominance in the field of human thought.

**keywords**: Journal of the Faculty of Arabic Language in Assiut; Scientific Periodicals; Bibliographies.
Scientific Production of Faculty Members in Egyptian Universities in the Universal Databases: A Literature Review

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Abstract

International publishing is considered one of the basic and essential components for developing the movement of authorship and scientific research, as it is the mirror that reflects the scientific and research activity of faculty members, universities, and countries alike. This is consistent with Egypt’s Vision 2030, which supports stimulating innovation, spreading the culture of scientific research and linking it to education and development. From this standpoint, the study aimed to monitor Arab and foreign intellectual production that touched on the issue of international publishing and its impact on university classification, measure scientific productivity, and draw a clear picture of published intellectual production. Analyzing its objective, temporal, qualitative, and linguistic features in the time period from 2010 to 2023, and identifying the differences between the current study and previous studies, the scientific review monitored about 50 studies that included 32 Arab studies and 18 foreign studies. The study concluded that international publishing is the most important and best way to raise the ranking of universities globally, and to develop and develop the capabilities of faculty members. Measuring scientific productivity using the h-index contributes to measuring and developing scientific and publishing influence at the global level.

Keywords: Scientific publishing; International scientific publishing; Faculty members; Databases; University classification; h-index.
Anticipating the Future of Academic Social Networks: A Future Study Based on the Scenario Method
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Abstract
The study aimed to monitor the current situation of academic social networks by analyzing the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats of academic social networks and providing a future vision for academic social networks in light of modern technological developments by setting future scenarios for academic social networks in an attempt to anticipate their future academic social networks. The study relied on the descriptive analytical approach, as it monitors the reality of academic social networks and analyzes them as they are one of the most important models of scientific communication among researchers, using the SWOT analysis method to identify strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats, in addition to using the scenario method as one of the most important methods used in future studies. To develop exploratory scenarios for the future of academic social networks to keep pace with modern technological developments and rapid changes, relying on previous intellectual production literature as a tool for collecting data. The study reached many results, including: Many researchers realize the importance of academic social networks and increase their spread on those networks and communicate with each other through them. The study recommended a set of recommendations, the most important of which are: The need for academic institutions and research centers to pay attention to holding seminars and workshops to spread awareness of the importance of Academic social networks between researchers in various scientific disciplines.

Keywords: Academic social networks; Academic networks; Scientific publishing; Scientific communication; Academia; ResearchGate; Anticipating the future; Future studies; Scenarios method; SWOT analysis method.