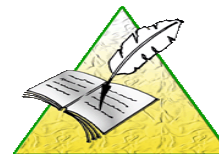




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Scientific publishing FOR Egyptian Journals In the Egyptian Knowledge Bank (EKB): An Analytical study

***A Study Submitted in partial Fulfillment
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By

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Abstract

In the light of the global trend of using a new system for scientific communication through Open Access, which is considered an alternative to the traditional model of scientific publishing, a portal for publishing Egyptian scientific journals on the Egyptian Knowledge Bank has recently been launched for all scientific research outputs in cooperation between the Academy of Scientific Research & Technology and the Egyptian Knowledge Bank (EKB) to support scientific research and establish a publishing house for local Journals to make them available on the Internet in accordance with international standards through open access; In what is known as "the initiative for the open scientific publishing for Egyptian journals".

The present study seeks to address the actual reality of this national project and its stages, describe its components, as well as evaluate the automated system used in the electronic publishing for Egyptian journals to identify the pros and cons in this system, in addition to evaluating a group of scientific journals published through the project to determine the extent of application of international standards In producing and publishing them, so that this helps increase the number of Egyptian journals that join the global databases and achieve the main goal of the open access scientific publishing project, and then clearly deviate from reality and develop solutions that can improve the project's output, which represented in the Egyptian journals. The study was based on a combination of two main methodologies: the analytical descriptive approach, and the evaluative approach, as they are the most appropriate scientific approaches to achieve the objectives of the study .Data were collected through checklists and personal interviews.

The study includes four chapters, preceded by a methodological introduction. Chapter one includes theoretical introduction to scientific publishing, and then moves to discuss open access scientific publishing as a new model for the development of scientific publishing and identifying its mechanisms, sources and factors driving its emergence, in addition to dealing with the difficulties and problems of open access scientific publishing. Chapter two presented the open access scientific publishing project for Egyptian journals in terms of its purpose, the stages it went through, and the management of the electronic publishing process within the project. Chapter three dealt with assessing the mechanisms of the automated system "IKNITO JS" and the availability of technical and functional capabilities and specifications that enable Egyptian journals to reach the required level of quality. Chapter four deals with the analysis and evaluation of a group of Egyptian journals published on EKB; This is in an attempt to uncover the strengths and weaknesses of these journals, and to determine the degree of their efficiency and the extent to which the quality standards applied in internationally published journals are applied in order to achieve the objectives of the open access scientific publishing project for Egyptian journals.

The study found a set of results, the most important of which are: The new scientific publishing initiative with (Open Access to the electronic content of Egyptian journals) in cooperation between the Egyptian Knowledge Bank (EKB) and the Academy of Scientific

Research & Technology was launched in June 2016, and the project is funded by the Presidential Council of the Presidency of the Republic Arab Of Egypt and the Long Live Egypt Fund, as it is seen as a national project to promote the Egyptian journals, and the journals joining the project do not bear any costs. The evaluation process of the automated system used in managing and publishing Egyptian journals concluded that the system is able to efficiently manage the process of publishing Egyptian journals, as it has achieved one hundred and seventy-four standards at a rate of (80.6%). While it failed in forty-two criteria, by (19.4%). The most prominent thing that Egyptian journals suffered from is the shortage of international members in their editorial boards, as this criterion was achieved by (31.1%) with a "weak" rating in the study sample as a whole. The study also found that the intellectual property controls in the studied journals were inconsistent with the open access policies, as the percentage of journals whose publishers still own the copyright, and the percentage of journals that are interested in including a statement of open access and explicitly stipulated it is (45%). In addition to the lack of interest in the existence of websites in English for journals in the social sciences and humanities specializations, as the percentage of journals whose sites are available in English is (30%), with a "poor" rating. In general, despite the novelty of the project for the open access publishing of Egyptian journals, it has proven its efficiency and is a positive phenomenon that must be circulated to all Egyptian local journals.