Measuring the E-Content of the Digital Repositories in the University of Palestine

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Abstract: This study aims to identify the electronic content of digital repositories at the University of Palestine, where the researchers used the descriptive and analytical method, through a questionnaire distributed to a sample of workers at the University of Palestine, where the size of the study population is (234) employees, and the sample size is (117) Of whom (90) employees responded. Where the study provided a theoretical framework for what the authors and researchers presented about the study variables, as well as a practical analytical framework for the opinions of employees at the University of Palestine, and the electronic content of the digital repositories approved in the RSP was expressed as an independent variable through its four indicators (technical aspects, Organizational aspects, warehouse management, and advertising domain). The study found a set of results, the most important of which are: The existence of a high degree of use of electronic content for digital repositories at the University of Palestine. The absence of statistically significant differences about the digital content according to demographic variables. The study presented a set of recommendations, the most important of which are: The need for universities to promote the development of electronic content for digital repositories, and urge lecturers to include their scientific contributions in the repository.

Keywords: Electronic Content, Digital Repositories, University Of Palestine.

Introduction

University education is a great wealth that cannot be estimated at any price, as it is the main engine of development, and it is the responsibility of university education institutions to provide what the society needs in terms of development processes from specialists in various fields, in addition to being essential centers for research and development (Bakir, 2011: 1)). The university plays a vital role in completing students' cognitive, cultural and social capacities, preparing youth leaders and qualifying them to lead society (Abu Khater, 2010: 56).

Universities today are not measured in indices represented by the number of students, or the numbers of faculty members and their academic ranks, and luxurious buildings only, but rather are measured by their scientific work, the results and outputs of educational work, and thus they have become with a scientific, humanitarian, civilizational and cultural message (Barakat and Hassan, 2009: 113) . Universities have renewable jobs as needed, and with advancement their goals and functions advance (Yunus, 2015: 128), and from this standpoint university education has gained special attention, and it requires great efforts to overcome various temporal, spatial, economic and social challenges that may hinder the achievement of its goals. .

Problem Statement

Universities are an advanced model for managing organizations through learning and adapting to the surrounding circumstances and mastery in the use of knowledge and quality of information to develop competitive and expansion strategies in a way that guarantees universities survival and continuity. The vast amount of information, knowledge, and data, as well as these repositories related to the reputation of the university or educational institution, because educational institutions in the Gaza Strip face great challenges, and operate in an exceptional competitive atmosphere, and therefore keeping the research and reports provided by their employees may be an indicator of quality. And the extent of its ability to influence and improve the methods and skills of its employees, and this is reflected in its reputation and competitiveness. Based on that, the problem of the study is limited to answering the following questions:

Q1-: What is the reality of electronic content for digital repositories at the University of Palestine?

Q2-: Are there statistically significant differences in the electronic content of digital repositories at the University of Palestine according to demographic variables?

Research Objectives

1. Learn about the reality of electronic content for digital repositories at the University of Palestine.
2. Measuring the differences in the respondents' responses about the digital content of the digital repositories at the University of Palestine according to demographic variables.
3. Coming up with results and recommendations that contribute to developing the electronic content of the digital repositories at the University of Palestine.

Research Importance
1. Contribute to highlighting the electronic content of digital repositories and their dimensions.
2. Enriching the academic arena with new studies and research participations in the field of electronic content for digital repositories.
3. The results of the study benefit those in charge of digital libraries in Palestinian universities in the governorates of Gaza, as it shows them some mechanisms to accommodate the largest possible number of projects and research work in electronic repositories.
4. The results of the current study benefit researchers and specialists, as it clarifies to them the mechanisms of using digital repositories and their importance.
5. The study presents results and recommendations that benefit university employees and workers in terms of ways to access research and files, save them, and ease of retrieval.

Research hypothesis
In order to provide an appropriate answer to the questions raised, the study seeks to test the validity of the following hypotheses:
H0$_1$: There are statistically significant differences at the level of significance ($\alpha \leq 0.05$) between the average responses of the respondents regarding the electronic content of digital repositories at the University of Palestine, due to the following demographic variables (Gender, Age Group, Academic Qualification, Years of Service, and Job Title).
The Main Hypothesis Stems from the Following Set Of Sub-Hypotheses:
H0$_{1-1}$: There are statistically significant differences at a significant level ($\alpha \leq 0.05$) between the averages of the respondents' responses to the electronic content of digital repositories at the University of Palestine, due to the gender variable.
H0$_{1-2}$: There are statistically significant differences at a significant level ($\alpha \leq 0.05$) between the averages of respondents' responses to the electronic content of digital repositories at the University of Palestine, due to the age group variable.
H0$_{1-3}$: There are statistically significant differences at a significant level ($\alpha \leq 0.05$) between the averages of the respondents' responses to the electronic content of the digital repositories at the University of Palestine, due to the scientific qualification variable.
H0$_{1-4}$: There are statistically significant differences at the level of ($\alpha \leq 0.05$) between the averages of the respondents' responses about the electronic content of the digital repositories at the University of Palestine, due to the variable of years of service.
H0$_{1-5}$: There are statistically significant differences at the level of significance ($\alpha \leq 0.05$) between the averages of the respondents' responses about the electronic content of the digital repositories at the University of Palestine, due to the job title variable.

Study Variables
The Independent Variable: The Electronic Content of Digital Repositories, consists of (4) main dimensions, namely:
1. Technical Aspects
2. Organizational Aspects
3. Warehouse Management
4. The Field Of Advertising
Demographic Variables: Gender, Age Group, Educational Qualification, Years of Service, And Job Title.

Research Limits and Scope
The scope of the study shall be as follows:
1. **Subjective Limit**: The study dealt with in its substantive part the electronic content of digital repositories at the University of Palestine.
2. **Human Limit**: The study was conducted on workers at the University of Palestine, who responded by filling out the questionnaire.
3. Spatial Limit: The study was conducted at the University of Palestine.
4. Time Limit: The study was conducted in the year (2020).

Terminology of Study
- **Electronic Content for Digital Repositories**: It is a file that refers to a group of inputs related to some data, information and archiving, and includes information related to another electronic file (document) or a physical item. And the formation of a document or an actual item under governmental or cooperative control, which determines how to store and access the document or element or get rid of them in the end. Metadata is in record properties, such as media type, format, author, subject, reviewer, location, and date of publication. When placing records under this control as required by governmental standards and guidelines for the type of record (Arens et. Al, 2012: 147-148). Digital files are found in object storage and other storage repositories. When you publish the document as a record, the digital recording will manage the document, including confidentiality and its possible classifications. Sometimes this changes the accessibility of the document, and it may prevent the author from changing the document (Al-Sudairy, 2014: 179). The word record or repository is used to refer to the

metadata file, or to the document or object that is published as a record. Usually the context clarifies what the intended use is (Arens et. Al, 2012: 147-148).

Literature Review

➢ Study of (Shobaki et al., 2020) aims to identify digital repositories and their relationship with modern strategic planning for the smart infrastructure of universities: a field study applied to the University of Palestine, where the researchers used the descriptive and analytical approach, through a questionnaire distributed to a sample of employees at the University of Palestine, where the size of the study population (234) employees and the sample size is (117) employees, of whom (90) employees responded. Where the study provided a theoretical framework for what the authors and researchers presented about the study variables, as well as a practical analytical framework for the opinions of employees at the University of Palestine, and the digital repositories were expressed as an independent variable through its four indicators (storing scientific research, classifying scientific research, creating an electronic portfolio for research, scientific, receiving and updating scientific research), while the dependent variable was expressed in the modern strategic planning of smart infrastructure. The study reached a set of results, the most important of which are: The existence of a good degree of satisfaction with digital repositories at the University of Palestine with a relative weight (72.13%). The dimensions of the digital repositories were arranged as follows (receiving and updating scientific research, classifying scientific research, storing scientific research, creating an electronic portfolio for scientific research). The results also showed a high level of satisfaction with the modern strategic planning of infrastructure at the University of Palestine, where the percentage reached (70.48%). And the existence of a statistically significant positive relationship between digital warehouses and modern strategic planning for infrastructure at the University of Palestine, and the results also showed that there are no statistically significant differences in digital repositories and their relationship to modern strategic planning for the infrastructure according to demographic variables. The study presented a set of recommendations, the most important of which are: The need for universities to strengthen the digital repositories at the university and urge academics to include their scientific contributions in the digital repository for research. And work to enhance the practice of modern strategic planning for smart infrastructure at the university.

➢ Study of (Abusharekh et al., 2020) aims to identify the modern strategic planning for smart infrastructure in universities, where the researchers used the descriptive and analytical approach, through a questionnaire distributed to a sample of workers at the University of Palestine, where the size of the study population is (234) employees and the sample size is (117) employees (90) employees responded. The study reached a set of results, the most important of which are: The existence of a high level of satisfaction with the modern strategic planning of infrastructure in the University of Palestine, where the percentage reached (70.48%). The results also showed that there are no statistically significant differences in the modern strategic planning of the infrastructure according to the demographic variables, with the exception of the scientific qualification variable. The study presented a set of recommendations, the most important of which are: The need for universities to enhance the practice of modern strategic planning for smart infrastructure at the university.

➢ Study of (Shobaki et al., 2020) aims to identify the reality of using digital repositories at the University of Palestine, where the researchers used the descriptive and analytical approach, through a questionnaire distributed to a sample of employees at the University of Palestine, where the size of the study population is (234) employees and the sample size is (117) employees who responded Of them (90) employees. The study reached a set of results, the most important of which are: The existence of a good degree of satisfaction with digital repositories at the University of Palestine, with a relative weight (72.13%). Scientific). The results also showed that there are no statistically significant differences in the reality of using digital repositories at the University of Palestine according to demographic variables. The study presented a set of recommendations, the most important of which are: The need for universities to strengthen the digital repositories at the university and urge academics to include their scientific contributions in the digital repository for research.

➢ Study of (Shobaki et al., 2020) aims to identify the digital reputation at the University of Palestine: an analytical perspective of the employees 'point of view, where the researchers used the descriptive and analytical approach, through a questionnaire distributed to a sample of employees at the University of Palestine, where the size of the study population is (234) employees, and the size of The sample is (117) employees, of whom (90) employees responded. The study provided a theoretical framework for what the writers and researchers presented about the study variables, as well as a practical analytical framework for the opinions of employees at the University of Palestine. The digital reputation was expressed as an independent variable through its four indicators (feeling about the organization (satisfaction), admiration and respect, and trust, and social responsibility). The study found a set of results, the most important of which are: the existence of a high degree of digital reputation at the University of Palestine from the viewpoint of employees, and the absence of differences in the opinions of the study sample about digital reputation according to demographic variables. The study presented a set of recommendations, the most important of which are: The need for universities to enhance their digital reputation and raise its level.

➢ Study of (Melero & Abad, 2019) aimed at a case study of (DRIVER) digital repository, and the study focused on Spanish publications, and the descriptive analytical method was used, and an electronic questionnaire was applied and (38) questionnaires were collected. The study found that the Spanish publications in the European repository came at a rate

(3.78%), and it was found that the most used programs were the (DsPace) program and then the (E-Print) program, and the most publications were in the field of humanities and social sciences by (46%), and more Creativity methods.

➢ Study of (Ahsan, 2017), which aimed at examining and identifying the institutional digital repositories in Algerian universities, was examined and the sample of the study consisted of (12) digital repositories, and the SEB indicators were examined within an observation and inspection card. It was found that most digital repositories use the open (OpenDoar) system, and it was found that the objective and temporal distribution of digital repositories was average, and it was found that the information retrieval was average, and it was also found that the data presentation methods came in digital ways, but not at the desired level, and it was found that digital repositories provide opportunities for addition And she has software to build small warehouses nearby. It was found that creativity policies at digital levels were below the desired level. And that the content management system and copyright management was appropriate to the nature of scientific messages and scientific research systems.

➢ Study of (Hussein, 2017) aimed at identifying the most prominent open source digital repository software, monitoring the reality of using this software in Egyptian university libraries and highlighting the challenges facing libraries in this regard, and determining the level of awareness among information specialists of the importance of open source software applications to build repositories. Digital in university libraries and their economic returns, and identifying the skills that information specialists in university libraries need to use open source software technologies, and presenting a proposed vision for promoting and supporting the use of open source warehouse software in Egyptian university libraries and its role in achieving economic growth and development. It was found that "the lack of technical personnel specialized in the field of open sources" is one of the most prominent challenges in building and supporting digital repositories in the central libraries under study, with an average of (2.76). And reached the conclusion of the necessity to establish an Arab educational site on the Internet to spread the culture of open source software, provided that it is directed to all concerned parties.

➢ Study of (Jansson, Viklund, & Lidelöw, 2016), which aimed to identify the role of design management in explaining the break-even point in the development of lean production, and looking forward to pre-planning in industrial engineering through the use of electronic platforms, and a case study was conducted for industrial companies in Sweden to study The relationship of creative knowledge and virtual planning to process design management. Among the most important findings of the study is the need to develop the concept of design and sales processes to manage the production process.

➢ Study of (Ali, 2015) aimed at knowing the digital repository of Egyptian theses project and information security standards, and identifying the threats facing the security of the digital repository of Egyptian theses. To achieve the objectives, a descriptive approach was used. The research and related previous studies were reviewed, and interviews were conducted with those in charge of digital repositories, so the study reached several results, the most important of which are: The digital repository has security and protection methods through the user name, and does not allow hackers to enter. The protection of the digital repository requires technical, material and human efforts and requirements, and that these requirements are not available in the digital repositories of scientific dissertations in Egyptian universities.

Commentary on Previous Studies

After reviewing the previous studies, areas of benefit from previous studies appeared, through the following:

1. She contributed to the formulation of the study problem, and to delve into the dimensions and effects of the study problem, which led to the development of the study and its construction on a solid practical basis.
2. The study methodology, the study hypotheses, its questions, and the selection of the appropriate methodology that contribute to achieving the main study objective of the study.
3. I contributed to identifying the independent variables and their dimensions, and the dependent variable for the study and linking them.
4. In determining the general structure of the study and in forming the general framework of the study.
5. She contributed to identifying the statistical methods that are appropriate for the study, and their contribution to preparing the questionnaire.
6. It was her part to understand the final dimensions and come up with recommendations for the study.
7. Researchers made use of the references and books on which previous studies relied to save time and effort.

Theoretical Framework

First - Electronic Content for Digital Repositories

The repository that contains documents that can be posted as records is referred to as the Records Object Store (ROS). Records created in a digital registry are stored in a storage repository called the File Plan Object Store (FPOS). Both are part of Content Engine.

Digital Warehouse Management

The management of a digital warehouse refers to the administrative activities, such as: planning, controlling, organizing the process of formation, storage, use, retrieval or disposal of records. In other words, records management includes all the activities that can be undertaken to deal with records during the life cycle of formation, efficient use, ineffective storage and disposal (Ageny et. Al, 2015: 32).

The Need to Manage the Warehouse Electronically

To ensure accuracy, completeness and ease of accessing administrative information, the researchers believe, you will need to set up a reliable records management system. Otherwise, it may lead to significant time spent in some unproductive activities, such as: manually searching for information or trying to find records that were not properly saved (Al-Sudairy, 2014: 180-181).

In the absence of a records management system, it can be difficult to find, translate, and comply with record-keeping rules and laws. This may lead to fines, penalties and other legal consequences. You may also face risks related to lawsuits, confidentiality and security of important and vital information if you do not properly maintain and manage records (AL-Fahed, 2013: 90-91).

Digital Filing Function in Warehouse Management

Digital filing enables records to be managed in independent project storage media. The purpose of the digital recording is to ascertain (Al-Sudairy, 2014: 180-181):

- Easy access to records when you need them on the project.

- Records are discarded if they are no longer important or required by administrative, regulatory or legal directions.

With digital notation, you can achieve the following (Al-Awadi, 2014: 13-14):

1. Create and maintain a hierarchy structure (file plan) for sorting records.
2. Manage both digital and physical records.
3. Securing storage warehouses that contain records.
4. Create rules for survival and disposal of records.
5. Enforce the storage and disposal of records based on these rules.
6. Controls access to records.
7. Retrieving records and records based on search criteria.
8. Destroying records and records that are no longer required by the institution.

The researchers believe that the digital blogging for research must follow a timeline and a specific sequence, in order for the user to enter the repository and follow mechanisms for digital search.

User Jobs in the Digital Repository

The digital repository provides functionality based on a user's privacy model, and includes functionality for users with the powers of administrator for records, records management, user privileged (DOD and Base), review of records (PRO), and records user. Each of the functions defines the tasks a user can perform. For more information, see FileNet P8 confidentiality.

Types of Fittings for Digital Data Codes:

Before installing the blogging application, you must determine the type of installation (data model) that meets your records management requirements. The following data models are available (Al-Sudairy, 2014: 184):

- Base: provides basic records management functionality and features. The Base Records installation process Digital recording is preferred over digital recording, as it adds minimum features that can meet most needs. As for functionality, Base mount provides the same capabilities as DOD mount.

- DoD: Enables DoD's records management equipment and guidance, in addition, it defines specific system interfaces and search criteria, and provides an explanation of the minimum records management requirements that must be met based on current National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) laws.

- PRO: To fulfill Public Record Office PRO requirements.

Digital Warehouse Items:

In digital repositories, records are stored in a hierarchical structure that includes various elements of records management (Al-Awadi, 2014: 6-7):

1. **Item Storage**: It refers to the storage repository for items and a set of associated storage and retrieval services for these items. Item storage can be:
2. **File Plan Object Store (FPOS):** It includes the file plan, which is the complete hierarchy of records management elements that are created.
3. **Object Storage For Records (ROS):** Contains documents that can be published as records in FPOS.

The user will be encouraged to configure separate item storage for records (metadata) and records that will be published as records. Therefore, FPOS includes the structure of a file plan, while ROS includes documents, some of which are published as records. Also, many users may have access to ROS who should not have access to the elements that make up an FPOS file. You can have more than one ROS for one FPOS (Al-Awadi, 2014: 8-9).

Dimensions of electronic content for digital repositories:

1. **Technical Aspects**: Physical equipment must be provided in a server and workstation, and software equipment such as: content management software, operating systems and Adobe Acrobat (Ahmed, 2016) must be provided.
2. **Organizational Aspects**: The University should provide appropriate financial support for the warehouse to be established, which is to provide the cost of material and software equipment and provide remuneration for employees. To ensure the success of the warehouse, the following must be available (Ahmed, 2016):

−   Easy access to and download of educational entities.

−   That the mechanism used in the repository is consistent with the search protocols used on the Internet.

−   Providing the repository for metadata for the existing digital educational entities.

−   The existence of a mechanism for controlling quality in the warehouse.

−   Provide many useful external links within the repository.

−   Providing RSS services to update the beneficiaries with the latest materials that are included in their field of specialization.

3. **Warehouse Management**: The warehouse policies are planned and prepared through the following (Ahmed, 2016):

−   Economic and organizational feasibility study: determining the objectives of establishing the warehouse, which can determine the university's need.

−   Preparing the policies for the warehouse.

−   Analyzing and identifying employee needs and allocating responsibilities.

4. **The Field Of Advertising**: The advertising and promotion of digital repositories is difficult; Because it is trying to change old habits in disseminating and disseminating information sources, in scientific communication, spreading a culture and creating new convictions in them, which means that those responsible for digital repositories must mobilize and all available material and human resources and capabilities to introduce warehouses and their advantages to all groups and to urge their contribution (Omar, 2011).

Second- University of Palestine

The University of Palestine is an academic institution of the Palestinian higher education institutions that was established in order to serve the Palestinian people at home and abroad in particular, and Arab and foreign students in general, and the University of Palestine carries a great mission, which is to provide a high and modern level of university education by creating an educational environment supported by modern technologies It also provides support and assistance to students to ensure a high level of creativity and distinction, and is interested in scientific and cognitive research and communication with world civilizations and sciences, to consolidate the values of good citizenship, cooperation and respect for others in a way that achieves the well-being and happiness of humanity

(up.edu.ps/ar).

Methodology and Procedures:

First - Methodology of the Study: The study used the descriptive and analytical approach that relies on description, analysis and comparison with the aim of describing what is an object, and its interpretation by shedding light on the problem of the study to be examined and understanding its conditions, and collecting information that increases clarification of the circumstances surrounding the problem.

The Researchers Used Two Primary Sources Of Information:

1.   **Secondary Sources**: Where the researchers turned in addressing the theoretical framework of the study to secondary data sources, which are related Arab and foreign books and references, periodicals, articles and reports, and previous research and studies that dealt with the subject of the study, and research and reading in various sites on the Internet.

2.   **Primary Sources**: To address the analytical aspects of the subject of the study, researchers resorted to collecting primary data through a questionnaire as a main tool for the study, designed specifically for this purpose.

Second - The Study Population: the study community is defined as all the vocabulary of the phenomenon that the researcher studies, and based on the study problem and its objectives, the study population is represented by the employees of the University of Palestine in Gaza Strip, whose number is (234) employees (Personnel Affairs, University of Palestine).

Third - The Study Sample: The simple random sampling method was used to collect data by distributing the questionnaire to (50%) of the employees, i.e. (117) employees, of whom (90) employees responded, or (77%). The following table shows the distribution of respondents according to the study variables:

Table 1: Distribution of respondents according to personal and organizational data

Gender	Male		Female		Total
	71		19		90
Age Group	Less than 30 years old	30 - less than 40 years old	40- Less than 50 years old	50 years or more	90
	26	22	32	10	
Qualification	PhD	M.A.		Bachelor's degree or less	90
	38	25		7527	
Years Of Service	Less than 5 years	5- Less than 10 years old	10 - less than 15 years old	15 years and over	90
	40	21	20	9	

Job Title	Academic	Administrative	90
	62	28	

Study Tool: A questionnaire was prepared on "the electronic content of digital repositories at the University of Palestine," which consists of three main sections:

The First Section: which is the personal data of the respondents (Gender, Age Group, Academic Qualification, Years of Service, and Job Title).

Section Two: Measuring the electronic content for digital repositories

The scale consists of (25) items, measuring 4 sub-dimensions of the electronic content of digital repositories, and the following table explains that:

Table 2: Distribution of the paragraphs of the questionnaire on the different fields

#	Dimensions	Number of Items
1.	Technical Aspects	6
2.	Organizational Aspects	7
3.	Warehouse Management	7
4.	Advertising Field	5
	Electronic Content For Digital Repositories	25

Correcting the Scale: Each paragraph is answered according to a five-point scale consisting of alternatives: Strongly agree, agree, neutral, disagree, strongly disagree, and this scale has been given the following grades respectively (5, 4, 3, 2, 1).

The Second Stage: the legalization stage: It included a validity and consistency account for the test.

1. **The Validity of The Arbitrators**: The scale was presented in its current form to a number of specialized arbitrators, including business administration professors, in order to identify the suitability of the questionnaire phrases and their representation of the aspects included in them, and the scale was modified based on the observations provided.

2. **The Validity Of The Construct**, using the internal consistency method: the scale was applied to a survey sample of (32) from the original community members for the study, and the correlation coefficients for each paragraph were calculated in the domain to which they belong, as well as the correlation coefficients between the domains with each other, and all the paragraphs obtained a significant level 0.05 This indicates that the scale has a high degree of validity for internal consistency.

Results of the Internal Consistency of the Scale

Table 3: The correlation coefficient between each paragraph of each dimension and the overall degree of the dimension

Paragraph	R	Sig.	Paragraph	R	Sig.	Paragraph	R	Sig.	Paragraph	R	Sig.
Technical Aspects			**Organizational Aspects**			**Warehouse Management**			**Advertising Field**		
1	0.879	0.000	1	0.741	0.000	1	0.778	0.000	1	0.884	0.000
2	0.849	0.000	2	0.830	0.000	2	0.826	0.000	2	0.919	0.000
3	0.754	0.000	3	0.792	0.000	3	0.868	0.000	3	0.875	0.000
4	0.814	0.000	4	0.828	0.000	4	0.750	0.000	4	0.869	0.000
5	0.711	0.000	5	0.842	0.000	5	0.891	0.000	5	0.879	0.000
6	0.735	0.000	6	0.861	0.000	6	0.803	0.000			
			7	0.844	0.000	7	0.804	0.000			

Stability of The Scale: The researchers checked the stability of the scale on a pilot sample of 32 individuals. The reliability of the scale was calculated using the two half-segmentation methods and Cronbach's Alpha.

The correlation coefficient was calculated between the total of the even and the total of the individual statements for the test and its scopes, and by using the Spearman Brown equation, the overall reliability coefficient was (0.908), and the reliability coefficients were all high, indicating that the scale has a high degree of stability. The reliability coefficient of the Cronbach alpha was also calculated, and the overall scale reliability coefficient was (0.965), which is a significant and high reliability coefficient, and the reliability was calculated by the Cronbach alpha method for all areas of the scale and the following table illustrates this:

Table 4: The scale stability coefficient by the Alpha-Carnbach split method

#	Dimensions	Number Of Paragraphs	Correlation Coefficient Before Adjustment	Correlation Coefficient After Adjustment	Coefficients Of Alpha Cronbach	Significance Level
1.	Technical Aspects	6	0.743	0.853	0.878	0.01
2.	Organizational Aspects	7	0.838	0.912	0.908	0.01
3.	Warehouse Management	7	0.822	0.903	0.914	0.01
4.	Advertising Field	5	0.847	0.918	0.934	0.01

The Overall Score for Electronic Content for Digital Repositories	25	0.831	0.908	0.965	0.01

It is clear from the previous table that the reliability coefficients are all statistically significant, confirming the validity of the scale for application. Thus, the researchers have made sure of the validity and reliability of the study tool, which makes them fully confident in the validity of the questionnaire and its validity to analyze the results, answer the study questions and test its hypotheses.

Statistical Methods Used: The questionnaire was downloaded and analyzed through the Statistical Analysis Program (SPSS).

Analyzing Data, Testing And Discussing Hypotheses of the Study
The statistical description of the study sample according to personal and organizational data
Table 5: Distribution of the study sample according to personal and organizational data

Personal And Organizational Data		The Number	Percentage%
Gender	Male	71	78.9
	Female	19	21.1
Total		90	100.0
Age Group	Less than 30 years old	26	28.9
	30 - less than 40 years old	22	24.4
	40- Less than 50 years old	31	35.6
	50 years or more	10	11.1
Total		90	100.0
Qualification	PhD	38	42.2
	M.A.	25	27.8
	Bachelor's degree or less	27	30.0
Total		90	100.0
Years Of Service	Less than 5 years	40	44.4
	5- Less than 10 years old	21	23.3
	10 - less than 15 years old	20	22.3
	15 years and over	9	10.0
Total		90	100.0
Job Title	Academic	62	68.9
	Administrative	28	31.1
Total		90	100.0

It is evident from the previous table that 78.1% of the study sample is male, while 21.1% are females, and this is proportional to the percentage of males employed in the University of Palestine in particular and Palestinian universities in general. And 28.9% of the study sample is under the age of 30, while we find that 24.4% of those under the age of 40 years, and this reflects the fact that the university is relatively young and recently established, and the rest of the percentage is from the older age groups. And 42.2% of the study sample are of doctoral degree holders, while 27.8% of master's holders and 30.0% of bachelor's degree holders or less, and this is consistent with the nature of work of academic institutions and their need for holders of higher qualifications. And 67.7% of the study sample is of those with service less than 10 years. This is consistent with that the university is a young and developing university, while 17.9% of new competencies, and the remaining percentage are those with greater years of service. It is also evident from the previous table that 68.9% of the study sample were from the academic staff, while 31.1% were from the administrative staff, and this reflects the nature of the cadre distribution at the university.

The Criterion Adopted In the Study (Ozen et al., 2012):
Table 6: clarifies the criterion adopted in the study

SMA	Relative Weight	Degree Of Approval
From 1.79 – 1	From 35.9% -20%	Strongly Disagree
From 2.59 - 1.80	From 51.99% -36%	Disagree
From 3.39 - 2.60	From 67.99% -52%	Medium (neutral)
From 4.19 - 3.40	From 83.99% -68%	Agree
From 4.20 – 5	From 100% - 84%	Strongly Agree

To interpret the results of the study and judge the level of response, the researchers relied on arranging the arithmetic averages at the level of the fields of the questionnaire and the level of the paragraphs in each field. The researchers determined the degree of approval according to the criterion adopted for the study.

The Answer to the Study's Questions:

Q1-: What is the reality of electronic content for digital repositories at the University of Palestine?

Whereas, to answer the question, the researchers used averages, standard deviations, and percentages, according to the following tables:

1. **Technical Aspects**: where the arithmetic mean, standard deviation, relative weight and order were used to find the degree of approval. The results are shown in Table (7).

Table 7: the arithmetic mean, standard deviation, relative weight, and arrangement for each of the paragraphs after "technical aspects"

#	Item	The Arithmetic Average	Standard Deviation	Relative Weight	Rank	Degree Of Approval
1.	Information is accessed through an approved database.	3.8876	.68155	77.75%	1	Agree
2.	Repositories always require constant updating and obtaining of information.	3.8000	.75252	76.00%	3	Agree
3.	Modern research methods are used to obtain reliable information.	3.8667	.79606	77.33%	2	Agree
4.	Supports the use of relevant open standards such as: the Open Archives Initiative (OAI) and the Protocol for metadata harvesting of metadata.	3.7000	.79958	74.00%	5	Agree
5.	The development of options available for the long-term preservation of digital objects and access to digital content.	3.7528	.81577	75.06%	4	Agree
6.	Ensures secure data and information management.	3.5556	.87552	71.11%	6	Agree
Total Marks		3.7596	.59462	75.19%		Agree

From the previous table, the following can be drawn:

− The arithmetic mean of the first paragraph "information is accessed through an approved database" equals 3.88 (total score out of 5), meaning that the relative weight is 77.75%, and this means that there is high agreement by the sample members for this paragraph.

− The arithmetic mean of the sixth paragraph "Ensures safe management of data and information" is equal to 3.55, meaning that the relative weight is 71.11%, and this means that there is high approval by the sample members for this paragraph.

− In general, it can be said that the arithmetic mean of the technical aspects "equals 3.76, meaning that the relative weight is 75.19%, and this means that there is high approval by the sample members for the paragraphs of this dimension. The information is accessed through an approved database. Using modern research methods." And it always requires constant updating and obtaining information, and that the options available for preserving digital objects (digital objects) develop in the long term and access to digital content.It also supports the use of relevant open standards, such as: the Open Archives Initiative (OAI) and the Protocol for Harvesting metadata harvesting ensures secure management of data and information.

The researchers attribute this to the availability of the technical aspects needed for developing electronic content for digital repositories at the University of Palestine. These results are in agreement with some studies such as a study (Ahsan, 2017), which confirmed that most digital repositories use the (Open-door) system, and it was found that the objective and temporal distribution of digital repositories was average, and it was found that the information retrieval was average, and it was also found that the data presentation methods came in ways. Digital, but not at the desired level, and it turns out that: Digital repositories provide opportunities for addition and have software to build small, adjacent repositories. And the study (Nour al-Din and Bualzalifa, 2017), which confirmed that these projects must benefit from technological development and use it in production procedures, or in providing production services, whether using the Internet or otherwise. And the study (Ali, 2015), which concluded that protecting the digital repository requires technical, material and human efforts and requirements. This result also differed with the results of the study (Hussein, 2017), which showed that "the lack of technical personnel specialized in the field of resources at the Open University" is one of the most prominent challenges in building and supporting digital repositories in the central libraries under study with an average of (2.76).

2. **Organizational Aspects**: mean, standard deviation, relative weight, ranking, and degree of approval were used. The results are shown in Table (8).

Table 8: the arithmetic mean, standard deviation, relative weight, and arrangement for each of the paragraphs after "organizational aspects"

#	Item	The Arithmetic Average	Standard Deviation	Relative Weight	Rank	Degree Of Approval

1.	Raising the status of the scientific university through the increase in the times of review and the intensity of reference citation.	3.6778	.77645	73.56%	2	Agree
2.	It allows the university to manage Intellectual Property Right by making researchers in the institution aware of copyright issues.	3.3977	.86489	67.95%	7	Agree
3.	New research findings are communicated and recognized, resulting in further knowledge accumulation and feedback.	4.1136	.80846	82.27%	1	Agree
4.	Assists in managing research funders' requirements by making them available in digital repositories.	3.5222	.82418	70.44%	4	Agree
5.	The university spreads adequate awareness of intellectual property rights issues and limits infringement of agreements and publishers' rights	3.4000	.87152	68.00%	6	Agree
6.	The university encourages academics to send research to repositories constantly.	3.4889	.86433	69.78%	5	Agree
7.	The university provides constant and permanent financial and scientific support.	3.6111	.88298	72.22%	3	Agree
	Total Marks	3.6053	.64131	72.11%		Agree

From the previous table, the following can be drawn:

− Arithmetic average for the third paragraph "The results of new research are communicated and identified, which leads to more knowledge accumulation and obtaining feedback." Equals 4.11 (total score out of 5), meaning that the relative weight is 82.20%, and this means that there is high approval by the sample members for this paragraph.

− The arithmetic mean of the second paragraph "allows the university to manage intellectual property rights through educating researchers in the institution about copyright issues" equals 3.39, meaning that the relative weight is 67.95%, and this means that there is an average approval by the sample members for this paragraph.

− In general, it can be said that the arithmetic mean of the organizational aspects dimension "equals 3.60, meaning that the relative weight is 72.11%, and this means that there is a high approval by the sample members of the paragraphs of this dimension. As the results of the new research are communicated and identified, which results in more Knowledge accumulation and obtaining feedback. It also raises the status of the scientific university by increasing the number of reviews and the intensity of reference citation. The university provides constant and permanent financial and scientific support. It also assists in managing the requirements of the research funders by making them available in digital repositories. The university encourages academics to send research. The university spreads adequate awareness of intellectual property rights issues and limits the infringement of agreements and publishers' rights, and allows the university to manage Intelectual Property Right through educating researchers in the institution about copyright issues.

The researchers attribute this to the availability of the organizational aspects needed for developing electronic content for digital repositories at the University of Palestine. These results differ with the study (Ali, 2015), which confirmed that these requirements are not available in the digital repositories in Egyptian universities.

3. **Warehouse Management**: where the arithmetic mean, standard deviation, relative weight, and arrangement were used to find the degree of approval. The results are shown in Table (9).

Table 9: the arithmetic mean, standard deviation, relative weight and arrangement for each of the paragraphs after "warehouse management"

#	Item	The Arithmetic Average	Standard Deviation	Relative Weight	Rank	Degree Of Approval
1.	The restrictions related to the number of pages in the publication of research in scientific periodicals shall be canceled.	3.6023	0.80999	72.05%	4	Agree
2.	Add value services are provided by intensifying reference citations and name authority controls.	3.6067	0.80648	72.13%	3	Agree
3.	It serves to securely preserve the long-term preservation of the university's intellectual production.	3.4889	0.91485	69.78%	5	Agree
4.	The university supports digital content and encourages the creation and preservation of research	3.3034	0.94634	66.07%	7	Neutral

	results.				
5.	The university supports relevant research findings across groups and disciplines.	3.3556	0.89079	67.11%	6	Neutral
6.	Supports creation and deletion of digital entities.	3.6333	0.92954	72.67%	2	Agree
7.	Repositories act as a central archive for their scholarly production, increasing the chance of their transmission, increasing access and reference citation.	3.7727	0.84046	75.45%	1	Agree
	Total Marks	3.5312	0.72103	70.62%		Agree

From the previous table, the following can be drawn:

- The arithmetic mean of the seventh paragraph, "Repositories act as a central archive for their scientific production, which increases the opportunity for broadcasting, and increases access and reference citation" equals 3.77 (total score out of 5), meaning that the relative weight is 75.45%, and this means that there is a high agreement by the sample members for This paragraph.

- The arithmetic mean of the fourth paragraph "The University supports digital content and encourages the creation and preservation of research results" is equal to 3.30, meaning that the relative weight is 66.07%, and this means that there is an average approval by the sample members for this paragraph.

- In general, it can be said that the arithmetic mean of the "warehouse management" dimension is equal to 3.53, meaning that the relative weight is 70.62%, and this means that there is high approval by the sample members for the paragraphs of this dimension.

The researchers attribute this to the fact that the University of Palestine is well concerned with managing the digital repository and supports its development in an academic and professional manner and takes into account the global requirements for managing digital repositories, as the digital repositories act as a central archive for their scientific production, which increases the opportunity for broadcasting, increasing access and reference citation, and that these repositories support The processes of creativity and deleting digital entities, as well as providing value-added services by intensifying reference citations and authority control of names, and abolishing restrictions related to the number of pages in the publication of research in scientific periodicals, and working on the long-term preservation of the university's intellectual production in a safe way. Relevant research across groups and disciplines, and the university supports digital content and encourages the creation and preservation of research results. These results are in agreement with some studies such as a study (Ahsan, 2017), which concluded that the content management system and copyright management were appropriate to the nature of scientific research systems.

4. **The Field Of Advertising**: where the arithmetic mean, standard deviation, relative weight, and order were used to find the degree of approval. The results are shown in Table (10).

Table 10: the arithmetic mean, standard deviation, relative weight, and arrangement for each of the paragraphs after "the field of advertising"

#	Item	The Arithmetic Average	Standard Deviation	Relative Weight	Rank	Degree Of Approval
1.	Limit scientific plagiarism and theft.	3.2889	.93909	65.78%	5	Neutral
2.	Promotes the links between digital research, learning and management services.	3.4382	.96478	68.76%	3	Agree
3.	It works on developing through "learning by doing" and building spaces for sharing experiences and knowledge.	3.4889	.85123	69.78%	1	Agree
4.	Repositories are one of the informal channels for academic academic communication through the multiple sources of information available in them.	3.4667	.87666	69.33%	2	Agree
5.	Increase the reference citation rate through the vast amount of scientifically documented information.	3.4333	.96045	68.67%	4	Agree
	Total Marks	3.4239	.78891	68.48%		Agree

From the previous table, the following can be drawn:

- The arithmetic mean of the third paragraph "works on developing through" learning by doing "and building spaces for sharing experiences and knowledge" equal to 3.49 (total score out of 5), meaning that the relative weight is 69.78%, and this means that there is high approval by the sample members for this Paragraph.

- The arithmetic mean of the first paragraph, "Limits the plagiarism and theft of scientific works." It equals 3.29, meaning that the relative weight is 65.78%, and this means that there is an average approval of the sample for this paragraph.

- In general, it can be said that the arithmetic mean of the advertising field dimension "equals 3.42, meaning that the relative weight is 68.48%, and this means that there is high approval by the sample members for the paragraphs of this dimension.

The researchers attribute this to the fact that the University of Palestine is interested in propaganda, as it works on developing through "learning by doing" and building spaces for sharing experiences and knowledge. Digital repositories are one of the informal channels for academic scientific communication through the multiple information sources available to them, and they also enhance the links between digital research, learning and management services, and increase the reference citation rate through the vast amount of scientifically documented information, which contributes to reducing the plagiarism and theft of scientific works.

The overall score for the electronic content scale for digital repositories:

The arithmetic mean, standard deviation, relative weight, and ranking were used to find out the degree of agreement. The results are shown in the following table:

Table 11: The arithmetic mean, standard deviation, relative weight, and arrangement for each dimension of the electronic content for digital repositories scale

#	Item	The Arithmetic Average	Standard Deviation	Relative Weight	Rank	Degree of Approval
1.	Technical Aspects	3.7596	.59462	75.19%	1	Agree
2.	Organizational Aspects	3.6053	.64131	72.11%	2	Agree
3.	Warehouse Management	3.5312	.72103	70.62%	3	Agree
4.	Advertising Field	3.4239	.78891	68.48%	4	Agree
The Overall Score for Electronic Content for Digital Repositories		3.5800	.61406	71.60%		Agree

From the previous table, the following can be drawn:

- The arithmetic mean of the first dimension "technical aspects" equals 3.42 (total score out of 5), meaning that the relative weight is 75.19%, in first place, and this means that there is high agreement by the sample members on this dimension.

- The arithmetic mean of the fourth dimension "the field of advertising" equals 3.29, meaning that the relative weight is 68.48%, and this means that there is high approval by the sample members on this dimension.

- In general, it can be said that the mean of the electronic content scale for digital repositories "equals 3.58, meaning that the relative weight is 71.60%, and this means that there is a high agreement by the sample members on the scale's dimensions."

The researchers attribute this to the interest of the University of Palestine in the technical aspects, the organizational aspects, the warehouse management, and the field of publicity, all of which led excellently to the actual interest in the electronic content of the digital repositories. These results are in agreement with some studies such as a study (Ahsan, 2017), whose results confirmed that digital repositories provide opportunities for addition and have software for building small, adjacent repositories. It was found that creativity policies at digital levels were below the desired level. The content management system and copyright management are appropriate to the nature of scientific messages, and scientific research systems. These results also differed with the study (Ali, 2015), which confirmed that these requirements are not available in the digital repositories of scientific dissertations in Egyptian universities.

Test The Study Hypotheses:

H0₁: There are statistically significant differences at the level of significance ($\alpha \leq 0.05$) between the average responses of the respondents regarding the electronic content of digital repositories at the University of Palestine, due to the following demographic variables (Gender, Age Group, Academic Qualification, Years of Service, and Job Title).

The Main Hypothesis Stems from the Following Set Of Sub-Hypotheses:

H0₁-₁: There are statistically significant differences at a significant level ($\alpha \leq 0.05$) between the averages of the respondents' responses to the electronic content of digital repositories at the University of Palestine, due to the gender variable.

To verify the validity of the hypothesis, the differences between the averages of the sample members according to the gender variable were calculated using the (T) test, and the following table explains that:

Table 17: means, standard deviations, and the value of "t" due to the gender variable

Domains	Gender	The Number	The Average	Standard Deviation	T Value	Significance Level	Indication
Technical Aspects	Male	71	3.7469	.57953	-0.360	0.722	Not Sig.
	Female	19	3.8070	.66263			
Organizational Aspects	Male	71	3.6506	.56857	1.030	0.314	Not Sig.

Domains	Gender	The Number	The Average	Standard Deviation	T Value	Significance Level	Indication
	Female	19	3.4361	.85909			
Warehouse Management	Male	71	3.5483	.63233	0.334	0.667	Not Sig.
	Female	19	3.4674	1.00506			
Advertising Field	Male	71	3.4134	.68775	-0.243	0.809	Not Sig.
	Female	19	3.4632	1.11166			
The Overall Score for Electronic Content For Digital Repositories	Male	71	3.5898	.53586	0.291	0.772	Not Sig.
	Female	19	3.5434	.86367			

The previous table indicates that there are no statistically significant differences in the scale dimensions due to the gender variable in all electronic content dimensions of digital repositories and the overall degree of the scale.

The researchers attribute this to the existence of equality of opportunities between male and female, as they can use and develop the electronic content of digital repositories creatively regardless of gender and without the need for specific capabilities, as the respondents possess an awareness of the importance of digital repositories.

H0$_{1-2}$: There are statistically significant differences at a significant level ($\alpha \leq 0.05$) between the averages of respondents' responses to the electronic content of digital repositories at the University of Palestine, due to the age group variable.

To test this hypothesis, the "one-way variance" test was used, and the following table illustrates that.

Table 18: Results of the "one-way variance" test for the age group variable

Domains	Source	Sum Of Squares	Degrees Of Freedom	Average Of Squares	F Value	Significance Level
Technical Aspects	Between Groups	.273	3	.091	.250	.861
	Within Groups	31.195	86	.363		
	Total	31.468	89			
Organizational Aspects	Between Groups	2.778	3	.926	2.355	.078
	Within Groups	33.825	86	.393		
	Total	36.604	89			
Warehouse Management	Between Groups	1.768	3	.589	1.139	.338
	Within Groups	44.501	86	.517		
	Total	46.269	89			
Advertising Field	Between Groups	1.772	3	.591	.947	.421
	Within Groups	53.619	86	.623		
	Total	55.391	89			
The Overall Score for Electronic Content for Digital Repositories	Between Groups	1.270	3	.423	1.127	.343
	Within Groups	32.289	86	.375		
	Total	33.559	89			

From the results shown in the previous table, the following can be concluded:

It was found that the probability value (Sig.) Corresponding to the "one-way variance" test is higher than the significance level 0.05 for all dimensions and for the overall electronic content score for digital repositories. Thus, it can be concluded that there are no statistically significant differences between the averages of the study sample estimates attributable to the age group variable.

H0$_{1-3}$: There are statistically significant differences at a significant level ($\alpha \leq 0.05$) between the averages of the respondents' responses to the electronic content of the digital repositories at the University of Palestine, due to the scientific qualification variable.

To test this hypothesis, the "one-way variance" test was used, and the following table illustrates that.

Table 19: Results of the "one-way variance" test for the level of academic qualification variable

Domains	Source	Sum Of Squares	Degrees Of Freedom	Average Of Squares	F Value	Significance Level
Technical Aspects	Between Groups	.015	2	.007	.020	.980
	Within Groups	31.453	87	.362		
	Total	31.468	89			
Organizational Aspects	Between Groups	1.163	2	.581	1.427	.246
	Within Groups	35.441	87	.407		

	Total	36.604	89			
Warehouse Management	Between Groups	.604	2	.302	.576	.564
	Within Groups	45.665	87	.525		
	Total	46.269	89			
Advertising Field	Between Groups	.686	2	.343	.545	.582
	Within Groups	54.706	87	.629		
	Total	55.391	89			
The Overall Score for Electronic Content for Digital Repositories	Between Groups	.375	2	.187	.491	.613
	Within Groups	33.184	87	.381		
	Total	33.559	89			

It was found that the probability value (Sig.) Corresponding to the "one-way variance" test is higher than the significance level 0.05 for all dimensions and for the overall degree of electronic content for digital repositories. Thus, it can be concluded that there are no statistically significant differences between the averages of the study sample estimates attributable to the scientific qualification variable.

H0$_{1-4}$: There are statistically significant differences at the level of ($\alpha \le 0.05$) between the averages of the respondents' responses about the electronic content of the digital repositories at the University of Palestine, due to the variable of years of service.

To test this hypothesis, the "one-way variance" test was used, and the following table illustrates that.

Table 20: Results of the "one-way variance" test - for the years of service variable

Domains	Source	Sum Of Squares	Degrees Of Freedom	Average Of Squares	F Value	Significance Level
Technical Aspects	Between Groups	.074	3	.025	.068	.977
	Within Groups	31.394	86	.365		
	Total	31.468	89			
Organizational Aspects	Between Groups	.930	3	.310	.748	.527
	Within Groups	35.673	86	.415		
	Total	36.604	89			
Warehouse Management	Between Groups	1.093	3	.364	.694	.558
	Within Groups	45.176	86	.525		
	Total	46.269	89			
Advertising Field	Between Groups	.771	3	.257	.405	.750
	Within Groups	54.620	86	.635		
	Total	55.391	89			
The Overall Score for Electronic Content for Digital Repositories	Between Groups	.327	3	.109	.282	.838
	Within Groups	33.232	86	.386		
	Total	33.559	89			

It was found that the probability value (Sig.) Corresponding to the "one-way variance" test is higher than the significance level 0.05 for all dimensions and for the overall degree of electronic content for digital repositories. Thus, it can be concluded that there are no statistically significant differences between the averages of the study sample estimates attributable to the years of service variable.

H0$_{1-5}$: There are statistically significant differences at the level of significance ($\alpha \le 0.05$) between the averages of the respondents' responses about the electronic content of the digital repositories at the University of Palestine, due to the job title variable.

To verify the validity of the hypothesis, the differences between the averages of the sample members according to the job title variable were calculated using the (T) test. The following table explains that:

Table 21: means, standard deviations, and "t" value attributable to the job title variable

Domains	Job Title	The Number	Average	Standard Deviation	T Value	Significance Level	Indication
Technical Aspects	Academic	62	3.7608	.58020	0.026	0.980	Not Sig.
	Administrative	28	3.7571	.63634			
Organizational Aspects	Academic	62	3.6483	.56870	0.840	0.406	Not Sig.
	Administrative	28	3.5102	.78191			
Warehouse Management	Academic	62	3.5353	.64305	0.071	0.944	Not Sig.
	Administrative	28	3.5221	.88280			
Advertising Field	Academic	62	3.4185	.67873	-0.082	0.935	Not Sig.

	Administrative	28	3.4357	1.00525			
The Overall Score for Electronic Content for Digital Repositories	Academic	62	3.5907	.54035	0.216	0.830	Not Sig.
	Administrative	28	3.5563	.76316			

The previous table indicates that there are no statistically significant differences in the scale dimensions due to the job title variable in all electronic content dimensions of digital repositories and the overall degree of the scale.

Conclusions

Through the statistical analysis of the questions and hypotheses of the study, the study reached the following results:

− There is a high level of satisfaction with the electronic content of the digital repositories at the University of Palestine, where the total score for the electronic content was (71.6%).

− The order of the electronic content dimensions of the digital repositories is as follows (technical aspects, organizational aspects, auditor management, and advertising field).

− There are no statistically significant differences in the electronic content of digital repositories according to demographic variables.

− The paragraph "allows the university to manage Intellectual Property Right through educating researchers in the institution about copyright issues" equals 3.39, meaning that the relative weight is 67.95%. This means that there is an average approval of the sample for this paragraph.

− The paragraph "The University supports digital content and encourages the creation and preservation of research results" equals 3.30, meaning that the relative weight is 66.07%, and this means that there is moderate approval by the sample members for this paragraph.

− The paragraph "Limits the plagiarism and theft of scientific works." It equals 3.29, meaning that the relative weight is 65.78%, and this means that there is an average approval of the sample for this paragraph.

− The paragraph "University of Palestine cooperates with stakeholders in order to develop plans" equals 3.89, meaning that the relative weight is 67.78%, and this means that there is an average approval by the sample members for this paragraph.

Recommendations

In light of the findings of the results, the study came up with a set of recommendations, as follows:

− The necessity for universities to promote the development of electronic content for digital repositories.

− Urging the lecturers to include their scientific contributions in the repository.

− Educating workers about the importance of electronic content in digital repositories and that it would raise the university's standing academically.

− The need for the university to preserve the intellectual property rights of researchers and educate researchers about the issues of gratitude.

− The need for the university to support digital content and encourage the creation and preservation of research results.

− The university takes the necessary measures to limit any acts of impersonation of research work.

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