# Digital Repositories and Their Relationship to the Modern Strategic Planning of the Universities' Smart Infrastructure

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*Abstract: This study 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.*

**Keywords:** Digital Repositories, Storing Scientific Research, Classifying Scientific Research, Creating an Electronic Portfolio for Scientific Research, Receiving and Updating Scientific Research, University Of Palestine.

## Introduction

Information technology has emerged to meet the urgent need for it, which includes the vast amount of information, increasing its sources and types, and the parties using it, and thus the impossibility of being able to know, know, absorb and remember all information, which led to the inability of traditional means to meet and process information needs, Storage, and retrieval, especially in light of the development and complexity of aspects of life, which led to the need for information to a large extent in all fields. In the way that the need arises to collect a huge amount of information from various and scattered sources, to meet the increasing need for information, and to use it in the development of economic, industrial, commercial, financial, business, services, and all other activities and fields, in a way that contributes to making the right decisions and the occasion. The computer has been used as an advanced and new technology in condensing more detailed and more accurate information, which is needed to a greater degree, and processing this information, storing it, processing it with retrieval, and distributing it to a greater number of beneficiaries (Abdawi, 2016).

Scientific communication is one of the basic foundations for the continuation of life in general, and therefore it is one of the necessities required by the continuation of scientific research activity, and researchers cannot invest in this field except through the presence of a medium that ensures the flow of information produced here and there, in order to benefit from it in scientific applications, by exploiting it in Other research development (Metwally, 2017, P: 95). As universities face great challenges in order to preserve their files and the knowledge that they have planned and organized, and therefore they need digital repositories that accommodate 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 Gaza Strip face great challenges, It works in an exceptional competitive atmosphere, and therefore keeping the research and reports provided by its employees may be an indicator of the quality of its services, 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.

## Problem Statement

The problem of the study is to answer the following questions:

**Q1-**: What is the level of satisfaction with the digital repositories at the University of Palestine?

**Q2-**: What is the availability of modern strategic planning for the infrastructure of the University of Palestine?

**Q3-**: Is there a relationship between digital repositories and modern strategic planning for universities' smart infrastructure?

## Research Objectives

The main objective of the study is to identify digital repositories and their relationship to modern strategic planning for universities' smart infrastructure, and to achieve this goal the following sub-objectives were formulated:

1. Exposing respondents' trends towards the importance and reality of digital repositories at the University of Palestine towards the services provided by digital repositories and to what extent they relate to their interests, and the degree of use of digital repositories in universities
2. Identify the reality of modern strategic planning for the infrastructure and its importance in creating digital repositories.
3. Reaching out to test the validity of the main study hypotheses and the sub hypotheses.
4. Identify the nature of the correlational relationship between the dimensions of digital repositories (storing scientific research, classifying scientific research, creating an electronic portfolio for scientific research, receiving and updating scientific research, and modern strategic planning for the infrastructure.
5. Provide recommendations and proposals that could contribute to the development of digital repositories.

## Research Importance

Aspects of the importance of the study can be determined from the expected contribution and addition, as follows:

**Scientific Importance:**

1. The importance of this study stems from the importance of the topic it is discussing, which is considered one of the modern topics as it deals with digital repositories and their relationship to the modern strategic planning of the universities' smart infrastructure, which is considered an addition to the scientific library on this topic.
2. The study derives its scientific importance from the role that university employees play by promoting the use of universities' digital repositories.
3. The availability of this study as a reference in libraries helps researchers to view the results of the study and its recommendations in the field of digital repositories and in the areas of modern strategic planning for smart infrastructure.

**Practical Importance:**

1. Meeting the needs of universities to take advantage of digital repositories to enhance their performance, while focusing on the importance of modern strategic planning for smart infrastructure.
2. The researchers hope that the results of the study will contribute to directing the attention of university officials towards the need to pay attention to the practice of digital repositories, and the development and strengthening of modern strategic planning for smart infrastructure, which ultimately helps raise the overall performance of universities.
3. The study can help in presenting these recommendations to university decision-makers so that they work to benefit in promoting modern strategic planning for smart infrastructure among university employees.

## Research hypothesis

In order to provide an appropriate answer to the scholarly questions raised, the study seeks to test the validity of the following hypothesis:

**H0$_1$:** There is a significant correlation of ($\alpha \leq 0.05$) between digital repositories and modern strategic infrastructure planning.

## Research Variables

**Independent Variable**: digital repositories and it consists of (4) main dimensions, which are:

1. Storage of Scientific Research.
2. Classification of Scientific Research.
3. Create An Electronic Portfolio For Scientific Research.
4. Receiving And Updating Scientific Research

**The Dependent Variable**: modern strategic planning for smart infrastructure.

## Research Limits and Scope

The scope of the study shall be as follows:

1. **Human Limit**: The study was conducted on academic and administrative employees at the University of Palestine in question, who responded by filling out the questionnaire.

2. **Institutional Limit**: The study was conducted on the University of Palestine, in which the respondents responded to the study tool.
3. **Spatial Limit**: The study was conducted in Gaza Strip, State of Palestine.
4. **Time Limit**: The study was conducted in the year (2020).

## Literature Review

Researchers have reviewed previous studies related to the topic, which in turn increase knowledge and knowledge about the current subject of the study to conclude the foundations and procedures of the study as well as answer its questions. Therefore, previous studies were reviewed from the most recent to the oldest.

➢ 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 (Keshta et al., 2020) aimed to identify the perceived organizational reputation and its impact on achieving strategic creativity in Islamic banks, the study adopted the descriptive analytical approach, and a questionnaire was designed as a tool for the study, and the study community of all employees in Islamic banks from the top and middle management has been represented, and the study has been applied to The Palestinian Islamic Bank and the Arab Islamic Bank were used; the comprehensive inventory method was used, due to the small size of the study sample, as questionnaires were distributed to (175) employees, and a number of (5) categories were chosen from each branch of the bank, and they are (general manager, deputy general manager Branch Manager, Head of Department, Department Director), (164) questionnaires were retrieved, with a recovery rate of (93.71%). The study showed a number of results, the most important of which are: The perceived organizational reputation is available at a high level in Islamic banks in Palestine at a rate of (79.931%). The dimensions of strategic innovation are available at a high level in Islamic banks in Palestine with a relative weight of 82.22%.There is a direct relationship with statistical significance between and the level of enhancing the perceived organizational reputation and achieving strategic creativity in Islamic banks in Palestine.There is a statistically significant effect to enhance the perceived organizational reputation on achieving strategic creativity at a level in Islamic banks in Palestine at a rate of (39.1%), and that the remaining percentage (61.9%) in influencing the achievement of strategic creativity is due to other variables. There are no differences between the average estimates about the reality of the study variables in Islamic banks due to (gender, age group, educational qualification, number of years of service, job title).

➢ Study of (Keshta et al., 2020) aimed to identify the strategic creativity in Islamic banks in Palestine between reality and implementation. The study adopted the descriptive analytical approach. A questionnaire was designed as a tool for the study. The study community consisted of all employees in Islamic banks from the top and middle management and the study has been applied to the Palestinian Islamic bank and the Arab Islamic Bank. The comprehensive inventory method was used, given the small size of the study sample, as questionnaires were distributed to (175) employees, and a number of (5) categories were chosen from each branch of the bank(general manager, deputy general manager, director Branch, department head, department manager). (164) questionnaires have been used Recovered with a recovery rate of (93.71%). The study showed a number of results, the most important of which is the availability of dimensions of strategic innovation at a high level in Islamic banks in Palestine with a relative weight of (82.22%). In addition, that there are no differences between the averages estimates about the reality of the study variables in Islamic banks due to (gender, age group, educational qualification, number of years of service, job title).

➢ Study of (Alayoubi et al., 2020) aimed to identify the impact of the requirements of implementing strategic entrepreneurship in achieving technical innovation in Palestine Technical College- Deir al-Balah from the point of view of the employees. The

researcher used the analytical descriptive method. The study community consists of all academic and administrative staff in the college. The researchers used the comprehensive inventory method. 149 questionnaires were distributed to all members of the study community. The number of questionnaires returned was (115), ie, the response rate was (77.1%). The results of the study showed a strong positive correlation between the requirements of applying strategic entrepreneurship (leadership, pioneering thinking, pioneering culture, strategic resource management) and achieving technical innovation in Palestine Technical College- Deir al-Balah from the point of view of the employees of Palestine Technical College- Deir al-Balah. It also showed a statistically significant effect between the requirements of implementing strategic entrepreneurship (pioneering culture, strategic resource management) and achieving technical innovation in Palestine Technical College- Deir al-Balah, and that the remaining variables show that their effect is weak.

➤ Study of (Alayoubi et al., 2020) aimed to identify the strategic leadership practices and their relation to improving the quality of educational service in the Palestinian universities in Gaza Strip. The researcher used the analytical descriptive method. The study population consists of all the supervisors working in three universities in Gaza Strip (The Islamic University, Al-Azhar University, and Al-Aqsa University). A random sample of 177 employees was selected by 50% of the study population. The researcher used the questionnaire as a data collection tool. The results of the study showed a strong and statistically significant relationship between strategic leadership practices (strategic orientation, investment of strategic capabilities and talents, development of human capital, strengthening organizational culture, emphasis on ethical practices, implementation of balanced regulatory control) and improvement of quality of educational service , Responsiveness, safety, empathy) in Palestinian universities.

➤ Study of (Bhat, 2019) aimed at evaluating nine digital repositories for free access, which was selected from the DOAR directory. Preservation and management of rights, services, feedback, and 120 questionnaires were distributed to collect information, and researchers used the descriptive analytical approach, where the study reached conclusions, the most important of which is that most of the warehouses were built by faculty members, and the Eprints program is the most used program in creating warehouses.

➤ Study of (Al-Haji and Al-saber, 2019) aimed at introducing the digital contents of the scientific periodicals of the International University of Africa, the most important disciplines that deal with them, and identifying the main societies and their basic components, and their objective trends with reference to the most important languages of authorship and the type of authors from Male and female, and the amount of intellectual production that is part of the university's cultural and civilizational history, the researchers used the bibliometric method: the use of statistical and mathematical methods in analyzing data related to books, periodicals, periodicals articles, authors, publishers, and other elements of documentary communication, and the descriptive and analytical method. The study found that the Arabic language is the first language of authorship for all the studied periodicals, as most of the articles came in Arabic, with a weak percentage for English and French, and the Journal of African Studies brought in subjects in the French language, among the studied periodicals, as well as the Journal of Educational Studies, one article only. And that there are no languages other than Arabic, English and French, and there is a great advantage for male authors over females.

➤ Study of (Alwan, 2019) aimed at determining the extent of the influence of employees 'performance on the strength of strategic planning as an independent variable and as a critical factor in developing employees' performance through their contribution to raising or lowering their performance. As successful strategic planning can achieve a breakthrough in a high level of employees' performance by developing the necessary procedures to develop their performance, presenting the research variables intellectually, and applying this research to a sample of employees in the Iraqi commercial sector. And Islamic banks in the Karbala branch (80) and their assistants and officials. The research also assumes that there are statistically significant differences between the dimensions of strategic planning and employee performance as well as the effect of strategic planning on employee performance. Analysis of variance and multiple regression analysis were used for all dimensions of the search variables. The results showed that commercial and Islamic banks vary in adopting all dimensions of the strategic planning variable except after the goals that have proven the results of the analysis of variance. There are no statistically significant differences between the banks that were investigated in this dimension.

➤ Study of (Al-Mikhlafi, 2019) aimed at identifying the degree of practicing strategic planning skills among academic leaders at King Khalid University from the viewpoint of the university's faculty, and are there differences attributable to the variables: specialization, gender, academic rank, number of years of service at the university. The descriptive approach was used for its convenience with the nature of the research. The research sample consisted of (326) faculty members in the first semester of the academic year 39/1440 AH, and randomly (16.11%) of the research community totaling (2024) members. The results showed that the average degree of practicing strategic planning skills among academic leaders at King Khalid University was achieved to a large extent, with an average of (3.57) score and (71.30%) of the total score for practice, and the results showed that there were no statistically significant differences in the average degree of practicing strategic planning skills according to the two variables. Academic rank, gender, and statistically significant differences according to the two variables of specialization in favor of the specialty of applied sciences, and the number of years of service in favor of more years of service.

➤ Study of (Al Yami, 2018) aimed at reviewing the most prominent digital repositories (LOR) in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, and also sought to identify the most prominent opportunities available to these warehouses in order to ensure the quality of e-learning content, and the survey method was used in this study (Descriptive) analytical, and the study population consisted of all faculty members in Saudi universities. The study found that the idea of digital repositories LOR was not clear among many employees in education and training institutions with an average of 1.54, while the difficulty of using some of the digital repositories LOR came in fifth place with an average of 1.61, and in the sixth place the effort required to develop electronic content in these warehouses with an average of about 1.67. In seventh place came the difficulty of searching for LOR digital repositories and locating them with an average of 1.72, while in the eighth place came the restrictions and conditions for utilizing the contents of digital LOR repositories with an average of 1.74, and the ninth and last place and the great cost required to develop electronic content in these warehouses with an average of 1.80.

➤ Study of (Lindsay, Muijs, Band, & Hartas, 2017), which aimed to verify the effectiveness of the electronic registration system in secondary schools in the United Kingdom, and to achieve the goals, the researchers conducted a longitudinal study on a sample of (45) schools before application and after the application of the electronic registration system. The application period extended for four years. The study found that attendance rates increased slightly after the application of electronic registration. And it became clear that there are differences in favor of the residents of the villages, as the difference between the old attendance and the presence after the application was higher.

➤ The study of (Obaidat, 2017) aimed at identifying the role of the University of Dammam library in bridging the digital divide from the point of view of the beneficiaries. The study used the descriptive analytical approach, and to identify this role, a questionnaire was distributed to collect data on a sample of beneficiaries, as it included (52) variables It discusses digital information services to measure the extent of the role the library plays in bridging the digital divide, in addition to the role of languages in bridging the information gap between Western and developing countries. The study found that the arithmetic mean of the respondents ’answers to the role of the library in providing information services ranged from very high to low. And that the most obstacles faced by the beneficiaries regarding the use of foreign languages.

➤ Study of (Bin Ghaida, 2017) aimed at identifying the role of institutional digital repositories in making digital contents available to Algerian university libraries on the Internet, and the study used the descriptive and analytical approach, and the study sample consists in selecting an intentional sample representing the best six Algerian institutional repositories according to the global ranking of Webometrics. For digital repositories. The study concluded that the institutional repository of Abu Bakr Belkaid University in Tlemcen topped the list of the best Arab digital repositories for the year 2016. All digital repositories under study belong to university institutions. And that the number of Algerian digital repositories available in the global Webometrics classification is very small compared to the number of Algerian higher education institutions. The category of Applied Sciences, Languages, Arts and Social Sciences is the most covered topics in Algerian repositories.

➤ Study of (Ahsan and Nabil, 2017), which aimed to identify the role of the availability of institutional digital repositories requirements at the Algerian University and prepare a mechanism for building and implementing the digital repository of the University of Constantine. The study sample consisted of (120) individuals from Constantine teachers. A questionnaire was used to collect data, and a descriptive analytical approach was used. The study found a variety of topics covered by the digital repositories that are the subject of the study, ranging from research sciences, social sciences, law, politics, computer science, and others, but the number of materials remains insufficient to meet the needs of the beneficiaries. The variety of information sources available in the digital repositories in the subject of study are: university theses, periodical articles, conference proceedings, e-books, educational materials, and audiovisual materials. University theses were the most common types of information sources available in repositories, and the study also found that there is a great shortage in the availability of audiovisual documents.

➤ Study of (Odeh, 2017) aimed at identifying the trends of Syrian researchers towards sources of free access to information, and the researcher used the descriptive and analytical approach and used the questionnaire as a main tool for collecting information, and the sample of the study consisted of (147) male and female researchers at the University of Damascus. The study found that most of the sources relied upon when referring to the sources of free access are articles and scientific research 86% in addition to books 64% then drafts of articles 41% will be followed directly by university theses, 40% presentations, 37% and conference work. 27% assert here that gray literature (draft articles, university theses, conference works) published on the Internet is frequently used by Syrian researchers, even if it comes in the second degree of use after periodicals and books articles. The types of sources published by researchers differed; 50% published research papers and scientific articles, 38% published their university theses, 7% published conference works, and 5% published presentations. As for the reasons that did not encourage researchers to deposit their research in sources of free access, they were numerous, i.e. 40% of the researchers in the study subject are afraid of their research being stolen and their lack of confidence in intellectual property rights for freely available research, and 25% do not know how to participate, and% 20 they believe that the research published through free access sources is not recognized by their scientific institutions, and 10% believe that publishing through free access sources reduces the value of their research, and 5% do not know how the deposit process takes place.

➢ Study of (Al-Hiyariet al., 2017) which aimed to explain the factors that affect the application of digital warehouse systems and the quality of information at the University of Utara Malaysia from the students' point of view. The study shows the impact of human resources, information quality and management commitment on accounting information systems and information quality. 119 questionnaires were distributed to collect information to test the hypotheses of the study, and the researchers used the descriptive and analytical approach, where the study reached results, the most important of which is the existence of a statistically significant relationship between management commitment, information quality and information system. However, there is no statistically significant relationship with HR. Moreover, the relationship between management commitment and information quality is not considered to be statistically significant with information quality but is considered to be statistically significant with management information system and human resources.

➢ Study of (Ndege; 2017), which aimed to know the relationship between strategic planning and business continuity management, in private security companies in Kenya, and the study followed the descriptive and analytical approach and the study tool was a questionnaire, and the random sampling method was used, and the study revealed that business continuity has an element Important from strategic management because it supports the growth and expansion of the company, and the respondents added that when you plan well, this means that you are planning for the future, so planning for the future is very important because it gives the management the guidelines for long-term business continuity.

➢ Study of (Al Shobaki et al., 2017) aims to study the role of strategic and operational planning as approach for crises management in UNRWA - Gaza Strip field- Palestine. Several descriptive analytical methods were used for this purpose and a survey as a tool for data collection. Community size was (881), and the study sample was stratified random (268). The overall findings of the current study show that strategic and operational planning is performed in UNRWA. The results of static analysis show that there are a relation between strategic and operational planning and crises management. In spite this relation existence, it need more improvement and expanding. Also there are shortcomings in the way that organization manages the crises before and after they occur. A crisis management is only practicing during the crisis.

➢ Study of (Al Shobaki et all, 2016) aims to analyze the impact of top management support for strategic planning on crisis management in UNRWA-Gaza Strip field in Palestine. Several descriptive analytical methods were used for this purpose, and a survey as a tool for data collection. Community size was (881), and the study sample was stratified random (268). The overall findings of the current study show that top management provides needed HR for strategic planning but with no financial support. Also there are shortcomings in the way that organization manages the crises before and after they occur. A crisis management is only practicing during the crisis. The study suggest that top management must provide the financial support for strategic planning, periodic meetings to prepare how to deal with potential crisis in the future, establishing a specialized team and provide them with all sources needed.

➢ Study of (Faris, 2016), which aimed to identify the relationship between the entrepreneurial characteristics of senior management in commercial banks and strategic planning in Gaza Strip by studying its dimensions (self-confidence, initiative, creativity, achievement, independence and taking responsibility, and taking risks) and its relationship to strategic planning as a variable Follow. The sample of the study was (164), represented by managers and employees in commercial banks. The study used the descriptive and analytical approach, and the questionnaire was used as a tool to collect data. Among the most prominent results of the study was the availability of a good level of entrepreneurial characteristics (self-confidence, initiative, creativity, achievement, independence and responsibility, risk taking) as well as for strategic planning, in addition to the absence of statistically significant differences about the entrepreneurial characteristics of managers working in commercial banks. In Gaza Strip, it is attributed to the following variables (gender, age, academic qualification, job title, specialization), and the existence of statistically significant differences on the entrepreneurial characteristics of managers working in commercial banks in Gaza Strip attributable to the variable of years of service.

## Commentary on Previous Studies

**Aspects Of Agreement Between The Current Study And The Previous Studies**: The current study agreed with previous studies in several aspects, as all previous studies dealt with the issue of digital repositories, as well as agreed in the study method used, which is the descriptive and analytical approach, as well as in the study tool, as all previous studies were used. The questionnaire is a tool for the study, while the current study will depend on the descriptive and analytical method, and the questionnaire is a tool for the study.

**The Differences Between The Current Study And The Previous Studies**: The current study differed with the previous studies, in the size and diversity of the study sample, as the size of the study was less and varied between companies and different administrative institutions, while the current study is less, and it will consist of employees at Al-Quds University The current study focused on the reality of using digital repositories.

**Areas of Benefit from Previous Studies:**
1. That previous studies, in addition to the researchers 'experience in the nature of universities' work, helped researchers in determining the topic of this research and the manifestations of the research problem.
2. Formulating the study methodology.
3. Determine the main and sub-variables of the research and the extent of the relationship between them.

4. Contribute to building some pillars of the theoretical framework of the research.
5. Choose the study methodology and the statistical methods used in these studies, and how the data were analyzed in these studies.
6. Determining the appropriate size of the study sample after reviewing the size of the samples approved in these studies, which will facilitate reaching important conclusions and recommendations in the current study.
7. Knowing the methods of validity and reliability used in these studies, which enables the identification of appropriate methods for the study variables.

**Theoretical Framework**

Contemporary scientific institutions of all kinds are facing a wave of rapid transformations and changes sweeping the world today, foremost of which is the informational and technical revolution, that revolution that relies on advanced scientific knowledge and the optimal use of information flow resulting from the great advances in computer technologies and the global network of communications (the Internet), and as a result of those Transformations Knowledge has become the most important strategic source, but it has become the strongest, most influential and controlling factor in the success or failure of the organization.

**First - The Concept of Digital Repositories:**
Digital repositories are usually referred to as open archives, which is a database on the Internet that includes scientific works managed by researchers and provides the ability to search for those works.

The term open archive is surrounded by a kind of ambiguity because its vocabulary accepts several interpretations according to the context of its use. The word archive in the traditional context is known as: "It has a collection of documents, regardless of their date, shape or container, which are produced or received by every natural or legal person, general or Private, in the course of its activity." As for the new context of scientific communication, the founders of the open archive movement agree that the archive is an information tank or a repository for electronic scientific documents.

Digital repositories are defined as a database that can be accessed and searched on the web and contains the research work deposited by researchers at the base and aims to protect and preserve research work in the long term, and digital repositories are divided into: thematically specialized repositories and institutional repositories (Faris, 2016).

The digital repository is based on a university and it is a set of services provided by the university to its academic community in order to manage and publish digital materials produced by the institution and members of its community, including long-term preservation, as well as the issue of organization, availability and distribution, and what is noticed on this definition is the focus on long preservation The range for information that can be converted into various forms and formats (Obaidat, 2017, P: 315). As for Mark Ware, the institutional digital repository is a database on the Internet of scientific materials, characterized by accumulation, permanence of availability, open and interoperable, as well as collecting, storing and publishing, in addition to that, it performs the long-term preservation of digital materials as a basic function For digital repositories (Obaidat, 2017, P: 317).

From the above, it can be said that the digital repository is a collaborative work space on the Internet to collect and preserve the academic scientific output of institutions and research centers in order to create a collective memory that is characterized by accumulation and long-term preservation.

**Advantages of Digital Repositories:**
Institutions and universities that create digital repositories enjoy a number of advantages, especially in light of the diversity of the repository's goals and the richness of its content, and the extent to which researchers are encouraged to participate and contribute to intellectual production. Among these advantages (Alian, 2016, P: 58-60):

**Advantages of Digital Repositories for Universities and Research Institutions:**
1. Upgrading and advancing the status of the scientific university through the increase in the times of knowledge and the intensity of reference citation to the intellectual production of researchers affiliated to it in the scientific community locally and internationally.
2. It serves to securely preserve the long-term preservation of the university's intellectual production.
3. Allowing the university to manage Intelectual Property Right by making researchers in the institution aware of copyright issues.
4. Providing value-added services through indexing citations and authority control of names, for the purpose of quantitative and qualitative analysis to measure the performance of researchers in the field.

**Advantages of Digital Repositories for Researchers:**
Repositories give researchers, whether authors or readers, a number of advantages, including:
1. Repositories act as a central archive for their scholarly production increasing the chance of their broadcast, allowing for increased visibility and cross-referencing and hence the expected impact factor of research increases.
2. Communicate and learn about new research findings, resulting in more knowledge accumulation and feedback.
3. The restrictions related to the number of pages in the publication of research in scientific periodicals shall be canceled.
4. Assisting researchers in managing the research funding requirements by making them available in repositories.

**Advantages of Digital Repositories for Libraries:**

1. Overcoming the licensing crisis related to dealing with electronic journals.
2. Libraries help meet the requirements of the digital age by meeting the needs of their users.
3. An attempt to bridge the gap between the needs of the beneficiaries, the decline in library budgets, or the high prices of electronic scientific journals
4. It allows libraries to play a leading role through their participation in warehouse preparation processes, according to which entity is responsible for the beneficiaries.

**Basic Elements of Digital Repositories** (Nabti et al., 2017, p. 233):

The Association of Academic Resources and Academic Publishing SPARC describes the digital repository as belonging to an institution, academic, cumulative, continuous, free and intertwined, and the following explains these basic elements:

1. **The Digital Repository Belongs to An Institution**: digital repositories offer a tangible and historical embodiment of the intellectual life and the output of the institution, as these institutions become important indicators of the academic quality of the institutions.
2. **The Digital Repository Includes Academic Content**: Depending on the specific goals of each institution, the institutional repository can contain any work produced by students, faculty members, and employees of the institution, such as periodical articles and research papers, electronic books, theses, lessons and lectures.
3. **Institutional Digital Repository Is Cumulative And Permanent**: as digital repositories aim to preserve and provide availability for digital content in the long term, the collected content must be cumulative and continuous forever.
4. **The Institutional Digital Repository Is Interconnected And Free**: In order for the repository to provide availability to a wide research community, users from outside the university must be able to find and retrieve information from the repository. The goals that drive the institution to develop a digital repository require enabling users far from the institution's community to access the content.

**Types of Digital Repositories**: (Afifa, 2018, P: 212)

In general, digital repositories fall into two categories:

1. Institutional Warehouses.
2. Thematic Repositories.

It is possible to classify digital repositories into several divisions as follows:

**First: Content Type:**

− Raw research data repositories (primary).
− Full-text repositories for scientific research repositories.
− Full text repositories for refereed research and conference papers.
− Thesis repositories.
− Repositories of technical reports issued by bodies and institutions.
− Educational entities warehouses.

**Second: Area of Coverage:**

− Thematic Repositories.
− Institutional Warehouses.
− Personal Repositories (The Researcher's Personal Archive).
− Magazine Repositories (Resulting From One Magazine Or Group Of Magazines).
− National Warehouses.
− Regional Warehouses.
− Global Warehouses.

**Third: The Target Beneficiaries Group:**

− Students 'or learners' repositories.
− Teachers' warehouses.
− Researchers' repositories.

**Characteristics of Digital Repositories**

Digital repositories are characterized by a set of characteristics that they derive from the nature of the jobs that they perform and distinguish them from other materials and digital resources available on the web. There are four characteristics that distinguish digital repositories (Krthio and Battouch, 2014, P: 4-5):

1. **An Institution Identifier**: so that the warehouse is affiliated with a research institution that collects and accounts for academic output, original research and other intellectual works produced by faculty members in many different fields and merges these materials into a coordinated presentation, and makes them widely available inside and outside the university.

2. **Coordination with Repositories in Other Institutions**: Effective scholarly exchange requires researchers to be able to identify relevant work in multiple institutions. Using uniform standards for indexing and publishing this research simplifies the individual work of faculty in publishing research and ensures greater access by researchers elsewhere.

3. **Focus on Academic Content**: Depending on the goals set by each institution, the institutional repository may contain any digital works created by students, faculty, researchers, or employees. These materials may include student files, teaching materials, research or products such as research papers, whether before or after publication, technical reports, audiovisual and computer programs, so digital repositories focus on academic content rather than administrative content.

4. **Commitment to The Accumulation and Permanence of the Availability of the Institutional Repository**: a major role in the process of scientific communication between researchers, so that the content collected is accumulated and available at all times, and the provision of permanent access and long-term preservation of digital entities in the repository, and this requires careful planning and commitment.

**Advantages and Disadvantages of Digital Repositories:**

Institutional repositories are one of the informal channels for academic academic communication through the multiple sources of information available in them, which represent important and legitimate communication outlets. Hence, it can be viewed as a great opportunity to provide value-added services through the advantages it provides to researchers, research institutions and the scientific research community as a whole, by making research results available free of charge on the web. In what follows, we present a review of the most important advantages of institutional repositories for researchers, whether they are authors, shareholders or readers, as well as their benefits for research institutions, which we cite as follows (Muhammad and Khamis, 2013, P: 54-60):

**Advantages and Disadvantages of Digital Repositories for a Shareholder:**

1. **Increase the Reference Citation Rate**: Studies and research have shown that the materials available for free on the Internet are cited more than their paper counterparts.

2. **Speed**: University or college members can self-publish their preprints immediately and receive immediate feedback.

3. **Organization**: The institutional repository can contain all the scholarly works of each faculty member, including pre-publication articles, post-publication articles, presentations and teaching materials instead of being dispersed in other databases or in personal pages ... so that it can Easily browse these articles in one place by the user, and easily re-use them by contributors.

4. **Preservation**: in order to ensure continued access and the survival of the digital files, they need to be updated and migrated. Keeping up with this update is done by the custodians of the warehouse so that they update and transfer the files deposited by each shareholder.

5. **Ease of Use**: every shareholder can easily submit their contributions and articles.

6. **Longevity of Hyperlinks**: Deposit digital material in the repository means that it will stay in one place and maintain the same URL permanently.

**Advantages and Disadvantages of Digital Repositories for an Organization:**

- The scientific materials produced by the university are available in one place, which reflect the intellectual achievements of the institution and serve as a marketing tool.

- Documents that reflect the institutional history of the university, whether scientific or non-scientific (technical and administrative reports) are reserved for future use.

- Highlight the quality of the institution's intellectual capital.

- Leveraging investments in information systems and content management.

**Advantages and Disadvantages of Digital Repositories for the User:**

- Items in digital repositories can be accessed through search engines.

- There is no subscription or entry fee, as the repository contains materials that are displayed in their original digital formats.

- Gray literature is material that is not easy to find in its traditional form. Digital repositories include many types such as scientific papers, pre-publication articles and conference presentations.

- Its advantages include expanding areas of knowledge that can be shared, in addition to providing opportunities for forms

- New scientific communication and contribute to providing flexible ways to develop current scientific communication.

**Principles of Digital Repositories:**

Digital repositories adhere to the following principles (Bin Ghaida, 2017, P: 24):

1. Supporting digital content and encouraging the creation and preservation of research results.

2. Support and discovery of relevant research findings across groups and disciplines.

3. Supporting and encouraging national and international cooperation to enhance interoperability and digital content management.

4. Support and strengthen the links between digital research, learning and management services.

5. Support and promote the use of relevant open standards such as: the Open Archives Initiative (OAI) and the Protocol for metadata harvesting.
6. Supporting and promoting development through "learning by doing" and building spaces for sharing experiences and knowledge.
7. Support and enhance the processes that make it easier for authors and researchers to deposit their research outputs.
8. Support and enhance the options available for the long-term preservation of digital entities and access to digital content.

**Basic Services for Digital Warehouse Management Systems:**

Digital warehouse management systems and programs provide many services, whether it is related to the administration and management of digital content or what is related to the beneficiary's side, search and retrieval, and these services are (Qabbani, 2013, P: 26):

1. **Deposit And Retrieval Service**: Support for personal deposits and deletion of digital entities.
2. **Availability Control and Rights Management**: To restrict access to information.
3. **Administrative Services**: warehouse management software supports many administrative functions such as designing the workflow, reviewing articles and scientific papers submitted before or after publication, and reviewing metadata.
4. **Metadata Service**: Providing support for creating metadata metadata, and ensuring that it will be available to search engines, whether searching inside the repository and / or Harvesters
5. **User Support**: by creating a library of the most important digital materials he needs, providing support and answering questions, providing alert service and being informed of everything new in a topic.
6. **Storage Space**: Ensuring secure data management by providing services such as backup and checking for erroneous data and protection against unauthorized modification or deletion.
7. **File Naming Service**: for the permanence of the names of digital entities within the repository, this service is known as the digital entity identifier (DOI), which is a unified number for the entity on the Internet as the unified number of the book .ISBN.
8. **Search Engine Support**: whether within the local repository or through the repositories of other institutions or scientific search engines such as Google Scholar.
9. **Allow Files to Be Preserved and Migrated**: Warehouse management systems help import and export data in multiple formats such as: XML and MAR.

**The Importance of Digital Repositories:**

There is a clear importance for the good use of digital repositories in universities through that they provide services to universities, research institutions, and researchers (Alian, 2016, P: 58-60):

**The Importance of Digital Repositories for Universities and Research Institutions:**

− Upgrading and advancing the status of the scientific university through the increase in the number of times of knowledge and the intensity of referential citation to the intellectual production of researchers affiliated with it in the scientific community locally and internationally.

− It serves to securely preserve the long-term preservation of the university's intellectual production.

− Allowing the university to manage Intelectual Property Rights by making researchers in the institution aware of copyright issues.

− Providing value-added services through indexing citations and authority control of names, for the purpose of quantitative and qualitative analysis to measure the performance of researchers in the field.

**Second - Modern Strategic Planning For Smart Infrastructure**

Both (Tallon, and Kraemer, 2003) reviewed the importance of strengthening the relationship between the organization's strategy and the positive aspects provided by information technology by means of a positive marriage between them, which lies in eliminating the gap, or at least reducing it, between the two strategies. Among the reasons for the existence of this gap, either the deficiency in the total or partial role of information technology, which affects its effectiveness in implementing the objectives of the organization, or its failure to use and benefit from its functions by the employees of the organization. And they confirm that the shrinking of this gap is a result of the quality of the organizational structure and the organizational and technical strategic planning that provides strong support for the performance of the organization and the implementation of its objectives, in this case the organization has achieved compatibility between its strategies on the other hand, when the organization's strategy is weak, the parallel with the IT strategy is missing, It negatively affects the achievement of the objectives of the organization.

Both Elliot and Starkings (1998) state that the balance between the IT strategy and the organization's strategy includes operational activities, and middle management strategy is critical to the role that information technology should play in serving the organization. The obsolescence or lack of adaptation of the current organization's strategy with the IT strategy requires modifying the organizational strategy to fit with the IT strategy or modifying both of them in order to reach the best coherence and suitability for the achievement of the organization's goals.

The researchers believe that digital repositories play an important role through integration with the strategic planning of the organization as a whole, as it must be compatible with that general strategic system of the organization. Digital repositories are used to emphasize the importance of strategic thinking in institutional work. In making decisions about many matters represented in increasing the ability to continuously develop and improve and provide better services, and the higher the quality level of digital warehouses, the more that leads to providing an accurate information base that leads to improving the level of various decisions.

**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 investigated and understanding its conditions, and collecting information that increases the 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 the relevant Arabic 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 websites 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, ie (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 "digital repositories and their relationship to the modern strategic planning of universities' smart infrastructure,"as it consists of three main sections:

**The First Section**: It is the personal and organizational data of the respondents (gender, age group, academic qualification, years of service, job title).

**Section Two**: The Scale of Digital Repositories.

**The Third Section**: the measure of modern strategic planning for the infrastructure.

The scale consists of (24) paragraphs, which measure 4 sub-dimensions of digital repositories, and (12) paragraphs that measure modern strategic planning for the infrastructure, and the following table illustrates this:

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

| # | Dimensions | Number of Paragraphs |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Storage of Scientific Research. | 8 |
| 2. | Classification of Scientific Research. | 4 |
| 3. | Create An Electronic Portfolio For Scientific Research. | 5 |
| 4. | Receiving And Updating Scientific Research | 7 |

| The Overall Score for Digital Repositories | 24 |
|---|---|
| Modern Strategic Planning Of the Infrastructure | 12 |

**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 in order (5, 4, 3, 2, 1).

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

1. **Referees' Validity**: The scale was presented in its current form to a number of specialized referees, 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 Validation Of The Construct, Using The Internal Consistency Method**: the scale was applied to a survey sample of (32) members of the original community 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. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Storage of Scientific Research** | | | **Classification of Scientific Research.** | | | **Create An Electronic Portfolio For Scientific Research.** | | | **Receiving and Updating Scientific Research** | | |
| 1 | 0.844 | 0.000 | 1 | 0.824 | 0.000 | 1 | 0.930 | 0.000 | 1 | 0.678 | 0.000 |
| 2 | 0.877 | 0.000 | 2 | 0.854 | 0.000 | 2 | 0.894 | 0.000 | 2 | 0.594 | 0.000 |
| 3 | 0.873 | 0.000 | 3 | 0.911 | 0.000 | 3 | 0.875 | 0.000 | 3 | 0.894 | 0.000 |
| 4 | 0.915 | 0.000 | 4 | 0.886 | 0.000 | 4 | 0.887 | 0.000 | 4 | 0.724 | 0.000 |
| 5 | 0.875 | 0.000 | | | | 5 | 0.763 | 0.000 | 5 | 0.764 | 0.000 |
| 6 | 0.805 | 0.000 | | | | | | | 6 | 0.793 | 0.000 |
| 7 | 0.665 | 0.000 | | | | | | | 7 | 0.786 | 0.000 |
| 8 | 0.716 | 0.000 | | | | | | | | | |
| **Modern Strategic Planning of the Infrastructure** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 0.769 | 0.000 | 4 | 0.723 | 0.000 | 7 | 0.806 | 0.000 | 10 | 0.850 | 0.000 |
| 2 | 0.724 | 0.000 | 5 | 0.648 | 0.000 | 8 | 0.760 | 0.000 | 11 | 0.825 | 0.000 |
| 3 | 0.649 | 0.000 | 6 | 0.854 | 0.000 | 9 | 0.806 | 0.000 | 12 | 0.894 | 0.000 |

**Stability Of The Scale**: The researchers verified the stability of the scale on a pilot sample of (32) individuals. The stability 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 paired expressions and the total of the individual statements for the test and its ranges, and by using the Spearman Brown equation, the overall reliability coefficient was (0.972), 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 (0.969), which is a significant and high reliability coefficient, and the reliability was calculated by Coefficients of Alpha Cronbach 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 | Correlation Coefficient after | Coefficients of Alpha Cronbach | Significance Level |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Storage of Scientific Research | 8 | 0.904 | 0.950 | 0.931 | 0.01 |
| 2. | Classification of Scientific Research | 4 | 0.822 | 0.904 | 0.891 | 0.01 |
| 3. | Create An Electronic Portfolio For Scientific Research. | 5 | 0.857 | 0.924 | 0.918 | 0.01 |
| 4. | Receiving and Updating Scientific Research | 7 | 0.745 | 0.855 | 0.866 | 0.01 |

| # | Dimensions | Number Of Paragraphs | Correlation Coefficient before | Correlation Coefficient after | Coefficients of Alpha Cronbach | Significance Level |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **The Overall Score for Digital Repositories** | 24 | 0.945 | 0.972 | 0.969 | 0.01 |
| | **Modern Strategic Planning Of the Infrastructure** | 12 | 0.904 | 0.950 | 0.939 | 0.01 |

It is evident 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 of the validity of the questionnaire and its validity to analyze the results, answer the study questions and test its hypotheses.

**Test hypotheses of the study**

**The statistical description of the study sample according to personal and organizational data**
**The Criterion Adopted In the Study** (Ozen et al., 2012):

**Table 5**: 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:**
**The result of the first question: which states:**
**Q1-**: What is the level of satisfaction with the digital repositories at the University of Palestine?

To answer the question, the researchers used averages, standard deviations, and percentages, according to the following table:

**Table 6**: The arithmetic mean, standard deviation, relative weight, and arrangement for each dimension of the "digital warehouse" scale

| # | Paragraph | SMA | Standard Deviation | Relative Weight | Rank | Degree Of Approval |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Storage of Scientific Research | 3.5663 | 0.69756 | 71.33% | 3 | Agree |
| 2. | Classification of Scientific Research. | 3.6111 | 0.80213 | 72.22% | 2 | Agree |
| 3. | Create An Electronic Portfolio For Scientific Research. | 3.5378 | 0.81152 | 70.76% | 4 | Agree |
| 4. | Receiving And Updating Scientific Research | 3.7108 | 0.73331 | 74.22% | 1 | Agree |
| | **The Overall Score for Digital Repositories** | 3.6065 | 0.69899 | 72.13% | | Agree |

From the previous table, the following can be drawn:

– The arithmetic mean of the fourth dimension "receiving and updating scientific research" is equal to 3.60 (total score out of 5), meaning that the relative weight is 72.22%, in the first place, and this means that there is high agreement by the sample members on this dimension.

– The arithmetic mean of the third dimension "creating an electronic portfolio for scientific research" is equal to 3.54, meaning that the relative weight is 70.76%, and this means that there is high approval by the sample members on this dimension.

In general, it can be said that the arithmetic mean of the digital warehouse scale "equals 3.61, meaning that the relative weight is 72.13%, and this means that there is a high agreement by the sample members on the scale dimensions."

The researchers explain this result to the fact that digital repositories operate in a technically thoughtful manner and achieve the goals for which they were created, such as the ability of these digital repositories to receive and update scientific research, as well as classify scientific research, and then store scientific research, all of this leads to the formation of an electronic portfolio for research. Scientific.

This result is in agreement with some studies, such as the study (Bhat, 2019), which reached conclusions, the most important of which is that most of the warehouses were built by faculty members. And the study (Ahsan and Nabil, 2017), which concluded the diversity of topics covered by digital repositories.

These results differed with some studies, such as a study (Al Yami, 2018), which concluded that the idea of digital LOR repositories was not clear among many workers in education and training institutions.

**The result of the second question states:**

**Q2-**: What is the availability of modern strategic planning for the infrastructure of the University of Palestine?

To answer the question, the mean, standard deviation, relative weight and order were used to find the degree of agreement. The results are shown in the following table:

**Table 7**: The arithmetic mean, standard deviation, relative weight and arrangement for each of the "modern strategic planning for infrastructure" paragraphs

| # | Paragraph | SMA | Standard Deviation | Relative Weight | Rank | Degree Of Approval |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | The university is developing a strategy based on the needs and expectations of current and future stakeholders | **3.6444** | 0.82532 | 72.89% | 5 | Agree |
| 2. | The university collects and analyzes information about the labor market and its current and future needs. | **3.7222** | 0.96019 | 74.44% | 1 | Agree |
| 3. | The university works to understand current and future needs and aspirations. | **3.7000** | 1.38959 | 74.00% | 3 | Agree |
| 4. | The University understands and anticipates growth in new and competitive higher education institutions and programs. | **3.4556** | 0.91383 | 69.11% | 8 | Agree |
| 5. | The university undertakes continuous planning for the development and review of the policy and strategy. | **3.6111** | 0.87016 | 72.22% | 6 | Agree |
| 6. | Policies and strategies are developed to be consistent with the university's mission, vision and values. | **3.7222** | 0.88721 | 74.44% | 1 | Agree |
| 7. | The university is working on contingency planning, risk analysis, and developing scenarios and alternative plans. | **3.4444** | 0.94941 | 68.89% | 9 | Agree |
| 8. | The university reviews and updates the effectiveness and appropriateness of policies and strategies. | **3.4667** | 0.90193 | 69.33% | 7 | Agree |
| 9. | The university is interested in developing a framework for defining and designing the main processes in order to support and communicate the university's policies and strategies. | **3.2333** | 0.90006 | 64.67% | 12 | Medium |
| 10. | The university activates and follows up strategies with employees and stakeholders in an appropriate manner | **3.3444** | 0.88890 | 66.89% | 10 | Medium |
| 11. | The university expresses interest in measuring and evaluating awareness of the strategies used inside and outside the university. | **3.2778** | 0.88721 | 65.56% | 11 | Medium |
| 12. | The university uses a measurement framework that monitors and reports progress in relation to the goals and strategies used. | **3.6667** | 0.93616 | 73.33% | 4 | Agree |
| | **Total Marks** | 3.5241 | 0.81776 | 70.48% | | Agree |

From the previous table, the following can be drawn:

- The arithmetic mean of the sixth paragraph, "Policies and strategies are developed to be consistent with the mission, vision and values of the university" equals 3.72 (total score out of 5), meaning that the relative weight is 77.44%, and this means that there is high approval by the sample members for this paragraph.

- The arithmetic mean of the ninth paragraph, "The University is interested in developing a framework for identifying and designing the main processes in order to support and communicate the university's policies and strategies" equals 3.23, meaning that the relative weight is 74.67%, 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 average of modern strategic planning for infrastructure "is equal to 3.52, meaning that the relative weight is 70.48%, and this means that there is high agreement by the sample members on the paragraphs of the modern strategic planning scale for the infrastructure.

The researchers explain this result to the fact that the university collects and analyzes information about the labor market and its current and future needs, and policies and strategies are developed to be consistent with the university's mission, vision and values, as the university works to understand current and future needs and aspirations, and uses a measurement framework that works on follow-up and reporting. The university is working on formulating a strategy based on the needs and expectations of current and future stakeholders, and it continuously plans to develop and review the policy and strategy, as it reviews the effectiveness and appropriateness of policies and strategies and updates them. The university understands and anticipates growth in new higher education institutions and competition. It works on contingency planning, risk analysis, developing scenarios and alternative plans, as well as activating strategies and following them up with employees and stakeholders in an appropriate manner, and expresses interest in measuring awareness of the strategies used inside and outside the university and evaluating them. It is also concerned with developing a framework for identifying and designing the main processes that lead to support University policies and strategies and their delivery.

This result is in agreement with some studies such as (Alwan, 2019), which confirmed that successful strategic planning can achieve a breakthrough in a high level of employees' performance by developing the necessary procedures to develop their performance, and presenting the research variables intellectually. And the study (Al-Mikhlafi, 2019), which showed that the average degree of practicing strategic planning skills among academic leaders at King Khalid University was largely achieved. As well as the study (Faris, 2016), which was among the most prominent results of which provides a good level of strategic planning.

**The Study Imposition Test:**

**H0₁:** There is a significant correlation of ($\alpha \leq 0.05$) between digital repositories and modern strategic infrastructure planning.
To test this hypothesis, the "Pearson correlation coefficient" test was used, and the following table illustrates that.

**Table 8**: The correlation coefficient between digital repositories and the modern strategic planning of the infrastructure

| Digital Repositories | Modern Strategic Planning Of the Infrastructure | Sig |
|---|---|---|
| Storage of Scientific Research | 0.698 | 0.000 |
| Classification of Scientific Research. | 0.729 | 0.000 |
| Create An Electronic Portfolio For Scientific Research. | 0.689 | 0.000 |
| Receiving And Updating Scientific Research | 0.755 | 0.000 |
| **The Overall Score for Digital Repositories** | 0.781 | 0.000 |

The previous table shows that the correlation coefficient is equal to .781, which is a significant degree at the level of significance 0.05, and this indicates the existence of a statistically significant relationship between digital warehouses and modern strategic planning for the infrastructure, as it is evident from the previous table that there is a relationship between all dimensions of digital warehouses and modern strategic planning. For the infrastructure this proves the hypothesis.

This result is in agreement with some studies such as (Alwan, 2019), which confirmed that successful strategic planning can achieve a breakthrough in a high level of employees' performance by developing the necessary procedures to develop their performance, and presenting the research variables intellectually. And the study (Abdul Latif, 2018), which found a relationship between the degree of strategic planning practice and achieving competitive advantage standards.

**Conclusion and Recommendations**

**Conclusions**

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

1. The existence of a high level of satisfaction with digital repositories at the University of Palestine, where the total score for digital repositories was (72.13%).
2. The order of the dimensions of the digital repositories is as follows (receiving and updating scientific research, classifying scientific research, storing scientific research, creating an electronic portfolio for scientific research).
3. A high level of satisfaction with the modern strategic planning of infrastructure at the University of Palestine, where the percentage reached (70.48%).

4. The existence of a statistically significant positive relationship between the digital repositories and the modern strategic planning of the infrastructure at the University of Palestine.

**Recommendations**

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

1. Awareness of interest in digital repositories that store content and provide a large number of links.
2. Urging universities to establish institutional digital repositories that contribute to the service of the educational and research process in them, and to provide the intellectual production of the faculty members affiliated with them.
3. The necessity of establishing centers for designing and producing the content of educational digital repositories in various fields and supporting them financially.
4. The need for digital repositories to prepare policies for preservation, content management, quality control, and metadata.
5. The necessity for universities' digital repositories to create clusters between them and to allow unified searches in all digital repositories in one single agency.
6. The importance of providing faculty members with the skills of producing digital content for warehouses and employing it in various educational situations.
7. The need for the university to enhance its digital repositories and raise their level, while making the contents of its digital repositories available in the free access mode of information.
8. Urging academics at the university to include their scientific contributions in the digital repository for research.
9. The importance of expanding the establishment and development of educational digital repositories in light of the modern strategic planning of smart infrastructure.
10. Work to enhance the practice of modern strategic planning for smart infrastructure in the university.

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