

Information System Management and Philosophy Curricula Libraries**مانجمنت انظمة المعلومات والمكتبات المنهاج والفلسفة****Pr; Ghouar afif ***

Department of library and information science;University of Ahmed Ben Bella Oran1, Algeria

Laboratory of Information system and archive in Algeria LASIA, ghouar.afif@univ-oran1.dz.

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Abstract:

The phenomenon of management is unique, it emerged in economic institutions at the beginning of the twentieth century, and it had a prominent impact on various aspects of life. Many organizations are still earning the results of that qualitative leap in the management process that came with the industrial revolution and after it. It was reflected positively in all other institutions, especially the administrative, and when this experience successful in this field leads to various administrators to be fond of it, especially in service organizations, including libraries. The fact that libraries' adopted the management phenomenon in documentary organizations is considered as an important movement worthy of follow-up and scrutiny because the philosophical approach on which it was built depends on a unique privacy as it achieve the stability and urges to integration with the public administration movement, which often reflects an authoritarian image on the library. At the same time, the regulation of these units, in which is a way to renew the management process and accompany the goals that serve the geography of the libraries or institutions to which they belong. Through this study we will try to search for the goal of the management philosophy in the information systems and libraries.

Keywords: Information systems; libraries; management; philosophy.

* PR. Ghouar afif

Introduction:

Nowadays, the modern institutions tend to activate everything that exists on the scientific and knowledge level in order to achieve important and acceptable actual and organizational paths to keep pace with contemporary challenges, most notably the challenge of management and organization in the service institution, including information centers and libraries that are considered a strategic and fundamental bet that must be taken into account, while determining the type and necessity of reaching institutions as a whole. As a whole, perhaps, it can point out that this specialization became very complicated to the point of overlapping several specializations and activities in it. Thus, this pushes the theorists and thinkers to think about the principle of management, which separates specializations, activities, and businesses. Throughout this study, we try to focus on this concept from theoretical side and the actions that the institution must follow in order to succeed this choice this is considered of great importance and value from the empiricism side and stages purposes. Perhaps what can be pointed out are the circumstances that prompted the adoption of this new concept or legacy, which is considered the basis of every fundamental process is the extent to which it is possible to reach the scientific truth that prompted this perception or concept, Has it achieved its role or its intended purpose at this stage at least... and has it been adopted in the most of its counterpart institutions? There is more than one basis for dividing information centres. It is possible to divide them on a geographical basis, and this produces for us international, regional, national and local information centres.¹

2-problematisation:

The scientific limits of this study are complex, due to the lack of a scientific relationship or dialectical relationship between the library specialty and the rest of the other specializations that fall within the framework of scientific perceptions of the knowledge process homogenization and overlap within this framework. We have tried to construct the problem in which the fact that the information specialization is the one that contains philosophy and theories, and libraries are an activity affiliated with the information specialization. By introducing the mining factor, we find that this concept is an evolutionary

concept for the management mission in information systems. What are the philosophical frameworks that the library and information specialization follow?

3-The approach followed:

Each important study has a methodological aspect that it follows, and perhaps the realistic approach for this study is the descriptive analytical approach, in this study, we will rely on the historical approach to this specialty, its slide from one period to another, and its development and this appropriate direction for such studies. One of the new reviews is to determine the type of approach followed that any study chooses, and we have chosen this approach, from which we hope to achieve or win the real bet in the subject.

4- Documentary and knowledge reference for university libraries:

Documentary reference in university libraries is one of the foundations of the direct work on which the institution or information system depends. It is one of the old facilities that has acquired its service image, but the intent of this perception is to inform all actors in these organizations, including administrative librarians and pioneers, that the language known in past times is documentary visualization in various technical and professional activities, and university libraries have practiced it for a long time, until modern visualizations appeared that depend on international specifications and standards that have advanced these centers and become the main supporter of the documentary system through the activities that they cover, studies are limited to, and their applications in the field are followed up. The language of reference in documentary organizations was linked to the basic traditional orientation and then the professional orientation until it became one of the management customs and traditions in these academically oriented institutions. The university library derives its message from the function of the mother university to which it belongs. The university library has types. So, there are public university libraries that organize various literary sciences. There are university technological libraries that include the most important sources of technical information in which the university is active through the orientation and the message that are based on the following:

“Education and preparing the human competencies specialized, capable of taking the responsibilities and duties assigned to them.

- Scientific research and development of various types of knowledge by preparing it for researchers and supporting scientists.
- Publishing, as the university's mission is not limited to education and scientific research.
- Intellectual leadership and community service.
- Protecting human heritage and preserving human intellectual production.”²

In this context, the supervisors of these units have been appointed to follow the change on a daily basis, as it is the norm develops the methods of circulating scientific information, and the development of distance education, in which it constitute for them the main issues in relation to the development of the services that they manage. The services are considered the essence of bringing the public into the information society. The management, evaluation, and administration of libraries are challenge that remains to be faced more than ever before.

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5-Natural and cognitive connections to information science:

Information science is considered one of the modern sciences that is related and linked to the technological and artistic revolution that resulted from the technological and cognitive developments in which the field of information science with its multiple related documental connections surround it. Information theory and its merging with theories of media and communication in the eighties of the last century played an important and prominent role in interconnecting and interfering the scientific and professional goal between information and communication, as it forms many technical connections between them under the impact of studies on knowledge and serving the public and pioneers (such as Wersig's views on the social communicative aspects, the assertion system of the researcher Fairthorne, and scientific communication researches ...)⁴. These theories are the result of the technical movement that occurred between information science and communication science, which later turned into almost a single scientific unit which is branched out into specializations. In Britain, a large group of students and institutes were formed that are interested in these two specializations and their fields in general, such as the school of information and communication studies, at the University of London. Another form of professional

engagement that promoted information science was the focusing on the working with computers, networks, and computers.

Focusing on the information technology applications in their relationship to organize and transfer knowledge. Many experts also see the elements of management and retrieval services, image intelligence programs, or computer languages as factors that distinguish information science in the modern language of technology that supports and facilitates the goal of information science in its natural language and cognitive connections. These have spread in Britain and the United States of America, and recorded new theories of the relationship between information science and the rest of the other disciplines (that it paves the way between the natural and human sciences, so a part of the theory must be natural, mathematical, statistical, and yet a part of the theory must relate to the beneficiaries of information systems, that is, humans...),⁵ in which Brooks distinguishes between three aspects of information, which are the natural, physical, and biological aspects, and the cognitive aspect, and Becklin identified five related areas of information science:

"1-To transfer information in human cognitive communication systems.

2-The idea of information that is required.

3-Effectiveness of information systems and information transfer.

4-The relationship between information and those are generating it.

5- The relationship between the information and those who benefit from it."⁶ These phenomena or foundations are considered a technical beacon for promoting information science and classifying it among the big sciences. After the advertisement, many people came, such as the Chinese Maclob Yuzawa... who worked artistically in developing and introducing concepts to information science, as Yuzra reached out at important ideas on the level Scientific:

"1- As information being a human phenomenon, it lives and is used outside human society in the world of animals and machines.

2- As information is a philosophical category, it relates to a number of philosophical categories, such as space, time, motion, and energy.

3- As there are many scientific topics that contain the information section, such as: information policy, information economics, information theory, information technology, information management, information sciences.⁷

It is appropriate to resort to sociology as a scientific method. This means according to an approach inspired by the natural sciences approach: observation (i.e. observation of facts),..... regarding to the services provided by libraries or potentially provided by libraries that can lead to a more detailed definition of needs and objectives, then to the definition of buildings, equipments and organization of services and finally evaluation of implemented policies. To be a librarian, this investigation must actually relate to things related to library management and be applicable. ⁸

6- Historical framework of management in information systems:

Management is the scientific, methodological, and technical work on which all organizations and bodies depend. Management is the concept that changed everything in public and personal life. Without it, there is no organization, management, and technical and managerial accompaniment at the professional, technical, and organizational levels. The work of organizations is to accommodate the technical and the organizational orientations, and management is one of these Worlds, and there is no doubt that most of the studies that have focused on this trend are contemporary, and the new ones have witnessed several transformations in thought, personalities, and scholars, including “the professor of administrative history at the American University of Harvard (Alfred Chandler) when he reviewed in his book, which he published in 1962, the organizational structures of major companies in America and came up with four Strategies related to the growth and the development of organizational structures depend primarily on a strategy.⁹

In 1965, Professor of Management at Ashton University (Joanne Woodward) prepared a research in which she linked organizational changes with the adopted technology and strategy. In 1976, Helen and Hunger presented their concept of strategic management through research on a comprehensive model of strategic management. ¹⁰

In 1991, John Thompson's theory of developing strategic awareness was based on diagnosing the organization's comprehensive change linked to strategy formulation. ¹¹

In 1992, a professor at the University of California, George Yipp, issued a book in which he criticized multinational companies by saying that they did not make their concepts global and did not have a comprehensive global strategy¹²

Through these trends, we conclude that most studies in this field are the product of international university laboratories that are famous for their pioneers and in-depth studies, which leave no room for doubt or observation, as this increases our orientation towards understanding this framework in the administrative sense and precise management, which studies open up to us. Management today is necessary. Generalizing to all aspects of professional and religious life in all the world and trying to attract new trends that will become flexible and accepted by many other types of organizations, and this is the trend that we want in information systems and university libraries.

The differentiation witnessed by organizations in the process of applying administrative concepts and activities differs from one unit to another and within the organization itself. Therefore, library administration must adapt to these actual frameworks in science and administration.

7. Applied directions of schools' management thought in information systems and libraries:

University libraries, with their various organizational orientations, have worked on the basis of beneficiaries community under two sections, focusing on general picture of mother university which are two types of universities in Algeria in which there were general university libraries of sciences and university technology libraries affiliated with technical universities, and they differ in the nature of the holdings that participate in the development of artistic and scientific trends. The administrative orientation through which organizations are determined is the basis of each work, regardless of its connection. Schools of administrative thought, from a technical standpoint, have an impact on all organizations and university libraries regarding management and organization. It is one of the most important branches of the classical school; "The theory of scientific management, the theory of bureaucracy, the theory of administrative principles. The foundations of the principles of scientific management in terms of libraries are determined in term of libraries in:

- Scientific management tends to specialize precisely in work, as it may lead to a kind of boredom and kill the spirit of creativity. Scientific management is the ideal method of work, without linking it to the type and nature of the work.
- Scientific management focused on reducing physical stress and forgot psychological stress. 13

The bureaucratic theory came loaded with the burdens of administration that were absent from the surrounding arena, the masses, and the idea of the institution, and it created a place for itself that distinguishes itself from other types of schools, especially in the field of information. "The concept of bureaucracy has been associated with negativity in the minds of people in general and those working in libraries and information centers in particular. Therefore, some describe certain models of administrations." Libraries and information centers, which leads some people to say that libraries are bureaucratic administrations in the negative concept, "The development that libraries and information centers are witnessing at the present time requires the necessity of getting rid of the negative aspects of bureaucracy used in their management in order to increase their ability to confront the times, its circumstances, and its developments."14

In many cases, there is a kind of tension between patrons and library workers due to the working conditions in libraries. This is due to the circumstances surrounding the work and the specificity of the type of management and supervision that characterizes documentary units, especially in the case of new institutions at university sector taking over. University library partners often blame them, by exerting pressure on them with a set of verbal and written commitments and directives that are contrary to what is required or specified, perhaps because there is no kind of commitment to the institution's internal regulations, which many of the library's visitors, who are members or visitors, are not aware of.

8. The theoretical orientations of administrative principles in university libraries:

The theory of principles is one of the theories that have contributed strongly to the work of contemporary organizations in promoting a realistic model of management in institutions, which has a relationship between management and the concept of the state or government,

as its pioneers include the French man Henry Fayol and the American Alan Riley, as well as the British scholars Luther Gulick; and Lyndall Urwick, who identified the elements of the administrative process in the seven functions or successive processes, who determined that one of its principles is unity of command, and we can say that this approach varies in general with a range of trends.

1- Some administrative principles conflict with others, such as the conflict between the principle of scope of supervision and the principle of reducing the number of organizational levels.

2- The ineffectiveness of some of these principles, and the inability to put some of them into practice.

3- The presence of confusion in the names of the principles and their meanings.

4- Some of the pioneers of this theory assert that it is valid in all circumstances and times, while others consider it to be a help to administrators in some cases. 15

The supporters of this school reflected, who are considered specific understanding of human nature and needs...

Proponents of this school have restricted authority and decision-making to the higher levels of organization. 16 Administrative trends are one of the general terms from which organizations and university libraries can be summarized. Administrative organization derived from aspects of classical administrative thought is the desired message or goals of organizations in particular. It has been formed many times to activate this trend and did not accept any addition to the trends. The well-known professionalism related to management is the unit that is left to librarians, provided that the institutions do not interfere in their professional or practical situation. Institutions have participated in trying to participate and submit professional suggestions. The institution's contribution to promoting administrative action may encourage attracting professional work. The development of the library from the development of administrative needs is an urgent necessity. In reality, we must find room to dive into it without embarrassment or underestimating the value of the goal or direction.

Management philosophy as a paradigm:

The management of institutions is often linked to a specific organization according to regulatory and legal conditions and mechanisms. They control the course of any institution, and to ensure its economic success, it is necessary to draw and prepare plans that define its own philosophy on many axes with different and related fields.

And building a philosophy carries new horizons with a positive outlook that holds on itself true cognitive tools that guide the knowledge society. This is the role that the latter plays in that it is the result of the interaction that occurs between available and prominent facts and knowledge as a prevailing and socially determined trend and the human ability to think and methodological intellectual and philosophical creativity that is in line with the givens of reality that he lives it, through creating a special idea or philosophy that allows finding solutions to problems due to the importance of thinking and knowledge.

In terms of discovering errors and dangers and investing them as a force to be employed in various fields of life and promoting intellectual dynamism, through which we overcome all obstacles and difficulties, knowledge, is the ink of reaching the promising horizons in this field, in which the cognitive research follows a realistic strategy.

The use of the management paradigm is in itself a realistic philosophical framework that documentary organizations and libraries have resorted to as a procedure whose purpose is to search for solutions to the organizational problems that the latter suffer from as a result of their inability to keep pace with the great transformation that has occurred in institutions, especially at the stage of globalization and the flow of knowledge after the spread of the internet, which prompted the latter to adopt and use these concepts and try to prefer them as a new paradigm for units in order to harmonize and achieve goals.

2-The intellectual philosophical foundations of the knowledge society.

- ✓ Knowledge cycle. Knowledge generation. Knowledge stems from the interaction between available facts and knowledge on the one hand and the human mind and its ability to think and create.
- ✓ Spreading knowledge which transports a person who needs knowledge of all kinds, and therefore the necessity of acquiring knowledge for a person.

- ✓ Investing in knowledge. The power of knowledge comes from using it efficiently in all aspects of life.¹⁷

3. Academic freedom:

Academic freedom depends on the extent of society's development and its openness to rights, duties, and various systems, including the democratization of knowledge and access for all members of the university community, through realistic thesauri determined by the relevant authorities. Therefore;

- ✓ University library specialists must enjoy the same protection and enjoyment of academic freedom as their counterparts in the teaching staff. Confiscation of their freedom is unacceptable in all its forms on the individual or institutional level and for all the library specialists.
- ✓ The freedom making information available regardless of its contents.
- ✓ Communicating these standards to university presidents and administrations, university libraries, library and information education programs, and library organizations that grant recognition and accreditation to institutions.
- ✓ Urging the formal application of these standards through the institutions mentioned above.
- ✓ Referring reports of violations of these standards to the committee responsible for review and accountability to mediate, review, consider, and submit reports.¹⁸

As a matter of basic freedoms, libraries established their new approach according to philosophical content, the purpose of which is to combine recognized technical indicators with new administrative, financial, accounting, and technological systems that have become fixed rules in the management process, thus taking an important basis in the main libraries for public reading in Algeria, at the beginning of 2007.

These perceptions and connections can only be achieved with a realistic factor and a guaranteed field orientation, so it is defined as an intertwined and complex philosophical field with different repercussions, and there is no room for combining these activities except

the philosophical view between science and reality that actually expresses these connections. Everything that is intellectual is realistic....

The purpose of philosophy here remains to find a realistic link to the intersection of various trends in library science, and how and when? I started thinking about this mixed approach. The main purpose of diversity in management approaches is to cover and limit all professional aspects. The goal is to approach realistically to the organization's mission.

- ✓ Adapting reality to the rest of the organization's interests.
- ✓ Providing a special atmosphere between the departments and their employees.
- ✓ Urging the use of new transformations.
- ✓ Providing real conditions for a transition towards digital and virtual trends within documentary institutions.

Since studying its own field and the specialization of libraries and information due to its connection to many different specializations requires it to find an approximate field and specialization to combine the different types of management. No matter how many different standards and systems we have exploited in the field, this objective exploitation of the various disciplines related to library and information science must be modified through the search for a practical and realistic framework that combines the various trends that are currently involved in it.

The philosophical orientation in this framework is the scientific and correct guarantee for creating an objective and real approach to work that is defined between different points of view.

9- Factors of interest in management information systems:

Interest in management information systems is one of the factors for promotion and development in university libraries, including activating the desire to upgrade and change for the better. With this model, the doors of change and development have been opened from an interest to a university space institution, and it includes the following factors:

-“The expansion in size of libraries and information centers, and the increase in the number of their organizational units in a way that traditional systems are incapable.

- The successive development in information and communications technology, and the extensive use of this technology in libraries and information centers.
 - Increasing complexity in the tasks and functions of managing libraries and information centers, as a result of the influence's library or information centers in political, cultural, economic, social, legal and technological changes.
 - Intensifying competition between libraries and information centers that is in many areas such as the diversity of services and their marketing.
 - The importance and value of information in libraries are as strategic resource and the basis for progress, development, survival and continuity.
 - The type of specification represents the general pattern, as it proposes practical exercises, before allowing this type of overlap and progression with the world of libraries and documentation.
 - This type of specification is essential with very diverse technical and organizational objectives.
- All types and groups are proposed in this form according to the importance and according to the requests and suggestions of the pioneers.
- The engineering and organizational dimensions are one of the basic factors in the process"
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A- The actual division of university libraries:

Perhaps the most important thing that can be pointed out in this regard is the status of organizations at the present time, which requires them and all their partners in all the factors of success and development imposed on all interests and organizations. The reality that the university library is experiencing is only a complementary pedagogical institution, and in contrast to all perceptions, we find that it is living in a state of Chaos and artistic and technical vacancy. These studies have recorded on many fronts the difficulty of preparing directions for a realistic organizational structure that depends on pious interests and activities that differ from one unit to another. This is an obstacle for the creation of a vision other than the one that the university has established in its structures, which prompts us to move forward to research and inspect different formulas and other types of organizations

with administrative orientations... University libraries are distinguished by their complex technical and administrative image. Anyone who follows business developments in these organizations notices the complexity of the practical situations followed by these bodies, that they are a subordinate body to all university interests, and this is what worries the organizational orientations of them and the individuals who work in it. Perhaps the most prominent thing that university libraries seek is to open realistic organizational orientations, for example, to adopt A semi-independent system that works to reconcile its local goals with its ambition for promotion and opening to the external community. "The way strategic management performance has a great importance because the main goal behind this process is to achieve a complete understanding on the part of all managers and workers and their commitment to the process."20

What is observed behind all the professional division processes that exist in University libraries are subject to the aspect of scientific specialization present in the university on the goal that is to be achieved administratively. In many cases we find that they are divided, for example, into the humanities and social sciences, the natural sciences and the technological sciences, this image exists in many libraries in Algeria. The division we are looking for is what gives distinction between the existing technical units and the administrative units that are absent in the university library, the presence of accounting activity for supply at the level of this branch prompts us forming a pole to follow up on budget consumption, and the presence of employees in different numbers and grades brings our attention to the necessity of dealing with these organizations in the proper manner. The administrative function is the basis and essence of every work. We would like to reach it through organizations in an actual and realistic way.

Management philosophy as a paradigm:

10. The philosophical role of management in information systems and libraries:

The specialty of information and libraries is still experiencing a real revolution in curricula, programs, and real methods, especially since this specialization is a dynamic specialty that lives on a real boom in science and knowledge, especially at the present time, as this presence has what distinguishes between the rest of the other types of knowledge, especially

in Algeria, which suffers from a severe decrease, especially of... Before the supervisors, officials, and other managers who manage and supervise the documentary units, from which, in fact, most of the actual administrative practices are absent.

Among the true specialists who supervise this trend in the Algerian universities or the classical departments in Constantine, Al-Jaouair, and Oran, we find some professors who have devoted all their efforts.

This group has been working for several years on developing this model or concept and is trying to plant it or disseminate it among the technologists and specialists so that they can comprehend it and disseminate it. However, there is no great desire among the technologists to build this new concept. Rather, there is great resistance and a lack of knowledge of the matter that prompts it to form. It is currently an obsession in various institutions.

11. The philosophical framework of library management:

The cognitive and philosophical frameworks in library and information science are determined by several rules and regulations, some of which are cognitive and some are professional, and the overlap between the two approaches is an essential basis among researchers and specialists in library science and documentary sciences currently. The nature of the conflict currently existing between many experts is how to control the huge amount of the fields that have become a fixed unit in library science and the practical trends that are also considered the known or historically established methodological framework for this type of activity.

Library and information science is an interconnected unit between library activity and documentary activity, and information, which in this context constitutes the science that combines these activities. Among the modern fundamentals that have influenced the specialty of library and information science are the concept of management and the concept of administration which have actually transformed and directed the scientific and cognitive specialization and other foundations, as they have actually promoted such systems.

12. Philosophy and library science:

-Hjorland's point of view (1998 Hjorland,b.)

Horland believes that theory in information science is a theoretical explanation of the efficiency of information systems, the behavior of users, and the function of various research elements such as descriptors, citations, and titles... but he points out that we do not have clear theories unique to information science, and theories from other fields (such as psychology, sociology, management, communication).

-Brian Vickery's point of view

Brian Vickery (Vickery;b 1997) describes the connecting theory as an analysis of the previous assumptions of one field among others and practices, and these previous assumptions are the patterns of thought through which we see experience and they are the methodological principles that have been crowned with success in practice....

-Viewpoint from Vickery (Finland)

Researcher Vickery's study aimed to analyze the growth of theory in information science through a case study of information search studies through three contexts: unity in theories, theoretical research programs, and metatheories. 21

According to Siforov, scientific information is divided into four categories:

1. Information about scientific facts.
2. Information about scientific hypotheses. The concepts and theories that clarify or explain and gather some integrated units of scientific facts and the interaction that occurs.
3. Information that brings together some integrated units of scientific facts, hypotheses, concepts, theories and laws that form the basis of a specific science or field of knowledge.
4. Information that reflects and forms a general approach to looking at the world surrounding us. 22

13- The phenomena that revolve in the orbit of information science:

The need for meta-information can be depicted as follows:

- 1- There is a need to provide a common basis, upon which all the specialized sciences and technologies revolving in the orbit of information can be understood and studied.
- 2- A common framework and unified language must be adopted to serve technical personnel who are equipped with information in one way or another.

3- There is a need to build bridges between abstract theories that attempt to provide theoretical explanations for information phenomena, on the one hand, and theories that are predominantly experimental in nature. 23

14. Why management in libraries and information?

Many institutions and individuals differ about the nature of managers in information systems and libraries. Unusually, contemporary organizations form their strength through management, healing, and other new trends that have become an obstacle to the development of these organizations of a service nature, and whose organizational image has faded, in particular, due to the lack of legal support and methods of the authorities for these institutions make them live in a spiral of voids and weak transformations that harm the message of these documentary organizations.

- Absence of a regulatory framework for facilitation.
- Undermining the freedom of libraries through boards of directors.
- Many organizational problems for libraries in different periods.
- Undermining the spirit of creativity by management for library workers.
- Lack of authority to disburse financial resources to libraries.
- The large number of supervisors and officials in these units and in various sectors.
- The work of these units overlaps with sensitive activities such as pedagogical and cultural education, but the lack of interest in them at the end of the professional cycle makes these institutions experience great difficulties in the future. Therefore, workers must unite towards developing a practice by strengthening the concept of management in these units so that we can obtain Satisfactory management results aimed at developing multiple contents aimed at structuring some management actions and strengthening them towards providing a safe space for the application of some new concepts that fall within the framework of management, such as - mediation, governance, respect for professional specialties and their ethics, and other conditions that indicate transparency, organizational simplicity, and other foundations of successive operations. The organization map shows the documentary organization.

15. Management's commitment to recognize real work.

Management is an art and a vital field that organizations commit to, especially if it has a connection to reality and the future of the organization that operates it. Accordingly, all studies touch on the field of innovation that management introduces to documentary institutions, in terms of renewal and developing the message of the interests and bodies included in these bodies, especially in the administrative field (Management process and public service).

The quality approach involves the entire organization and therefore binds management. Every year, the latter must write an “administrative review” setting out the community’s commitments in favour of quality. This review is useful in the sense that it obligates governance and decision makers to pay attention to the effective performance of tasks and not just to inhumane statistical results, can still be late, as is often the case. 24

16. Conclusion:

The phenomenon of management constitutes a central message in information systems and libraries. Since these organizations moved towards this approach, a new philosophy was formed for them for the purpose of developing their structures, interests, and services. Through this study, we tried to inventory a group of the main thesauri that help in applying this concept, as we noticed that these practices, it accompanies the improvement of services and contributes to giving the institutional role that these organizations seek. One of the good directions that management has helped documentary institutions is to transform them from a mere failed interest into a large body or administration that has influence and status in any sector to which it belongs. Therefore, management as a philosophy is far from being applied. Although there are some successful cases, for two basic reasons: Weakness of librarians and documentarians to apply this concept; the dominance of the library by senior management

did not give it the opportunity to become independent and develop itself. From this, libraries witnessed transformations that added important value through their adoption of these variables, and the important result of this study is an inventory of all the areas that fall within the framework for organizing and developing these units.

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