



## RAAGROPEC: the bird of the first angolan scientific Journal of Agri-livestock field

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It is convenient that we open the present editorial with a very pertinent question: Why to Investigate?

There are many motivations for that, according to the complexity of the characteristics of an editorial, it would be difficult to cover the whole topic, however, the generation of Knowledge and the real problem solutions are the objectives of the Scientific investigation. Manterola & Otzen (2013) while reflecting to the question they affirm that the motivation for the investigation may be related to the aspects of the personal character, such as, be with a professional prestige, feeling well acquiring knowledge, to publish, getting budget, travelling to the congresses, getting through other more nobles which may be growing professionally, to strength a discipline, to benefit a population, offering the best to our users, till some more deep and with more technical significance, for example, to generate useful knowledge, to fundament our actions and the priorities, to avoid risks, inferring to the economy and so on.

In this background, Since the scientific journals began to be published in XVII century, they started to play an important role in the science communication process, being eminently the dissemination vehicle and the knowledge reproduction.

The history of scientific publication through journals dated from 1665 when the first two scientific journals appeared with a gap of two months: The *Journal des Savants* in France and the *Philosophical Transactions* in England. It is also important to refer that appearing the *Litterati* of Italy in 1668 and the *Miscellanea Curiosa* in 1670 in Germany, without forgetting to mentioning the *al Mercurio Volante* in Mexico in 1772 as the first medical journal of the entire American continent. Since then, the scientific journals have played a primordial role as the mean of communication of the science (López Espinosa, 2000; Stumpf, 1996). Such publication were initiated as part of the activities of the nascent scientific societies formed on that epoch and they were conceived to give a place to the specialised communication, replacing in the stepping way the printed books as a mean of a predilect scientific dissemination of that period and it allowed organisation of the modern science as it is known nowadays.

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In the begin, the scientific journals had the informative periodicities as a model and by the time, with the consequent increase in the scientific production the modalities of articles and quick reports of investigation became more frequent and with the respective citation of the bibliographical references permitted to give credit to the authors, to their intellectual properties and to the originality of the studies (Price, 1973).

The franchise periodic Journal de Scavans began to be published weekly in Paris from 6<sup>th</sup> January. It was the first to bring regular information about the science reports and experiments in Physic, Chemistry, Anatomy and Meteorology. The *Philosophical Transactions* of the Royal Society of London began its publication in 6<sup>th</sup> March and it was considered as the prototype of the scientific journals. Soon, the monthly periodicity reached 1200 copies, which the subscription was rated in £10. The two referred publications served as distinct models for the scientific literature. The first one influenced the journals dedicated to the science and the second one became the model of the publication of the scientific societies that during the 18<sup>th</sup> century emerged in large numbers in Europe (Stumpf, 1996).

According to Mckie (1979) the first mean used by the scientists to transmit their ideas was the personal correspondence. To relate their more recent discoveries it was necessary to send letters of the men of sciences to their friends (violating the ethical principles unknown on that time), and it only circulated within a small interested groups which critically examine and discussed it. The dissemination was then focused, since the authors almost never sent them to that that would refute the theories or reject their experiments. Because of it being so personal, they were not established as an ideal method to communicate in scientific fact and of the theories.

The production of scientific journals in the 19<sup>th</sup> century grew in considerable way through the growth of it in the global level and among investigators, besides the technical and scientific advances, it was facilitated by the production of paper with wood pulp as referred by Merlo (2012). During the 20<sup>th</sup> century, it was not different as the growth continued accentuated in fact of the journals also began to be published by commercial editors, by the government, public and private universities, scientific societies and by the investigative centres.

Following the general tendency of the last decades related to scientific growth, though in a such slow way, Angola has given positive signals even though the varieties in terms of difficulties. Such fact may be seen in the assessment made by Chitumba (2020), where the national scientific journals were quantified until December 2020. He identified 16 scientific journals, a very restricted number for a country containing 18 provinces and with a growth in the number of teaching institutions.

In the midst of the difficulties faced by students, docent researchers and the public in general in the diffusion of their research and the unsatisfaction in the reduced number of the means of scientific publication in the country, a multidisciplinary staff of docents and national investigators coordinated by a docent of the Jose Eduardo dos Santos University, give a start to the process of an editorial line elaboration in the field of livestock to help and mitigate the great lack in the national investigative area, the Journal of Angolan Agro-livestock named by the acronym RAAGROPEC, launched in 20<sup>th</sup> July 2020.

It is with a great satisfaction that the present editorial is redacted, letting the scientific community and the public in general know the first volume of the RAAGROPEC to be launched. The journal will focus on the publication of the scientific articles in the Agriculture, Forests, Veterinary Medicine and Zootechny fields.

This first volume was exclusively conceived for the publication of the present editorial which for us do not have any other mean of just more one document, otherwise a historic signpost for the scientific investigation in Angola. It is known that there is a long way ahead and full of obstacles, however with the strength of the will and dedication of the editorial team we will overcome them. We think that it is launched the challenge for all students, docents, investigators, lieges, and the whole community to become the RAAGROPEC a reference within the country, in Africa and to the world.

We wish that the journal offers security and incentives everyone who access it. Our will is that it may help to shape strong partnerships with a lot of success, as the results to be achieved may benefit all of us. So, we are looking forward of your manuscript on the next volume.

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