INFORMATION-RESOURCES AND REFERENCE MANAGEMENT

2015
“Knowledge is invaluable – to both people and the development of society”  EIFL 2014
Quality Information resources

The Kenyan Scholar

Quality Education

Production of quality graduates
SOME STATISTICS
The report shows a high level summary of the usage of the clearinghouse institution is also available.

Overall Usage By Year

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Information Needs

An information need is a **gap** in one’s knowledge.

It is a realization that the information that one has cannot adequately meet their task at hand.
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Prompts you to look for additional resources.
Large collection of both print and electronic resources

- 400,000 volumes of books and bound periodicals
- +40 databases of electronic journals, including research4life and e-books
- Print journals and magazines
Sources of information

Books, print journals, magazines, government publications, e-journals, reports, thesis, AVs, newspapers, the Internet, social media, librarians etc.

What kind of information do you need?
Information Services

- Circulation services
- Reference services
- Binding and Photocopying services
- Registration of laptops
- Off-campus access
- Instant messaging (chat)
- Digitization of research output
- Special needs services
- Information Literacy training
Accessing Library
E-Resources
Mainly full-text journal articles
E-books and reports

Kenyatta University subscribes to E-journals and E-books through Kenya Library and Information Services Consortium (KLISC)

The consortium negotiates for discounts in subscriptions
Searching for information in KU

- Library Catalogue – maktaba.ku.ac.ke
- Library Website – library.ku.ac.ke
- Institutional Repository – ir-library.ku.ac.ke/
- Past Exam papers – digital-library.ku.ac.ke/h/
- Internet search engines, e.g. Google scholar science-research.com & other search engines
- Librarians
University Journals Ranking

This year's (2015) Ranking for African Universities and Higher Institutions has seen Kenyatta University in position 28 in Africa and 2nd in Kenya. You can click here for details.

Also click here for the Ranking Methodology.

(published on 29/04/2015)

Library Survey

Please take a minute to complete the User Service Satisfaction Questionnaire. Click here to launch the questionnaire. Thank you in advance.

(published on 23/04/2015)

Revised Overdue Fines

Users with long overdue books are requested to return them by 12th April 2015, as revised library fines will be effected as from 16th April 2015

(published on 08/04/2015)

Identification Cards

OPENING HOURS

Monday to Friday
8:00am to 12:00am;

Saturday
8:00am to 10:00pm;
ADVANCED SEARCH OPTION

Combine search parameters here

Keyword
and Keyword
and Keyword

Search [Fewer Options] [New Search]

Publication Date Range:

Limit to any of the following:
- Audio Cassettes
- Book on Order
- Book
- Braille
- CD
- Computer Files
- DVD
- Indexed Article
- Maps
- Online Resource
- Periodical
- Reference
- Thesis
- Videocassette
E-Books Integrated into the OPAC
ONLINE JOURNALS & E-RESOURCES

Online Journals & E-resources

1. Kenyatta University Subscribed Journals & Databases:

Kenyatta University subscribes to a number of worldwide electronic databases, which give access to thousands of electronic journals. Arranged alphabetically....

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Database Name</th>
<th>Subject Strength</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agora</td>
<td>Agriculture, Biology, Biotechnology/Applied microbiology, Chemistry/Biochemistry/Biophysics, Economics, Entomology/pest control, Environment/Ecology/Natural Resources, Fisheries/Aquatic science and Food science.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Africa Journals Online</td>
<td>Subject Strength: Biomedical Research, Life Sciences, Complementary, Engineering, Informatics, Law, Economics, Medicine, Surgery, and Nursing.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

AJOL is an open access database that requires free registration.

America Institute of Physics Journals

AIP Scitation offers online access to a robust collection of close to 1 million articles from leading Physical Sciences publications including journals, conference proceedings, standards, and magazines published by AIP Publishing and AIP's publishing partners.

America Physical Society, American Physical Society (APS), and American Physical Society Feynman Institute (AFI)
Kenyatta University Institutional Repository

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Communities in Repository

Select a community to browse its collections.

- Books, Book Reviews and Book Chapters (BC) [448]
- Conference/Workshop/Seminar Papers (CW) [756]
- Doctor of Philosophy Theses and Dissertations (PHD) [701]
- Kenyatta University Journals (KJ) [19]
- Master Theses and Dissertations (MST) [5651]
- On Going PHD and Master Research (OGR) [631]
- Policies/Reports/Newsletters/Service Delivery Charters [122]
- Public Lectures and Speeches [32]
- Research Papers (RP) [3311]
- Undergraduate Projects (UG) [28]
OFFCAMPUS E-RESOURCE ACCESS

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Off-Campus E-Resources Access

Username:  
Password:  
Login

WELCOME TO KENYATTA UNIVERSITY LIBRARY OFF-CAMPUS E-RESOURCE ACCESS

To login please use your corporate email as your username and full registration number as your password. For staff use your PF number as password.

In order to login make sure you are registered at the nearby campus library.
The Library is conducting training sessions in Information Literacy Skills for its users. This session engages the users in learning: Information Literacy Skills; how to access the print and e-resources availed by the library; Referencing methods using reference management tools and Academic Integrity for instance use of anti-plagiarism software for effective academic writing. Training sessions will cover:

- **Information Literacy Session (8396)**
- **E-Resources Guide (6932)**
- Referencing methods using:
  - **APA & MLA Referencing Style Manual (13144)**
  - **Zotero Reference Management Tool (10181)**
  - **Mendeley Reference Manager**
  - **Turn-it-In : Anti-plagiarism Monitor**
  - **Turnitin a Plagiarism Check Software (1360)**

Time for training sessions:

1. **Postgraduates & Staff**: Tuesdays from 10:30am – 1:30pm
2. **Undergraduates**: Thursdays from 10:30am – 1:30pm
Criteria for Evaluating Information

- Author – credential listed, author’s career, publication record.
- Reviews – gives author’s background & knowledge of the subject.
- Publisher – well-known, university presses
- Currency - up-to-date
"small scale industry" AND history

About 151,000 results (0.42 seconds)

[PDF] The Role of Small Scale Industry in National Development...
by AD Ogechukwu - Cited by 33 - Related articles
Small scale industry orientation is part of the Nigerian history. ... This paper identifies the historical development and orientation of SMEs in Nigeria, tackles.

Small-scale Industry - Oxford Scholarship
www.oxfordscholarship.com/view/.../acprof-9780198074175-chapter-6
In 1900, most of India’s manufacturing workers were employed in industries that did not use either machinery or large factories. A century later, more than ...

HISTORY Small scale INDUSTRIES - SlideShare
www.slideshare.net/.../history-small-scale-industries
Sep 19, 2014 - ABOUT HISTORY OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES: ... Introduction: Small scale industry is an small industry an independently owned and ...

Small-scale Industry : The Economic History of India, 1857 ...
oxfordindex.oup.com/view/10.1093/acprof.../9780198074175.003.000...

Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises - Wikipedia ...
Collective efficiency: Growth path for small-scale industry
H Schmitz - The journal of development studies, 1995 - Taylor & Francis
... COLLECTIVE EFFICIENCY IN SMALL-SCALE INDUSTRY 535 ... draws together briefly what we can learn from Marshall for our enquiry and why his concepts are insufficient to explain the competitive advantage which some industrial districts have demonstrated in recent history. ...
Cited by 1093  Related articles  All 2 versions  Cite  Save

Small industry in developing countries: A discussion of issues
D Anderson - World Development, 1982 - Elsevier
... 468. Anderson and Khambata, 1981b; D. Anderson, Farida Khambata; Capital market uncertainties and the finance of small-scale industry and agriculture in developing countries. IBRD (1981) mimeo. ... Small industry in underdeveloped countries. Journal of Economic History, ...
Cited by 306  Related articles  All 6 versions  Cite  Save

The economic history of India 1857-1947
T Roy - OUP Catalogue, 2006 - ideas.repec.org
... The Economic History of India 1857-1947. ... Abstract. This comprehensive and updated textbook on the economic history of colonial India presents a lucid account of the factors that shaped economic change in colonial India in the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries. ...
Cited by 210  Related articles  All 10 versions  Cite  Save

Rural small-scale industry: empirical evidence and policy issues.
E Chuta, C Liedholm - Agricultural development in the third world., 1984 - cabdirect.org
... Document details. Title Remove from marked Records Rural small-scale industry: empirical evidence and policy issues. ... KEYWORDS: RURAL | Industry | small scale industry | development strategy | economic development | employment | income. ...
Cited by 50  Related articles  Cite  Save
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- Credible research collections - Each ScienceResearch.com collection is chosen for its outstanding contributions to the world of science.
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As a Person who uses information and writes assignments, you should be aware of two important issues:

- Plagiarism
- Copyright
PLAGIARISM

- Is the act of presenting another person's work or ideas as your own.
- It is a type of intellectual theft.
- It can take many forms, from deliberate cheating to accidentally copying from a source without acknowledgement.
If you cut and paste it from the web, he'll say you plagiarized.

I didn't cut and paste it. I printed it and then typed it in. Is that plagiarism? I mean, I typed it.
Plagiarism

• **Plagiarism** is the act of presenting another person's work or ideas as your own

• It is a serious breach of ethics in research and is not taken lightly
Common Forms of Plagiarism

• Downloading an assignment from an online source.
• Buying, stealing or borrowing an assignment.
• Quoting from a source 'word for word', without using quotation marks.
• Copying, cutting and pasting text from an electronic source.
• Using the words of someone else.
• Lifting sentences or paragraphs from someone else.
• Relying too much on other people's material. Avoid repeated use of long quotations.
• Putting someone else's ideas into your own words.
• Self plagiarism – Borrowing generously from the writers previous work without citation.
AVOIDING PLAGIARISM DEMANDS ...

• Knowledge of good academic writing
• Knowledge of the types of works that must be referenced e.g. books, articles, web pages, statistics, photographs etc.
• Knowledge on the use of appropriate referencing styles e.g. Harvard, APA ...
TURNITIN

- It is an online service for educational institutions used to determine the originality of a written report.
- Turnitin compares submitted papers to its extensive online database of public Web content and to previous submissions.
  - Searches for text taken from these sources.
  - Provides a report of sources of text found and percentage index indicator.
- The University has a plagiarism policy
Turnitin numbers and colour codes matches between submitted work and similar sources. (Above left panel) paragraph 1 in red text originates from the website listed as number one in red. You can click on the link to take you to the original source (or double check through pasting text into Google).
COPYRIGHT

• Places limits on how much of a published work you may copy
• This relates to print, electronic and audiovisual materials
COPYRIGHT

- **Copyright** places limits on how much of a published work you may copy.
- This relates to print, electronic and audiovisual materials.
- Users of information are strongly advised to familiarize themselves with the Copyright information provided by the copyright Act.

Sections of the copyright act are displayed prominently in photocopying and printing areas of the University
RESPONSIBLE USE IS ABOUT ...

• Understanding the need for citing information using appropriate referencing styles

• Conforming with conventions and requirements related to the access and use of information, e.g. plagiarism, referencing, etc.

• Understanding and abiding by copyright laws
REFERENCING

• Referencing allows you to acknowledge the contribution of other writers in your work.
• Whenever you use words, ideas or information from other sources in your assignments, you must cite and reference those sources - acknowledge.
• Lack of referencing amounts to plagiarism and is punishable by law, revocation of certificates, rejection of work etc.
REFERENCING STYLES

• Established systems of referencing with consistent rules

• Referencing style requirements cover the two elements of a referencing system:
  – in-text citations such as author-date citations or footnotes
  – reference lists or bibliographies.

Referencing styles: Harvard, MLA, Chicago, APA etc.
USEFUL STYLE/PHRASES

• “Although I agree with Williams (1966) that . . . I also consider the argument put forward by Davidson (1994) to have considerable merit”

• “There has been some very useful work done on this subject . . . (Eysenck, 1992)”.

• “It has been argued that . . . (Johnson, 2002). However, more recent research has shown. . (Smith, 2003)”

[Balance of opinion statements backed up with evidence]
SUPPORTING YOUR ARGUMENT

• Well used sources
• Balance of opinions / wider reading
  – Add authority to your work
• Sources must be acknowledged
WHY CITE & REFERENCE?

• Compile a bibliography for your assignment
• Acknowledge all sources used to guard against plagiarism
• Enable another researcher to find the texts you based your work on
• Support points made in your argument
• Add authority to your work

[Essential for good academic writing]
CITING & REFERENCING

• Citing
  Mentioning work of others in your own work
  Example: Depressed mood has been shown to interfere with attentional strategies of efficient task solution (Hertel, 1997, 1998; Hertel & Rude, 1991)

• Referencing
  Detailing sources cited / mentioned in text bibliographic details in reference list / bibliography


USEFUL PHRASES IN THE LITERATURE REVIEW

Examples of verbs that you can use are:

– Smith (2002) clearly states that ...
– De Villiers and Anderson (2003) argue that ...
– Several authors (list them) reiterate that ...
– Peterson et al (2004) suggest that ...
– According to Smith (2002), ...
– It is important to note Anderson's (2006) remarks on ... in contrast to
  – Ellis (2006) who states that ...
– Saunders (2002), Ellis (2003), Young (2005) and Williams (2006) summarizes the functions of the library as follows ...

CITING & REFERENCING

• Helps to display a balance of opinions & wider reading
• Lends appropriate style
• Essential to good academic writing
• Guards against plagiarism
• Allows you to acknowledge your sources
ANATOMY OF A CITATION

- In-text citations
  - Acknowledge your sources in your text to support points / statements made / quotes e.g.

  "It is worthwhile noting that the link between depression and risk sensitive behavioral strategies is not a theoretical novelty. Indeed, Nesse (2000), Leahy (1997) and Klinger (1975) have all proposed that depressed states represent a risk-management strategy that has evolved to alter an individual's behaviour in contexts of high risk environments"
REFERENCING

• Link your in-text citations to full bibliographic details of sources in your REFERENCE LIST

REFERENCE

REFERENCES

• Give full bibliographic details
  – Who, what, where, when (description of item)

• Books
  – Author/s or editor/s, title, edition, year/place of publication, publisher

• Journals
  – Author/s, article title, journal name, volume number, issue number, page numbers, year of publication.
REFERENCING STYLES

• Numerous styles in which you can format references
  – Modern Language Association (MLA)
  – Chicago
  – Vancouver
  – American Psychological Association (APA)

• Style must be consistent
BIBLIOGRAPHY ENTRIES (APA style)

**JOURNAL ARTICLE**

- **author:** Berm, S.L.
- **year of publication:** 1973
- **name of journal:** Journal of Applied Social Psychology
- **volume:** 3
- **part:** 1
- **pages:** 6-18

**BOOK (authored)**

- **author:** Festinger, L.A.
- **year of publication:** 1975
- **title:** A Theory of Cognitive Dissonance
- **place of publication:** Stanford, C.A.
- **publisher:** Stanford University Press
TIPS FOR REFERENCING

• Must be complete and correct
• Keep full notes of all sources used!
• If you take a photocopy, make sure that you keep a note of the periodical title, volume number, page numbers etc.

It can be very difficult to the details later
WHAT’S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN “REFERENCES” AND “BIBLIOGRAPHY”?

• **References** usually come at the end of a text and should contain only those works cited within the text.

• So, use the term 'References' to cover works cited, and 'Additional Bibliography' to refer to works read as general background.
DIFFERENCE BETWEEN “REFERENCES” AND “BIBLIOGRAPHY...”

• A **Bibliography** is any list of references at the end of a text, **whether cited or not**.

• It includes texts you made use of, not only texts you referred to in your paper, but your own additional background reading, and any other articles you think the reader might need as background reading.
REFERENCE MANAGEMENT SOFTWARE

• Allows users to create a personal database of references and generate bibliographies in a variety of formats
• Mendeley - free, has two versions (online & desktop)
• Zotero – free, requires plugins, learn and use it.
• RefWorks
• EndNote requires subscription to use
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• Open Access is a way of publishing scholarly information to make it freely available online.

• The free access to the information accelerates research and learning.

• Open Access maximizes the opportunity for publications to be read and the authors to be recognized in their field of scholarship.

• Open Access removes permission barriers and enables flexible intellectual property regulations for authors.

• Open Access gives authors a worldwide exposure.