

A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF PRINT UGANDAN PUBLICATION AT ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY IN  
UGANDA KAMPALA CAMPUS LIBRARY

BY

GROUP

22

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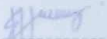
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A PROJECT SUBMITTED TO EAST AFRICAN SCHOOL OF LIBRARY AND  
INFORMATION SCIENCE IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE REQUIREMENT FOR  
THE AWARD OF THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF LIBRARY AND INFORMATION  
SCIENCE OF MAKERERE UNIVERSITY

OCTOBER, 2022

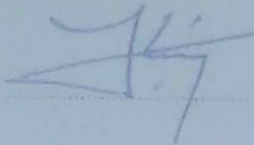
### DECLARATION

We Kizito Nabira, Kashemire Sharon, and Ssempebwa Samuel declare that this project report entitled, "*Bibliography Of Print Ugandan Publication At Islamic University In Uganda Kampala Campus Library*" is our own work, and all the sources we have used or quoted have been indicated and acknowledged by means of complete references.

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APPROVAL

This project has been submitted to the East African School of Library and Information Science for examination with my approval as the University supervisor

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## DEDICATION

This work is dedicated this project to our beloved sponsors, parents, sisters and brothers who lovingly and passionately laid the solid foundation for our educational development.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We are deeply grateful to the Almighty God for His guidance that enabled us to fulfill our dreams of embarking and completing a Bachelor's degree program study in our selected field.

It is with pleasure that we wish to acknowledge the enormous academic contributions of our lecturers, their support with relevant academic materials during our entire program study. We particularly wish to thank our project supervisor Mr. Kalyowa Fred for his guidance, inspiration and support throughout the entire project course. We also do wish to thank all academic staff of the East African School of Library and Information Science.

Without forgetting all our classmates from both evening and day programs specifically this gratitude goes to 'members of group22' for the energy, dynamism, and encouragement.

Gratitude also goes to the Islamic University in Uganda for granting us the opportunity and assistance to carry out this study.

## ABBREVIATIONS

AACR2	Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules Two
ALA	American Library Association
DOAJ	Directory of Open Access Journals
EASLIS	East African School of Library and Information Science
EIFL	Electronic Information for Libraries
GOU	Government of Uganda
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IFLA	International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions
IT	Information Technology
IUIU	Islamic University in Uganda
KTTC	Kibuli Teacher Training Centre
MARC	Machine Readable Cataloging
PDF	Portable Document Format
URLs	Uniform Resource Locators

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## ABSTRACT

This study Bibliography of Ugandan Publication at Islamic University in Uganda Kampala Campus Library. The study was guided by four objectives i.e. to identify the Ugandan publications available at Islamic university in Uganda-Kampala campus library, to develop a bibliography of Ugandan publications available at Islamic University in Uganda Kampala Campus library, to identify the challenges of developing a bibliography for Islamic university in Uganda and to offer suggestions for improving the development of university bibliography at IUIU-Kampala Campus.

The study adopted a case study research design using qualitative research approach to solicit for relevant data to support the study. The population and sample included 7 library staff who were selected using purposive sampling method Interplay of data collection tools was used to solicit for the relevant data from the respondents to support the study. These tools included; key informant interviews and document analysis and the results summarized in tables and graphs giving the mean and standard deviation. Truthfulness of data collection instruments was established via independent experts.

The study established that the major Ugandan publication at IUIU-Kampala Campus was mainly in the law library. The major service delivery challenges faced were poor internet connectivity, inadequate stock relevant to users' needs, inadequate space as well as insufficient numbers of staff to provide library services.

The researchers conclude that the collection development mechanism used in acquisition of materials needs to be improve in order to strike a balance in all fields and also to balance both local and international content

The study recommended automation of library services, intensifying the mobilization of external and internal funding to put up a new library complex and improve the facilities in place, introduction of information literacy programs and integrating them into study course modules for the students, regular user information needs analysis and identification, and committing all the collected library user fees to library facilities improvements among others.

## CHAPTER ONE

### INTRODUCTION

#### 1.0 Introduction

This chapter presents the background of the study, statement of the problem, the purpose of the study, objectives of the study and research questions. It further discusses the significance of the study, scope of the study and provides definitions of key terms.

#### 1.1 Background of the study

Bibliography is one of the library resources used for reference by the reference librarians. With the help of these library resources, the reference librarian is able to identify the books and the reading materials by title, author(s) or subject. It helps the library users when they approach the reference librarian for information. There are various forms and numerous definitions of bibliographies but no single definition is suitable for all situations. Generally, the reference librarian, when speaking of bibliography refers to systematic or enumerative bibliography (Smith & Wong, 2016).

The term bibliography which was first used by Louis Jacob de Saint Charles in his bibliographic *parsiana* (1645 – 50) became popular in the eighteenth century. It is derived from the two Greek words, viz., *Biblion* and *Graphein*. “*Biblion*” means “Books” and “*Graphein*” means “to write” respectively. Thus etymologically bibliography means ‘writing of books’. Perhaps it originally meant the copying of manuscripts in the pre-printing era. The term, it has gradually acquired a wide connotation, more particularly in the European context, shaped also by a succession of social and intellectual advances beginning from the middle Ages (Roberson, 2001).

Bibliographic control activities have generally developed in Africa randomly over the years. A few African countries are lucky to have gotten retrospective national bibliographies before 1940, and it was individuals who made personal effort to compile national bibliographies for these countries (Igbashal & Tsegba, 2012).

#### 1.2 About Islamic University (IUIU)

The Islamic University in Uganda (IUIU) started in the year 1988 by the Organization of Islamic Conference (OIC) under a bilateral agreement between the Government of Uganda (GOU) and the

OIC (Gyagenda & Rajab-Gyagenda, 2016). The University was formally established by an Act of Parliament, the Islamic University in Uganda Act (Uganda, 1990) and it operates under the framework, of this act. IUIU is the first privately owned and the second university to be set up in Uganda after Makerere and it is the only private university ever established by the Act of Parliament since Uganda got its independence in 1962 (Ssendo, 2012) . The university now has four campuses located in different regions of the country, that is; Main Campus in Mbale in Eastern Uganda, Kampala Campus located on Kibuli Hill East of Kampala Capital City, Females' Campus located in Kabojja West of Kampala Capital City and Arua Campus located in the West Nile Region (Sengendo, 2016).

The Top Administrative Organ of IUIU is the University Council, followed by the Executive Board, and the Rector. Below the Rector are the two Vice Rectors, one responsible for Academic Affairs and the other for finance and Administration. The campus directors come after the two Vice Rectors and they also act as the Assistant Vice Rectors. At the main Campus in Mbale, most or all the departments of an ideal university do exist. For example Audit, Dean of Students' Department, Academic Registrar's Department, Estates and Works Department, ICT, Accounts, Public Relations, Vocational Training Center University Farm, Daawa Board, Security Department, as well as Research Outreach Partnership and Publication (Islamic University in Uganda, 2022).

Islamic University in Uganda, Kampala Campus Library is as old as the campus itself. According to the IUIU-Kampala Campus Course Brochure (2022/2023), the campus started in the year 2001 at Kibuli Teacher Training Centre (KTTC). IUIU - Kampala Campus offers both undergraduate and postgraduate courses. Some courses are run on a quarter program and others on a semester program (IUIU-Kampala Campus Course Brochure, 2022-2023). IUIU-Kampala

Campus has two intakes in each academic year, that is, August/September and January intakes. According to the Academic Registrar, both intakes attract a big number of students. Being a university, IUIU-Kampala Campus has both administrative and academic departments. Academic Departments are faculties and the research office. The Faculties include Faculty of Law, Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences, Faculty of Management Studies, and Faculty of Science. There is a separate research office for both graduate and undergraduate research. The Administrative

Departments include the Central Administration, The Academics Office, the Audit Department, the ICT department, the Accounts Department, the Library Department as well as the Department of Students' Affairs (IUIU-Kampala Campus Management Committee, 2022).

According to IUIU Kampala Campus Library Annual report (2021/2012), the services offered by the library include the following: Circulation of Library materials, the admission of readers to the library, inquiry services, coordinating the development of the library's web pages, re-shelving of Library materials, Reference Services and Interlibrary Loan. The clientele of IUIU Kampala Campus Library include students, administrative /support staff and lecturers. Currently, the IUIU-Kampala Campus Library boasts of over 15,000 books and serves 2500 students and a student book ratio of 1: 9. It has a sitting capacity of 120 users.

According to IUIU- Kampala Campus Annual Report (2012/2013), IUIU-Kampala Campus had a population of over 2500 students, 55 administrative /support staff of which 7 is from the library and 17 are administrators, and 142 lecturers. According to NCHE Standard Check List (2008), a University Library is supposed to have a student book ratio of 1:35 but that of IUIU Kampala Campus library is 1: 9. It is supposed to have a sitting capacity of 2.5 square meters (sqm) per student but to date, that of the campus is less than 1 sqm per student and this is regarded unacceptable. It is supposed to have good internet connectivity and other On-line services but that of Kampala Campus seems to be far below this. As can be deduced from the above, it is clear the library falls short of the recommended standards as per the National Council for Higher Education (NCHE) Standards Checklist.

### 1.3 Problem statement

Libraries and information centers are expected to record and make available all that is written on request (Igbashal & Tsegba, 2012). Bibliographic control has become a major determinant of book accessibility and utilization and a key factor to information search. However, despite having numerous collection of Ugandan publication, the Islamic university in Uganda library does not have a bibliography of Ugandan publications. As time goes on, precise data about these materials begin to wane. Their existence will be ignored or forgotten by many, except they are included in

the bibliography. This calls for a pattern of effective recording and arrangement which result from systematic listing of the records of Ugandan publication. Basing on the aforementioned information, the researchers intend to develop a bibliography of Ugandan publications available at Islamic University in Uganda-Kampala Campus.

#### 1.4 Aim and objectives of the study

##### 1.4.1 Aim of the study

The main aim of this study is to develop an annotated bibliography of print Ugandan publications that can provide a guiding reference to researchers, students, lecturers who want to have an overview of the large body of local publications available at Islamic University in Uganda, Kampala Campus

##### 1.4.2 Objectives of the study

- i. To identify the print Ugandan publications available at Islamic university in Uganda-Kampala campus library
- ii. To develop a bibliography of print Ugandan publications available at Islamic University in Uganda Kampala Campus library
- iii. To identify the challenges of developing a bibliography for Islamic university in Uganda
- iv. To offer suggestions for improving the development of university bibliography

#### 1.5 Research questions

- i. What print Ugandan publications are available at Islamic university in Uganda-Kampala campus library?
- ii. What bibliography can be developed out of print Ugandan publications available at IUIU at Islamic University in Uganda Kampala Campus library?
- iii. What are the challenges to the development of a bibliography at Islamic University in Uganda Kampala Campus library?
- iv. What suggestions can be offered for improving the development of university bibliography at Islamic University in Uganda Kampala Campus library?

## 1.6 Scope of the study

### 1.6.1 Conceptual scope

The study seeks to establish the print Ugandan publications available at IUIU- Kampala Campus. Specifically the study focused on developing a bibliography that that will act as a tool discovery and a reference tool for students, researchers and lectures at Islamic University in Uganda Kampala Campus. The bibliography includes all printed Ugandan publications, written by Ugandans and, or published in Uganda.

### 1.6.2 Geographical scope

Geographically, the study was conducted at Islamic university in Uganda-Kampala Campus (IUIU- Kampala Campus) located on Kibuli Hill, in Kampala District. Specifically the study was conducted on the campus library department so as to develop a bibliography of Ugandan publications at IUIU-Kampala Campus library for easy reference by IUIU-Kampala campus user community. Like the Main Campus in Mbale, IUIU- Kampala Campus aims at supporting teaching, research and learning.

### 1.6.3 Time scope

The study focused on the period from 1990. The researchers believes that studying a period such period gives the project team leverage to gather the relevant information to inform the study.

## 1.7 Significance of the study

The study will be helpful to researchers, students and lecturers, in different fields by directing them to the many existing Ugandan resources available at Islamic university in Uganda Kampala Campus.

This annotated bibliography, which gathers and comments on existing research in the field, thus serves as a useful addition to the body of research seeking to address these aims

## 1.8 Operational Definitions

### 1.8.1 Bibliography

According to Satija (2022), in print environment, a bibliography is a list of works compiled on some common organizing principle, such as authorship, subject, place of publication, or

chronology. For the purpose of this study, the term bibliography was used to refer to a list of Ugandan publications available at Islamic university in Uganda, Kampala Campus. This list include works written about the country or in the language of the country, regardless of the place of publication. Material written by the citizens of the country, wherever published,

#### 1.8.2 Publication

A publication refers to something in printed such as a newspaper, book, or magazine (Rundell & Fox, 2006). The current study adopts the definition by Rundell & Fox (2006).

#### 1.8.3 Annotated bibliography

This is a bibliography with added annotations - descriptions of each work's content and/or its relevance to your research.

## CHAPTER TWO

### LITERATURE REVIEW

#### 2.0 Introduction

The purpose of this chapter is to review relevant literature on bibliography and available local publications. According to Bordens & Abbott (2018), the reasons for literature review are: to explore some of the newly identified questions, and also keeps the researcher up to date on current empirical or theoretical controversies in a particular research area. To Creswell & Creswell (2018), reviewing the literature helps to determine whether the topic is worth studying, and it also provides insights in which a researcher can limit the scope of the needed area of inquiry. The current study used the context review to conduct literature review. Literatures has been reviewed in line with the objectives of the study as sub-themes. Literature has been reviewed from books, conference proceedings, scholarly journal articles, thesis and dissertations. Finally, a research gap is provided.

#### 2.1 Publications in an academic library

A publication refers to something which is printed such as a newspaper, book, or magazine (Rundell & Fox, 2006). The current study adopts the definition by Rundell & Fox (2006). Publications make scientific information publically available, and allow the rest of the academic audience to evaluate the quality of the research.” Because publications form the basis for both new research and the application of findings, they can affect not only the research community but also, indirectly, society at large (Kaur, 2015).

Academic libraries acquire a variety of information resources to support research and teaching: these range from standard texts used in teaching, through scholarly monographs, mainly used by academic staff and researchers, to reference books, such as dictionaries and encyclopedias, and the scholarly journals that consume a significant part of the library budget (Maceviciute et al., 2017).

Some types of Publications includes Peer-reviewed scientific articles, Non-refereed scientific articles, Scientific books (monograph), Publications intended for professional communities, Publications intended for the general public, Public artistic and design activities , Theses, Patents and invention disclosures, Audiovisual material, ICT software etc (Wager & Kleinert, 2010).

### 2.2.1 News papers

Newspapers contain articles about current events and are usually published daily. Use newspapers to find current information about international, national, and local events. Also use them to identify trends in public opinion. Older issues of newspapers provide a record of past ideas, problems, and events. (Harvey & Ferguson, 2007)

### 2.2.3 Scholarly Journals

Scholarly journals contain articles written by experts in an academic field. Journal articles can cover very specific topics or narrow fields of research. They usually include bibliographies. For most college level research papers, you should rely heavily on scholarly articles. Use them to research your topic, learn what others have studied on your topic, and find bibliographies that direct you to other relevant research (Harvey & Ferguson, 2007)

### 2.2.4 Almanacs and yearbooks

In their print form, almanacs and yearbooks are one-volume compendiums of facts – the ultimate ready reference tool. Almanacs are usually revised on an annual basis and contain statistics, significant dates, country overviews, summaries of recent events, conversion tables, lists of government bodies, and so on (Kumar, 2022).

### 2.2.5 Government publications

Government publications tend to be dealt with separately from other sources of information, largely because of the specialized structures used to convey legislation and statistical information, and because the forms vary from country to country. Specific forms of government information include legal information, proceedings of legislative bodies such as Parliament or Congress, annual reports of government bodies, reports of commissions of enquiry and so on, and statistics (Kumar, 2022).

Legal information generally has four forms, although the terminology varies from country to country. First, there are laws that have been proposed and debated in the legislative body (called 'bills' in parliamentary systems). Second, there are laws that have been passed and have become part of the country's legal framework (called 'acts' in parliamentary systems). Laws can appear in

two forms - sequential, as passed by the legislature, and consolidated, where subsequent amendments have been incorporated into the text of the laws (Harvey & Ferguson, 2007).

### 2.2.6 Academic books

Academic books typically provide comprehensive, thorough treatment of a subject. Some academic books synthesize all information on a topic to support a particular argument or thesis. Other types of academic books have an editor and each chapter has a different author. Use books when you need to gather a lot of information on a topic, contextualize your topic, find historical information, or find summaries of research to support an argument (Harvey & Ferguson, 2007).

## 2.3 Bibliographies

In the print environment, a bibliography is a list of works compiled on some common organizing principle, such as authorship, subject, place of publication, or chronology (Satija, 2022). According to Smith & Wong (2016), in the print environment, the usual definition of enumerative bibliography refers to a list of works compiled on some common organizing principle, such as authorship, subject, place of publication, chronology, or printer/publisher. The primary arrangement of the list is usually alphabetical, although a subject classification scheme, such as the Dewey Decimal Classification System, may be used (Smith & Wong, 2016).

### 2.3.1 Types of bibliographies

According to Smith & Wong (2016) Bibliographies and catalogs fall into several basic types. One should study these basic distinctions before reading about specific tools.

#### 2.3.1.1 National bibliographies

National bibliographies list the materials published in a particular country. In addition, the scope of the work may be enlarged to include works written about the country or in the language of the country, regardless of the place of publication. Because the intent is that the publication be as comprehensive as possible, material written by the citizens of the country, wherever published, may also be included (Smith & Wong, 2016).

### 2.3.1.2 Bibliographies of bibliographies

Bibliographies of bibliographies are lists of bibliographies that have been created as a means of bibliographic control. They are usually general in scope and offer a good starting place when trying to locate a list of works on a particular subject (Smith & Wong, 2016).

### 2.3.1.3 Subject bibliographies

Subject bibliographies, as the name implies, are lists of materials that relate to a particular topic. Some authorities consider national bibliographies that include material written about a country as being subject bibliographies rather than true national bibliographies (Smith & Wong, 2016).

## 2.3.2 Developing bibliographies

These guidelines originated as the "Criteria for Evaluating a Bibliography," adopted by the Reference Services Division Board in 1971 (RAUSA, 2010).

Ensure that the bibliography fills a significant need in order to justify its compilation. Fit the subject into the general scheme of available bibliographical sources without unnecessary duplication. If similar bibliographies exist, review them and then explicitly state the unique contribution of this new one. Clearly state the subject in the title and define the subject in a preliminary statement (RAUSA, 2010).

Clearly define the scope. Strive for completeness within the stated limitations (period, geographical area, medium, language, library holdings, quality, intended audience, etc.). Identify and describe each different format appropriately (RAUSA, 2010).

Provide sources consulted and information on the method of compilation. Include all available bibliographic units within the subject. A bibliographic unit is an entity in a bibliography: books, journal articles, reports, manuscripts, sound and video recordings, individual web pages and/or entire web sites, computer programs or printouts, films, charts, etc. Identify all items not personally examined by the author(s) (RAUSA, 2010).

Principles of organization: Organize the material suitably for both the subject and the targeted users, arrange the material so it is possible to use the bibliography from at least one organizational approach without consulting supporting documentation such as an index, Provide multiple means of access as appropriate. Means of access include both the useful arrangement of materials and the

available methods to search those materials. Develop the scheme for a classified bibliography so that it is logical and easy for users to understand. Utilize recognized navigation features and other sound principles relating to layout and file size for bibliographies published on the World Wide Web (RAUSA, 2010).

Provide a statement of scope and purpose for every bibliography. Provide an explanation of how to use the bibliography. Provide a key to all abbreviations used in the bibliography. Provide both a table of contents and an index or indexes. For an electronic version, include search engine or keyword searching capability. Describe indexes with sufficient detail to provide acceptable levels of recall and precision. Utilize terminology of the indexes appropriate to both subject and intended users. Provide cross-references adequate for normal reference purposes. Provide multiple indexes if required for complete access to the materials (RAUSA, 2010).

Consider utilizing entry numbers for bibliographic units. Consider including location of copies of bibliographical units, if not readily available. Include links to available full text in electronic bibliographies if there are no copyright issues (RAUSA, 2010).

Provide annotations or notes at one of the following three levels: Informative- Use informative notes chiefly when the nature or reason for inclusion of a title is not clear. Limit use of this minimal level of description to those bibliographies that approach comprehensiveness for the area they are covering. Annotated- For descriptive annotations include enough of the contents to enable users to decide whether or not they want to view the original. Provide annotations at least at this level for any bibliography designated "annotated." Critical or Evaluative- Have a knowledgeable person in the field write discriminating critical evaluations and ensure that the value of each item is assessed in relationship to other works in the area. Provide annotations at this level for any bibliography designated "critical" or "evaluative." (RAUSA, 2010).

In each case, provide succinct and informative annotations or notes written on a level suitable for the intended users. If another source is drawn upon for the annotation, acknowledge the source appropriately (RAUSA, 2010).

Provide sufficient information to identify the bibliographic unit easily for the purpose of the bibliography and needs of the intended user. Consistently follow a recognized standard bibliographic form. Examples of these standards include, but are not limited to, those described in

The Chicago Manual of Style, The MLA Style Manual, and the Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association.

Minimize the time lag between completion of bibliographies and its publication. In the introductory material clearly state when the bibliography was completed. Issue bibliographies intended to be current as closely as possible after the publication of the bibliographical units listed. Periodically review the bibliography's life cycle and evaluate its current relevance (RAUSA, 2010).

Ensure that citations are correct and free from typographical errors. Ensure that information provided in annotations and elsewhere is factually accurate and grammatically correct. Consider provision for corrections after publication (RAUSA, 2010).

Produce the bibliography with clear and appropriate format and typeface. Produce printed volumes sturdy enough to withstand anticipated use. Design the bibliography to keep its price within the means of potential users without sacrificing important features that facilitate its use (RAUSA, 2010).

Cumulate ongoing bibliographies whenever possible.

Properly advertise and distribute published bibliographies in either print or electronic format as appropriate to the format, including notice to whatever standard national bibliography exists.

#### 2.4 Challenges Bibliography development

In Nigeria, it was reported that the bibliography is faced with the problems of cataloguing and classification scheme used, adopted from the "DT" class for Africa of the Library of Congress. It is important to observe that these classification schemes are inadequate to treat the cultures and religions in Nigeria. Ajidahun (2006) lends credence to this when he opined that the diversity of classification and retrieval pose problems for both librarians and the users of the library. However, in order to remedy this situation, the NLA should implement the UNESCO conference (Paris, 1977), which encourages library associations and national bibliographic agencies to create their own expansion of the classification systems to address their country's needs, history, literature and geography.

Ethnic diversities, new forms of materials and the increasing multilingual imprint, pose a series of separate problems for the cataloguer, which require professional skills and linguistic expertise to deal with them. The Anglo- American cataloguing Rules Second Edition (AACR2) widely used in Nigeria, is not particularly helpful when dealing with personal names, and details of the works of non-western and non-Christian authors, and of corporate and governmental bodies. In supplement to AACR2, rules for the treatment of names in other languages have recently been given by the IFLA.

## 2.5 Suggestions or guide to bibliography development

According to Brisson (2000), Information Communication Technologies (ICTs) such as the internet, computer networks, electronic telecommunications, computer data input programs and joint usage of computers and telephone lines have made it easy to communicate and transfer data and has improved the way information is stored, delivered and retrieved.

van Putten & Blom (2022) asserts that collective recognition, appreciation by the stake holders of the key role of university libraries to the success of their mother institutions, is the first point of improving library service quality. He argues that it is only after the university administrators have acknowledged the central role of the library in supporting the teaching, learning, research and community outreach endeavors, the cardinal objectives of universities that they will accord the library the attention it deserves in terms of good funding, human resource planning and capacity building among others. This seems to confirm the assertion of Narit (2003), that the university library is the first eye of the public as it reflects the quality, status and standards of the entire university; it therefore needs to be adequately positioned to serve to its best. According to Ford (2010), collective approaches by all university library stake holders to plan, formulate objectives, set goals, mission and vision will make it possible for the university community to voluntarily extend support in form of books in various fields, funds for expansion, equipment, manpower support among others.

Re-professionalization of librarians and constant sensitization is key to improving library service delivery (Moore, 2000). According to Gordon (2005), improving university library service delivery to the expectations of clients, calls for maximum professionalism of librarians exhibited by the following virtues; good team work, commitment to service, honesty and integrity, service

above self, motive driven, good innovation, technologically dynamic and compliant as well as good communication and interpersonal relations.

Atkins & Weible (2003), believe that successful inventorying process helps identify missing items; however it may be dependent on the size of the library's collection. They proposed using interlibrary loan (ILL) data failure cases to identify materials missing from a library's collection instead. Brown, (2007) stressed that university libraries must ensure that access and storage areas for collection are arranged and monitored for quick and easy inspection.

Narit (2003) advises that academic libraries should re-define themselves, refocus their synergies if they are to become and remain relevant to the dynamic clients information needs. He further advises that university libraries must shift from their traditional service models that are facility based i.e. students viewing libraries as study centers, collection based and expertise based to new service models .The new service models are proactive in terms of marketing and building good relationships with users.

## CHAPTER THREE METHODOLOGY

### 3.0 Introduction

This chapter describes and discusses the study methodology that includes: the research design, areas of study, study population, sampling techniques sample size determination, and procedures, data collection methods, data collection instruments, validity and reliability, data collection procedures, data analysis, variable measurements, and ethical considerations.

### 3.1 Research Design

The study adopted a case study research design. According to Johnson & Christenen (2014) Case study research is a form of qualitative research that focuses on providing a detailed account of one or more cases.

According to Creswell & Creswell, (2018), research approaches “are plans and the procedures for research that span the steps from broad assumptions to detailed methods of data collection, analysis, and interpretation”. This plan necessitates a number of decisions, none of which must be made in the sequence in which they make sense to us or in which they are presented here (Creswell & Creswell, 2018). The research was guided by qualitative research approach.

### 3.3 Area of study

The study was conducted at Islamic university in Uganda-Kampala Campus (IUIU- Kampala Campus) located on Kibuli Hill, in Kampala District. Specifically, the study was conducted in library department.

### 3.3 Study population

The population is the full set of elements or people from which you are sampling (Christensen et al., 2015). According to Johnson & Christensen (2014), a population is the large group of people to which a researcher wants to generalize his or her sample results. The population may be all individuals or a group of individuals, such as all Islamic University in Uganda Library staff. On

this basis, the study's primary target population was the staff of Islamic University in Uganda Library department.

### 3.4 Sampling technique

Sampling refers to “a process of selecting small number of people or a small portion of a population to draw conclusions regarding the whole population” (Kumar, 2019; Sreejesh et al., 2014). The advantage of sampling is that it saves time, and human and financial resources (Kumar, 2019).

The researcher used purposive sampling to select the local publications to be used in the development of the bibliography of Ugandan Publications available at Islamic University in Uganda Kampala Campus Library. According to, in purposive sampling, the researcher specifies the characteristics of the population of interest and locates individuals with those characteristics. The researchers specified the characteristics of a population of interest and then tried to locate books which have those characteristics.

### 3.5 Sample size

A sample is a collection of some elements from the population (Amin, 2005). Using purposive sampling, 7 library staff were sampled and these included: the campus librarian, the Assistant librarian, senior library assistant and library assistants.

### 3.6 Data collection method

The researchers used document review method and interview method for data collection.

#### 3.6.1 Document Review

The researcher reviewed the available information resources such as books, journals to understand library collections in academic libraries, bibliographies, their development and challenges in developing bibliographies. According to Patton (2002), documents comprise written material and other documents about the issue under investigation. According to Hoyle et al. (2002), unlike

respondents who are conscious while being studied, documents have the advantage of being inconspicuous and non-reactive (Hoyle et al., 2002). Document analysis therefore enabled the researcher to understand the activities taking place at IUIU-Kampala Campus. Document analysis is a form of qualitative research in which documents are interpreted by the researcher to give voice and meaning around an assessment topic (Bowen, 2009). Analyzing documents incorporates coding content into themes similar to how focus group or interview transcripts are analyzed (Bowen, 2009).

### 3.6.2 Interview method

The researcher used the interview method to obtain data from library staff. The interviews were carried out face-to-face and the researcher noted down whatever response she obtained from the interviewees. According to White (2003), face to face interaction with the interviewee enables the interviewer to clarify and explain any emerging issues. This is because it gives chance to both parties to interact freely and understand one another.

## 3.7 Data collection instruments

### 3.7.1 Interview guide

This refers to a tool used to guide the interviewer while conducting the interview. It involves face-to-face interaction between a respondent and the researcher. Semi-structured questions were used to allow library staff to freely interact with the researcher, who had the chance to ask broad questions concerning the study (see appendix B for interview guide). This allowed for a high level of clarity in previously unknown information. The interview guide was used because of its advantages, such as simplicity, applicability, and flexibility in tapping information that can be acquired in detail and in a well-explained manner.

### 3.7.2 Data Abstraction Instrument

The researcher used a paper data abstraction instruments. A paper instrument has some advantages, notably cost effectiveness and easier application across multiple sites. The purpose of abstraction includes the collection of data related to administrative coding functions, quality improvement.

### 3.8 Data Quality Control

Observing quality control measures is the best way of upholding the scientific integrity of any study. To realize this, the truthfulness of the data collection instruments (otherwise known as validity) and dependability (also known as reliability) were dealt with as follows:

#### 3.8.1 Truthfulness of Research Instruments

Referred to as validity in quantitative research, truthfulness is an attempt to bring out the correct operational measures for the concepts being studied in qualitative research. This calls for flexibility and a refined understanding of concepts and items in the study. Truthfulness seeks to establish whether the research instruments chosen are relevant to the investigation (Taherdoost, 2018), 2016). The instruments were treated to the following procedures: 1) submission to a language expert to iron out grammatical and structural issues; 2) discussion with colleagues to make sure there was face truthfulness; 3) verification by the supervisor to bring out construct truthfulness; and 4) other independent experts to bring out the real content truthfulness within all items

### 3.9 Research Procedure

- The researchers first made sure of getting permission for data collection. Thereafter, the researcher used the introductory letter to access the University, where further permission was sought from the librarian. Then the researcher fixed appointments for the interview
- Assess existing documents. First of all, the researchers found out what types of documents exist and determine which ones they thought answer researchers' puzzle.
- Securing access to the documents identified through assessment. Certain documents may require the permission of others before being released for review and analysis. Therefore we had to work with library in at Islamic University in Uganda
- Ensure confidentiality. Confidentiality is always an important consideration when collecting data for evaluation. Where confidentiality was needed, we developed guidelines for ensuring confidentiality of library participants. Developing these processes and guidelines also help in securing access to sensitive or confidential documents.
- Compiling the documents relevant to evaluation. Once we secured access to the documents we needed to answer the evaluation questions, we compiled the documents. It was important that we limit our review to only those documents that answer our evaluation questions.

- Understanding how and why the documents were produced. We needed to talk to the library staff who knew something about the documents we were compiling to better understand the context for which they were developed. This is critical to gathering usable information for your evaluation.

### 3.10 Data Analysis

Qualitative data from library staff was subjected to analysis, which was systematically handled. The collected data were transcribed verbatim, and the transcribed reports were properly read and re-read for clarity and correctness, allowing for easy transcription and description of recorded data. To analyze qualitative data, the researcher used a content analysis technique. Since the research was largely descriptive in nature. Since Mason (2002) believes that there is a need to establish consistency between information from different instruments, which helps in triangulation, the researcher tried to make a comparison between information from the interview and focus group discussion guide.

### 3.11 Ethical considerations

The researcher sought to uphold the key ethical values prudent to scientific research as follows:

- i. The researcher sought ethical approval by the East African school of Library and information science before proceeding to IUIU
- ii. Originality; to achieve this, the researcher seeks to realise originality through observing proper citation rules and a list of reference is provided.
- iii. Confidentiality; here the researchers ensured that the names of names of clients on the files are not revealed directly.
- iv. Anonymity; the researchers ensured that the findings are not traceable to any individual participants and codes were used to refer to the participants (for example Librarian 1).

## CHAPTER FOUR ANALYSIS AND PRESENTATION OF FINDINGS

### 4.0 Introduction

This chapter presents the findings that are presented following the objectives of the study. The objectives include: Ugandan publications at IUIU, bibliography of Uganda publications, challenges in developing a bibliography and recommendations for improving bibliography development. .

- i. To identify the challenges of developing a bibliography for Islamic university in Uganda
- ii. To offer suggestions for improving the development of university bibliography

### 4.1 Ugandan publication at IUIU

When asked whether their collection development policy allows the stocking of Ugandan publications in their library, all library staff agreed that the policy also them to stock Ugandan publications. One library staff said *“yes the policy allows us and that’s why you will find very many of them especially in the law library”*. (Librarian 1). This implies that there is no obstruction from the policy that bar the use of the Ugandan publications in the library.

The findings revealed that Islamic university in Uganda, Kampala Campus has a number of local publications. One of the library staff stated that *“we have a number of local publications ranging from newspapers to books”* (Librarian 1). Librarian three further added that *“yeah we do have a variety of Ugandan publications here”*. This finding indicate that there are indeed Ugandan publications at Islamic University in Uganda Library.

#### 4.1.1 Major subject fields of Ugandan publications at IUIU

The findings further revealed that majority of the publications were in the field of Law. Library staff revealed that *“majorly apart from newspapers, most of the Ugandan publications available here are mainly in law library”* (Librarian 2). Another Library staff revealed that *“we do have some Ugandan publications here in the medical library like one or two but majority are in law library”*. The above findings indicate that the Islamic university in Uganda has local publications but majorly in the field of law.

### 4.2 Bibliography of Ugandan Publications at IUIU

The study revealed that the university did not have a bibliography of print Ugandan publication, as a result, the researchers created a bibliography of print Ugandan publications to act as a

reference tool as well as a discovery tool for print Ugandan Publications available at Islamic University In Uganda, Kampala Campus Library (see chapter five section 5.4 for the bibliography of print Ugandan Publications at IUIU, Kampala Campus library).

#### 4.3 Challenges in developing a bibliography at IUIU

The study also sought to establish the challenges in the development of bibliography of Ugandan publications at IUIU.

The researchers asked if the library had developed any bibliography of Ugandan publications. Librarian 3 indicated that *“we have not developed any bibliography for our collection whether for local publication or not”* (Librarian 3). Another librarian added that *“No we do not have any bibliography for Ugandan publication developed by us, as a matter of fact we don’t even have a national bibliography* (Librarian 4). The above findings indicate that the university do not have a bibliography for Ugandan Publications.

When asked what challenges hinder the development of Ugandan publication at the university, several challenges such as limited staff, insufficient time, language barrier were revealed.

##### 4.3.1 Inadequate staff

One librarian said that *“we are very few here almost seven people serving over 3000 students yet there is other library work, so due to limited manpower we are unable to develop the bibliography”* (Librarian 4) this implies that inadequate staff constitutes an impediment to the development of the bibliography of Ugandan publications at IUIU, KC.

##### 4.3.2 Language barrier

The researchers revealed that language barrier was one of the challenges to the development of a bibliography of Ugandan publications at IUIU. One library staff said that *“here some books are in Arabic and not many of us studied Arabic in deep, so it becomes challenging for us to translate the content”* (Librarian 1).

##### 4.3.3 Limited time

It was also discovered that time constrained the development of a bibliography of Ugandan publication was inadequate time. Librarian 3 said that *“we are constrained by time, you see you can be one on the circulation desk and doing other works”* (Librarian 3).

#### 4.43 Strategies to improve bibliographic development at IUIU

When asked what strategies can be adopted to improve the development of bibliographies at Islamic University in Uganda Library, the library staff listed a number of recommendations which include the following;

##### 4.4.1 Essential tools

Essential tools for library staff were one of the strategies that were recommended. One library staff indicated that *“As the library, we need to be helped with the essential tools and facilities in order to perfect our services to the clients’ satisfaction.”* (Librarian 2)

##### 4.4.2 ICT skills

*“As staff, the university administration ought to always improve our capacities more especially ICT related skills such that we exploit online information sources like journals and data bases. This will equip us to serve our clients better.”* (Librarian 1). The above finding indicate that the library staff need to be equipped and retrained in ICT skills to improve the development of bibliographies even for those electronic publications.

##### 4.4.3 Build state of the art equipment and user programs

*“A new library complex should be built with state of art equipment and user programs such as information literacy, current awareness services and orientation among others. These programs improve users’ interaction with library staff and they boost team work and cooperation.”* (Librarian 3)

All the above responses show that most of the respondents had a view as to what could be done to improve library services at IUIU- Kampala Campus. The suggested interventions are in agreement with Narit (2007) that libraries should continuously redefine themselves and meet clients’ needs.

## CHAPTER FIVE

### GUIDE TO DEVELOPING A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF PRINT UGANDAN PUBLICATIONS FOR ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY IN UGANDA-KAMPALA CAMPUS LIBRARY

#### 5.0 Introduction

This chapter presents the project of procedures to guide the development of bibliography of Ugandan publications available to IUIU Library. It outlines the purpose of the bibliography, user requirements, and give a few examples out the output which will improve retrieval, accessing the resources.

#### 5.1 Purpose of the bibliography

The instructions are to assist the Islamic Library users in retrieving, accessing and utilizing the library's Ugandan publications at IUIU. The objectives of the library will be achieved in the same manner, the users to meet their information needs.

#### 5.2.1 Library's clientele

The Islamic University in Uganda Library serves the library IUIU community members who include; researchers, students and lecturers who access the library services by seeking permission from the librarians.

#### 5.2.2 Library operating times/hours

The library is open from Monday to Saturday. Monday through Friday, it is open from 8:00 am to 10:00 pm and on Saturday from 8:00 am to 5:00 pm.

#### 5.2.3 Mission of the library

To enhance maximum availability and access to information resources to promote research, learning, teaching and community service endeavors.

However, the mission for this study is to provide an appropriate bibliographic tool for easy identification and retrieval of Ugandan Publications at IUIU\_KC.

#### 5.3 Scope of the bibliography

This applies to the management, staff and the library users of Islamic University in Uganda Library for retrieval, accessing and utilizing of Ugandan publications available at IUIU library.

## 5.4 Guide for developing a bibliography

### 5.4.1 Purpose

To justify its compilation, ensure that the bibliography meets a significant need. Fit the subject into the overall scheme of available bibliographical sources, avoiding duplication. If similar bibliographies exist, review them and then explicitly state the new one's unique contribution. In the title, clearly state the subject and define the subject in a preliminary statement.

### 5.4.2 Scope

Define the scope clearly. Strive for completeness within the constraints stated (period, geographical area, medium, language, library holdings, quality, intended audience, etc.). Identify and describe each type of format correctly.

### 5.4.3 Methodology

Provide information on the sources used and the compilation method. Include all bibliographic units that are available within the subject. Books, journal articles, reports, manuscripts, sound and video recordings, individual web pages and/or entire web sites, computer programs or printouts, films, charts, and so on are examples of bibliographic units. Identify all items that have not been personally examined by the author (s).

### 5.4.4 Organization

Organize the material appropriately for both the subject and the intended users; arrange the material so that the bibliography from at least one organizational approach can be used without consulting supporting documentation such as an index. As needed, provide multiple modes of access. Access means both the useful arrangement of materials and the methods available for searching those materials. Create a scheme for a classified bibliography that is logical and easy to understand for users. For bibliographies published on the World Wide Web, use recognized navigation features and other sound layout and file size principles.

### 5.4.5 Necessary components

Organize the material so that the bibliography from at least one organizational approach can be used without consulting supporting documentation such as an index. As needed, provide multiple access points. Means of access include both the useful arrangement of materials and the methods available for searching those materials. Create a scheme for a classified bibliography that is logical and easy for users to understand. For bibliographies published on the World Wide Web, use recognized navigation features and other sound principles relating to layout and file size.

#### 5.4.6 Desirable features

Consider using entry numbers to identify bibliographic units. If copies of bibliographical units are not readily available, consider including their location. If there are no copyright issues, include links to available full text in electronic bibliographies.

#### 5.4.7 Annotation

Provide annotations or notes at one of the three levels listed below: Informative notes- Use informative notes when the nature or reason for including a title is unclear. Use this minimal level of description only for bibliographies that approach comprehensiveness for the subject matter. Annotated- Include enough of the content in descriptive annotations to allow users to decide whether or not to view the original. Provide annotations at this level or higher for any bibliography labeled "annotated." Evaluative or critical- Have a knowledgeable person in the field write discriminating critical evaluations and ensure that the value of each item is assessed in relation to other works in the area. Provide annotations at this level for any designated bibliography. Provide concise and informative annotations or notes written at a level appropriate for the intended users in each case. If another source is used for the annotation, properly credit the source.

#### 5.4.8 Bibliographic Form

Provide enough information to easily identify the bibliographic unit for the purposes of the bibliography and the needs of the intended user. Maintain a consistent standard bibliographic format. These standards include, but are not limited to, those described in *The Chicago Manual of Style*, *The MLA Style Manual*, and the *American Psychological Association's Publication Manual*.

#### 5.4.9 Timeliness

Reduce the time between the completion of bibliographies and their publication. Indicate when the bibliography was completed in the introductory material. Issue bibliographies are intended to be as current as possible following the publication of the bibliographical units listed. Review the bibliography's life cycle on a regular basis and assess its current relevance. .

#### 5.4.10 Accuracy

Make certain that all citations are correct and free of typographical errors. Check that the information in annotations and elsewhere is factually correct and grammatically correct. Consider including a provision for post-publication corrections.

#### 5.4.11 Format of the Work

Create a bibliography in a clear, appropriate format and typeface. Create printed volumes that are strong enough to withstand anticipated use. Design the bibliography so that it is affordable to potential users without sacrificing important features that make it easier to use.

#### 5.4.12 Cumulation

Cumulate ongoing bibliographies whenever possible.

#### 5.4.13 Distribution

Properly advertise and distribute published bibliographies in print or electronic format, as appropriate, including a link to any standard national bibliography that exists. .

### 5.5 Bibliography of print Ugandan Publications at Islamic University in Uganda-Kampala Campus Library

#### 5.5.1 Examples of the bibliography of some of the Ugandan Publications at IUIU

This section outlines and displays the output of the bibliography development guide. It is an annotated bibliography for different types of records to include: books, Journal articles, and reports as presented below:

Abdiwali, R., & Matovu, M. (2020). on-the-Job Training and Employee Performance in Petroleum Companies in Uganda. *International Journal of Research -GRANTHAALAYAH*, 7(8), 51–61. <https://doi.org/10.29121/granthaalayah.v7.i8.2019.638>

The study sought to examine the relationship between on-the-job training and employee performance in petroleum companies in Uganda. The study was based on the following objectives; (i) to examine the relationship between job rotation and employee performance in petroleum companies in Uganda; (ii) to examine the relationship between coaching and employee performance in petroleum companies in Uganda, and (iii) to assess the relationship between induction and employee performance in petroleum companies in Uganda. Results: The study adopted a correlational research design and collected data using a self-administered questionnaire. The results obtained highlighted that; (i) there is a statistically significant positive relationship between job rotation and employee performance in petroleum companies ( $r = .492, p < .05$ ); (ii) there is a statistically significant positive relationship between coaching and employee performance in petroleum companies ( $r = .619, p < .05$ ), and (iii) there is a statistically significant positive relationship between induction and employee performance in

petroleum companies in Uganda ( $r = .670, p < .05$ ). It was observed that the three variables tested were related to employee performance in petroleum companies in Uganda. Conclusions: The study recommends that as part of on-the-job training induction, coaching and job rotation should be implemented in that respective order to improve employee performance.

Arutu, J. O. E. (2014). *Court-annexed mediation in Uganda* (1st ed.). Uganda Mediation Chambers Ltd.

\*\*It gives the history of mandatory court-annexed mediation in Uganda, its advantages, disadvantages and challenges.

Bahemuka, P. K. (2006). *Income Tax in Uganda* (2nd ed.). Fountain Publishers.

This book offers a comprehensive and practical account of the legal and technical aspects of income tax in Uganda. Issues covered are deductions allowed and not allowed, income tax returns, assessments and tax rates and appeals and objections against assessment. Tables, charts, practical examples and question and answer sections are included. Written by an accountant with experience of public and private sectors - including holding the position of Senior Principle Accountant at the Ministry of Finance - the book is intended to be of value to both students/academics and practitioners in the field. It gives guidance on examination techniques for income tax exams in tertiary institutions; and provides information for practitioners and professionals, tax policy makers and legislators.

Bakibinga, D. J. (2012). *Company Law in Uganda*. The Written world Publications.

Written by the current professor of Commercial Law at Makerere University, this book provides the first comprehensive discussion on company law in Uganda. He considers the nature and implications of incorporations, formation and company promotion, Memorandum and Articles of Association and their significance. It discusses corporate finance through the allotment of shares and analyses debentures and borrowing by the company. It also examines the role of corporate directors and other officials and their capacity to bind the company. In addition the book considers corporate official responsibility in the context of the accounting audit, duties of directors and their enforcement. It concludes with a discussion of meetings

and proceedings, reconstruction and amalgamation, and winding up of the registered company.

Bakibinga, D. J. (2019). *Equity and Trusts* (1st ed.). LawAfrica Pub.

The text provides an overview of equitable principles in Uganda and links this with maxims of equity and distinction between legal and equitable interests. This is followed by consideration of assignment of equitable interests and an analyses of major equitable remedies including injunctions, specific performance, rescission, rectification, order for an account and delivery up and cancellation of documents.

Bakibinga, David J. (2006). *Revenue Law in Uganda* (2nd ed.). LawAfrica Pub.

The text examines the theories and criteria and taxation as well as the critical distinction between income and capital for taxation purposes. it focuses on individual and business taxation in general and includes specialist analyses of taxation of companies, partnerships and trust income. The treatment of individual and business taxation closely focuses on the provision of income Tax Act, Cap.340 (Laws of Uganda, 2000 Edition)

Bakibinga, David J. (2013). *Law of Contract in Uganda* (2nd ed.). The Written world Publications.

This book focuses on the Ugandan legal position of contract and the relevant literature on the subject. The history of contract and law applicable in Uganda are examined and the ingredients of forming the contract in the form of offer, acceptance, consideration, contractual intention, and capacity. The book then analyses the form and terms of a contract taking into account developments in the UK in relation to exemption clauses and fundamental breach, It also examines the vital elements of a contract namely mistake, misrepresentation, duress, undue influence, and illegality and analyses the concept of privity which is extended to agency and assignment. The concluding chapters deal with discharge of the contract and remedies for breach of contract.

Buri, A., & Kyazze, J. (2005). *A Compendium of Laws on Banking in Uganda* (1st ed.). Fountain Publishers.

The first publication bringing together laws relating to banking in Uganda into one volume.

Contents: the Financial Institutions Act; the Bank of Uganda Act; the Bills of Exchange Act; The Evidence (Banker's Books) Act; the Bankruptcy Act; the Stamps Act; the Money Lender's Act.

Ifeolu, J. K. (2019). *Introduction to Criminal Law in Uganda*. Panamaline Books Distribution Limited.

In this outstanding text, the learned author demonstrates his sound mastery and proficient understanding of the fundamental principles of criminal law. In this compilation readers are exposed or augmented on the fundamentals of criminal cutting across historical antecedents, Sources of criminal law as well as other basic principles governing law of crime in Uganda. The discourse is mulled with high quality of judicial authorities emanating from superior courts of record making it easy to match legal theory and the practice of law on crime.

Jansky, O. J. (2020). *Business law in Uganda* (1st ed.). Panamaline Books Distribution Limited.

In this book the author has emphatically exhausted all the major topics under business law. the book offers an impressive level of detailed and practical guidance and understanding of introduction to Law, Law of Contract, Law of sale of Goods Law of agency, employment Law and partnership law with clear objectives in each and every topic or chapter which guide students and other readers to focus on the crucial points and put into consideration while studying or reading each and every chapter or topic discussed in this book.

Jimmy, O. (2020). *Law of contract in Uganda* (1st ed.). Panamaline Books Distribution Limited.

This text book is designed to equip students of law, business and other professional pursuits with easily accessible and comprehensive legal text and materials along with comprehensive examinations of all relevant questions, concepts and legal rules of contract law in Uganda in the whole content of contract law as a course unit in various higher and lower institutions of learning offering certificate, diploma, degree and masters in the field of law, business and other professions where contract law is part of their course, since the book is tailored to cover the various syllabi and to meet the real needs of those various institutions which are basically universities and tertiary colleges.

Jjuuko, F. W., & Tindifa, S. (2018). *A People's Dialogue: Political Settlements in Uganda and the Quest for a National Conference* (1st ed.). Fountain Publishers.

Contents: political settlement and the structure of governance in Uganda: the prospects of National Dialogue. 2 political settlement: A conceptual framework. Specific political settlements in Uganda. 4 the national conference 5. Conclusion and recommendations

Kampala Law Reports. (2004). *Kampala Law Reports: Decisions of the High Court and Supreme Court of Uganda*.

Kanyehamba, G. W. (1975). *Constitutional Law and Government in Uganda* (1st ed.). East African Literature Bureau.

This book is divided into four sections. The first section which consist of chapter 1 and 2 deals with the historical background as far as the constitutional development is concerned. The second section consist of chapters 3 and 4 deals with the principle of constitutional law. The third section deals with the government of Uganda particularly as envisaged under the 1967 constitution. Included in this section are executive, the legislature, the judiciary, local administrations, administrative law, the police, the army as well as international organs and institutions which are the direct responsibility of the government such as the East African community and the Common Wealth.

Kanyehamba, G. W. (2002). *Constitutional and political history of Uganda from 1894 to the present* (1st ed.). LawAfrica Pub.

Second edition. Chapter One. Historical Background: The Foundations of Uganda -- Chapter Two. The Forces which Determined the Destiny of Uganda -- Chapter Three. Uganda Becomes an Independent Sovereign State -- Chapter Four. The Dramatic Years -- Chapter Five. The Age of Militarism in Uganda -- Chapter Six. Power Rides Naked Through Uganda under the Muzzle of a Gun -- Chapter Seven. The Return of Obote and Continued Misrule -- Chapter Eight. The National Resistance Movement in the Bush -- Chapter Nine. The Best Legacy of the NRM to Uganda -- Chapter Ten. Failures of the NRM -- Chapter Eleven. The Metamorphosis of the NRM -- Chapter Twelve. Governance from Customary, Through

Colonial to Modern Obligations -- Chapter Thirteen. Theories and Principles of Governance -- Chapter Fourteen. Election Laws and Electoral Malpractices in Uganda -- Chapter Fifteen. A Gaze in the Future.

Khadiagala, L., & Oloka-Onyango, J. (2001). *Constitutionalism in Africa: Creating Opportunities, Facing Challenges*. In *African Studies Review* (1st ed., Vol. 46, Issue 1). Fountain Publishers.

This collection of essays brings together critical and considered responses to matters of constitutionalism in the context of the most recent political evolutions in many African countries. They are concerned with the struggles for progressive constitutionalism, and review historical developments and future challenges. Some specific subjects discussed are: pan- Africanism and constitutionalism; culture, ethnicity and citizenship with reference to Ruanda and Senegal; equality, discrimination and constitutionalism in Muslim Africa; gender and affirmative action in post-1995 Uganda; constitution making in Eritrea; and the challenges of antiquated constitutional doctrines and values in Commonwealth Africa. The contributors are prominent scholars in the fields of politics, law and human rights and include Ola Abu Zeid, Antonia Kalu, Ali Mazrui, Oloka-Onyanyo and Sylvia Tamale.

Khiddu-Makubuya. (1983). *Introduction to Law: the Uganda Case*. Makerere University.

Kiryabwire, W. T. (2015). *company Law: a guide to the companies Act of uganda* (1st ed.). Fountain Publishers.

Readers will benefit from an expose on several new concepts that have previously not existed in company legislation inn Uganda that the Company Act 2012 introduces such as the codification of directors' duties, enhanced scrutiny of transactions involving directors, the single member company, broader powers for the registrar of companies, abolition of the Ultra vires and constructive notice doctrine, qualifications for company secretaries of public companies, enhanced protection for minority shareholders and corporate governance standards among others. In this book the author not only explains basic concepts of company law such as legal personality of a company, limited liability of shareholders but also expounds on all aspects provided for in the law relating to incorporation, capitalization of a company, management and administration of companies and where applicable Ugandan cases have been

used to illustrate how courts have resolved issues relating to ownership, use and abuse of corporate vehicles, shareholder disputes and scope of power of various parties such as director and shareholders. The book concludes a chapter on corporate governance framework in the Act.

Law Development Centre, Judiciary, JLOS, & DANIDA. (2017). *The uganda criminal justice Bench book* (1st ed.). The Law Development Centre.

The criminal Justice Bench book just like civil justice bench book,

Mugalula, J. (2019). *Employment and Industrial Relations Law in uganda* (1st ed.). LawAfrica Pub.

The key approach to this book is to incorporate the provisions of the international labour organization conventions as far as they are relevant. This book also captures two critical papers that the author wrote previously dealing with migrant workers and safe healthy workplace that are relevant to the subject under review.

Mugambwa, J. T. (2002). *Source Book of Uganda's Land Law* (1st ed.). Fountain Publishers.

Intended as a companion volume to Principles of Land Law in Uganda, providing information on aspects of Uganda land tenure law, and information about common land problems. It explains the background and principles of the law tenure system in pre-colonial and colonial Uganda. There follows an in-depth chapter on the proposals for land tenure reform, including policy options, consultancy reports and their recommendations. The remaining chapters cover: the land bill; customary land tenure; the land rights of spouses and children; settlement of land disputes; the potential impacts of the Land Act; the legal conception of land; the registration of titles; leases, mortgages, co-ownership, and easements and restrictive covenants.

Mugambwa, John T. (2002). Principles of Land Law in Uganda. In *Fountain Series in Law and Business Studies* (1st ed.). Fountain Publishers.

This book explains the principles and practices of; administration; and the registration of the Titles Act. Tables of; co-ownership; control and dispute settlement; expropriated property; land ownership; mortgages; servitudes over the land; the general principles of land law; which

brought about substantial changes to the land.

Musa, M., & Martha, A. A. (2020). School Management Mechanisms and Control of Discipline among Pupils in Primary Schools: An Analysis of Discipline in Upper Primary Level. *Anatolian Journal of Education*, 5(1), 1–16. <https://doi.org/10.29333/aje.2020.511a>

The aim of the study was to analyse the effect of school management mechanisms on the discipline of pupils in upper basic primary level. This study examined the effect of; (a) guidance and counselling on the discipline of pupils, (b) school-rules and regulations on the discipline of pupils, and (c) school-family initiative program on the discipline of pupils in upper primary basic level. A cross sectional survey design using both quantitative and qualitative approaches was adopted to obtain data from a sample of 291 participants from 11 primary schools. Both the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) and thematic content analysis for quantitative and qualitative data analysis respectively, were used. The effect results highlighted by the multiple regression for guidance and counselling and discipline were;  $r = 0.628$ ;  $p\text{-value}, 0.003 < 0.05$ ; 95%, school rules and regulations and discipline were;  $r = 0.671$ ;  $p\text{-value}, 0.009 < 0.05$ ; 95%, and school-family initiative and discipline were;  $r = 0.601$ ;  $p\text{-value}, 0.004 < 0.05$ ; 95%. It was concluded that guidance and counselling, school rules and regulation, and school-family initiative were significant predictors of pupils' discipline in upper primary basic level. It is recommended that school management should be committed in executing school management mechanisms in their hierarchy of importance to effectively implement discipline in upper primary basic level.

Nabayinda, H., & Matovu, M. (2020). An Analysis of Psychological Orientation, Commitment and Employee Performance in Public Institutions: a Case Study of Kampala City Council Authority (Kcca), Uganda. *International Journal of Research -GRANTHAALAYAH*, 8(1), 176–188. <https://doi.org/10.29121/granthaalayah.v8.i1.2020.266>

The study intended to analyze the relationship between psychological orientations, commitment and employee performance among staff in public institutions: A case study of Kampala City Council Authority (KCCA). The study tested three hypotheses; (i) there is no relationship between psychological orientation and employee commitment in KCCA; (ii) there is no relationship between commitment and employee performance in KCCA; and (iii) there is no relationship between orientation and employee performance in KCCA. A

correlational research design was employed to test the relationship between the variables under study. A closed ended questionnaire was adopted to collect data for this study. Results: From the results obtained it was observed that there is a significant positive relationship between psychological orientation and commitment,  $r = .668$ ,  $p = .015$ ,  $N = 213$ ; statistically significant positive relationship between commitment and employee performance,  $r = .419$ ,  $p = .041$ ,  $N = 213$ ; and statistically significant positive relationship between psychological orientation and employee performance among the staff in KCCA,  $r = .789$ ,  $p = .000$ ;  $N = 213$ . Recommendations: The study recommends that KCCA put more efforts and resources into psychological orientation because it highly predicts employee performance than any other variable studied. It was also noted that all the variables under study were related to one another, meaning that they have statistical importance, and can be considered when improving performance of the employees at KCCA.

Nyombi, C., & Kibandama, A. (2014). *Principles of Company Law in Uganda* (1st ed.). LawAfrica Pub.

This book examines the fundamental principles which underlie company law first explored in the English case of *Solomon*. It explores the nature of company and what goes on behind the corporate veil; the duties and liabilities of directors; articles of association and memorandum of association; issues of authority; shareholders' rights and remedies; corporate insolvency rules and corporate governance principles. It focuses on the Partnership Act 2012 and relevant decided court cases.

Odoki, Ben J. (2006). *A Guide to Criminal Procedure in Uganda* (2nd ed.). The Law Development Centre.

This book has been written primarily for police officers, public prosecutors and magistrates who bear the main responsibility for enforcing the law and administration of criminal justice. Police officers will find chapters on police investigations, arrest, searches, and charges of special interest. Public prosecutors should find ample guidance from chapters on conduct of public prosecutions, control of public prosecutions, constitutional rights of accused persons, attendance of witness, conduct of trial before magistrates' court, and examination of witness. Magistrates should benefit by reading especially chapters on jurisdiction, pleas, bail, and conduct of trials, preliminary proceedings, judgement, appeals and sentencing.

Odoki, B. J. (2005). *The Search for a National Consensus The Making of the 1995 Uganda Constitution* (1st ed.). Fountain Publishers.

This account presents the story behind Uganda's present constitution, established in 1995. The author was Chair of the commission charged with the task of drafting a new constitution for Uganda. The commission set out to make it, in every sense, a 'people's constitution', and the final draft was based on country-wide consultations at many levels. Another intention was to bring fundamental change to the causes of the economic chaos and human rights abuses that had for decades bedeviled the country. Justice Odoki takes the reader through the workings of the commission, the analysis of the oral and written submissions and evidence it received, the drafting of the final recommendations and the content of the constitution itself. His work concludes with an assessment of its achievements as well as the problems the constitutional review process is encountering.

Okuja, J. O. (2016). *Domestic and International Taxation in Uganda: The Law, Principles and Practice*.

This compendium contains an up-to-date reproduction of income tax Act, CAP 340, The Value Added Tax Act, Cap 349, The Excise Duty Act 201, and the Procedure code Act, 2014. It also includes subsidiary legislation and practice notes under different tax laws.

Okuja, J. O. (2019). *Domestic and International Taxation in uganda: The Law, Principles and practice* (2nd ed.). TASLAF Advocates & Consultants.

This book contains a comprehensive analysis of all precepts, principles, practices and perspectives arising in taxation of income on natural and legal persons in Uganda. No other publication offers such coverage and analysis of tax system in Uganda

Republic of uganda. (1995). *Constitution of the Republic of Uganda*,. UPPC.

This is a reprint of the Constitution of the Republic of Uganda 1995, which was authorized by the Attorney General under the Acts of Parliament (Reprint of Miscellaneous Enactments) Order, 2006, Statutory Instrument No. 7 of 2006. That statutory instrument was issued under section 18(1) and (2) of the Acts of Parliament Act (Cap.2). In terms of section 18(2) of that Act, this reprint is to be judicially noticed with effect from 15<sup>th</sup> February 2006, as the

authentic copy. The reprint was prepared by the Uganda Law Reform Commission. The Constitution of the Republic of Uganda was promulgated on 8<sup>th</sup> October 1995 by the Constituent Assembly, replacing the 1967 Constitution. Since its promulgation, the Constitution has been amended three times. • The Constitution (Amendment) Act, 2000, Act No.13 of 2000 which commenced on 1<sup>st</sup> September, 2000; • The Constitution (Amendment) Act, 2005, Act No.11 of 2005 which commenced on 30<sup>th</sup> September 2005; and • The Constitution (Amendment) Act, 2005, Act No.21 of 2005 which commenced on 30<sup>th</sup> December 2005. The first amendment, the Constitution (Amendment) Act, 2000, Act No.13 of 2000 provided for the repeal and replacement of article 88 of the Constitution; amended article 89; repealed and replaced article 90; amended article 97 and inserted a new article 257 A. The amendment Act was however successfully challenged in the Supreme Court case of Ssemogerere and Others -vs -Attorney General, Constitutional Appeal No.1 of 2002. The court noted that the creation of article 257A in the Constitution, now article 258 in the 2000 revised edition, was inconsistent with Article 88 of the Constitution, which provides for the quorum of Parliament when voting on any question. The second amendment is the Constitution (Amendment) Act, 2005, Act No.11 of 2005. The objectives of this amendment were to: • amend the Constitution in accordance with article 261; • distinguish Kampala as a capital city of Uganda and to provide for its administration and for the delineation of its boundaries;

Sapele, F. F., & Abiodun, N. L. (2016). *The basics in research methods for undergraduate and postgraduate students* (1st ed.). Panamaline Books Distribution Limited.

The book is aimed at enabling students and researchers, irrespective of their discipline, to develop the most appropriate research methods. It deals mainly with methods and arts of using different research techniques for result oriented studies.

Ssekaana, M. (2010). *Public Law in East Africa* (1st ed.). LawAfrica Pub.

The reader of this text will develop a better understanding of the executive and administrative process and will gain some insights into the decision making process which is efficient and effective, and which recognize and gives the scope of valued individual interests and concerns. The text brings out new developments that have not yet taken roots in our region such as legitimate expectations, proportionality, duty to give reasons and commissions of

inquiry.

Ssekana, M. (2010). *Criminal Procedure and Practice in Uganda* (2nd ed.). LawAfrica Pub.

It is hoped that this book will provide a means of understanding the concepts and principles of criminal litigation. It has been designed with the hope of promoting and understanding of principles involved, so that the various rules of procedures and practice which govern criminal proceedings can easily be understood and applied in order to make the study of criminal procedures meaningful and interesting. The law in this book is stated as at 1 May 2010 and it is hoped that the law is accurately stated from the sources available.

Ssekaana, M., & Ssekaana, N. S. (2007). *Civil Procedure and Practice in Uganda* (1st ed.). LawAfrica Pub.

It is hoped that this book will provide a means of understanding the concepts and principles of criminal litigation. It has been designed with the hope of promoting and understanding of principles involved, so that the various rules of procedures and practice which govern criminal proceedings can easily be understood and applied in order to make the study of criminal procedures meaningful and interesting. The law in this book is stated as at 1 May 2010 and it is hoped that the law is accurately stated from the sources available.

Ssempebwa, E. F. (2015). *East African Community Law*. LexisNexis.

East African community is the first comprehensive on the legal aspects of East African Community. It traces the history of regional cooperation leading the formation and collapse of the East African community before discussing the formation of the current regional integrational arrangements. The text analyses the community's objectives together with organs and institutions set up to implement them.

Tibatemwa-Ekirikubinza, L. (2005). *Criminal Law in Uganda: Sexual Assaults and Offences Against Morality* (1st ed.). Fountain Publishers.

Presents the substantive laws pertaining to sexual crimes in Uganda, based on the judicial interpretation of the major sexual offences acts created under the Uganda penal code. The text illustrates how out of the colonial inheritance, Uganda has developed its own jurisprudence, which takes into account its particular economic, political and cultural

circumstances. Using the important cases which have set precedents. Details the wider social and political implications of legal reforms on this area.

Tibatemwa-Ekirikubinza, L. (2005). *offences against the person: Homicides and non fatal assaults* (1st ed.). Fountain Publishers.

"Offences against the Person: Homicides and Non-fatal Assaults in Uganda, covers the substantive law on homicide and non-fatal assaults in Uganda. It is based on judicial interpretation of the Uganda Penal Code - the principal criminal legislation in the country. Ugandan law was originally based on English law and the Uganda Penal Code is still principally a reaction of criminal law as it existed in Britain in 1930. However, since independence, the Uganda Judiciary has interpreted the law in terms of Uganda's own political, cultural, social and economic circumstances. Using the records of Ugandan courts as well as older English Court Records - and of the Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa - the book gives students and scholars of criminal law details of the cases on which important judgements have been made and which therefore provide the basis for future decisions." "By answering questions of how wider policy issues have impacted or should impact on criminal law, the author hopes that students of law will be better prepared to deal with issues of law reform, especially from a human rights perspective."--BOOK JACKET.

Tumwebaze, A. (2007). *The law of sale of goods in uganda*. Career Guidance Centre.

This reference offers you the most important aspects of Uganda's sale of goods law. The author assessed the sale of goods Act Cap. 82, Laws of Uganda 2000 and has interpreted respective provisions. The author has also analyzed relevant case laws both Ugandan and common wealth to enable you appreciate the judicial appraisal of the sale of goods.

Tumwebaze, A. (2012). *criminal practice & procedure* (1st ed.). Career Guidance Centre.

The present edition gives practical situations: It was researched and compiled basing on day-to-day practices in the court room. It is spiced with the latest laws and judicial decisions. The author has labored as much as possible to report so much of the case in the language court opted to use.

Tumwebaze, A. (2016). *Criminal practice and procedures in uganda* (2nd ed.). Career Guidance

Centre.

The book analyses procedurally pre-trial concerns right from first information, compiling evidence, interviewing witness, marking exhibits up to sanctioning and registering criminal charges. It also chronologically takes you through the criminal trial steps right from plea-taking (arrangement), bail concerns, through witness examination, trials-within-trials up to defense, submission and judgement. Then follows appeal, revision, reference, review and reservation of question procedures and formalities. The last part deal, Inter alia, with different version of evidence and how courts examine and apply them ranging from burden of proof, circumstantial evidence, expert opinions, dog-evidence, confession, corroboration evidence, exhibits as well intricacies of corporate criminal liability.

Tumwebaze, A. (2016). *criminal proceedings: Law, Practice & Jurisprudence* (2nd ed.). Career Guidance Centre.

This material is an amalgamation of the salient principles and procedures in civil litigation. It canvases all areas of civil procedures and undoubtedly provides the reader with an excellent quick reference on all issues of civil litigation in Uganda. The author has analyzed the law as it presently stands and has concentrated on technical respects which normally give headache to lawyers.

Tumwine-Mukubwa, G P. (2009). *Essays in African banking law and practice* (2nd ed.). Makerere University press.

The essay contained in the second edition are still intended to benefit law students, advocates, bankers, students of business studies and any other person who deals with banks on a regular basis. However legal jargon has been limited so that lay reader can understand legal principles without need for assistance.

Tumwine-Mukubwa, Grace Patrick, Walubiri, P. M., & Okumu-Wengi, R. (1998). *Essays in African banking law and practice*. Uganda Law Watch.

The essay contained in this volume are intended to bet. The authors attempted to limit legal jargons so that ordinary reader can understand the legal principles without need for assistance. The statutes that have been relied on are those from Uganda.

Twinomugisha, B. K. (2018). *principles of law of contract in uganda* (1st ed.). Makerere

University printery.

Principles of law of contract in Uganda takes into account recent development on the subject, For example the implication of Information technology (IT) for the formation of a contract with specific reference to relevant provision of the legislation such as the electronic transaction Act and local cases that have interpreted these provisions.

Wavamunno, G. B. K. (2000). *The story of an African Entrepreneur* (1st ed.). Wavah Books.

This book is about the extraordinary life and business career of Gordon Babala Kasibante Wavamuno, one of the most successful indigenous African entrepreneurs and a household name in Uganda.

Wengi, R. O. (2011). *Founding the Constitution of Uganda* (1st ed.). LawAfrica Pub.

The authors attempted to collect a number of essays and materials on some aspects of constitutional making. The book is divided into three parts, the first of which deals with constitutionalism generally. The second is dedicated to civil liberties and economic rights, namely fundamentals of human rights, Land and Taxation. The last part of the book is dedicated to the judiciary and its performance as the guardian of the constitution. A synoptic table of the 1967 constitution and the DC is included for purposes of general structural comparison. This book is thus designed to provide basic materials to any disinterested reader of literature on public affairs or civic studies in Uganda.

## CHAPTER SIX

### SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

#### 6.0 Introduction

This chapter captures the conclusions and recommendations issuing from the findings of the study. The conclusions and recommendations are made in line with the objectives that guided the study from the on-set. Meanwhile, recommendations were categorized into implications for action and areas for further research.

#### 6.1 Summary of Findings

This section summarizes the findings according to the themes of the study; that is, available Ugandan publications, challenges faced by the IUIU- Kampala Campus library as well as strategies for improvement, as well proposing strategic interventions for the effective bibliographic development.

##### 6.1 Available Ugandan Publications at IUIU- Kampala Campus Library

The findings indicated that there were a number of Ugandan publications at IUIU- Kampala Campus Library in different fields of study such as Law, management studies, economics and medicine as well. The findings further indicated that majority of the Ugandan publications available at IUIU- Kampala Campus Library were majorly in the field of Law.

##### 6.2.2 Challenges Faced by IUIU- Kampala Campus Library

Findings revealed that the major service delivery challenge facing IUIU- Kampala Campus library was poor internet connectivity followed by inadequate information materials. Other challenges identified included: inadequate library space, and insufficient labor force. There was also a lack of adequate current Ugandan publication and inaccessibility of the available few. This means that the library was not beneficial for research purposes. The existing stock was challenged by mostly the academic staff and post graduate students as out dated and limited in scope, which affected their research interests.

### 6.2.3 Strategies for Improving

Findings revealed that most respondents had a view as to what could be done to improve library services at IUIU- Kampala Campus. Some of the suggestions obtained included the following: Prioritizing library services, good planning, budgeting and financing, construction of a modern library with state of the art equipment and user programs, capacity building through training and refresher courses, provision of the required library equipment.

## 6.3 Conclusions

The conclusions for this study are hereby given, following the objectives that the study had sought to address:

### 5.3.1 Available Ugandan Publications IUIU- Kampala Campus Library

The study revealed that there were a number of Ugandan publications at IUIU- Kampala Campus Library though they were majorly in law. The researchers conclude that the collection development mechanism used in acquisition of materials needs to be improve in order to strike a balance in all fields and also to balance both local and international content.

### 6.3.2 Challenges Faced By IUIU- Kampala Campus Library

Despite the efforts made towards the provision of good library services to the students and staff of IUIU- Kampala Campus, there were still a myriad of challenges faced by IUIU- Kampala Campus library that to some extent inhibited the smooth attainment of the desired library goals and objectives. The main challenges identified were poor internet connectivity as well as the inadequacy of relevant reading materials to match the increasing number of students and staff. There is therefore a need for the university to improve on internet services and provide more funding for the purchase of relevant and up-to-date information materials such as textbooks. Generally the university needs to design strategies to address the many service delivery challenges prevailing at IUIU- Kampala Campus library.

### 6.3.3 Strategies for Improving Library Services

From the findings of this study, the users suggested the improvement of the existing services such as current awareness services, reference services, inter-library loan services, creation of research carrels especially for post graduate students, and increase on the frequency of orientation for library users, among others. The study therefore concludes the following:

- i. There is need to mobilize for resources internally and externally such that a new library block with adequate sitting space and offices is constructed. This is because it was observed that the prevailing library space was very inadequate to the extent that even if more information materials were bought and ICT needs addressed, they would not be utilized to the fullest. Library users would still be seen crowded around reading tables and/or queuing up for library services.
- ii. There is need to carry out systematic and consistent library staff IT skills improvements. This is because, with the advancements in technology, more opportunities come up for library improvements that can only be exploited if the staff is IT friendly. The library needs to arrange refresher courses that are demand driven both internally and externally for the library staff to improve their service delivery skills.

#### 6.4 Recommendations

Based on the reviewed literature and the findings of the study, the following recommendations are made on each of the themes of the study.

##### 6.4.1 Available Ugandan publications at IUIU

The study established that there was insufficient Ugandan publications at Islamic university in Uganda, and there was no balance in terms of the subject field. Therefore the study recommends that the university should acquire more publications in the library to cater for the different needs of students, staff and researchers

##### 6.4.2 Challenges faced by IUIU- Kampala Campus Library

- i. The university management should improve upon library space needs for clients, offices and operational counters to match with the clientele numbers of IUIU- Kampala Campus library. Since earlier donor efforts to fund the new library project for the campus failed according to the library staff, more strategies should now be used to source for funding internally for example through increasing the library user fees.

- ii. The library staff should ensure that they acquire Ugandan publications of high standard in terms of currency, paper quality, typeface, binding, design, color, referencing and illustration.
- iii. The university should recruit more staff to boost the available manpower in the library. This will reduce on the long queues made by library users while waiting to be served by a single staff, which staff sometimes has to work from morning at 8.00 am to 10.00 pm at night.

#### 6.4.3 Strategies for Improving Library bibliographic Services

From the findings of this study, the following recommendations are put forward:

- i. IUIU- Kampala Campus library should lobby for both internal and external funding. This is because, all the areas of service need improvement and this requires lots of funds. As a matter of urgency, the space needs of the library need to be addressed as soon as possible. Before acquiring information materials, the library should first seek for the views of users so as to ascertain their needs. This will enable the acquisition of print Ugandan publication that match with the needs of the users hence meeting customer expectations.
- ii. The library Staff at IUIU- Kampala Campus should exploit professional initiatives such as CUUL, INASP, and Electronic Information for Libraries (EIFIL) among others in order to gain expertise skills, share information resources and even network among themselves for the enhancement of library services.
- iii. Library staff should sensitize all potential library users on how to make effective use of library services.

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## APPENDICES

### Appendix A: INTERVIEW GUIDE

Date of Interview.....

Place of Interview.....

Time and Duration of Interview.....

(Self-introduction and Explanation of the Rationale of the Study)

1. Does your collection development policy allows you to stock Ugandan publications?
2. Does your library has a bibliography for print Ugandan publications
3. What are the available Ugandan publications for students in your library?
4. In your view, what are the major subject fields of Ugandan publications for students in your library?
5. What challenges limit you from having a bibliography for print Ugandan publications in your library
6. What are the strategies that can be adopted to improve the availability of Ugandan publications and bibliography for students in your library?
7. Any other comment on bibliography for print Ugandan publications in your library?

Thanking the Interviewee

Appendix B: Bibliography of Ugandan publications at IUIU, KC Library data abstraction tool

1. What is the Title of the book
2. Who is the Author of the book or the article
3. What is the Year of publication
4. Who is the Publisher
5. Edition statement
6. what is the publication about (brief summary)