Ethiopia

Studies in Ethiopian languages, literature, and history : festschrift for Getatchew Haile, presented by his friends and colleagues / ed. by Adam Carter McCollum - Wiesbaden : Harrassowitz Verlag, 2017.

Abstract: This volume in appreciation of Getatchew Haile includes twenty-six articles by an international community of scholars, with papers divided into sections on history and culture, texts and manuscripts, and languages. The history, literature, and languages of Ethiopia from Late Antiquity to the present form the focal points of this collection. A selected bibliography of Getatchew Haile's writings concludes the book. Contributors: Jon Abbink, Donald Crummey, Michael Gervers, Marilyn E Heldman, Kay Kaufman Shelemay, Irfan Shahîd, Irma Taddia, Taye Assefa, Renate Jacobi, Ewa Balicka-Witakowska, Alessandro Bausi, Robert Beylot, Aaron Michael Butts, Monica S. Devens, Ted Erho, Habtemichael Kidane, Manfred Kropp, Basil Lourié, Adam Carter Mc Collum, Columbia Stewart, Loren T. Stuckenbruck, Anais Wion, Witold Witakowski, Gideon Goldenberg, Grover Hudson, Olga Kapeliuk, Thomas Rave. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Ghana

British colonialism and women's welfare in the Gold Coast colony / Ebenezer Ayesu, Francis Gbormittah and Kwame Adum-Kyeremeh*. -* In: *Africa Today:* (2016), vol. 63, no. 2, p. 3-30

Abstract: Historical studies since the 1970s have emphasized the impact of colonialism on African women, but surprisingly little attention has been paid to colonial endeavors to improve women's conditions in the colonized countries. Since the 1970s, especially following Ester Boserup's perception that women's development during the colonial era was more about 'training for the home,' historians have redirected their conclusions about the causes of change in African women's economic lives. Studies of colonial policies and their generally positive implications for women under colonialism have been largely neglected. Colonialism has frequently been regarded as an arbitrary force, a system imposed on indigenous societies, though in practice it was not completely authoritarian, one-sided, or all-imposing. It involved a wide range of policies, including policies on women in the colonizer's home country and the colonized country. The colonial experience involved social, economic, and cultural transformation, not necessarily exploitation of resources and oppression. Against this background, this article examines the policies employed by the British colonial administration to improve women's welfare in the Gold Coast colony to ascertain how these policies affected postcolonial decision making on women in the Gold Coast. The article interrogates the ways in which power and authority were exercised in improving women's general living conditions in the Gold Coast and the reasons for colonial authorities' seemingly small achievements in educational, health, and welfare issues involving women. The article makes a case that, though standards of education and traditional beliefs affected the British colonial administration's policies on women's development, the colonizers through sheer determination succeeded in improving the welfare of women and children. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]
https://muse.jhu.edu/article/646136/pdf (Restricted access)

Kenya

Trends and patterns of medical and health research at Moi University, Kenya, between 2002 and 2014 : an informetrics study / Daniel Chebutuk Rotich and Omwoyo Bosire Onyancha*. -* In: *South African Journal of Libraries & Information Science:* (2016), vol. 82, no. 2, p. 20-33 : fig., graf., tab

Abstract: Research productivity and visibility are becoming increasingly important in the individual researcher's pursuit to build his or her research reputation, be promoted to the next academic rank within an institution and gain national and international recognition among peers. This paper analyses the research trends and patterns of the academic staff of the College of Health Sciences (CHS) at Moi University in Kenya between 2002 and 2014 to gauge their research productivity and visibility. The names of the academic staff of the CHS who were in employment at the end of 2012 were listed and subjected to a visibility search on the Publish or Perish

software that uses Google Scholar as its data source. The findings on output reveal the following: the trend of publication has shown an upward growth since 2007 and is projected to continue to grow as it approaches linearity, until 2025; the School of Medicine was the most prolific and visible; approximately one third of the publications in the CHS originated in the departments of epidemiology and medicine; full professors' performance exceeded that of the other ranks; researchers at the CHS rely heavily on a locally-published journal (East African Medical Journal) to publish their research; slightly over two thirds of the publications were singly authored; international collaborations were prominently visible; and most medical and health research conducted at the CHS focused on western Kenya, where Moi University is located. For higher productivity and wider visibility of CHS research, the researchers recommend additional funding; publication of the research through a variety of avenues, including open access journals, and the dissemination of the publications through social media platforms; and strengthening of the international collaboration networks, among others. For purposes of further research, the authors propose a study that will investigate the medical and health research visibility and impact across several institutions in Kenya. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]
http://dx.doi.org/10.7553/82-2-1626 (Restricted access)

Malawi
Provision of library services to people with disabilities in Malawi / Aubrey Harvey Chaputula and Patrick Makono Mapulanga. - In: *South African Journal of Libraries & Information Science:* (2016), vol. 82, no. 2, p. 1-10 : graf., tab
Abstract: The purpose of this paper is to investigate the provision of library services to people with disabilities in Malawi. A mixed methodology was used as the research design. All participating libraries (fifty-six) were sampled to participate in the survey while fourteen students with disabilities (one from each institution, where possible) were purposively chosen to be interviewed. Quantitative data were collected through questionnaires whilst qualitative data were collected through interview guides. Quantitative data was analysed using Microsoft Excel while qualitative data was analysed thematically. The paper highlights the lack of library and information services to disabled people and acknowledges possible barriers. The study has reveals lack of equipment to support disabled access to library and information resources. Similarly, despite an increase in the number of people with disabilities, the majority of the libraries do not offer specialised training such as induction sessions or market services that cater for those with disabilities. The study, among other suggestions, recommends that equipment deemed necessary for people with disabilities (such as Braille books) be procured. Libraries should also take necessary steps to address accessibility challenges faced by people with disabilities when using their libraries. Libraries should take further steps to either introduce or enhance services that cater for people with disabilities. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
http://dx.doi.org/10.7553/82-2-1619 (Restricted access)

Malawi
The use of multipurpose community telecentres and their services in Malawi : the case of Lupaso Community Telecentre / Sellina Khumbo Kapondera and Genevieve Hart. - In: *South African Journal of Libraries & Information Science:* (2016), vol. 82, no. 1, p. 13-25 : fig., graf., tab
Abstract: Telecentres aim to bridge digital divides between rural and urban communities. In many developing countries, like Malawi, the assumption is that once telecentres are established, people will adopt them. The purpose of the study was to examine the factors influencing the use of telecentres in rural areas of developing countries by means of a case study of Lupaso Community Telecentre, in a remote region of Malawi. Following the example of a study of public computing facilities in Cape Town (Chigona & Licker 2008), the study employed Rogers' Diffusion of Innovation (DOI) theory as a theoretical frame. Data were gathered through a mix of methodologies: questionnaires, interviews, observation, and records analysis. The study reveals that a large majority of users view the telecentre as an empowering project and are satisfied with its services. They perceive it to be improving human skills, helping the economy and strengthening the social capital of the surrounding community. However, it seems that the telecentre benefits only a small percentage of the community. Access is uneven. One surprising finding is that the centre's Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) are not the chief

attraction. The factors that negatively impact on the use of the ICTs are lack of internet searching skills, frequent electricity blackouts, lack of local content, and fees charged. To fulfil their mission, it is recommended that telecentres in developing communities enhance their services with information literacy and literacy education programmes. Bibliogr., ref., sum. [Journal abstract] http://dx.doi.org/10.7553/82-1-1589 (Restricted access)

Nigeria

Understanding the innovativeness of information technology products and service providers in an IT cluster in Nigeria / Williams E. Nwagwu and Stanley Ibeku. - In: *South African Journal of Libraries & Information Science:* (2016), vol. 82, no. 1, p. 36-52 : tab

Abstract: Every society has social and other systems that encourage and promote, or otherwise, individuals to engage in creative processes and/or support new ideas and experimentation that may result in new products, services or technological processes. This study examines how the most popular innovation variables provide explanation for the capacity of information technology (IT) products and service providers in the Otigba Computer Hardware Cluster in Lagos, Nigeria to devise and harness new strategies of solving IT problems. The study also investigated the respondents' capacity to acquire, assimilate, transform and use knowledge, and the relationship between these capacities and their innovativeness. Data were collected from 273 respondents with the aid of a questionnaire and an indepth interview schedule. The study confirms the importance of stronger networking for transfer of knowledge by showing that the respondents' interaction with knowledge sources has strong relationship with their capacity to innovate, acquire, understand and use knowledge. However, innovativeness among the operators in the cluster is not necessarily a function of the traditional innovation variables of absorptive, acquisition, transformation, exploitation and other capacities. The capacity to transform knowledge into applications has a significant effect on the capacity of the operators to introduce new ideas, processes and techniques. Findings from the interviews reveal that the information technology products and service providers are able to devise new ways of solving old and new IT problems, especially as they relate to computer hardware. Research on innovativeness among operators in this cluster must seek explanation from local circumstances in addition to the popular recognised variables. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]
http://dx.doi.org/10.7553/82-1-1598 (Restricted access)

Senegal

Changes : reflections on Senegalese youth political engagement, 1988-2012 / Michael C. Lambert. - In: *Africa Today:* (2016), vol. 63, no. 2, p. 33-51

Abstract: This article examines the broad scope of youth political engagement in Senegal between 1988 and 2012. By examining several connected moments of youth political engagement (the 1989 Senegal-Mauritania crisis, the 1990 Set/Setal movement, and presidential elections from 1988 to 2012), the author reflects on the ways in which youth mobilization has been integral to politics in Senegal. He argues that the political engagement of youth spans generations and is not bound to, or dependent on, a particular cultural form, such as hip-hop. At the same time, the article focuses on hip-hop, a central element of youth political mobilization in Senegal during the 2012 presidential elections, so as to open reflection on how cultural globalization plays out in local contexts. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]
https://muse.jhu.edu/article/646137/pdf (Restricted access)

South Africa

Assessing the appropriation of social media by academic librarians in South Africa and Zimbabwe / Rangarirai Moira Mabweazara and Sandy Zinn. - In: *South African Journal of Libraries & Information Science:* (2016), vol. 82, no. 1, p. 1-12 : graf., tab

Abstract: Research into the appropriation of social media by academic libraries in countries with growing economies is scarce. There remains an empirical and theoretical gap in the literature about how librarians, particularly those in Southern Africa, are deploying social media in their work routines and in their personal lives. Based on one of the researchers' experiences at the National University of Science and Technology (NUST) Library and both researchers' use of the University of the Western Cape (UWC) Library, the researchers aimed to examine the way

librarians deploy and appropriate social media platforms as part of their service delivery. Using data derived from a questionnaire survey among librarians at UWC in South Africa and NUST in Zimbabwe, this study examines how librarians use social media for professional and personal purposes. The findings suggest that UWC librarians are more proficient social media users than NUST librarians. They further reveal that UWC librarians themselves are managing social media, while at NUST, the Information Technology department is directly responsible for managing the platforms. The study found that UWC Library utilises social media to promote its services more widely, whereas the NUST Library uses social media for reference services. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]
http://dx.doi.org/10.7553/82-1-1571 (Restricted access)

South Africa
Change management in an academic library in the knowledge economy / Tanya Du Plessis and Tiyani Tyson Mabunda. - In: *South African Journal of Libraries & Information Science:* (2016), vol. 82, no. 1, p. 53-61 : fig., graf., tab
Abstract: In the knowledge economy, knowledge is channelled in new ways which brings about changes to the structure and function of an organisation. Organisations such as academic libraries often introduce innovations in delivery of information services to clients which entail the use of information and communication technology. Current growth in technological applications is enabling academic libraries to change the way they deliver services to clients. Technological applications continuously redefine how academic library collections are used. This article investigates how change in terms of technology is managed in a decentralised academic library in a higher education institution of South Africa. The study was placed within a qualitative research paradigm. A case study design presented the research providing the opportunity to analyse the perception and experience of participants and ensured that real life events were investigated. Semi-structured individual interviews were used to collect data. The most significant finding of this study is the emphasis on the importance of change management in academic libraries and the need for effective communication in order to achieve low resistance to change from academic library staff. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]
http://dx.doi.org/10.7553/82-1-1596 (Restricted access)

South Africa
Embedded librarianship and Blackboard usage to manage knowledge and support blended learning at a South African university of technology / Lynn Kleinveldt, Marietjie Schutte, and Christine Stilwell. - In: *South African Journal of Libraries & Information Science:* (2016), vol. 82, no. 1, p. 62-74
Abstract: The purpose of this study is to investigate how Cape Peninsula University of Technology (CPUT) Libraries in South Africa can contribute to knowledge management processes using the Learning Management System, Blackboard, by embedding the librarian in the learning environment to support blended learning. Structured interviews were conducted at CPUT with eight lecturers involved in the Extended Curriculum Programme (ECP) in Faculty A and with one Faculty A librarian. One of the main findings indicated that lecturers use various teaching methods to support ECP students. Knowledge sharing between lecturers and the librarian mainly takes place during meetings and via email, but not via Blackboard. Training on Blackboard and current awareness of features such as Blackboard Collaborate are needed. Departments within Faculty A considered working together with the faculty librarian to support ECP students essential; they found it beneficial, important and very useful. Departments perceived Blackboard as a communication platform as well as a useful teaching tool. Both positive and negative experiences were shared about the use of Blackboard in the ECP. Although lecturers and the librarian thought that Blackboard improved student learning, both were aware of other means of reaching the students online such as Facebook or Google. Overall, there is a good working relationship between lecturers and the librarian with regard to supporting ECP students. It is therefore important that parties seeking collaboration should create an appropriate platform for interaction. One of the limitations of the study is that it excludes the student experience of using the online learning environment at CPUT. The study could inform CPUT Libraries and the university community regarding improving knowledge management practices.

Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
http://dx.doi.org/10.7553/82-1-1592 (Restricted access)

South Africa
Evaluating the impact of the public library book collection : a case study of two public libraries in Cape Town / Janusz Skarzynski and Mary Nassimbeni. - In: *South African Journal of Libraries & Information Science:* (2016), vol. 82, no. 1, p. 26-35 : tab
Abstract: This paper reports the preliminary findings of an investigation into the impact on a sample group of 100 respondents of using the book collection in two public libraries in Cape Town, South Africa. It is particularly concerned with the benefits of leisure reading as measured through an impact study using a questionnaire based on generic learning outcomes as proposed by the Museums, Libraries and Archives Council of the United Kingdom. These outcomes cover the following domains: knowledge and understanding; skills; attitudes or values; enjoyment, inspiration and creativity; activity, behaviour or progression. The findings are presented and discussed and the conclusion is drawn that a range of benefits were experienced and reported in overwhelming numbers by the participants in the study. App., bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]
http://dx.doi.org/10.7553/82-1-1597 (Restricted access)

South Africa
Researchers adapting to open access journal publishing : the case of the University of Cape Town / Reggie Raju, Jill Claassen, and Elizabeth Moll. - In: *South African Journal of Libraries & Information Science:* (2016), vol. 82, no. 2, p. 34-45 : fig., graf., tab
Abstract: This paper reports on the contribution of the openness movement to the changing mode of distributing scholarly literature. It is argued that the University of Cape Town (UCT), South Africa, a leading research university on the African continent with relatively high research output, has a social justice obligation to distribute freely its scholarly research to the widest audience possible. Contributing to this social justice obligation through the sharing of research output via open access (OA) platforms are the university's progressive OA policy and activities to ensure roll-out of the policy as well as its commitments to support article processing charges (APCs) and follow the global trend with regard to OA publishing. The authors, using a case study design, report that these factors have contributed to UCT's researchers adapting to publishing their journal articles on OA platforms. The investigation concludes that, in an era of fiscal constraints, the visibility of research is important to source funding and to meet the institution's social justice obligation; and therefore adapting to new publishing trends is an imperative for UCT researchers. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]
http://dx.doi.org/10.7553/82-2-1628 (Restricted access)

South Africa
The impact of new information services on teaching, learning and research at the University of Zululand Library / Lyudmila Ocholla, Grace Mutsvunguma, and Zanele Hadebe. - In: *South African Journal of Libraries & Information Science:* (2016), vol. 82, no. 2, p. 11-19 : graf., tab
Abstract: The rapidly-changing academic environment demands innovative library products, facilities and services. Libraries have to navigate shrinking budgets, currency fluctuations, and the high cost of print and e-resources. Other challenges include the growing need for research support services, improved information literacy, information client support services, and marketing of library services using social media. At the University of Zululand (UNIZULU) Library, South Africa, information librarians have played a pivotal role in the training of the academic community on modern information services for teaching, learning and research support. The purpose of this paper is to report on the perceived impact of the new information services initiated by information librarians and to establish how these services have made a difference in the teaching, learning and research activities at the university. A case study of UNIZULU Library was conducted using survey data collected from a sample population of academic staff and a random selection of evaluation forms that were completed by the students. The results of the survey showed a positive response from UNIZULU Library users to the newly-developed information services system. The paper concludes by noting the challenges to the services and suggesting areas for

improvement. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
http://dx.doi.org/10.7553/82-2-1620 (Restricted access)

South Africa

Using the ACRL Framework for Information Literacy to foster teaching and learning partnerships / Allison Fullard. - In: *South African Journal of Libraries & Information Science:* (2016), vol. 82, no. 2, p. 34-44 : tab

Abstract: The Association of College and Research Libraries' (ACRL) Framework for Information Literacy in Higher Education, South Africa, presents scope for deepening the conversations and achieving more productive collaborations between lecturers and librarians. These transactions are significant for the ongoing efforts to create and maintain a sustainable programme for information literacy within higher learning. It is suggested that librarians and lecturers might use the Framework as a kind of heuristic resource to bring to the surface or make visible the processes and practices in knowledge making that may be tacit or unintelligible for students. Based on a series of interviews with lecturers across different disciplines, this paper explores the synergy between the conceptual frames of the Framework and the lecturers' strategies to bring about the kinds of literacies that are valued as generic graduate attributes needed in the twenty-first century. App., bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]
http://dx.doi.org/10.7553/82-2-1627 (Restricted access)

Togo

Ethnicité, crises sociopolitiques et processus de réconciliation nationale au Togo / Kouméalo Anate, Essoham Assima-Kpatcha & Koffi Nutefé Tsigbe (éds) - Lomé : Éditeur LETRIA, 2016.
Abstract: Le projet de recherches dont les résultats sont publiés dans le présent ouvrage a été réalisé dans le cadre du Projet d'Appui à la Société Civile et à la Réconciliation Nationale (Pascrena) au Togo. Le but visé est de mettre à la disposition des structures étatiques et des différents acteurs impliqués dans la mise en uvre des recommandations de la Commission Vérité, Justice et Réconciliation, un ouvrage scientifique documenté sur les questions d'ethnicité, de crises sociopolitiques et de réconciliation nationale au Togo. Les dix-sept études sont réparties en quatre axes: 1. Les sciences humaines et les thématiques de l'ethnicité, des crises sociopolitiques et des réconciliations nationales; 2. Histoire des politiques nationales de pacification-réconciliation; 3. La politique actuelle de réconciliation nationale: acteurs, discours et réalités de terrain; 4. Modes locaux de médiation et de réconciliation sociopolitique; 5. Synthèse des opinions et témoignages sur l'ethnicité, les crises sociopolitiques et la réconciliation nationale (recueillis dans les cinq régions du pays). [Résumé ASC Leiden]