



A guide to APA referencing style for Gulu University students and staff

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1. Introduction

The American Psychological Association referencing style (or APA as it is more commonly known) is used across a variety of disciplines including Information Technology. This guide follows the principles and examples given in the 7th edition of the Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association (2019)¹. **Note:** The 7th Edition was published in October 2019, replacing the 6th Edition published in 2009. Other referencing styles in the computing area such as IEEE and ACM are not included in this guide but should be discussed during lectures.

There are two parts to referencing: the citations within the text of your paper (also known as in-text references) and the reference list at the end of your paper. The APA referencing style is an "author-date" system, so the citation in the text consists of the author(s) and year of publication given wholly or partly in round brackets.

1.1 Overview of in-text references

- Since APA uses the "author-date" style of referencing, in-text references or citations can take two forms: parenthetical and narrative. The parenthetical method follows the format: **statement** (Author's Last Name, Year of Publication); while the narrative method follows the style: Author's Last Name (Year of Publication) **statement**. For instance if an article was published in 2017 by Odongo Otto, we reference it as: Otto (2017) ... OR (Otto, 2017).
- When directly quoting from a source, you must include page number(s) and enclose the quote in double quotation marks. Example: "The study of Mathematics has been associated with roughness and/or muscularity in the African context" (Abitek, 2017, p. 4). In the case where the quotation spans to another page, then pp. is used to represent a page range, eg, pp. 4-5.



¹ American Psychological Association. (2019). *Publication manual of the American Psychological Association* (7th ed.). <https://doi.org/10.1037/0000165-000>

The above illustration makes no distinction between books, journal articles, internet documents or other formats except for electronic documents that do not provide page numbers. In this case use the paragraph number, if available, with the abbreviation para.

- When citing a source you have not read yourself, but which is referred to in a source you have read (also known as ‘secondary referencing’), use the following method: Olanya (as cited in Makmot, 2014) argues that... **Note:** you would cite Makmot, not Olanya, in the Reference List and it is always preferable to cite the original source.
- When citing work with three or more authors, use et al. as discussed in the guide.

1.2 Overview of the reference list

- The reference list should appear at the end of your work on a separate page.
- Only include references you have cited in your work.
- All references should have a hanging indent. That is, all lines of a reference subsequent to the first line should be indented (see examples given later in this guide).
- In general, references should be listed alphabetically by the last name (surname) of the first author of each publication.
- Special reference list cases:
 - In the case of works by different authors with the same family name, list references alphabetically by the authors’ initials.
 - In the case of multiple works by the same author in different years, list references chronologically (earliest to latest).
 - In the case of multiple works by the same author in the same year, list references alphabetically by title in the Reference List.
- When referring to Books, Book Chapters, Article Titles or Webpages, capitalize only the first letter of the first word of a title and subtitle, and proper nouns.

2. Citing in the Text

There are four common methods of referring to a source document in the text. These methods are: citations based on number of authors, direct quotation from another source, paraphrasing material, and other unique citations. In academic writing, most citations should be phrased in the writer’s own words and therefore direct quotations should be highly minimized.

2.1 Citations for two or more authors

2.1.1 Citations for two authors

We use the word "**and**" between the authors' surnames within the text and use the ampersand (&) in parentheses. In other words, **and** is used when citation is made at the beginning of a sentence while & is used at the end of the sentence.

Amongin and Odeke (2017) found that the main challenge to e-learning adoption in resource constrained environments is the weak institutional support strategies.

OR

The weak institutional support strategies have been found to be the prominent cause of low e-learning adoption in resource constrained environments (Amongin & Odeke, 2017).

2.1.2 Citations for three or more authors

In citations involving three or more authors, we use the Latin phrase "**et al.**", an abbreviation meaning "and others," as in the following examples.

APA – 6th Edition

When citing a work with three, four, or five authors within the text of an article, give all the authors in the first citation, e.g., (Ddungu, Kiggundu & Opiro, 2015). In the subsequent citations, only the first author's name followed by "et al.," is used, e.g., for example, (Ddungu et. al., 2015).

When citing a work with six or more authors as in the attached extract labeled A, we cite the first author followed by et al. (Hassanalieragh et al., 2015).

APA – 7th Edition

The in-text citation for works with three or more authors is now shortened right from the first citation. You only include the first author's name and "et al."

Others

If the author is anonymous or "Anonymous" is specified as the author, treat it as if it were a real name: (Anonymous, 2016). In the references, we also use the name Anonymous as author.

2.2 Quoting

- Quotations must reflect the original section of the source. Quotes match the source document word for word and must be attributed to the original author. When quoting, the relevant page number(s) must be given.

- If less than 40 words, quotations should be incorporated into the text of your essay and enclosed within quotation marks. Use a single quotation mark to indicate previously quoted material within your quotation:

- Internet of things is defined as "the integration of all devices that connect to the network, which can be managed from the web and in turn provide information in real time, to allow interaction with people they use them" (Gomez, 2016, p. 285).

OR

- A holistic definition of Internet of things is given by Gomez (2016) that "the integration of all devices that connect to the network, which can be managed from the web and in turn provide information in real time, to allow interaction with people they use them" (p. 285).
- If 40 or more words, then the quotation should be indented as a block of text and the quotation marks omitted. In this instance, the citation, in full or part form, appears after the final punctuation mark:

Much has been written about acute care. Finkelman (2006), for example, points out that:

There are many changes in acute care services occurring almost daily, and due to the increasing use of outpatient surgery, surgical services have experienced major changes. Hospitals are increasing the size of their outpatient or ambulatory surgery departments and adjusting to the need of moving patients into and out of the surgical service in 1 day or even a few hours. (p. 184).

2.3 Paraphrasing

The purpose of paraphrasing is to express the ideas of others in your own words (i.e. your phrasing). Paraphrased material may be shorter than the original passage, taking a larger section of the source and condensing it slightly. When paraphrasing, you must cite the original source but do not add your own opinion or use the original wording and hence no need to include a page as in the case of quotations.

2.4 Other unique citations

A number of unique citations exist. This section presents four cases that should be supplemented with actual published work during teaching and learning sessions.

2.4.1 Works by different authors with same surname

In this case, we include the initials of the authors in question to enable readers to differentiate between them. For instance if the authors are Jane Frances Akello and Gladys Akello, we cite them as: (J. F. Akello, 2016) and (G. Akello, 2015) respectively.

Note: The reference list is given alphabetically by author's initials. In the above case, Akello, G. (2015). would precede Akello, J. F. (2016)..... in the reference list.

2.4.2 Several works by the same author in different years

When citing the works collectively, we separate years with a comma and insert years earliest to latest, e.g,(Author, 2014, 2015).

Note: The reference list is given chronologically (earliest to latest), e.g. Author, A. (2014)..... preceding Author, A. (2015).....

2.4.3 Several works by the same author in the same year

In this case we differentiate between the articles by appending lowercase letters (“a”, “b”, “c”, etc.) to the year of publication when citing, eg.,(Author, 2014a, 2014b).

2.4.4 Several authors of different articles cited collectively

In this case, we list sources alphabetically by surname in the in-text reference in the order in which they appear in the reference list. The citations are separated by a semicolon, e.g., (Akello, 2015; Amongin & Odeke, 2017; Ddungu et al., 2015; Gomez, 2016).

2.5. Summary of in-text citations

Author type	Parenthetical citation	Narrative citation
One author	(Oloya, 2021)	Oloya (2021)
Two authors	(Oloya & Mugisha, 2021)	Oloya and Mugisha (2021)
Three or more authors	(Oloya et al., 2021)	Oloya et al. (2021)
Organisation	(Gulu University, 2021)	Gulu University (2021)

3. The Reference List

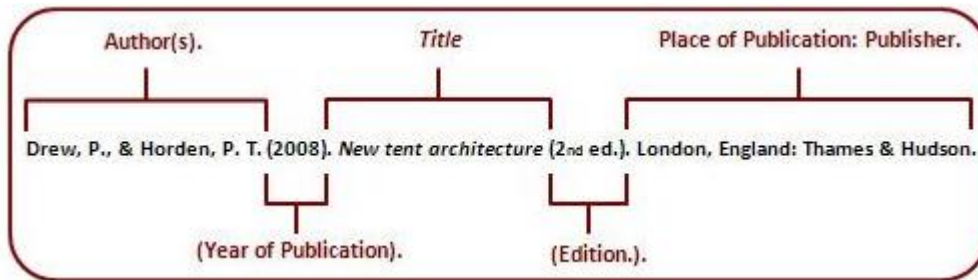
This section gives details of the reference list in the context of the type of publication, i.e, book, book chapter, journal article, conference paper, etc.

3.1 Book

APA 6th and earlier editions

Standard format: Author of book, A. A. (Year). *Title of the book*. Place of publication: Publisher.

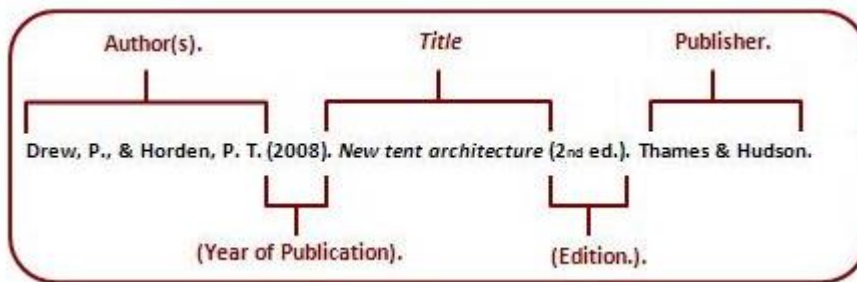
Example



APA 7th Edition

Standard format: Author of book, A. A. (Year). *Title of the book*. Publisher. **DOI or URL (if electronic).**

Example



More Examples

Oh, M., & Larson, J. F. (2019). *Digital Development in Korea: Lessons for a Sustainable World*. Routledge.

Kendall, K. E., & Kendall, J. E. (2010). *Systems analysis and design*. Prentice Hall Press.

Farrell, J. (2011). *Java programming*. Cengage Learning.

Cairns, P. E., & Cox, A. L. (2008). *Research methods for human-computer interaction*. Cambridge University Press.

Walliman, N. (2010). *Research methods: The basics*. Routledge.

3.1.2 Online Books (ebooks)

Author's Last Name, First Initial. Other authors if available. (Year of Publication). *Title of book: Subtitle if given* (edition if given and is not first edition). Publisher. DOI or URL

Example

Brück, M. (2009). *Women in early British and Irish astronomy: Stars and satellites*. Springer Nature. <https://doi.org/10.1007/978-90-481-2473-2>

3.2 Book Chapter

Standard format: Author of chapter, A. A. (Year). Title of chapter. In A. A. Editor & B. B. Editor (Eds.), *Title of book* (edition., inclusive page numbers). Publisher. DOI or URL (if electronic).

Examples

Pagliano, P. (2018). Inclusive practices. In A. Ashman (Ed.), *Education for inclusion and diversity* (6th ed., pp. 235-267). Pearson Australia.

Hine, C. (2001). Ethnography in the laboratory. In D. N. Gellner & E. Hirsch (Eds.), *Inside organizations: Anthropologists at work* (pp. 61-76). Berg.

Stockert, P. A. & Taylor, C. (2014). Sleep. In P. A. Potter, A. G. Perry, J. C. Ross-Kerr & M. J. Wood (Eds.), *Canadian fundamentals of nursing* (5th Cdn. ed., pp. 993-1016). Elsevier.

3.2.1 Chapter from an electronic book

Price, P. C., Jhangiani, R., & Chiang, I. A. (2015). *Research methods in psychology* (2nd Canadian ed.). BCcampus. <https://opentextbc.ca/researchmethods>

3.3 Journal Articles

Standard format: Article Author, A. A., & Article Author, B. B. (Year). Title of article. *Name of Journal*, volume number (issue number if applicable), inclusive page numbers. DOI (if available)

If a journal article is in press, the keyword in press replaces the year of publication both in the text and reference list. Example in the text: (Author A & Author B, in press).

Similarly in the reference list: Author, A. A., & Author, B. B. (in press). Title of article. *Title of Journal*.

Examples and exercises

Refer to the attached journal paper extracts in **Appendix** and reference them.

3.4 Conference Papers

Note: When a conference paper is published as a journal or book chapter, the reference takes that of a journal or book chapter.

3.4.1 Other Published Conference Proceedings

Format

Author last name, Initials. (Year, Month). Paper title. *Conference Name*. Publisher.

Example

Byabazaire, J., Oyo, B., & Tabo, G. O. (2020, May). Automated Graduate Training Monitoring: The Case of Gulu University and Strategies for Institutional Adoption. In *2020 IST-Africa Conference (IST-Africa)* (pp. 1-9). IEEE.

3.4.2 Unpublished Conference Proceedings

To cite a paper that has been presented at a conference but not published, include the author's name, the date of the conference, the title of the paper (italicized), "Paper presentation" or "Poster presentation" in square brackets, the name and location of the conference, and a DOI or URL if available.

Format

Author last name, Initials. (Year, Month Day–Day). *Paper title* [Paper presentation].
Conference Name, City, State, Country. DOI/URL (if available)

Examples

Norton, M., Moloney, G., Burke, S., Sanson, A., & Louis, W. (2018, September 27-30). *Psychological responses to social threats: From stigma to solidarity* [Paper presentation]. 2018 APS Congress Psychology advancing into a new age, Sydney, NSW, Australia.

Snoswell, C. (2016, October 31 - November 3). *Models of care for store-and-forward teledermatology in Australia* [Poster presentation]. 7th International Conference on Successes and Failures in Telehealth, Auckland, New Zealand.

3.5 Other Reference List Examples

3.5.1 More than seven authors

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First 6 authors ... last author, and follow by date and other information.

Example

Kasabov, N., Scott, N. M., Tu, E., Marks, S., Sengupta, N., Capecci, E., . . . Yang, J. (2016). Evolving spatio-temporal data machines based on the NeuCube neuromorphic framework: Design methodology and selected applications. *Neural Networks*, 78, 1-14.

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Surnames and initials for up to 20 authors (instead of 7) should be provided in the reference entry.

Example

Miller, T. C., Brown, M. J., Wilson, G. L., Evans, B. B., Kelly, R. S., Turner, S. T., Lewis, F., Nelson, T. P., Cox, G., Harris, H. L., Martin, P., Gonzalez, W. L., Hughes, W., Carter, D., Campbell, C., Baker, A. B., Flores, T., Gray, W. E., Green, G., . . . Lee, L. H. (2018).

3.5.2 All Others

For other types of publications (thesis/dissertation, dictionary/encyclopedia, websites, news papers, brochure, blogs, government documents, legislation, etc) refer to other authentic online sources.

Changes in 7th Edition

The American Psychological Association has published the APA 7th referencing style which is significantly different to APA 6th .

In-text referencing

- When using a narrative direct quotation the page number now moved to brackets at the end of the quote.
- Author names listed in in-text references: For 3 or more authors cite only the surname of the first author followed by et al.

Reference list

- No longer need place of publication.
- List all authors up to and including 20 authors.
- No longer include the words 'Retrieved from' for online resources.
- DOI format has changed. The format is now: <https://doi.org/10.xxxx>

Modulation Recognition With Graph Convolutional Network

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Abstract—In most non-cooperative communication systems, modulation recognition is a fundamental and critical technique. Traditional methods of modulation recognition can be categorized as maximum likelihood hypothesis algorithms and pattern recognition algorithms. However, these methods have high complexities or need additional data preprocessing. Recently, neural network algorithms have shown great potential in modulation recognition. In this letter, we propose a method of modulation recognition by exploiting the graph convolutional network (GCN). However, GCNs cannot be directly used to perform modulation recognition since modulated signals are not graphs. To convert signals to graphs, the modulation dataset is divided into multiple subsets. We design a feature extraction convolutional neural network (CNN) and a graph mapping CNN to extract signal features and map subsets into graphs, respectively. Then we input the graphs into the GCN to predict modulation modes of unlabeled signals. The experimental results show that the proposed GCN algorithm achieves higher recognition accuracy than CNN algorithm and K-nearest neighbor (KNN) algorithm, especially when SNR is low.

Index Terms—Modulation recognition, graph convolutional network, convolutional neural network, graph mapping.

I. INTRODUCTION

SIGNAL modulation techniques are extensively utilized to efficient data transmission. In non-cooperative communication systems, modulation recognition (MR) is a very important approach to recognize modulation modes of unknown signals. This technique plays an important role in many civilian and military applications such as cognitive radio and electronic countermeasures.

Traditional methods of modulation recognition can be categorized as maximum likelihood hypothesis algorithms and pattern recognition algorithms. The maximum likelihood hypothesis algorithms are based on rigorous mathematical derivations. They can make predictions by maximizing its likelihood functions. Reference [1] proposes an average likelihood ratio recognition algorithm for various communication systems. It can be used to recognize phase shift keying modulated signals. In [2], the authors extend the average likelihood ratio algorithm to the generalized likelihood ratio recognition

scheme, in which signal high-order statistics are widely used. The hybrid likelihood ratio recognition algorithm is proposed in [3] by combining above two likelihood algorithms. However, the complexities of maximum likelihood hypothesis algorithms are too great. The pattern recognition algorithms contain two procedures: extracting signal features and classifying. In [4], the authors extract signal instantaneous statistics and use a decision tree to recognize modulation modes [5] performs a wavelet transform on phase shift keying and frequency shift keying modulated signals to extract signal features, then processes the signal features by pattern recognition algorithms. In [6], the authors extract fourth-order statistics of modulated signals, and analyze the accuracies of pattern recognition algorithms various signal-to-noise ratios (SNRs). The types of extracted signal features have a significant influence on the modulation accuracy.

Over the past few years, deep learning has been widely investigated due to its excellent performances in the field of pattern recognition. Compared with traditional methods such as pattern recognition, deep learning methods can automatically extract data features and make predictions. Many deep learning recognition algorithms based on various networks such as convolutional neural networks (CNNs) and recurrent neural networks (RNNs) have been investigated. In [7], the authors propose a CNN consists of 2 convolutional layers and 2 densely connected layers to recognize signal modulation modes. They also open source a modulation dataset built by a universal software radio peripheral. Furthermore, in [8], the authors make a comparison between long short time memory networks (LSTMs) and CNNs in modulation recognition. Simulation results show that the depth of networks has little effect on the recognition accuracies. A method that simultaneously inputs raw signals and their high-order statistics into a RNN to improve recognition accuracy is proposed in [9]. The higher-order statistics of signals are input into a two layer auto-encoder in [10], where a layer-by-layer strategy is adopted to train the auto-encoder.

Recently, some researches are devoting to processing graph

a connectionist model, graph convolutional network (GCN), which can merge messages transmitting between adjacent nodes in graphs [11]. GCNs have been successfully used in text classification, relation extraction and image classification tasks [12]. This motivates us to utilize GCNs in modulation recognition. However, GCNs cannot be directly used to process signals since they are not graph data. In this letter, we design two CNNs named as feature extraction CNN (FECNN) and graph mapping CNN (GMCNN), respectively to extract signal features and map signals into graphs. Then, we present a signal modulation recognition algorithm based on the GCN.

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Appendix B1: A Sample Elsevier Journal Paper

Journal of Strategic Information Systems 30 (2021) 101598



Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Journal of Strategic Information Systems

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/jsis



The contingent role of interproject connectedness in cultivating open source software projects

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ARTICLE INFO

Keywords:

Open source software
Interproject connectedness
Maturity
Popularity
Knowledge creation

ABSTRACT

A better understanding of the key to successful open-source software (OSS) development continues to motivate research. Aligned with work that builds on the notion that an OSS development is tightly interrelated with its social environment (i.e., the OSS community), this study examines the relationship between interproject structure and OSS project success. OSS project success is reflected in two forms: popularity and knowledge creation. Extending the extant OSS literature, we theorize a contingent role of interproject connectedness. In particular, we posit three points: (1) an OSS project with more structural holes achieves higher popularity; (2) an OSS project with fewer structural holes yields higher knowledge creation; and (3) these two relationships are

(1) an OSS project with more structural holes achieves higher popularity; (2) an OSS project with fewer structural holes yields higher knowledge creation; and (3) these two relationships are enhanced by an increase in project maturity. Using a dataset longitudinally collected from SourceForge.net, we found that OSS projects with widespread connectedness are more popular. This is especially so for those OSS projects in the mid-mature stage. We also found that OSS projects with a cohesive network achieve higher knowledge creation, irrespective of their maturity. Findings from our study can contribute to OSS literature by identifying OSS projects that are more likely to be successful.

Introduction

A recent report estimates that the economic value of open-source software (OSS) development could exceed US\$32 billion by the year 2023¹. OSS development forges, web-based collaborative software platforms for both developing and sharing OSS such as Sourceforge and Github, are an integral part of software innovation. Major technological titans, such as Amazon, Facebook, Apple, Alibaba, and Microsoft², have also tapped into OSS development forges for their software innovation. Unique to OSS development forges is that OSS projects are formed by globally distributed people; this enables the projects to gain access to an unlimited pool of IT talents. Unfortunately, few OSS projects achieve success (Chengalur-Smith and Sidorova 2003; Lin et al., 2017). OSS project success can be reflected in terms of popularity and knowledge creation (Crowston et al., 2007; Subramaniam et al., 2009). The question is then what kinds of OSS projects are more likely to be successful?

To gain an understanding of the key to successful OSS development, it is important to recognize that contribution to OSS projects is

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¹ <https://www.marketresearchengine.com/open-source-services-market> [Last access 10th Sep 2019]

² <https://news.microsoft.com/2018/06/04/microsoft-to-acquire-github-for-7-5-billion/> [Last access 10th Sep 2019]

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jsis.2020.101598>

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Appendix B2: A Sample Elsevier Published Conference Paper



Available online at www.sciencedirect.com

ScienceDirect

Procedia Computer Science 83 (2016) 90 – 97

Procedia
Computer Science

The 7th International Conference on Ambient Systems, Networks and Technologies
(ANT 2016)

Patient Monitoring System Based on Internet of Things

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Abstract

The increased use of mobile technologies and smart devices in the area of health has caused great impact on the world. Health experts are increasingly taking advantage of the benefits these technologies bring, thus generating a significant improvement in health care in clinical settings and out of them. Likewise, countless ordinary users are being served from the advantages of the M-Health (Mobile Health) applications and E-Health (health care supported by ICT) to improve, help and assist their health. Applications that have had a major refuge for these users, so intuitive environment. The Internet of things is increasingly allowing to integrate devices capable of connecting to the Internet and provide information on the state of health of patients and provide information in real time to doctors who assist. It is clear that chronic diseases such as diabetes, heart and pressure among others, are remarkable in the world economic and social level problem. The aim of this article is to develop an architecture based on an ontology capable of monitoring the health and workout routine recommendations to patients with chronic diseases.

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Peer-review under responsibility of the Conference Program Chairs

Keywords: Internet of Things, Ontology, E-Health, Context Awareness

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Peer-review under responsibility of the Conference Program Chairs

doi:10.1016/j.procs.2016.04.103

Victims Can Be Savors: A Machine Learning-based Detection for Micro-Architectural Side-Channel Attacks

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Micro-architectural side-channel attacks are major threats to the most mathematically sophisticated encryption algorithms. In spite of the fact that there exist several defense techniques, the overhead of implementing the countermeasures remains a matter of concern. A promising strategy is to develop online detection and prevention methods for these attacks. Though some recent studies have devised online prevention mechanisms for some categories of these attacks, still other classes remain undetected. Moreover, to detect these side-channel attacks with minimal False Positives is a challenging effort because of the similarity of their behavior with computationally intensive applications. This article presents a generalized machine learning-based multi-layer detection technique that targets these micro-architectural side-channel attacks, while not restricting its attention only on a single category of attacks. The proposed mechanism gathers low-level system information by profiling performance counter events using Linux perf tool and then applies machine learning techniques to analyze the data. A novel approach using time-series analysis of the data is implemented to find out the correlation of the execution trace of the attack process with the secret key of encryption, which helps in dealing with False-Positives and unknown attacks. This article also provides a detailed theoretical analysis of the detection mechanism of the proposed model along with its security analysis. The experimental results show that the proposed method is superior to the state-of-the-art reported techniques with high detection accuracy, low False Positives, and low implementation overhead while being able to detect before the completion of the attack.

CCS Concepts: • Security and privacy → Intrusion detection systems; *Cryptanalysis and other attacks*; • Computing methodologies → Machine learning;

Additional Key Words and Phrases: Micro-architectural side-channel attacks, hardware performance counters, machine learning, time-series

ACM Reference format:

Manaar Alam, Sarani Bhattacharya, and Debdeep Mukhopadhyay. 2021. Victims Can Be Savors: A Machine Learning-based Detection for Micro-Architectural Side-Channel Attacks. *J. Emerg. Technol. Comput. Syst.* 17, 2, Article 14 (January 2021), 31 pages.
<https://doi.org/10.1145/3439189>

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1550-4832/2021/01-ART14 \$15.00

<https://doi.org/10.1145/3439189>

ACM Journal on Emerging Technologies in Computing Systems, Vol. 17, No. 2, Article 14. Pub. date: January 2021.



Leveraging burst in twitter network communities for event detection

Jeffery Ansah¹ · Lin Liu¹ · Wei Kang¹ · Jixue Liu¹ · Jiuyong Li¹

Received: 25 March 2019 / Revised: 19 September 2019 / Accepted: 13 January 2020 /

Published online: 04 March 2020

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Abstract


Detecting protest events using social media is an important task with many useful applications to emergency services, law enforcement agencies, and other stakeholders. A plethora of research on event detection using social media has presented myriad approaches relying on tweet contents (text) to solve the event detection problem, with notable improvements over time. Despite the myriad of existing research, the use of the structural relationships among users in online Twitter network communities for event detection is rarely observed. In this work, we present a novel protest event detection framework called SensorTree. SensorTree utilizes the network structural connections among users in a community for protest event detection. The SensorTree framework tracks information propagation in Twitter network communities to model the sudden change in growth of these communities as burst for event detection. Once burst is detected, SensorTree builds a tensorized topic duct extensive experiments on geographically diverse Twitter datasets using qualitative and quantitative evaluations. We further show the superiority of SensorTree by comparing our results to several existing state-of-the-art methods. SensorTree outperforms the baselines as well as the comparison models. The results further suggest that utilizing network community structure yields concise and accurate event detection. We also present case studies on real-world protest event to further show that SensorTree is capable of detecting events with fine granularity description without any language restrictions.

Keywords SensorTree · Burst · Network community · Social media · Propagation trees · Twitter · Event detection

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Appendix E: Sample Routledge Paper

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‘Which journal is that?’ Politics of academic promotion in Uganda and the predicament of African publication outlets

‘De quelle publication s’agit-il?’ La politique de la promotion universitaire en Ouganda et la situation difficile des débouchés africains de publication

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Research and publication are some of the practices that define university work and therefore are part and parcel of the key considerations for promoting university-based academics. Whereas this promotion standard is widely appreciated in view of the importance of knowledge production, it raises several questions about the subtexts of its practice and their implications for publication in Africa. Through an empirical qualitative study of two Ugandan universities, this paper examines how promotion policies shape publication outlet choices and Africa-based publication initiatives. I show that promotion processes in Ugandan universities are driven by complex quality checks that are sometimes characterized by rationalized malice against individual academics in settling personal scores and biases against publications from African outlets. With the partial aid of theories of (post)coloniality and Southern theory, I explain the root of Afro-pessimistic biases in promotion criteria and argue that both the genuine quality checks and other neo-colonial biases incentivise publishing in the West and lead scholars to avoid African options. This exacerbates the already challenging circumstances of African publishers, limits local access to marketplaces of knowledge, and shrinks space for epistemic pluralism.

Keywords: academic promotion; epistemic justice; epistemic violence; African publications

La recherche et la publication sont partie des pratiques qui définissent le travail universitaire et par conséquent sont indissociables des considérations principales pour la promotion des recherches basées à l’université. Alors que cette norme de promotion est largement appréciée compte tenu de l’importance de la production de la connaissance, cela soulève plusieurs questions sur les sous-textes de sa pratique et leurs implications sur les publications en Afrique. A travers une étude qualitative empirique de deux universités de l’Ouganda, cet article examine comment les politiques de promotion forment les choix de débouché et les initiatives en matière de publication basée en Afrique. Je montre que les processus de promotion dans les universités ougandaises sont dirigés par des tests de qualité complexes qui sont parfois caractérisés par une malveillance rationalisée contre des

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**At the time of writing this article I was working with both of the studied universities.

A System Dynamics Model for Subsistence Farmers' Food Security Resilience in Sub-Saharan Africa

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ABSTRACT

Food security at subsistence farmers' level in sub-Saharan Africa has become an issue of concern due to increasing vulnerability caused by a number of factors such as: changing climate, resource scarcity (e.g. land and inputs), environmental degradation (e.g. declining soil fertility, deforestation, and surface water eutrophication), market failures and weak public/donor support initiatives. In light of these challenges, farmers must be prepared to survive by self-provisioning. To pursue the fastest and most practical route to improved food security, focus should be on resilience based initiatives at household and community levels. In this paper, the authors investigate the factors that have enabled subsistence farmers to succeed despite the previous shocks and stresses, and develop a system dynamics model for sustainable food security based on initiatives exclusive to the farmers. The model is used to examine the question: how can innovative subsistence farmers engage in better livelihood and market orientated production irrespective of external public or donor support?

KEYWORDS

Food Security, Livelihood, Resilience, Sub-Saharan Africa, System Dynamics Model

1. INTRODUCTION

Worldwide, over 850 million people do not have regular access to the minimum calories they require on a regular basis, and most of those are in Asia and sub-Saharan Africa (Hammond & Dub, 2012). At the same time, the subsistence farmers are most vulnerable to any shocks to their agricultural system which is the sole source of their livelihoods. These farmers are not only isolated and deprived of access to safety nets but are frequently exposed to pest and disease outbreaks and extreme weather events, which cause significant crop and income losses and aggravate food insecurity (Chauvin et al., 2012; Oyo, 2013). While agricultural growth has been the precursor to the acceleration of industrial

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Six pillars: futures thinking for transforming

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Abstract

Purpose – *The purpose of this paper is to present a new approach to the study of the future.*

Design/methodology/approach – *The paper describes six foundational concepts (the used future, the disowned future, alternative futures, alignment, models of social change, and uses of the future), six questions (will, fear, missing, alternatives, wish, and next steps as related to the future) and six pillars (mapping, anticipating, timing, deepening, creating alternatives, and transforming), giving examples and case studies where appropriate.*

Findings – *In an increasingly complex and heterogeneous world, futures studies can help people to recover their agency, and help them to create the world in which they wish to live.*

Originality/value – *The paper integrates and builds on a variety of futures studies' concepts, ways of thinking and techniques and integrates them into a new approach.*

Keywords Social dynamics, Epistemology, Change management, Economic change, Forward planning

Paper type Conceptual paper

The disruptive context

With peak oil near (Sutton, 2006), has business-as-usual become business-was-usual? With climate change heating up the earth, even potentially leading to a new ice age, how should we best prepare? With terrorism becoming a daily fact of life has hope disappeared from our futures?

Or will new technologies – gene therapy, stem cell injections, artificial intelligence – save us, or is this just the search for the magic bullet, a false hope, focused only the superficial, ignoring the deeper challenges the world faces?

A few centuries ago, England thrived because of its steel, coal mining and ship building industries. Today, Indian restaurants employ more people than those three industries combined (May and Jones, 2001)[1]. Since the 1990s, it has been women-run small businesses that have been the dynamo of growth in the USA:

Since 1997, women-owned firms have grown at nearly twice the rate of all firms (17 percent vs. 9 percent). Growth in employment by women-owned firms has been even more dramatic – 24 percent compared to 12 percent for all firms. The number of women-owned firms with employees has expanded by an estimated 28 percent during the past seven years – three times the rate of growth among all employer firms (Center for Women's Business Research, 2001, 2005; Karoly and Panis, 2004).

South Korea has not only succeeded at manufacturing but is now taking a new path in the developing creative industries. It intends to have 10 percent of its economy focused in the areas of gaming, movies, art and design, what futurist James Dator has called the Gross

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