UNIVERSITY OF EMBU

PROCEEDINGS OF
THE COPYRIGHT AND PUBLISHING
WORKSHOP FOR POSTGRADUATE STUDENTS

Organized by: Board of Postgraduate Studies
University of Embu

Date: 7th November 2018
Venue: Charter Hall, University of Embu
UNIVERSITY OF EMBU

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Organized by: Board of Postgraduate Studies
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Compiled and Edited by: Prof. Nancy Budambula

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Date: 7th November 2018
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A one-day copyright and publishing workshop held on 7\textsuperscript{th} November 2018 brought together 137 postgraduate students of the University of Embu and 14 staff members. The workshop aimed to sensitise postgraduate students on intellectual property rights especially copyright and patenting as well as equip them with the skills required for publishing. In his opening remarks, Prof Daniel Mugendi Njiru, the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Embu reiterated the commitment of the University Management to ensuring quality research by postgraduate students. In 2018, the VC noted that on-going PhD students had made good progress towards publishing papers in high impact journals. The Deputy Vice-Chancellor (ARE), assured the participants that the University management takes the postgraduate seminars and workshops seriously since students get equipped with the scientific and soft skills. The key topics covered were intellectual property rights, copyrighting, patenting, use of online manuscript preparation tools, fundamentals of publishing and E-resources. The workshop was facilitated by; Dr Romano Mwirichia the Director Research and Extension, Dr Julius Mugweru a Lecturer in Biological Sciences, Mr James Njue the University Librarian, Ms Victoria Nyaga the Deputy Librarian and Prof. Nancy Budambula the Director Board of Postgraduate Studies.
INTRODUCTION OF PARTICIPANTS
The University Librarian, Mr. James Njue recognized the presence of the DVC (Academic, Research and Extension), Prof Kiplagat Kotut who was representing the Vice Chancellor and requested Ms. Billah Kemunto an MSc student to offer the opening prayer. He introduced participants by Schools as well as the facilitators; Prof Nancy Budambula, Dr Romano Mwirichia, Dr Julius Mugweru and Ms. Victoria Nyaga. He welcomed Prof Budambula to give welcome remarks.

WELCOME REMARKS BY BPS DIRECTOR, PROF NANCY BUDAMBULA
The Director, Board of Postgraduate Studies (BPS) acknowledged the attendance of the students. She noted that the workshop was a composite workshop consisting of copyright, patent and publishing workshops. She urged the participants to attend and participate in all the three workshops. Further she urged the students to respond to emails and SMS sent to them to confirm their attendance or nonattendance. This would inform the planning for the trainings especially the meals that are provided by the University.

WELCOME REMARKS BY DEPUTY-VICE CHANCELLOR (ACADEMIC, RESEARCH AND EXTENSION)
The Deputy Vice-Chancellor (ARE) Prof Kiplagat Kotut, in his welcome remarks recognized members of University Management in absentia, Dean School of Agriculture, Chairmen of Departments in absentia, members of academic staff and gave apologies from the Vice-Chancellor, who was unable to attend the workshop due to other official commitments. The DVC (ARE) assured the participants that the University management takes the postgraduate seminars and workshops seriously. He noted that these seminars and workshops are key in research since they empower students in their areas of interest. In addition, he observed that students get equipped with the scientific and soft skills that are not necessarily taught in class. He also noted that it is a social opportunity of interaction among students across all departments and informally engage with supervisors, mentors and other members of academic staff. He urged the students to attend all trainings and workshops organized by the University. He observed the University is fully committed to facilitating such training.
VICE-CHANCELLOR’S SPEECH DURING THE COPYRIGHT, PUBLISHING AND E-RESOURCES WORKSHOP
The workshop was officially opened by the Vice-Chancellor (VC) of the University of Embu, Prof Daniel Mugendi Njiru who was represented by the Deputy Vice-Chancellor (ARE), Prof Kiplagat Kotut. The VC echoed the University’s commitment and dedication to ensuring quality research by our postgraduate students. He further noted that the main aim of the workshop was to equip the participants with the knowledge and skills on copyright, patent and publishing. The VC observed that copyright gives exclusive rights of one’s work and an expression of ideas. He noted that copyright is key in helping the University towards achieving it is strategic goals and stated that the University is committed to protecting innovation. The VC reminded the participants that it is now a national requirement for all postgraduate students to publish their work before graduating. A report by Clarivate Analytics Incites, shows that areas in infectious diseases, immunology, ecology, and parasitology have highest number of publications in Kenya. This indicates that the University and the Nation need to improve research output from the social sciences, that is, business and economics, education and humanities. The VC noted with satisfaction that in 2018, on-going PhD students had made good progress towards publishing papers in reputable and high impact journals. He urged all postgraduate students to aim higher and publish with world top ranking publishers. The VC noted that the workshop aimed to expose postgraduate students to strategies for generating high impact publications and equip them with the skills required for timely publication and timely graduation as well. The full speech by the VC is provided as Appendix 1.

PRESENTATIONS

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY BY MR. JAMES NJUE, UNIVERSITY LIBRARIAN
The University Librarian sensitized the participants on the different types of properties, different forms of Intellectual property (IP) and its goals. The Librarian noted that plagiarism has been a key issue in the past and presently. He urged the participants to embrace the goals of intellectual property protection. The full presentation is provided as Appendix 2.
Deputy Vice-Chancellor (ARE) Prof Kiplagat Kotut addressing participants

Postgraduate students follow the workshop proceedings
COPYRIGHT BY DR. ROMANO MWIRICHA, DIRECTOR RESEARCH AND EXTENSION

The Director Research and Extension sensitized the participants on the Copyright Law in Kenya based on the based seminar by The Kenya Copyright Board (KECOBO) at the University of Embu on 26 February 2018. He noted that ideas could be protected from copyright unless it is in tangible form.

ONLINE MANUSCRIPT PREPARATION TOOLS BY DR. ROMANO MWIRICHA

Dr Mwirichia also took the participants through online manuscript preparation tools. He noted that these tools would help students to write their papers.

a. Author path

Helps one to learn to write clear and concise papers, invite and collaborate with co-authors, and find and submit to the best-suited journal. Create an account on the author-path website https://www.author-path.com/en. Dr Mwirichia noted that this platform helps one to trace their publication and observed that there are no predator journals on this platform.

b. Elsevier Researcher Academy

This tool provides free access to countless e-learning resources designed to support researchers on every step of their research journey. Create an account https://www.researcheracademy.elsevier.com

c. Author Aid

It is a global network of researchers. This tool proposes people who could be mentors (collaborators). Registration can be done by visiting their website.

d. Springer Academy

This tool has journal author tutorials interactive courses. It guides one how to publish systematically. Create an account https://www.springer.com/gp/authors-editors/journal-author/journal-author-academy. Dr Romano observed that a good manuscript should have minimum pages and urged students to avoid copying the chapter of a thesis as a manuscript (Appendix 3).
PATENTING BY DR JULIUS MUGWERU, LECTURER DEPARTMENT OF BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES

Dr Julius Mugweru, took the participants through the overview of patenting and the requirements of patentability. He emphasized on the attributes needed to produce a worthy research data. He also observed that being a bright student is not a guarantee to success in research. He urged the participants to have a dedication in whatever they are doing and embrace failure as part of the success. He noted that rigor drives innovation in research.

How to know you have patentable results: be excellent in whatever you are doing based on your research. Dr Mugweru emphasized that it is necessary to apply for patent before submitting the manuscript and disclose that part of the manuscript has been submitted for patenting. He also noted that conflict of interest might arise whenever a promising novel idea is eminent. To avoid this, have a research agreement before collaborating. Conflict can also arise from funding and corresponding authors in a publication. Dr Mugweru urged participants that whatever challenges they face in their research, they should go back to the drawing board, as it is their work and not that of the supervisor (**Appendix 4 and 5**).

Dr Mugweru took the participants through his journey to patenting. During his PhD project, he faced several challenges. Initially he started with a project on Recombinant Vaccines for TB for a period of six months before the supervisor changed the research project. The supervisor was interested in the marker plasmid. The supervisor gave Dr. Mugweru a list of publications to read and identify something novel that can be done, including the papers the supervisor had published on how to construct DNA cassettes. Dr. Mugweru noted that after two weeks of research in the area, he could not still comprehend the idea because this was a very new area to him. He went back to the supervisor with what he had found on how to construct the plasmid markers. The supervisor did dismiss that the ideas, noting that they were still not novel enough. The supervisor challenged him to read one of the papers on how to construct DNA cassettes by arranging the sequences in a particular manner. The then asked him urged him to find a way of inserting the sequences of the antibiotic into the DNA cassettes and try to create a plasmid marker out of it. Dr Mugweru noted he did that but still he could not get
it right. He went back to the supervisor complaining why they are deviating from his major project and focusing on different extra work. Dr Mugweru noted that the supervisor told him the major project might take up to six years to be published. The supervisor urged him to do this work on plasmid markers with much effort and diligence. They sat together and planned on how to approach the experimental trials. After some trials in the laboratory with different methods, it still did not work.

Dr Mugweru noted after some many trials one of his colleagues in the laboratory suggested to him to try a different method and see if it could work. Dr Mugweru noted out of desperation because it had been six months of failed trials, he decided to try what the colleague had suggested. He did the set up and waited for the results. Luckily, he obtained positive results with the method. This was great news for him especially after trying all the conventional methods, which did not work. Dr Mugweru noted that he was afraid to report to the supervisor that he had obtained results with a different method. The supervisor was very strict with a conserved mind. Dr Mugweru noted that he sat down with his colleague and outlined the procedure they had used to obtain the product. They agreed to report on whatever they did in the laboratory to the supervisor. They eventually demonstrated to the supervisor what they have working in the past six months before succeeding and now with the new approach they finally obtained the plasmid marker. The supervisor went back to the laboratory with them and observed from the first step as they prepared everything in the method. After checking the results, the supervisor still could not believe. The supervisor called Dr. Mugweru to the office and instructed him to write down all the steps he used to obtain the results and give it someone else and see if they can obtain the same results. A colleague in the laboratory did run the trial with the new method and obtained similar results. The supervisor informed Dr Mugweru they could obtain a patent out of this new technique. Dr Mugweru noted that a conflict arose on who is obtain the rights of the patent. The supervisor declined to give him the exclusive rights on the basis that Dr Mugweru was working in his laboratory and using the supervisor’s resources. It was eventually agreed that the supervisor was to be first author, Dr Mugweru the second author and the colleague in the laboratory who had proposed the idea to be the third author. Dr Mugweru noted that for a patent to be accepted you must write everything in detail.
PUBLISHING BY PROF NANCY BUDAMBULA, DIRECTOR BOARD OF POSTGRADUATE STUDIES

Prof Nancy Budambula took the participants through previous workshops that had been held on publishing. She noted that the proceedings are available on the BPS website as downloads as well as in the University Repository. She also informed the participants the publication requirements for University of Embu postgraduate students were revised in a memo dated 17th July 2018. Prof Budambula noted that publication requirements at the University of Embu came into effect in January 2016 with provisions that a Master’s students shall publish at least one paper in a refereed journal, and a PhD student shall publish tow papers in refereed journals. She noted that a student could now submit a thesis or project for examination as the publication of the requisite of papers in peer-reviewed journals is in progress. However, an oral defense shall be scheduled once the publication requirement is met. She further noted that BPS only accepts quality papers published in peer reviewed journals. In addition, she observed that it is the responsibility of supervisors to guide students on thesis writing and publication. The students were urged to publish in peer-reviewed journals.

In her presentation, Prof Budambula emphasized that the fate of the research is defined by the objectives. She urged the participants to set their research objectives at higher level of Bloom’s taxonomy. This is key to generating publishable data. She further stressed that having good objectives is not only for the students in natural sciences but also for students in social sciences. She noted high quality paper depends on the objectives set. Participants were encouraged not to undervalue their work. Prof Budambula further discouraged the participants from publishing their entire work in journals that take longer time. She noted that BPS is determined to see students publish their work in high impact journals. To achieve this, University of Embu is one of the few universities that have affirmative action in training postgraduate students. Prof Budambula encouraged students to be self-driven in learning E-resources.

The Director Board of Postgraduate Studies, Prof Nancy Budambula, took the participants through Thesis and publication. She discouraged students from uploading their results chapter or thesis as a way of generating a paper. The title of a publication
should reflect the results. Prof Budambula noted that office of the director BPS, would not accept publications in the predator journals. She further observed that the BPS had already declined a few such publications. The University and BPS has made key steps to help students publish their work in good journals. Prof Budambula further noted that it is mandatory the student to be first author for the publication to be considered. She also noted that the plagiarism level has been lowered to 15%. Thus, theses with similarity levels above this level will not be accepted for examination (Appendix 6).

AN OVERVIEW OF E-RESOURCES BY MS VICTORIA NYAGA, DEPUTY LIBRARIAN

The Deputy Librarian drew the attention of the participants on the importance of using E-resources. She noted there is no geographical boundary in accessing some of the resources such as Booksee, Google Books. She took the participants through different data bases available at the University of Embu (Appendix 7).

CAPACITY BUILDING AT THE UNIVERSITY OF EMBU

The Director Board of Postgraduate Studies, Prof Nancy Budambula informed the participants that the university is determined to go beyond just giving a degree but also to mentor and build great academicians and researchers. The University is paying bench fees incurred outside the university; also funded research project are being given to students. This is a great privilege for the University of Embu postgraduate students. Prof Budambula urged the students to appreciate, respect and honor their supervisors.

The Deputy Vice-Chancellor (ARE), Prof Kiplagat Kotut, noted that the postgraduate journey requires perseverance and determination, which is necessary in looking for answers that are an illusion. He acknowledged that it is normal to have differences with the supervisors, especially when the supervisors evaluate the student’s write-ups. He urged the students take the discussion with their supervisors seriously. Prof Kotut observed that there are no shortcuts in postgraduate studies. Prof Kotut further noted that some students have their different objectives; some just want to get a paper. In
addition, he noted that supervisors also rate students based on their abilities. It is the obligation of the supervisors to guide their students.

The University of Embu gives the students a chance to choose their own supervisors. Prof Kotut challenged students to identify supervisors who have same interest in what they want to do. He observed that supervisor withdrawal is not an easy process and urged the students to be cautious. Prof Kotut further noted that supervisors are key in the students’ academic life. It is therefore important to build a mutual relationship with the supervisors. He challenged students to do a background check on the supervisor’s publications before making a choice.

Prof Kotut also noted that supervisors also face challenges in supervision. Some students “know it all”. Other students are concerned with the number of corrections given to them by their supervisors. Prof Kotut observed that it is the quality of the work matters. Further, he urged students to identify mentors who can guide them without creating conflicts with their supervisors. In addition, Prof Kotut urged students to acquire basic writing skills before embarking on writing.

PLENARY: QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS
Question 1: Do you need to paraphrase everything and use completely different words to achieve a low similarity level?

Answer: The students were urged to engage with the librarian to seek help and guidance.

Questions 2: What if you only publish part of your publishable work and publish the rest after graduating?

Answer: Yes, one paper is enough for Masters students and at least two for the PHD. The rest can be published in high-ranking journals after award of degree.

Question 3: Can the student publish in the African/ Kenyan journals?

Answer: It was noted that these African (academic) journals are still developing; they are peer-reviewed, ranked but one is required to pay for the publication. Observed that some Kenyan journals are not ranked and students should proceed with caution. It should not be the ambition of the student to publish in such journals. Students were encouraged to compete internationally.
Question 4: Is there a timeline for patenting?

Answer: Any unique product could be patented almost immediately. Rights are given to you exclusively for a period of 20 years. Within this duration, institutions and/or anyone can request for the details of the patent. The patent could be sold.

Question 5: When are results patentable?

Answer: Supervisors can provide guidance to identify patentable results. Usually, compare data with other methods and seek advice from elsewhere. The participants were urged to be open-minded in research. Students were encouraged to face challenges and critique the ideas methods. Students are the drivers of research. In addition, he noted that supervisors are the mentors but not for doing work for students.

Question 6: One of the participants was concerned that the Kenyan supervisors are stubborn and prevent students from completing their work.

Answer: The Deputy Vice-Chancellor (ARE) noted that this is a common notion among students. He noted that in addition to the lack of resources, most people do not give the effort required in their research. Supervisors in developed countries are not any better but due to good work ethics, they help students complete their research in time. Prof Kotut observed that it is incorrect to profile Kenyan supervisors as being inferior as compared to the supervisors in abroad.

Question 7: Is there a way of managing the citations on online platforms?

Answer: Yes, there are online citation managers such as Google Scholar where you can copy the reference based on the prepared format and insert it on your paper. Most journals will have prescribed formats.

Question 8: Is it possible to publish previous works?

Answer: Yes, as long, the data is still valid, and no one has published it. This work can be published as a book chapter or a paper. Ensure whatever you publish can be replicated and achieve the same results, otherwise the paper can be retracted on the ground of falsified results unless it is a patent.
### LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

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|      | Ms. Karambu Kiende       |      |                      |
UNIVERSITY OF EMBU

SPEECH BY

PROF. DANIEL MUGENDI NJIRU,

VICE-CHANCELLOR, UoEm,

DURING THE

COPYRIGHT AND PUBLISHING WORKSHOP FOR

POSTGRADUATE STUDENTS

HELD ON

WEDNESDAY, 7TH NOVEMBER, 2018

AT 8.30 AM

IN THE CHARTER HALL
• Members of University Management Board
• Facilitators and Resource Persons
• Deans, Directors and Chairmen of Departments
• Academic staff
• Postgraduate students
• Ladies and gentlemen

**Good Morning,**

It gives me great pleasure to join you this morning for this Copyright and Publishing Workshop that brings together all postgraduate students of University of Embu. This is indeed an indication of the University’s commitment and dedication in ensuring quality research by our postgraduate students.

The aim of this workshop is to equip postgraduate students with knowledge on protection of innovations and original works, through copyrights and patents. Remember, creativity and innovation whether related to music, literary works or scientific invention is and important raw material for global technological advancement.

I take this opportunity to thank the facilitators, Prof. Nancy Budambula, Dr. Romano Mwirichia, Dr. Julius Mugweru, Mr. James Njue, and Ms. Victoria Nyaga for putting together this training.

Like patents, copyrights also protect the creative endeavour of an originator. In simple words, copyright is about protecting original works. It gives an exclusive right to authorize others to do certain acts in relation to literary, dramatic, musical, and artistic works, cinematography and sound recordings. A copyright protects the expression of an idea from being copied without authority.

The digital age is multiplying and accelerating innovation through the exchange of knowledge. This will not function properly without intellectual property protection.
As a University, we are committed to defend the fundamental principle that the inventor, the designer and the artist must be justly compensated.

As products of research and innovation, copyright and intellectual property are key for achievement of the University’s strategic objective of contributing to the development of society through creation, preservation, application and dissemination of knowledge.

One of the key recommendations by the Commission for University Education (CUE), for improving quality of postgraduate education, is to rethink examination of postgraduate students with more focus on publication by the students, and less on examination of thesis. Besides being an international practice, it is now a national requirement for postgraduate students to publish their work before they are awarded a degree. At the University of Embu, PhD students must publish at least two papers in refereed journals, while Masters students must publish at least one paper in a refereed journal.

A report by Clarivate Analytics Incites, indicates that over the last decade, published Kenyan research is primarily on:

1. Infectious Diseases
2. Public, Environmental and Occupational Health
3. Immunology and Tropical Medicine
4. Environmental Sciences, and
5. Ecology and Parasitology

This indicates that as a Nation, we need to improve research output from the social sciences i.e. Business and Economics, Education and Humanities.

I note with Satisfaction that in 2018, on-going PhD students have made good progress towards publishing papers in reputable and high impact journals. I would
like to commend and congratulate the students present among us, who have already published their papers in journals by top publishers namely: Taylor and Francis, John Wiley & Sons, as well as in Academic journals.

In conclusion, I urge all postgraduate students to aim higher and publish with world top ranking publishers. At the University of Embu, anticipate continuous improvement in quality of publications from all areas of research. This workshop will enlighten you on the strategies for generating high impact publications and equip you with the skills required for timely publication and timely graduation as well.

**Ladies and Gentlemen,**

With those few remarks, I wish you a very fruitful training.

**It is now my pleasure to declare the Copyright and Publishing Workshop for Postgraduate Students 2018, officially open.**

**Thank you and God Bless.**

**Prof. Daniel Mugendi Njiru, Ph.D**

*Vice-Chancellor, University of Embu*
APPENDIX 2:

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY
Intellectual Property

J. M. Njue
University Librarian
Types of Property

- Real
  - Land
- Personal
  - Cars, jewelry, clothing
- Easements
  - Non-corporal interest in real property
    - Railroads, utilities
- Intellectual
  - Patents, copyrights and trademarks
Definition of IP

Intellectual Property or IP.

Defined as intangible creations of the human intellect such as inventions, literary and artistic works, designs, symbols, names, and trademarks.
Forms of IP

- Patents,
- Trademarks
- Copyrights
CAUTION
We all have ideas of grand things we would like to do;

• develop a new drought-resistant seed, a new mobile application

• write a master piece, a novel that the world will still be talking about decades after you are gone.
If your grand ideas are about to become a reality, there is a question you should have asked by now:

“How do I ensure protection of my creation and benefit from it?”
Why should I care about IP

- IP protection can attract investment
- Deter others from stealing ideas
- Deter others from entering market
- Defend against other patented products
- License or collaborate with others
Methods of Protecting IP

1. Patents and Copyrights - subject of discussion in today's workshop

2. Trademarks

3. Trade Secrets

4. Contracts
Contracts

A written or spoken agreement that is intended to be enforced by law.

An IP license agreement is a contract by which the owner of the IP (licensor) allows a third party (licensee) to exploit certain IP assets within the limits set by provision of the of the contract.
Trademark

Recognizable word, name, symbol, or device or any combination thereof used by a person/entity that has a bona fide intention to use in commerce. It identifies a product or services of a particular company.
Examples of trademarks
Trade Secrets

Shhh, don’t tell anyone –

Information that not known outside of an organization that provides a competitive advantage

Formula for Coca-Cola

Mitheru* secret nyama recipe
Intellectual Property Goals

Develop a proactive approach toward protecting your intellectual property

Make sure existing features are covered

Develop a proactive approach to product clearance of your products
THANK YOU
APPENDIX 3: Online manuscript preparation tools

Dr Romano Mwirichia
Learn, Write, Submit

Learn to write clear and concise papers
Invite & collaborate with co-authors
Find & submit to the best suited journal

https://www.author-path.com/en
AUTHOR PATH ACCOUNT FEATURES

- Integrated Journal Selector tool and journal recommendations
- Automatic spelling & grammar check
- Invite & collaborate with co-authors
- Search online databases for references or import from reference management tools
- Track your submission right through to acceptance
- Cover letter wizard
- Secure automatic backup and version history
- Dashboard & analytics to track your writing progress
- Download and export your project in different formats

Login into your Edanz account

- mwirichia.romano@embuni.ac.ke
- ********

LOG IN

Or

- Log in with ORCID
- Log in with Facebook
- Log in with Twitter
- Log in with Google

By signing up you agree to the Terms of Use and Privacy Policy and hereby consent to the gathering and processing of your data.

This website uses cookies. By continuing to use this website you are giving consent to cookies.
Learn, Write, Submit

Learn to write clear and concise papers
Invite & collaborate with co-authors
Find & submit to the best suited journal
# My Papers

## PROJECT: Fungal diversity in Kenyan Soda lakes - In Progress

**AUTHOR(S):** Romano Mwirichia  
**COLLABORATORS:** Add Collaborators  
**LAST UPDATED:** 02 Jun 2017 at 7:13 pm EAT by Romano Mwirichia

| FIELD OF RESEARCH: | Biological Sciences-Microbiology  
| EDIT FIELD OF RESEARCH |  

| ARTICLE TYPE: | Rapid/Short/Brief Communication  
| EDIT ARTICLE TYPE |  

**PROJECT DUE DATE:** NA

**Status: In Progress**  
Your paper is open to editing and collaboration.

**Continue Writing**

**Next Steps**  
Once finalized, mark each section of your paper as 'Complete'.

**FINISHED WRITING YOUR MANUSCRIPT?**  
Edanz can help you successfully navigate submission and peer review.

**LEARN MORE**
Learn

Researcher Academy provides free access to countless e-learning resources designed to support researchers on every step of their research journey. Browse our extensive module catalogue to uncover a world of knowledge, and earn certificates and rewards as you progress.

Fundamentals of publishing

You are probably familiar with the saying "publish or perish". To ensure your publishing career thrives, we recommend investing a little time in understanding how the process works.

What you will learn
- An introduction to publishing and the key players
- Key points to consider when evaluating research
- A frank discussion on unconscious bias

+ Read More
Your Dashboard

You are signed in as Romano Mwichia

Dashboard View Profile Edit Profile Email Lists Change Password

To start a new task you need to send another researcher a message. So first you need to find a researcher.

MENTOR MATCHES

Tarek Tawfik Amin
Subjects: Education, Life Sciences, Medicine, Healthcare
Available for mentoring and open to collaboration.

Gavin Taylor
Subjects: Biology
Available for mentoring and open to collaboration.

Amber Murrey
Subjects: Anthropology, Geography, Politics and Political Science, Environmental Studies
Available for mentoring and open to collaboration.

Grace MWAUARA
Subjects: Education, Geography, Culture/Gender Studies,
Journal author tutorials now with interactive courses

Welcome to the Journal Author Tutorials, a guide on writing and publishing your journal manuscript with quizzes.

Modules include:
- Writing a journal manuscript
- Submitting a journal manuscript and peer review
APPENDIX 4: PATENTING

Julius Mugweru (PhD)
Department of Biological Sciences
Outline

1. Definitions
2. Requirements for patentability
3. Basic research
4. What NOT to publish before patenting
5. How do you know you have patentable results
6. My journey to patenting-challenges
7. Opportunities
8. Lessons learnt.
A patent is an **intellectual property** (IP) right for a **technical invention**.

An **invention** uses **technology** to solve a specific problem.

**Product** or a **process**

- **i.** Goods and tools
- **ii.** Equipment such as production facilities and machinery
- **iii.** Materials such as chemical substances or textiles
- **i.** Manufacturing processes (work or production steps for manufacturing a product)
- **ii.** Control procedures (process steps for using an apparatus or machine)
- **iii.** Measuring methods
Requirements for patentability

1. The invention is new

2. The invention is inventive

3. The invention is industrially applicable
BASIC RESEARCH is the foundation for innovations
Doing research requires you embrace failure

1) Acceptance that research isn’t for everyone and not engaging in it might be a better option.

2) You might be an “A” student but you may not have what it takes to do research.

3) Your honors degree doesn’t guarantee later success in research.
4) Key attributes needed to produce a worthy research success

- Readiness to accept failure
- Willingness to commit to hard work
- The ability to trouble shoot
- Dedication

Curiosity and passion for research.
5) Two most common causes of hardship in research:

a) Inability to accept failure

a) Choosing a research career path for **prestige** rather than out of any **real** interest in research.
6) If you lack a clear understanding of how research works you will end up taking the route of research our of naivety or because it’s the trendy thing to do.

7) Although getting a publication, a patent or a copyright holder seems glamorous in reality it isn’t.
8) Failed experiments and **wrong** or **risky hypothesis** are the driving forces of scientific discovery.

9) We must **embrace failure** if you are to eventually be **innovative**.

10) Research is an exceptionally challenging process that is not for everyone.
What to do when facing challenges during data collection

1. Be honest about your progress and **don't sugar coat** your data.

2. Your supervisor will be able to give you better assistance

3. You avoid making a **false impression** that will pressure you even more down the road.
Rigor drives innovativeness in research

Context
Experiments
Results
Next steps
How do you know you have patentable results?

“I didn’t actually set out to find a cure for cancer – this was basic research”

James P. Allison. 2018 Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine
What NOT to publish before patenting

Non obviousness and Novelty Criteria

http://www.wipo.int/pct/en/

http://www.wipo.int/treaties/en/registration/pct/
Transparency disclosure when submitting manuscript for peer review

The XXX product/methods/ techniques used to develop/construct/formulate it..... were filed for a Kenya invention patent on March 2015 (Application number: 201510104936.3.

Status of application: Authorized on June 1, 2018.)
Opportunities
What can and cannot be patented? http://www.kipi.go.ke/index.php/patents

1. Human Necessities: Agriculture, foodstuff, to personal or domestic articles, health and amusement.
2. Performing operations and transporting: separating, mixing, shaping, printing and transporting.
3. Chemistry and metallurgy.
5. Mechanical engineering, lighting, heating, weapons, blasting including engines, pumps and engineering in general.
7. Electricity

1. Discoveries or findings that are products or processes of nature where mankind has not participated in their creation (including plants and microorganisms).
2. Scientific and mathematical methods and theories.
3. Schemes e.g. investment, methods of bookkeeping or insurance schemes.
4. Business methods e.g. credit or stock methods.
5. Rules for playing games (The games equipment may be patentable).
6. Methods for treatment of human or animal body by surgery or therapy, as well as diagnostic methods; except products, in particular substances or compositions or apparatus for use in, any of those methods or:
7. Public Health related methods of use or uses of any molecule or other substances whatsoever used for the prevention or treatment of any disease which the Minister responsible for matters relating to health may designate as a serious health hazard or as a life threatening disease.
9. Non Functional details of shape, configuration, pattern or ornamentation.
Before collaboration Please have a Research Agreement or Material Transfer Agreement

Title of the Research/materials being transferred

Scientific Research Collaboration Agreement between

Dr. Mr. XXX Principal Investigator
University of Embu
and
XXX University/Institutes of Agriculture and Business

Project Name: XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

Duration of Project: November 2018 – to the end of the project

Sample attached with the presentation slides
Lessons learnt

James P. Allison. 2018 Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine

You don’t set out to get a patent------Basic research gives us the opportunities to make inventive products and methods.
My journey to patenting-challenges
Important links

1) http://www.kipi.go.ke/index.php/patents
3) https://www.businessdailyafrica.com/analysis/Patenting-is-the-sure-way-to-harvest-fruits-of-innovation/539548-4225466-12at03g/index.html
4) http://www.wipo.int/pct/en/
5) http://www.wipo.int/treaties/en/registration/pct/
References

1.) https://www.nature.com/articles/d41586-018-06905-0.
谢谢
APPENDIX 5: RESEARCH/MATERIAL TRANSFER AGREEMENT

Title of the Research/materials being transferred

Scientific Research Collaboration Agreement between

Dr. Mr, XXX Principal Investigator

University of Embu

and

XXX University/Institutes of Agriculture and Business

Project Name: XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX.

Duration of Project: November 2018- to the end of the project.

Whereas both parties are based at University of Embu, a scientific institute established by the GOK with its legal address at 6-60100 EMBU (herein UoE).

Leader of the Project: Principal Investigator, XXXX

Email: ccc.eee@embuni.ac.ke

And,

Party B:

Leader of the Project: XXXx

Email: xxx.org

The parties desire to co-research/co-develop and potentially cooperate on project applications in XXX related to: SUBJECT AREA.

THEREFORE, in accordance with the principles of sincere collaboration, all the issues regarding project application and implementation process are agreed by the parties as follows:

1. Project’s Research Content and Parties’ Responsibilities

1) XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX for Party A (by Party B).
2) Design and do XXXXXXXXXXXX— (by Party A).
3) Investigation into the XXXXXXXXXXX (by Party A).
4) Evaluation and determination of xxxxxx(Party A)

2. Sources of Funding

Party A will pay for the biological/field/data collection part using their own funding and Party B will pay for the XXXXXXXXXXXXX.

3. Ownership of Intellectual Properties and Sharing of Research Results

All project-related publications and results declaration must be specified with awarded project fund, including the project name and project number. In case any intellectual property issue arises, both parties will discuss to find the best solution for all parties.

For the publication of research results arising from this current collaboration, authors and the order of the authors are determined as: the first author(s) and the corresponding author(s) should be from XXXX (Party A). XXXX (party B) will be co-authors.

Also, Xxxxxxxx can apply for Kenyan patents for these inventions and become the assignee of the patents.

Inventors and the order of inventors appearing in all patent applications will be properly discussed and agreed by both parties before application.

The patent and the potential benefit will be shared equally by Xxxx and xxx lead by XXXX.

Also, the international applications of patents (e.g., PCT) of these inventions will be properly discussed and agreed by both parties prior to applications.

4. Confidentiality Agreement

1) Each party has made a promise to one another that under no circumstances it is allowed to directly or indirectly release commercial and technological information of the third party being contacted for carrying out the agreement, without mutual consent in writing.

2) If needed, all the undisclosed project-relating technological information and data or those which are not supposed to be released, should be kept confidential by both parties. Unless being authorized or with written authorization by one side, the other side should not release the context to any other institutions and/or individuals.
3) Notwithstanding the termination or invalidation of the agreement due to any kind of unforeseen reasons, this confidentiality agreement remains effective so that both parties are obliged to comply with this confidentiality agreement.

5. Legal Action for Breach

If one side violates the obligations which are meant to be fulfilled during collaborative research process or the ownership of the research outcomes, the other side reserves the right to call to account by legal means.

6. Negotiation

Any form of unforeseen arguments initiated or produced by this agreement, are to be taken care of via friendly and sensible negotiation.

7. Scope of the Agreement

This agreement only covers issues regarding “XXXXX”. This agreement will take effect as long as the project is on-going.

8. Miscellaneous Issues

1) This agreement is written in English. After the signature of Part A and signature of Part B, this agreement is announced to take effect.

2) Five copies of the agreement shall be distributed to all parties, with each side holding two said copies, one copy shall be used for future use.

Party A: University of Embu

Authorized Representative (Signature): ________________

Title: ________________

Date: ________________

Party B:

XXX Institutes of Agriculture and Business

Authorized Representative (Signature): ________________

Title: ________________

Date: ________________
APPENDIX 6: PUBLISHING AN OVERVIEW
Copyright and Publishing Workshop for Postgraduate Students
November 2018

Publishing: An Overview

Prof Nancy Budambula
Director, BPS
University of Embu
Publication requirements for UoEm Postgrads

Internal Memo

To: Vice-Chancellor

From: Deputy Vice-Chancellor (ARE)

Date: 17th July 2018

Ref: UoEm/DVC(ARE)/VC/VOL.4/037

Subject: Publication of Research Findings by Postgraduate Students

University of Embu came into effect in January 2016 with the following provisions:

1. A Masters student shall publish at least one (1) paper in a refereed journal, and
2. A PhD student shall publish two (2) papers in refereed journals.

During the 22nd meeting of the Board of Postgraduate Studies (BPS) held on 26th June 2018,

1. A candidate can submit a thesis or project for internal and external examination as the publication of the requisite number of papers in peer reviewed journals is in progress.
2. An oral defense (viva voce) shall only be scheduled once the publication requirement is met.
Role of UoEm supervisor in publishing postgraduate research

Dear Dr. .............,

RE: APPOINTMENT AS SUPERVISOR FOR MBA CANDIDATE XXXXXXXXXXXX
    REG. NO. XXXXXXXXXXXX

Following recommendations from the Department of ------and the School of you are formally appointed as a supervisor for .... MBA thesis.

Your role as a supervisor will be to direct and supervise the work of the student in so far as it relates to the program of study. In particular you shall be required to:
   a) Maintain constant and effective contact with the candidate assigned to you.
   
   e) Guide the candidate through the writing of the thesis and publication of the findings.

For any further clarification, please consult the undersigned.

Yours sincerely,

PROF. NANCY BUDAMBULA
DIRECTOR, BOARD OF POSTGRADUATE STUDIES
NB/ew
Publish or Perish: A reflection

• Pressure -on both academic staff and postgraduate students to publish
• Today it is not enough to publish.
• How and where you publish matters.
• Aim is to have peer reviewed thesis.

You are writing your CV

The basics: You must have a good study design to get publishable results.
When designing a study consider:

- What is the Problem, hypotheses or research questions?
- What is/are **objective(s) of your study?**
- Positive and negative controls, ethics and regulatory permissions
  ERC, IBC, etc
- Will your experiments/study have enough statistical power to give useful results?
- Is your sample size large enough to draw valid conclusions?
- Which statistical tests will you use for your analysis?
*Apply Bloom’s Taxonomy when setting objectives* (Bloom 1956; Anderson and Krathwohl 2001)
Set your objective(s) right

• To generate publishable data, set objectives at higher levels of Bloom’s taxonomy.

• A manuscript based on an objective set at lower levels of Bloom’s taxonomy is unlikely to be accepted for publication in a serious journal.

Consider

• To document plants found in Embu County- objective simple- list

Title: Five plants found in Embu County unattractive title –

• To prospect for antimalarial plants from Embu County- objective higher level-

Title: Five antimalarial plants from Embu County attractive title
Title and abstract are the most visible parts of your article

Be as descriptive as possible and use specific rather than general terms

Sample 1
• Malaria is common killer in Kenya - unattractive title
• Chloroquine resistant malaria in Kisii District 2005 to 2015 - attractive title

Sample 2
• Many girls perform poorly in examinations - unattractive title
• Effect of early morning preps on examination performance by girls in Embu County - attractive title

Sample 3
• Hair salons in Embu Town are run by women - unattractive title
• Effect of bank interest rates on financial performance of hair salons in Embu Town - attractive title
Find the right journal

• Evaluate your work critically- don’t undervalue or over estimate.

• Evaluate the topics the journal publishes.

• Time taken to publish article

• Your literature review – should highlight the studies similar to yours.

• “The works you have cited are the works with which you are engaging in conversation”

• Visit Journal website and read instructions for authors
High impact journals

• **Decision** on the quality of journal you will publish in is **made the day you set your objectives**

• Objectives set at low levels of Blooms taxonomy will not generate data publishable in a high impact journals.

• Poor objective(s) will generate poor data and will result in a poor manuscript publishable in low quality journal.

-During objective setting, consider the kind of journals that can accept your work.
-Read sample articles from the journals you intend to publish in.
-Interrogate your methodology, can it generate data that can be published by target journal?
Some tips/strategies to a smooth thesis and publication journey

• Reading the correct kind of literature- make use of E-resources.

• Start by writing the results chapter of the thesis.

• Submit more papers than required.

• Adhere to instructions to author.

• Do Corrections! Corrections! Corrections!

• Prepare for rejections- minor, major, revision, reject

• Review paper- start immediately the proposal is accepted.
Difference between thesis and publication

- Thesis reports everything/all the work done – “talks” to examiners
- but a publication will focus on results. – “talks” to peers
- The title of publication should highlight the results.

Sample

Thesis title/ Chapter title
Distribution of Hepatitis B virus genotypes and frequency of its mutants among Blood Donors in selected regional blood transfusion centres in Kenya

Publication title

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Publisher</th>
<th>No Journals</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Elsevier</td>
<td>2571</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Springer-Verlag</td>
<td>2209</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taylor and Francis</td>
<td>1803</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Wiley and Sons</td>
<td>1604</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sage Publications</td>
<td>742</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
*Suspect Journals*

- Are they peer reviewed? Time taken to publish.
- Do they charge? Do they offer waivers? When do you get the bill?
- Beall’s list.
- Copy pasted thesis
- List and academic/publication CV of editors, google scholar.

  - **Beware** - submitted in morning, accepted at tea break, billed at lunch, published before close of business.

  - Papers from suspect journals will be sent to library for verification.

  - Publications in non refereed journals will be declined.
Examples of peer reviewed articles

**p16INK4a/Ki-67 dual stain cytology for cervical cancer screening in Thika district, Kenya**

Caroline Wangari Ngugi, Dietmar Schmidt, Karanja Wanyoro, Hamadi Boga, Peter Wanzala, Anne Muigai, John Mbithi, Magnus von Knebel Doeberitz and Miriam Reuschenbach

*Infectious Agents and Cancer* 2015 10:25
Received: 9 April 2015 | Accepted: 9 July 2015 | Published: 11 August 2015

Soil fertility

**Potential of indigenous bradyrhizobia versus commercial inoculants to improve cowpea (Vigna unguiculata L. walp.) and green gram (Vigna radiata L. wilczek.) yields in Kenya**

Samuel Mathu, Laetitia Herrmann, Pieter Pypers, Viviene Matiru, Romano Mwirichia & Dr Didier Lesueur

Pages 750-763 | Received 05 Apr 2012, Accepted 15 Oct 2012, Published online: 13 Dec 2012

Download citation | https://doi.org/10.1080/00380768.2012.741041
Phylogenetic diversity of prokaryotes on the snow-cover of Lewis glacier in Mount Kenya

Josiah O. Kuja¹, Huxley M. Makonde², Hamadi I. Boga¹,³, Anne T. W. Muigai¹ and Jun Uetake⁴

¹Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture and Technology, P. O. Box 62000, Nairobi, Kenya.
²Department of Pure and Applied Sciences, Technical University of Mombasa, P. O. Box 90420-80100, GPO, Kenya.
³School of Agriculture, Earth and Environmental Sciences, Taita Taveta University, P. O. Box 635-80300 Voi, Kenya.
⁴Department of Atmospheric Science, Colorado State University, 200 West Lake Street, USA.

Received 30 October, 2017; Accepted 14 June, 2018

ELSEVIER

Energy budgeting and emergy synthesis of rainfed maize–wheat rotation system with different soil amendment applications


ICAR – Indian Institute of Soil and Water Conservation, Dehradun 248 195, India

Received 20 March 2015, Revised 5 October 2015, Accepted 11 October 2015, Available online 6 November 2015.
Student and supervisor in publication process

- Student first author- mandatory for it to be considered as students paper.
- Senior researcher or Principal investigator (P.I) is the corresponding author.
- Student drafts while supervisor reviews and guides.

Caution
- Do not submit manuscript to journal without consultation with supervisor.
- Please note manuscripts can be recalled by supervisor or P.I.
- Consider criteria for authorship or acknowledgement.

Expectation
- Masters thesis weighting- at least one paper.
- PhD thesis weighting- at least three papers, 2/3 published before award.
APPENDIX 7: AN OVERVIEW OF ELECTRONIC RESOURCES

BY MS VICTORIA NYAGA
DEFINITION OF ELECTRONIC RESOURCES

These are materials in digital format accessible electronically.

Examples of e-resources are electronic journals (e-journal), electronic books (e-book) online databases in varied digital formats, Adobe Acrobat documents (.pdf), WebPages (.htm, .html, .asp etc) and more.
ADVANTAGES OF USING E-RESOURCES

- Easy and fast retrieval of information.
- Ability to do full text search across a huge number of resources in one go.
- Ability to download, print, or send the desired document instantly.
- Convenience of accessing articles any time from your own computer.
- Ability to link directly to additional resources or related content.
- Ability to create personal collections i.e. favourites, bookmark, etc.
- Provides links of other relevant materials.
- Saves lots of space in libraries when compared with storage of books.
- Breaks geographical boundaries.
- Provides access to multiple users.
E- resources available for users at University of Embu

- The University has subscribed to thousands of databases through Kenya Library and Information Services Consortium (Klisc)
- These may be found on the Library website.
- There also open access resources available.
- On the library web page there is the link for the University repository
- One can also access the past papers from the Library website
- TEEAL (The Essential Electronic Agricultural Library) is a stand alone database and may also be accessed via the Library website
Accessing the E-resources at University of Embu Library website

- Access University of Embu website
- http://www.embuni.ac.ke/
- From the main menu go to library dropdown menu and
- select library website
- From the library webpage menu open E-RESOURCES
- A list of electronic books databases is displayed with the subject description for each
- Select the database that covers your subject area by clicking on it
Options for Accessing the E-Resources

a) Use of A-Z List
b) According to the subject area
The Institutional repository
Searching the Institutional Repository

- May be searched through Search bar
- Browse all of UoEm Repository
  - Communities & Collections
  - By Issue Date
  - Authors
  - Titles
  - Subjects
Hints when Searching the E- resources

- Some of the databases eg Book boon will require you to register
- Some of the materials may not be open access. Thus you will not be able to access the information.
- Use Boolean operators- AND, OR and NOT for better results
- Some of the E- resources eg past papers require the student email so ensure that you’ve got one. Incase of difficulties on emails seek assistance from the ICT department
Keep practicing and using the e-resources