



Sam Jonah Library DIGEST



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between Industry and Academia for Africa's Development

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MESSAGE FROM THE UNIVERSITY LIBRARIAN Mac-Anthony Cobblah (PhD)

The University Library's mandate is to provide scholarly information resources, learning space, facilities and services to support the University's business of teaching, learning and research.

The Sam Jonah Library remains committed to its vision and mission to build a University Library System comparable to any world class University Library. The Library shall play a highly supportive role in the University's research, community outreach and global visibility agenda.

We strive to position the Library to not only deploy new strategies to service provision but also roll out tailored innovations to serve the diverse segments of our clientele (faculty, graduate students, undergraduate students and outside communities) using the appropriate measures and platforms, we shall deepen our efforts at reducing the spate of fake news, improve information literacy at all levels and above all, the branding of the University as a prestigious institution of competitive choice.

To all within the University of Cape Coast and beyond, kindly accept this

Newsletter. The objective of establishing the Sam Jonah Library Digest is to ensure that information on our resources, facilities and services are timely communicated to the University community to promote user access. The Sam Jonah Library Digest is our humble addition to the University's quest to improve its visibility, branding and internationalisation.

We need to double our efforts in order that we can compete at the global stage. The Library as Academic Department can do much to augment teaching and learning experiences. There are so much resources, facilities and services in the Library that are underutilised. The Sam Jonah Library Digest will certainly help bridge the information gap between the Library and its users.

The Sam Jonah Library will keep Library clients abreast with developments in the University Library system as well as other partner libraries. It is a must read for the Library staff and users.

Please take advantage of the vast range of rich scholarly information resources in the Library and services to enhance your academic work.



PROFILE OF SIR DR. SAMUEL ESSON JONAH

(Chancellor, University of Cape Coast)

Sir Dr. Sam Jonah was born on November 19, 1949, in Obuasi in the Ashanti Region of Ghana. He schooled at the prestigious Adisadel College, Cape Coast, Camborne School of Mines, Cornwell, England and had his MSc in Mine Management at the Imperial College of Science and Technology, London.

He is an astute businessman, the Executive Chairman of Jonah Capital, an equity fund based in Johannesburg, South Africa. He was previously the President of AngloGold Ashanti. He actually joined Ashanti Goldfields Corporation in 1979 working in various capacities and becoming the Chief Executive Officer at the tender age of 36. He supervised the transformation of Ashanti Goldfields into a mining multinational, increased gold production from 240,000 ounces per annum to over 1.6 million ounces in over ten years, and saw the company's listing as the first operating African company on the New York Stock Exchange.

Currently, he is the Chancellor of the University of Cape Coast, Ghana, chairs the boards of Equator Exploration Ltd, Scharrig Mining, Eqinox Minerals, Uramin, Moto Goldmines and Range Resources Ltd. He also served and is still serving on various boards including, Transnet, Mittal Steel SA, Ashesi University, Standard Bank of South Africa, the Commonwealth African Investment Fund (Comafin), the Advisory Council of the UN Secretary General's Global Compact, President Olusegun Obasanjo's International Investment Advisory Council of Nigeria, President Thabo Mbeki's International Investment Advisory Council of South Africa, and President John A. Kufour's Ghana Investors' Advisory Council. He is a member of the Advisory Board of the London School of Business.

He has been honoured and recognized by several institutions and organizations. In October, 2019, he was inducted into the United States National Academy of Engineering for distinguished contributions to engineering especially for leadership and technical contribution in advancing the mineral industry in Africa. In June, 2003, he became the first Ghanaian to be knighted in the 21st century by the Prince of Wales in recognition of his achievements as an African businessman, leading Business Executive from the Commonwealth, and International Public Figure. His alma mata, the Camborne School of Mines and the University of Exeter in the United Kingdom have also honoured him.



BRIDGING THE KNOWLEDGE EXCHANGE GAP BETWEEN INDUSTRY AND ACADEMIA FOR AFRICA'S DEVELOPMENT.

by Mr Ebenezer Acheampong (Sam Jonah Library - UCC)



The growing awareness of knowledge as one factor of production side-lining capital, land and labour is obvious. Knowledge exchange becomes an essential developmental strategy for various sectors of the African economy (Drucker, 2012; Qureshi et al., 2017). Knowledge exchange is when individuals mutually exchange their tacit and explicit knowledge to create new knowledge. Various researchers identify knowledge exchange as critical between the working world (industry) and academia for Africa's development (Fox et al., 2018; Taylor & Ramos 2016). Knowledge in itself is a key element in wealth creation and universal competitiveness. It is a fluid mix of framed experience, values, contextual information and expert insight. Based on this definition, exchanging knowledge becomes necessary since expert insight cannot be found within only one group, in this case, neither industry nor academia.

Unfortunately, there are knowledge exchange gaps between industry and academia on the African continent. The academic community in Africa provides the essential and high-level skills, necessary for every labour market worldwide, including engineers, doctors, entrepreneurs, lawyers, scientists, civil and public servants but the industry usually ignores

academic research projects of these professionals. Furthermore, academia has facilitated the transfer of research results in various sectors of the economy, but knowledge -skills' transfer requires sufficient and sustained investment. The International Labour Organisation (ILO, 2011) revealed that although there is great research in various academic institutions on the African continent, many industries struggle to fill strategic positions.

While academia is blessed with the wealth of knowledge acquired through years of tested research on health, business development, agricultural development, nutrition, water management, migration, education and employment, amongst others, the industry feels comfortable depending on comments and opinions received during staff and management meetings. Meanwhile, many required solutions for the problems faced by private and public businesses today are already buried in research papers, thesis and project works.

It is common in recent times for the industry to collaborate ideas and seek occasional advice from academic experts or their views on discussions on mainstream media platforms, but those are often comments, perspectives, and opinions far from real or relevant issues or solutions. Presently, the mode in which this knowledge exchange occurs is basic. Again, academic institutions across African countries, including Ghana, Nigeria, Liberia, and South Africa, find it mutually beneficial to collaborate, but generally, in these countries, exchanges between academia and industries are not sufficient.

Moreover, attitudes of the educated and the knowledgeable from Africa make knowledge retention and distribution fraught with challenges. Most African academics are thinking of migrating to Western countries or moving out of their region or

community to urban centres on the day of graduation. An American researcher, Simmons (2018) notes in an article that, although lots of the news from sub-Saharan Africa is about war, famine, poverty or political upheaval, African immigrants are better educated than people born in the US or the immigrant population as a whole. Jeanne Batalova, a senior policy analyst at the Migration Policy Institute think tank in Washington, also has this to say about African immigrants; “It’s a population that is very diverse in its educational, economic and English proficiency profile,” (Los Angeles Times, 2018. para. 4)

Adding to the above, the Diversity Visa Programme known as the Visa Lottery has opened the door to many Africans to migrate to the US. Unfortunately, applicants must have completed the equivalent of a US high school education or have at least two years of recent experience in several occupations, including nursing, accountancy and computer support systems. As a result, many immigrants from Africa are highly skilled professionals. The knowledge that hitherto would be retained, distributed and applied across the continent are being sent elsewhere while the various African nations suffer in silence. Drawing from US surveys and Census Bureau data, the report found that the majority come from five countries: Nigeria, Ghana, Kenya, Ethiopia and South Africa.

In Ghana, the complex attitude of professionals in academia and in government, attitude towards learning, the structure of the educational system, different political views, relatively undeveloped knowledge exchange skills and lack of technologies bring enormous challenges for harnessing returns from research investments. These also present obstacles for international opportunities, making it essential to bridge the knowledge exchange gap between industry and academia.

I agree with other researchers that the knowledge exchange gap may be due to the following three differences in expectations between industry and academia in developing countries:

- Academia strives for a leading solution to increase recognition, whereas industry pursues solutions that minimize their risks;
- Academia strives for peer recognition, whereas the industry is seeking to survive; and
- Academia has a long term perspective, whereas industry thinks in terms of short term goals.

It is paramount that these differences be resolved to promote knowledge exchange between the two sectors. This is not the first time the issue of knowledge exchange between academia and industry is being proposed/discussed in Africa. However, despite the attention given to the importance of this subject from different perspectives in various contexts, little is known about practical ways for bridging this divide.

I ask in a recommending voice, “Could it be that academics need to get results of research findings off the shelves and online databases, add value and practically demonstrate the solutions to their research questions with key research populace?” Or Academics must choose research topics that practically solve problems faced by the industry? Maybe the industry needs to attract academia and be willing to break down the barriers and experiment with research findings and recommendations.

In all, both academics and industry folks should note that knowledge is a strategic resource for development and allows for better decision-making, productivity increase and enables organizations, institutions and individuals to develop new capabilities and to enhance existing capabilities to be more productive. But it is the exchange process that derives benefits and ensures the quality maintenance of that knowledge.



WHERE ARE WE IN TERMS OF RESEARCH PUBLICATIONS?

by Kwame Kodua-Ntim (PhD), (Sam Jonah Library - UCC)

The 2021 Times Higher Education World University Rankings included more than 1,500 Universities across 93 countries, making it the largest and most diverse University rankings. The ranking is based on 13 carefully calibrated performance indicators that measure an institution's performance across four areas: teaching, research, knowledge transfer and international outlook. These 13 carefully calibrated performance indicators are reputation survey (teaching), staff-to-student ratio, doctorate-to-bachelor's ratio, doctorates-awarded-to-academic-staff ratio, institutional income, reputation survey (research), research income, research productivity, research influence, proportion of international students, proportion of international staff, international collaboration and knowledge transfer.

The 2021 ranking analysed more than 80 million citations across over 13 million research publications and included survey responses from 22,000 scholars globally. Trusted worldwide by students, teachers, governments and industry experts, the ranking provides insight into the shifting balance of power in global higher education. This breakdown concentrated on research publication leaving out the other three areas that are teaching, knowledge transfer and international outlook. Research and citations of the research accounts for over 60% of the indicators for measuring an institution's performance.

The University of Oxford, UK, is ranked number one in terms of research publications with 99.6%. The range for the first ten universities in the world for research publications is 99.6% to 92.5%. In Africa, the University of Witwatersrand in South Africa is ranked number one and the University of Cape Town is ranked number two with 43.9% and 42.1%, respectively. All the first six (6) Universities in terms of research are from South Africa, and eight (8) out of the first ten are also from South Africa. The range for the first ten universities from Africa is 43.9% to



20.7%. In West Africa, Covenant University in Nigeria leads research publications with 18.4% followed by the University of Ghana, Legon, with 15.2%. The range for the first ten Universities is 18.4% to 0.1%.

In Ghana, only the University of Ghana, Legon, is represented, but there is hope as the University of Cape Coast is now eligible for inclusion in Times Higher Education World University Rankings. This is according to the Directorate of Research Innovation and Consultancy (DRIC) of the University of Cape Coast. There is no better time than this to put more effort into publishing in higher impact journals and increase our research publications yearly. We should also populate academic libraries' institutional repositories with our scholarly works, because they are open access and their content can easily be harvested by several search engines. This will give rankers all around the world a one stock-shop to all our research publications.

5TH RESEARCH AWARDS & GRANTS



Library staff who won a Group-led Research Support Grant of GH¢8,000.00 at the 5th Research Awards and Grant (RAG) ceremony in 2020. From the left, Ms. Paulina Nana Yaa Kwafoa (Leader), Ms. Gloria Tachie-Donkor, Ms. Diana Atuase and Mr. Christopher Kwame Filson.



Senior Members

Commons

The Senior Members Commons is located at Right Wing of the Ground floor of the Sam Jonah Library is for only Senior Members that includes Lecturers, Registrars/Research Fellows etc.



Knowledge

Commons

The Knowledge Commons located at the West wing of the second floor of the Sam Jonah Library is for only undergraduate students. The Section is equipped with computer workstations, discussion rooms as well as computing facilities are for the undergraduate students.



Research Commons



The Research Commons located at the West wing of the second floor of the Sam Jonah Library is for only Graduate students and Faculty members. The Section provides innovative research environment with resources and facilities that inspire interdisciplinary research, promote research output and scholarly excellence.



SCHOLARLY COMMUNICATION UNIT

The vision of the Vice-Chancellor to promote the dissemination of the Research output of the University of Cape Coast to the global Academic and Research Community to enhance the visibility and high ranking of the University led to the establishment of the Scholarly Communication Unit at the Sam Jonah Library.

The Scholarly Communication Unit will offer resources and services to support the UCC Journals, Editors, Researchers and Students on Scientific Publishing.

VISION:

To be a one stop centre of excellence to support Scholarly Communication at the University of Cape Coast.

MISSION:

To promote the dissemination of the research output of the University to the global academic community and enhance the visibility of the University.

OBJECTIVES:

The Objectives of the Scholarly Communication Unit Are to:

- Develop, implement and evaluate sustainable services and policies that supports Scholarly Communication at UCC.
- Ensure the sustainability of UCC Journals.
- Provide technical support for the Editorial Boards/Editors, Researchers, Reviewers, Students etc in Scientific Publishing.
- Develop an Institutional Repository for UCC Journals.

- Deploy Integrated Technologies for Managing the Backfiles of UCC Journals.
- Provide appropriate training for the Editorial Boards, Editors, Researchers, Reviewers, Authors, Administrators, Students etc.
- Conduct Research in the area of Scholarly Communication.
- Promote academic excellence and scholarship through the support of Research and Publications.
- Ensure that the Editorial Boards and Editors adheres to both local and international standards and practices.

SERVICES:

The Unit will:

- Provide technical support for the various Editorial Boards of UCC Journals.
- Provide training for the Editorial Board Members, Reviewers, Administrators, Researchers, Authors and Students on emerging issues in Scholarly communication.
- Publicise UCC Journals both at the local and international levels.
- Develop an Institutional Repository by archiving the backfiles of the UCC Journals.

LOCATION:

The Scholarly Communication Unit is located at the 2nd Floor, Sam Jonah Library.

CONTACT: 0246499144

BENEATH THE TRANQUIL

by Lyn

Fairy tales don't always end with the princess marrying the charming prince, the villain getting served with justice or the good always winning. Sometimes fairy tales are a banquet of knives that once stabbed us, and we try to find reasons to smile even as we relive and adjust to the scars every single one gave us. This isn't a fairy tale.

" You're done packing?" The nurse asked me as I closed the zip of my duffel bag. There wasn't much for me to carry anyway. "Yes, please." I said, barely above a whisper as she led us through the gates. "Your husband is waiting for you at the entrance. Inasmuch as we liked having you here, I really do hope you don't get a reason to return". The nurse added with a small smile. I smiled back with a slight nod because, let's face it, who likes to celebrate Christmas and birthdays at a rehabilitation centre? I closed my eyes and took a deep breath, as the much needed fresh air assaulted my deprived lungs. "It's refreshing to be outside these walls", I thought to myself and opened my eyes only to meet that of my husband. He stood up from the hood of the car where he was waiting, and engulfed me in an embrace I really needed, to tell the truth. "We're happy to have you back with us Adwoa; I missed you a great deal", He said as he took my duffel bag, opened the passenger door for me to sit, then tossed the bag at the backseat before going to sit in the driver's seat. "I missed you more Kwame." I replied with a smile. He started the car and we fell into a comfortable silence as we headed home. I've always been a woman of few words, but this instance wasn't even related to that fact. I just couldn't help but remain silent and close my eyes as the memories of the past six months enveloped me. Memories that sent me back to where it all started.

It was two years and six months into my marriage when I found out I was pregnant. I was really excited because everything seemed to be going as planned. My husband Kwame and I decided to wait for two years before considering starting a family because we wanted to make sure we were financially, mentally and physically prepared to raise a child. He was working as the Managing Director at a consulting firm while I

worked as a banker. We were not overly wealthy, but I could say confidently that we were comfortable.

So when the doctor told me I was 14 weeks pregnant, I was over the moon with glee and just couldn't wait to break the great news to Kwame. As predicted, Kwame couldn't have been anymore happier when he finally found out he was going to be a father at 30. Life continued normally but with an added excitement of preparing to have a baby of our own. My next appointment came two weeks after, because the midwife said I needed to come and start on my anti-malaria drugs. Kwame decided to come along because it was also the day we were going to take the first ultrasound, and hear the fetal heartbeat. We were ready in no time and at the hospital very early that morning. After taking all the tests and ultrasound, we were referred to see a doctor for further examination. All my excitement, hope and joy came crashing down to a billion fragments when the doctor informed us that I was having breast cancer, and that I needed to start treatment as soon as possible because the pregnancy had somehow aggravated the spread of the cancerous cells.

I was devastated and scared for my baby. But I knew I needed to start treatment anyway . I was put on medications and chemo in no time. Somewhere along 21 to 22 weeks into my pregnancy and treatment, I had a miscarriage due to the side effects of the chemo.



To say I was devastated would be an understatement. I felt hopeless and helpless and didn't know exactly how to cope with the loss and the cancer. Kwame was supportive, but he had to work as well. I was home on sick leave so work wasn't really a problem for me even though it was the last thing on my mind. We tried to adjust the best way we could, after I was diagnosed cancer-free four months later. Everything was almost back to where it was, or so they thought. But I knew I had changed. Something was happening to me and no one, not even Kwame knew because I was very careful and always had my cheerful mask in place. I started needing more and more of the painkillers I was on for the cancer treatment, though I was healed. I knew what was happening, but I was scared and ashamed to admit it to anyone. I never saw myself as someone who could abuse drugs, but here I was, addicted to narcotics. I couldn't stop it no matter how I tried. I needed those drugs to keep me going, to numb the pain I was constantly feeling in my heart. I was now an addict. I started forgetting food on fire and lost interest in my previously enjoyed TV shows. I was constantly late for work and church ceased to exist to me. That was when Kwame couldn't hold back anymore. He kept asking what was wrong, but I always gave him the same response, "I'm fine Kwame, just stress at work; that's all". I knew he didn't really believe that excuse, but that was all he was getting from me. Because, there was no way I was telling him of my addiction.

One Saturday, I had to get some groceries for the house because we had run out of them. On my way to the mall, I felt really dizzy and tired. I needed drugs. Reaching my hand for my handbag, I searched anxiously for the drugs. That's the thing about addiction: it makes you reckless. You tend to focus on nothing except to get your fill, all consequences be damned. Focused on finding the drug, I never saw it coming until I came crashing into a parked car a little off the road. My airbag popped out and I hit my head against the car door. The car somersaulted twice and everything went black.

I woke up to the sound of beeping monitors and white lights assaulting my eyes. My throat felt so dry, I couldn't speak. I felt a straw to my lips and drank what was offered which turned out to be water. Fully conscious now, my husband came to me with the doctor to check how I was.

"Why didn't you tell me you were suffering, Adwoa?" Kwame asked with unshed tears. "I could have helped you. You knew I would always be there for you". "I couldn't, Kwame", I replied sadly and tearfully. "I couldn't have you look at me differently."

The doctor informed me there were traces of drugs in my blood after they did some tests and that was how they knew I was abusing drugs. After a week at the hospital, I was discharged and handed over to a counsellor of the hospital who advised us to go to rehab. It was either that, or Kwame would have to leave work to keep an eye on me but I couldn't have that. I wanted to be better for him and for myself without dragging him down with me. And that was how I found myself at House of St. Francis Rehabilitation Centre, fighting my addiction.

"We're home now", Kwame said, bringing me back from the past to the present, right back into the car which was now parked in front of our 2-bedroom apartment." Thanks Kwame, I know we've been through a lot these past months, but I promise to try harder. I also want to tell you how sorry I am for not fighting hard for us before". I said as I reached for his hands.

Kwame didn't say anything, he just reached for me in the car and gave me a hug. For a long while we stayed like that. And just when I thought he wouldn't say anything in response to what I said, he replied "Sweetheart, it doesn't always need an elaborate gesture. Sometimes, you simply just take the step, and then another one, and another, until it feels right. And always remember I'll be right next to you to take those steps. Now let's go home make another baby."

We both smiled as we made our way into the house.



PROCEDURES FOR CAPTURING TACIT KNOWLEDGE

by Dr. Randy Emmanuel Kommey

Knowledge is considered a valuable asset to every human endeavour and it is one of the concepts of competitive advantage. There are two forms of knowledge, namely, tacit and explicit knowledge. The former includes codified knowledge found in documents, while the latter refers to non-codified and often personal/experience-based knowledge. It is evident that employees are switching jobs and when they do, they go with their experiences. Therefore, knowledge hoarding among individuals can hurt an institution. To ensure the sustainability of knowledge, organizations, institutions, among others, must be able to capture their employees' tacit knowledge and change it into organizational knowledge so that it can be used even after the employee is no longer with the institution.

One of the most challenging and most exciting steps in the Knowledge Management (KM) process is capturing tacit knowledge and changing it to organizational knowledge. Several steps are involved in a knowledge management process (tacit knowledge to explicit knowledge). Having realized how crucial tacit knowledge is, institutions need to have a successful implementation of KM. Several articles in the KM literature have given characteristics required for a successful implementation. Many of them have focused on either the features of the organisations or the characteristics implementation. The article integrates both characteristics of the organization and characteristics of the KM initiative needed for success.

What is Knowledge Capture

- A process by which the expert's thoughts and experiences are captured.
- A knowledge developer collaborates with an expert to convert expertise into a coded programme.
- In simple terms, we want to "know" how experts know what they know.

Three important steps

- Use an appropriate tool or technique to elicit information from the expert.
- Interpret the information and infer the expert's knowledge and reasoning process.
- Use the interpretation to build rules that represent the expert's solutions.

Improving the Knowledge Capture process

- Focus on how experts approach a problem.
- Look beyond the facts or the heuristics.
- Re-evaluate how well the problem domain is understood.
- Examine how accurate the problem is modeled.
- Knowledge developers should focus on how experts approach a problem.
- Re-evaluate how well knowledge developers understand the problem domain and how accurately they are modeling.

Knowledge Capture steps

Use an appropriate tool to elicit the information from the expert. An extensive interview with the expert usually accomplishes this step.

- Interpreting the verbal information and inferring the expert's underlying knowledge and reasoning process.
- The knowledge developer decides where the information gathered fits into the development process of the knowledge-based system.
- Throughout the interviewing process, the knowledge developer gathers information on the expert's rationale for arriving at a decision.
- It is essential that the knowledge developer thoroughly questions the expert on all angles of the problem domain.
- Take the results from step two and use them to build the rules that represent the expert's thought process or solutions.

- This step may require several checks to ensure the resulting system meets the user's needs and has captured "the expert" as closely as possible.
- Flow charts, flow diagrams, decision trees, decision tables, and other graphic representations can be used to depict the rules for the expert's solution.

Indicators of expertise

- Peers regard the expert's decisions as the right decisions.
- Every time there is a problem, the expert is consulted.
- Expert sticks to the facts and works with a focus.
- Expert has a knack for explaining things.
- Expert exhibits an exceptional quality in explanations.

Expert's qualifications

The Expert:

- Sees the big picture.
- Possesses good communication skills.
- Tolerates stress.
- Thinks creatively.
- Exhibits self-confidence.
- Maintains credibility.
- Operates within a schema-driven orientation.
- Uses chunked knowledge.
- Generates motivation and enthusiasm.
- Shares expertise willingly.
- Emulates a good teacher's habits.

Tacit knowledge is the key to intelligent behaviour in practical situations or settings. This knowledge is the practical know-how that a person (in this case, teacher, lecturer, among others) needs to succeed.

THE NEGATIVE EFFECT OF TALENT HUNT REALITY SHOWS ON CHILDREN

by Ms. Mary N.A. Anum

Ghanaians need not blame anyone for the present state of our dear country and the trend of growing immorality in present-day Ghana. We should rather take the blame. We are the cause of all these happenings. It's very sad how we have all turned a blind eye to the consequences of our actions in the name of entertainment.

In our attempt to entertain ourselves, we are busy digging holes for ourselves as well as sowing seeds which will germinate into instruments for our destruction. Yet, no one seems to realise it!

What on earth do we as citizens of our dear country make of the numerous children's talent programmes in which children put up acts and sing songs meant for adults?

To make it worse, these are children who are below the age of 16 years. I sat behind my television watching a child below the age of 15 years sing a song with the lyrics, "Ano bebɔ anumu, nsu akwɔ nsu mu". And you see adults cheering and applauding them!

Do we think these children understand the words of the songs they sing? Or do we think they are singing for singing sake and will not be curious to find out the meaning of the lyrics in the song?

And to make matters worse, the sponsors are manufacturers of alcoholic beverages, drugs for vagina



treatments or drugs for sexual weakness. Let's bear in mind, not only are we teaching the participants bad morals, but are as well teaching the children at home who are equally watching bad morals.

We should bear in mind that we are reaping the seeds we have been sowing. Immorality, corruption and other unacceptable acts that have become the order of the day, are the result of what we have been sowing in the lives of our children.

What happened to the good morals, good cultural values and discipline we used to pass on to our children? We need to think through this and work hard to build a better future for Ghanaian children.

Auntie Esi's *Conex*

Dear Auntie Esi,

I had a late admission to UCC and missed all orientation pertaining to life on campus. I will be happy if you could help in the scheduling of my academic and social life, to make my stay on campus more meaningful.

Thank you
Worried Student.

Dear Student,

Orientation is in most cases is mandatory, because it's helps the student learn more about available resources, get a feel of the campus and make some memories too. It is also the University's way of welcoming students to campus and setting them up for success.

Your Faculty/School and Hall have counsellors who would help you. Go to them and ask all the questions you may have. These are great resources

who would help you get the inside scoop on student's life. These leaders are always happy to share tips and advice.

Get in touch with Hall Executives especially the Welfare Officer as well as your own course mates who were able to participate in the orientation. Take some time to get a sense of all the resources available like the Students' Handbook, and reading of Notices. You definitely may need all these. Better still, if there was a programme for the orientation, try and get a copy from your mates/friends, study it and try and go through it all. Ask for help from the people already mentioned and your life on campus would be enjoyable.

I wish you the best in your stay on campus as a student.



RECENT PUBLICATIONS BY LIBRARY STAFF



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EDITORIAL TEAM

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