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BOARD OF GRADUATE SCHOOL

SPECIFIC GUIDELINES FOR PREPARING HISTORY RESEARCH PROPOSALS AND THESES

THE PROPOSAL

I PROPOSAL STRUCTURE

The History research proposal has four (4) sections which are listed as follows:

1. The Preliminaries
2. The Body or Main Text
3. The References/Bibliography
4. Appendices

II THE PRELIMINARIES

The preliminaries should be in Roman numbers and consist of the following:

1. Title Page
2. Declaration and Recommendation
3. The Abstract
4. Table of Contents
5. List of Tables (if applicable)
6. List of Figures (if applicable)
7. Map(s) of the Study Area
8. Acronyms and Abbreviations
9. Operational Definition of Terms

III THE BODY OR MAIN TEXT

The body of the Research Proposal is not divided into chapters. However each section is distinct. Each section starts on a fresh page.

1. Introduction
 - a. Context of the Problem
 - b. Statement of the Problem, Main Objective of the Study, Specific Objectives, Premises of the Study, Significance of the Study, Scope and Limitations of the Study and Ethical Considerations
2. Literature Review
3. Theoretical Framework
4. Methodology (strictly History methods)

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IV WORK PLAN (Time)

1. The work plan must begin on a new page, the title in upper case and centred and should all be on one page.
2. The work plan is simple and is useful in guiding the research to keep at pace with the plan of the research. It should show practicability and logic distribution of activities.
3. In the work plan, one states when the research will take place and how long it will take.
4. The different intervals in which one will be carrying out the research are also stated. The work plan is thus presented in timed sub-topics connoting activities of the research.
5. It is more useful to indicate your activities clearly by calendar months and years.
6. The work plan should come after Research Methodology section.

V BUDGET (Money)

1. The budget must begin on a new page, the title in upper case and centred.
2. The budget is an essential component of the proposal since it explains how much the research will cost in terms of personnel, equipment, travel and accommodation, stationary, postage, typing, printing, photocopying, binding, and the like.
3. It should be detailed and relevant and should account for the value and cost of the total project.
4. It should be as realistic as possible given global and local economic realities.
5. Everything in the budget should be itemized for ease of comprehensibility.
6. An addition of the total cost, usually 10 percent is made to cater for fluctuations and contingencies.
7. A budget should come after the work plan but just before references.

VI BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. This contains the list of references cited in the text. This should also include also works (articles and books) that have been cited in the text..
2. Ensure that every citation in-text is included in the Bibliography/References and that every reference entry is cited in-text. Do not reference what you have not cited in the text.
3. The list should be in alphabetical order in terms of the author(s) and years.
4. The list is done in Chicago Manual of Style also referred to as Turabian style referencing style.
5. Your reference books must be current and not more than five (5) years old except in the case of books that are considered as classicals or archival studies in that discipline area since they are timeless.

VII APPENDICES

1. All materials which do not fit easily or break the flow of the mainstream of the body or text but are relevant to the work as a whole should be retained as appendices and placed in this section.
2. Items like introduction letters, research permits, pictures, transcripts, questionnaires and interview guides, just to mention a few, should appear in the appendix.
3. The appendices are placed after the references/bibliography.



NOTE:

1. In documentation, footnotes should be used. The main principle behind documentation, is consistency (a student should not use two formats in the same document e.g. combining Chicago Manual and APA Styles).
2. The details of each section are explained in details in the Thesis Structure section.



THE THESIS

I IMPORTANT GENERAL MATTERS OF THE THESIS

1. The cover of the document should be black or deep grey in colour.
2. The Spine should have the Student's surname and initials, the abbreviation for the type of degree and the year of submission. The writings should run from the top of the spine to the bottom.
3. All page numberings should be bottom centred in the same font as text.
4. Pages for preliminaries should be numbered in Roman numerals, while the rest should be in Arabic numerals.
5. Margins are 1½" right (to cater for binding), 1.00" left, and 1.00" top and 1.00" bottom.
6. Maximum length for PhD is 300 pages.
7. A minimum of 20,000 words for Masters and 50,000 words for PhD.
8. List of the candidate's publications (optional) to appear as an appendix
9. Legends/Titles for tables should be at the top of the table and for figures at the bottom of the figure.
10. Only Major Divisions/Sections or Chapters should begin on a new page, centred and in upper case.
11. Sub-section headings must be in bold and in Title case.
12. Within a chapter, the presentation of sub-sections must be continuous.
13. Wherever the heading of a section or subsection appears near the bottom of a page, it must be followed by least one complete line of text, or the heading should be forced to the top of next page. At the same time, avoid a lone sentence appearing at the top of a page (this guideline ensures that one avoids widows and orphans).
14. Paragraphing should be consistent throughout the thesis or project. Either leave space between paragraphs or indent between paragraphs. Spacing and indenting should not be used together.
15. One sentence paragraphs are unacceptable. A paragraph should have a minimum of five (5) sentences in case of simple sentences.
16. The Font Style and Font Size for the whole thesis shall be Times New Roman and Font Size 12, respectively.
17. The spacing should be 1.5 (apart from the Abstract where it is maintained as single space).

II GENERAL REMARKS ON THE STYLE OF THE HISTORY THESIS

For detailed and comprehensive details students are referred to the Chicago Manual of Style also referred to as Turabian style (as opposed to APA).

History students MUST strictly use footnotes in all citations. For information on footnotes and bibliography, you may also consult the following additional texts:

1. William Kelleher Storey and Towser Jones, *Writing History: A Guide for Students* (2nd ed., New York: Oxford University Press, 2008).
2. Mary Lynn Rampolla, *A Pocket Guide to Writing in History* (New York: Bedford- St. Martins, 2007). Thomas S. Kane, *Canadian Oxford Guide to Writing* (New York: Oxford University Press, 2008).
3. W.E. Messenger, *The Canadian Writer's Handbook* (New York: Oxford University Press, 2008).
 - a. History discipline follows the Chicago Manual of Style, which presents two documentation systems: the humanities style (footnotes and bibliography), and the



author/date system. The source of all quotations must be acknowledged in footnotes. They must also be used to acknowledge the ideas and opinions of others, and to lend authority to information or facts which may appear dubious to a reader.

- b. Footnotes may also be used to call attention to other interpretations, to other sources of information, or to make short comments which do not fit into the main text. Footnote reference numbers should be placed in an elevated position at the end of the appropriate sentence or paragraph.
- c. The footnotes themselves should appear at the bottom of the page and be separated from the text by a line. The footnotes should be single-spaced, indented slightly and uniformly, and preceded by the appropriate reference number in a slightly elevated position.

III CHAPTER LAYOUT

1. CHAPTER ONE (This is basically the approved Research proposal (minus the References and Appendices). It needs to have been rewritten to ensure tenses have been changed to reflect that what was proposed has been done.
2. There is no rule as to how many chapters a candidate needs to write. It depends on his/her sources.
3. The last chapter is simply CONCLUSION not recommendation.
4. The References are divided into:
 - a. Archival Sources
 - b. Oral Sources (the list of informants is given as an appendix)
 - c. Theses
 - d. Secondary Sources
5. The history thesis differs from theses in other disciplines in the following sense:
 - a. The proposal becomes a chapter one of the thesis; as such there are no chapters within the proposal except different sections which may be numbered in different ways.
 - b. We do not use hypothesis but research premises or assumption
 - c. Background of the study or context of the problem is used instead of introduction
 - d. Methodology is based on qualitative analysis and not quantitative. As such we do not use such things as validity and reliability, instruments, etc
 - e. We do not have ‘findings’ instead we may in some instances have ‘recommendations’.
 - f. Chapters are determined by the number of objectives
 - g. We use sample questions and not questionnaires
 - h. We present our arguments in the past tense: Some students have been taught to enliven their prose by writing in the “literary present” tense. Such prose, while acceptable in other disciplines, represents poor historical thinking. Since all historical events (including the composition of primary and secondary sources) took place at some point in the past, write about them in the past tense.

IV BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. Bibliography is simply a list of the sources used in alphabetical order by author. Once again, consult a style manual for comprehensive information on style for bibliographies. What is important is to give all the information.

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2. Note that, unlike in footnotes, in a bibliography the author's name should be given last name first and every line after the first line in the entry should be indented. Thus: Allen, Richard B. "Satisfying the 'Want for Labouring People': European Slave Trading in the Indian Ocean, 1500-1850." *Journal of World History* 21, 1 (2010), pp. 45-73. Colás, Alejandro. *Empire*. Cambridge: Polity Press, 2007.

V THESIS STRUCTURE

Research theses contain many features which sometimes varying according to different academic disciplines. The differences give them discipline peculiarities and specialities. Despite this, there are salient features common to all disciplines. These features are divided into four sections; namely,

- a. The Preliminaries
- b. The Body or Main Text
- c. The Bibliography
- d. Appendices

Each of these sections has its components as will be explained after a brief of important matters pertaining the thesis/project.

A Section One: The Preliminaries

The preliminaries should be in Roman numbers and consist of the following:

1. Title Page
2. Declaration and Recommendation
3. Copy right
4. Dedication
5. Acknowledgements
6. Abstract
7. Table of Contents
8. List of Tables
9. List of Figures
10. Map of the Study Area
11. Acronyms and Abbreviations
12. Operational Definition of Terms

B Section Two: The Body or Main Text (Chapter Layout)

Chapter One

Chapter one of a history thesis is therefore the entire proposal. It needs to be rewritten to ensure tenses have been changed to reflect that what was proposed has been done.

Chapter one comprises the following: Background to the study/context of the study; Statement of the problem; Aims and objectives; Research Premises/Research assumptions/Research questions; Justification/rationale/significance of the study; Scope and limitations; Ethical considerations; Literature Review and; Theoretical framework; Research Methodology.

Other Chapters in the Thesis

1. These are organised according to topics, themes, experiments, or objectives. Each chapter should consist of a brief introduction, literature review as pertains to that section only, discussion and results.

2. There is no rule as to how many chapters a student needs to write. It depends on their thematic approach
3. The final chapter in the thesis is on conclusions.

VI DETAILED EXPLANATIONS AND DESCRIPTION OF THE THESIS

Title Page

1. The title should be at the top, centred and in upper case.
2. It should be short, precise, concise and clear, and usually ranging between seven (7) and twenty (20) words.
3. It should relate to the subject matter of the proposal and be well contextualised to reflect the contents of the proposal.
4. It should not contain redundancies such as ‘a study of.....or ‘an investigation of.....
5. Abbreviations should not appear in the title.
6. Scientific names should be in italics.
7. The title should be ‘captivating’ or capturing the reader’s attention at a glance.
8. The title should be followed by the name of the researcher. Full names should be used, and initials avoided.
9. The student’s registration number should not be included in the title page.
10. The rubrics are written after the student’s name as follows: ‘A Thesis submitted to the Graduate School in Partial Fulfilment of the Requirements for the Conferment of the Degree ---- (Name of Degree and Name of Discipline) of Laikipia University. The rubrics should be written in Title case.
11. Finally, the month and the year of presentation/submission must be indicated.

Declaration and Recommendation

1. This should be on its own page at the top, centred and in upper case.
2. This page has two sections: the Declaration and Recommendation, which will usually be written in title case
3. In the Declaration section, the researcher/student/candidate confirms that the work is original and has not been presented before.
4. This is followed by the Recommendation section where the supervisor(s) declare that the work has been presented with their approval.

Dedication

The dedication should be on its own page at the top, centred and in upper case. This is a concise and precise statement. The author of the thesis may wish to dedicate the thesis to person(s) of their choice that could have inspired them directly or indirectly to the accomplishment of the thesis.

Abstract

1. The abstract should be on its own page and have the title ‘abstract’ at the top and should be in upper case and centred.
2. An abstract is a synopsis or concise summary of the thesis/project.
3. It is a well-developed single paragraph and should not exceed 500 words in length.
4. It must be fully self-contained and make sense by itself, without further reference to outside sources or to the thesis/project.

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5. The abstract should not be on more than one page.
6. The spacing should be single.
7. There should be no quotations or references in it.
8. If the work is not in English, the student should provide an English translation of the abstract.
9. The function of the abstract is to outline briefly *all* parts of the thesis/project. It highlights key content areas, the research purpose, the relevance or importance of the work, objectives of the study, target population, sampling technique and sample size, instruments, data type, data source, data collection, data processing and analysis, key findings and recommendations and the expected main outcomes

Table of Contents

1. It should be on its own page and have the title ‘Table of Contents’ at the top, in upper case and centred.
2. This page serves as a synopsis of the structure pattern of the proposal.
3. All major sections (chapter level headings) including bibliography/references, and appendices must be included.
4. The headings as listed in the Table of Contents must be worded exactly as they appear in the body of proposal.
5. The wording and presentation (i.e. capitalization, special fonts and chapters, etc.) used for all entries in the table of contents must match exactly that which is used in the text.
6. The chapter titles should be in caps and bold.

Note: Using a computer generated Table of Contents will help sort out most of the issues mentioned in numbers 3, 4, and 5

List of Tables (If Applicable)

1. It should be on its own page and have the title ‘List of Tables’ at the top, in upper case and centred.
2. The tables should be numbered (for instance, Table 4.1 which indicates that it is table I in chapter 4) as they appear in the body of the thesis.
3. The tables should have exact titles and the page numbers where they are found in the body of the thesis.

Note: Numbering should be: Table 1.1, 1.2, 1.3 etc., on tables on Chapter 1. Similarly Table 2.1, 2.2, 2.3on Chapter 2; Table 3.1, 3.2, 3.3on chapter three; Table 4.1, 4.2, 4.3on chapter 4; Table 5.1, 5.2, 5.3 on chapter 5, etc. Numbering is done according to the chapter.

List of Figures (If Applicable)

1. It should be on its own page and have the title ‘List of Figures’ at the top, in upper case and centred.
2. The figures should be numbered (for instance, figure 4.1 which indicates that it is figure I in chapter 4) as they appear in the body of the thesis.
3. The figures should have exact titles and the page numbers where they may be found in the body of the thesis.
4. The figures may include graphs, photographic illustrations, maps, and drawings.

Note: Numbering should be: Figure 1.1, 1.2, 1.3 etc, on tables on Chapter 1. Similarly Figure 2.1, 2.2, 2.3on Chapter 2; Figure 3.1, 3.2, 3.3 on chapter three; Figure 4.1, 4.2, 4.3for chapter 4; Figure 5.1, 5.2, 5.3 on chapter 5, etc . Numbering is done according to the chapter.



Acronyms and Abbreviations

1. It should be on its own page and have the title ‘Acronyms and abbreviations’ at the top and should be in upper case and centred.
2. All acronyms and abbreviation for scientific terms used in the report are listed on this page and their full interpretations given and the units where appropriate.

Operational Definition of Terms

1. It should be on its own page and have the title at the top, in upper case and centred.
2. Terms which are used in the text and are not obvious should be defined. Even though these terms may be used differently in various literatures, the researcher needs to say how they are operationalized in their study.
3. The terms should be arranged in alphabetical order.

Chapter One: Introduction

Background to the Study/Context of the Study

1. This should be brief and clear to give the reader an overview/insight of the work. It is a general background information about the topic in perspective and provides a clear description of the background information/situation to the problem. The background gives a global perspective of the problem, followed by the local scenario. It also explains the target group in the study.
2. The background provides critical definitions to orient the reader.
3. This background is intended to arouse the reader’s interest in the study. This is either a scenario that culminates in provoking or creating the reader’s curiosity or urge to study the current subject or the historical development of whatever nature; whether scientific, sociological, economical issues, policy issues, etc., which have necessitated the study.
4. The background to the study should indicate the researcher’ points of entry into the proposed research aligned to the objectives.
5. A well laid down context or background to the problem brings about a sound understanding of the problem since it includes information on the problem area and major research gaps in terms of policy and development issues related to the research.
6. It must be ensured that the background to the study or context of the study is relevant to what the study is about.
7. The background should be approximately two pages for a Master’s degree thesis/project and about 4-6 pages for a PhD thesis.
8. The best practice is to write the introduction last after all the other chapters have been completed. This way it captures what the research has actually done. It differs significantly from the introduction for a proposal as it captures what the actual research involved

Statement of the Problem

1. The statement of the problem is the core of any research project.
2. The problem must be clearly stated to stand out conspicuously, unequivocally and in a focused manner.
3. Present the problem explicitly and elaborately. You need to clarify and delineate it. Specify the nature of the problem and if necessary, limit the scope of the investigation.
4. The problem should be derived from background information to illustrate connectivity.
5. Indicate why and how it is a problem.

6. The statement of the problem should clearly show the knowledge gap that the research intends to address and close.
7. It deals with observed situations and behaviour to which answers are not readily available and the present study seeks to find answers.
8. It is stated in one paragraph and should be clear and to the point.
9. Since the statement of the problem is stated from the point of view of the researcher, his/her voice should be clear and there should therefore be no quotations and citations in it.
10. Relevant questions to be answered here include:
 - a) What exactly is the problem to which you are trying to contribute a solution? .
 - b) How and why is this problem? What are the current adverse consequences of the problem? What are the impacts of the problem? What are likely to be the consequences of this problem if a solution for it is not sort for now? In other words, why is it important to address the problem?

Aim and Objectives

Many people use aim (also referred to as the general or main objective) and objectives as a cliché, and they never distinguish between aims and objectives. They are different.

1. The AIM (general or main objective) is the intention or purpose of the study: what one wished *to do*. A good practice is to let the aim resonate with the topic/title as well as with the statement of the problem. It is also a statement of the main associations and relationships that you sought to discover or establish. The AIM is thus a general statement of what the researcher set out *to do* in order to solve a problem.
2. The SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES are what one wished to *achieve*. The objectives are *specific statements* of what the researcher wanted to achieve after the investigation.
3. They are specific questions the researcher addressed him/herself to.
 - a) The objectives are the specific aspects of the topic that you wanted to investigate within the main framework of your study.
 - b) They should be related to the general aim or general objective.
 - c) They are the concrete issues in the research that are directly addressed by the methodology and which are followed in order to achieve the general objective.
 - d) Ensure that each objective contains only one aspect of the study and is in line with the variables that are linked to the phenomenon being investigated.
 - e) Ensure that the objectives have a logical flow from one to the other.
 - f) Use action-oriented words or verbs when writing your objectives.
 - g) The objectives must BE SMART.

Research Premises/Research Assumptions

1. In the social sciences and generally qualitative research where mostly the hypothesis is difficult to measure, the principle is an assumption, assertion or an issue taken for granted; hence the use of the names ‘assumption’, and ‘premise’.
2. A thesis could have one or more premises/assumptions.
3. One common quality of the premises, especially in the social sciences, is that the principles can be confirmed true or disapproved.
4. The Premise/Assumptions should be related to the objective of the study and be in line with the specific objectives and equal in number with them.

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Justification/Rationale/Significance of the Study (pick only one)

1. This is a brief explanation of why your research topic is relevant and worthy of study and how it may make a significant contribution to the body of already existing research.
2. Statements are given here about the contributions of the research to the field for which it belongs, for instance, pedagogical, theoretical and the like. In short, the researcher explains how useful the study will be. How the findings will contribute to new knowledge? Who will benefit from the study and in what ways.

Scope/Limitations of the Study

Scope and limitation are different and a distinction must be made.

A Scope

1. In this section, the researcher gives statements about the area of the research and the extent to which this area will be covered by the study. How far does the study go in a particular field? Which aspects will one look at? Which areas will be covered? What is the depth? Highlight reasons for the choices you make.
2. The aspects that the research will not cover are also stated. Reasons why or why not can also be given.
3. Scope also covers the population to use and the type of sample. At each point, there must be justification for the choice (why).

B Limitation

1. Every researcher must be aware of what else could have been done, but cannot be done in the current study.
2. The researcher should be able to identify the obstacles that may hamper the achievement of good results; for instance, in the nature of the design (an example may be in case of intelligence, how do you measure it? The limitations may be the instruments to use to tap the information. Instruments may even be limited in the kind of population; for instance, you cannot interview children, etc.).
3. Limitations can be in terms of duration of research; you might want a longitudinal research and yet you have a very short time.
4. It is useful to state how you will mitigate the challenges and limitations to still make your study valid.
5. The limitations actually come out better after the data collection process and field work; for instance, not all the questionnaires are completed or returned, respondents may be antagonistic, etc.
6. Note that in the thesis/project; you give both theoretical and practical limitations.

Literature Review

Literature review is a formal survey of professional literature that is pertinent to your particular enquiry and the problem of the study. In this way, you will find out exactly what others have learned in relation to your enquiry/question. This process will also help frame and focus your question and move you closer to the hypothesis or research questions while at the same time, helping to contextualize or frame your research.

1. Literature review can be viewed as a selective and critical survey of written works of the subject area. These include (e-)journal articles, (e-)book chapters, unpublished papers (though should be limited) unpublished theses, personal communication, literature from newspapers and magazines (also to be limited).

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2. Literature review should include current research works related to the current study and should not be more than five (5) years old except in the case of books that are considered as classical or archival studies in that discipline area since they are timeless.
3. Endeavour to use current refereed journals and periodicals as much as possible.
4. The literature review should be an exhaustive and informative critical analysis of the selected works to reveal both what has been done and what has not yet been done, thereby revealing the gaps in knowledge that require addressing. The voice of the researcher must come out very clearly in the literature review.
5. The literature review provides aspects of background information which will jump-start the research process and reveal the work to readers.
6. The review should buttress the researcher's statement of the problem by revealing that the subject of the proposal has not yet been done as proposed.
7. The sub-themes in the literature review should derive from the objectives (in other words, the alignment to the objectives observed in the background to the study should be maintained in the literature review).
8. The literature review should have a summary of identified gaps in the reviewed literature.
9. References cited in the literature review must contain the surname of the author and the year of publication for the work cited. Follow the latest APA referencing style.
10. The review is useful in providing the theoretical framework which is eventually used to bring about the pursued results.

Theoretical Framework

1. This section is important because it relates and coordinates the literature review, the problem, the significance of the study and the objectives to the next major topics and the methodology.
2. The theoretical framework dwells on time tested theories that embody the findings of numerous investigations on how phenomena occur.
3. It provides a general representation of relationships between things in a given phenomenon.
4. It is in the theoretical framework where the researcher discusses the major theories that will be used for this study after an extensive review of literature that comprised all existing theories in the area.
5. The theory(-ies) provide(s) the guiding principles of the study and is therefore the foundation of the study and the lens through which the study is seen.
6. The pillars/tenets/principles of the theory(-ies) as well as their strengths and weakness should be given. Justification of their suitability in this research should also be explained.
7. If more than one theory is used, there should be a justification for the use of each and how they will complement each other.

Research Methodology

It is in this section of the thesis where you explain to your reader how carried out the research. This section needs to be very explicit. This section must clearly and logically flow from the literature and hypotheses. A good rule of thumb is to provide enough detail so that others could replicate all the important points of your research. Failure to provide adequate detail may raise doubts in your readers' minds about your procedures and findings. The following forms part of this section:

1. Introduction that tells readers what the chapter contains.



2. The Research Design that indicates the type of research and also justification on the choice of type of research by citing authority.
3. The Study Area (location of study) and justification of the choice.
4. The Target Population, which clearly identifies this population and justification of the choice.
5. Methods of Sampling that include the sample and sampling procedures, a description of the subjects and justifications for the same.
6. Data Collection Procedures that entail what you needed in order to begin fieldwork. These include Introductory letters from Graduate School that enabled you apply for the Institutional Ethics Review Committee (IERC) certificate as well as the National Commission on Science, Technology and Innovation (NACOSTI) permit to go to the field, and any other related letters that enabled you access research sites and respondents.
7. Methods of Data Collection that explain the research instruments used to collect data and how they were used. Justification of the choice of instruments used in the study and how they were constructed and what they were meant to achieve.
8. Any pilot study carried out prior to actual field work.
9. Methods of Data Analysis involve how the data is presented and analysed. You need to explain how data was analysed to achieve each specific objectives.
10. Ethical Considerations for the study is a section that must be included in the study to explain how the study took care of the ethical issues that may have emerged in the course of data collection and the general study.
11. This chapter should be well written in order to justify the validity and reliability of the study.

Subsequent Chapters

1. These sections must clearly and logically flow from the literature and hypotheses or research questions.
2. It is important that you systematically analyse the data collected and clearly discuss the outcomes of the study. This involves making clear the implications for theory and practice.
3. Tables and figures may be used to effectively summarise data.
4. In the results of your report, you make sense of what you have found. Here you not only present your findings but also talk about the possible reasons for those findings.
5. If your research approach was deductive, then here is where you accept or reject your hypothesis (based on your findings). In addition, in this section you should use your knowledge of the subject and literature in order to make intelligent comments about your results.
6. Ensure that your comments and discussions are related to, and based on your research. Do not go beyond your data.
7. Also, as you report and interpret your findings, you should neither exaggerate or sensationalize them nor minimize them. A straightforward matter-of-fact style is probably the best.

Chapter on Conclusion

In the conclusion to your thesis report, you do a number of important things:

1. Summarize the main points you made in your introduction and review of the literature according to the objectives laid out.
2. Review (very briefly) the research methods and/or design you employed.

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3. Repeat (in summarised form) your findings according to your objectives.
4. Draw conclusion for your study.
5. Discuss the broader implications and recommendations accruing from those findings. Do not make recommendations outside of what you did not discuss in the study.
6. Mention the limitations of your research (due to its scope or its weaknesses).
7. Offer suggestions for future research related to yours.

Bibliography

1. This contains the list of references cited in the text. This should also include also works (articles and books) that have been cited in the text..
2. Ensure that every citation in-text is included in the Bibliography/References and that every reference entry is cited in-text. Do not reference what you have not cited in the text.
3. The list should be in alphabetical order in terms of the author(s) and years.
4. The list is done in Chicago Manual of Style also referred to as Turabian style referencing style.
5. Your reference books must be current and not more than five (5) years old except in the case of books that are considered as classical or archival studies in that discipline area since they are timeless.

Appendices

1. All materials which do not fit easily or break the flow of the mainstream of the body or text but are relevant to the work as a whole should be retained as appendices and placed in this section.
2. Items like introduction letters, research permits, pictures, transcripts, questionnaires and interview guides, just to mention a few, should appear in the appendix.
3. The appendices are placed after the references/bibliography.

VII GUIDELINES ON TABLES AND FIGURES

1. Before the table or figure is presented, an introductory statement should be made.
2. Discussion should also follow the tables or figures.
3. Place a table or figure immediately after the first mention of it in the text – on the same page if there is room, or immediately on the following page to provide easy connection and referencing. However tables or figures of peripheral importance to the text may be placed in an appendix.
4. All tables and figures must be referred to in the text by number (for instance, ‘... as discussed in Table 3.1’ or ‘Figure 1.4’ and not by a phrase such as ‘as discussed in the the *following table...’). This will ensure that referencing is user-friendly and takes care of possible ambiguities leading to possible misinterpretations
5. Words included within the figure should be typed unless there are technical reasons why this is not possible.
6. List and caption photographs as Figures unless you wish to have a separate list of photographs or plates.
7. If a table/figure is set up in landscape orientation then it should always be on a page by itself. Landscaped materials must be placed reading outward (i.e., with the top of the table/figure at the binding [left] side of the page). This page must have a page number. The page number, however, should be in portrait orientation like all other page numbers.



8. Each figure must have a caption that begins with the word 'Figure' ('F' capitalized) and the figure number, followed by a brief description of the figure. This must be placed below the figure, with one blank line separating the bottom of the figure and the top of the caption as follows - Figure, Chapter number, Figure number, Description (**e.g. Fig. 4.3: Trends in inflation in Kenya**).
9. Each table must have a caption that begins with the word 'Table' ('T' capitalized) and the table number, followed by a brief description of the table. This must be placed above the table, with one blank line separating the bottom of the caption and the top of the table as follows - Table, Chapter number, Figure number, Description (**e.g. Table 3.2: Performance measures obtained using the proposed procedure**).

VIII MODE OF ORAL PRESENTATION FOR THESIS

1. The oral presentations of theses and projects shall be in PowerPoint at all levels (whether Master or PhD).
2. Slides should not exceed 15 (Remember you have been given only 15 minutes or 20 minutes to make an oral presentation of your work depending on whether it is at Master's or PhD level).
3. Quality slides which should be legible from a distance of 20 feet, giving a summary of the whole proposal should be presented.
4. Do not overcrowd your slides with words since this tends to interfere with legibility.
5. Masters thesis/project oral presentations shall be limited to 15 minutes.
6. PhD thesis presentations shall be limited to 20 minutes.

IX PLAGIARISM AND ACADEMIC MISCONDUCT

Plagiarism is the use of material taken from another writer's work without proper acknowledgement, and presenting it as if it were your own. While it is perfectly proper in academic study to make use of another person's ideas, to do so under the pretence that they are your own is deceitful. You **MUST** acknowledge work that is not your own.

Plagiarism, whether in coursework, examinations, proposal or thesis writing is always taken extremely seriously within the University as it is a form of cheating. Work found to be plagiarised will not be accepted, and in serious cases may lead to disciplinary action being initiated.

Aside from plagiarism, all other forms of academic misconduct must be avoided. These include:

1. **Collusion**, the unauthorised and unattributed collaboration of students in a piece of assessed work;
2. **Falsification**, the attempt to present fictitious or distorted data, evidence, references, citations, or experimental results, and/or to knowingly make use of such material;
3. **Cheating**, the attempt to obtain or to give assistance in an examination or an assessment without due acknowledgement. This includes submitting work which is not one's own;
4. **Deceit**, the use of dishonesty to gain an advantage; and
5. **Impersonation**, the assumption of the identity of another person with intent to deceive or gain unfair advantage.

