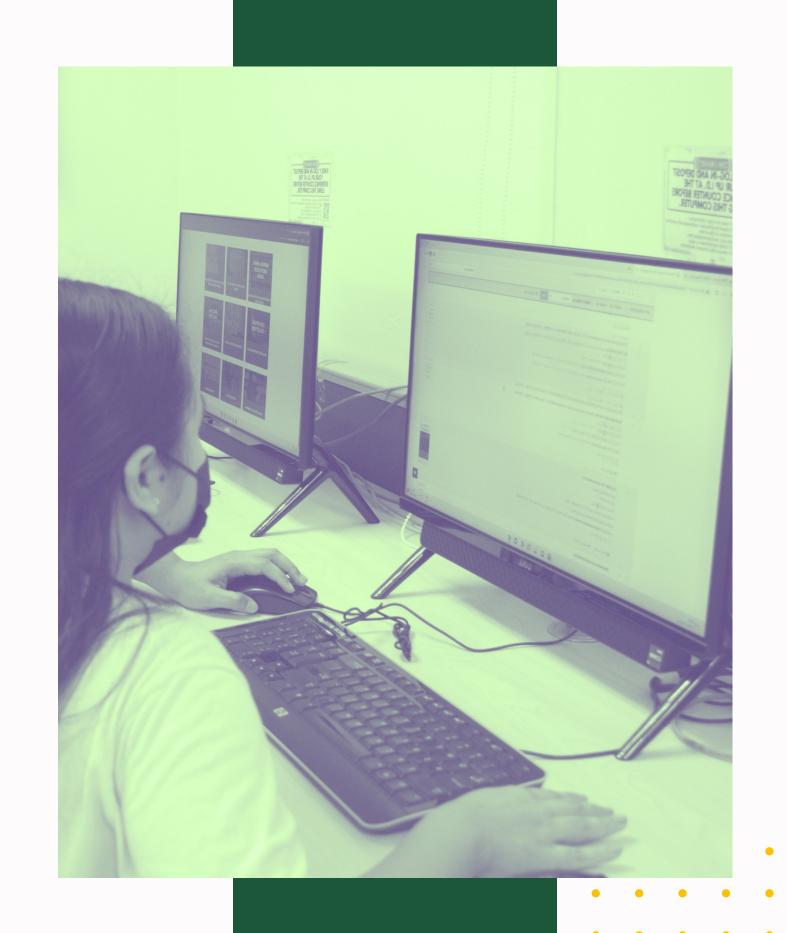


InfoLite

CEM Library
2023







UPLB Fostering Lifelong Learning







UB Smart.



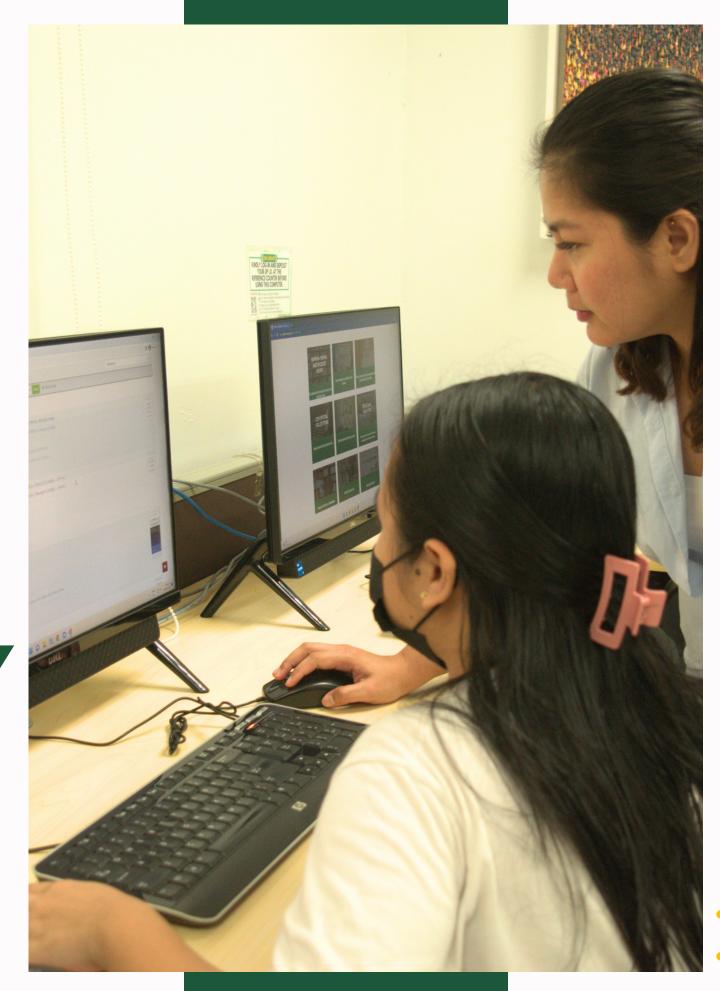






THE BASICS OF INFORMATION LITERACY

CEM Library



LEARNING GOALS

Be familiar with the IL concept and its developing skills

Be able to identify your information needs

Know the various platforms, databases, and learn search strategies

Be able to evaluate information critically using Evaluation tool.

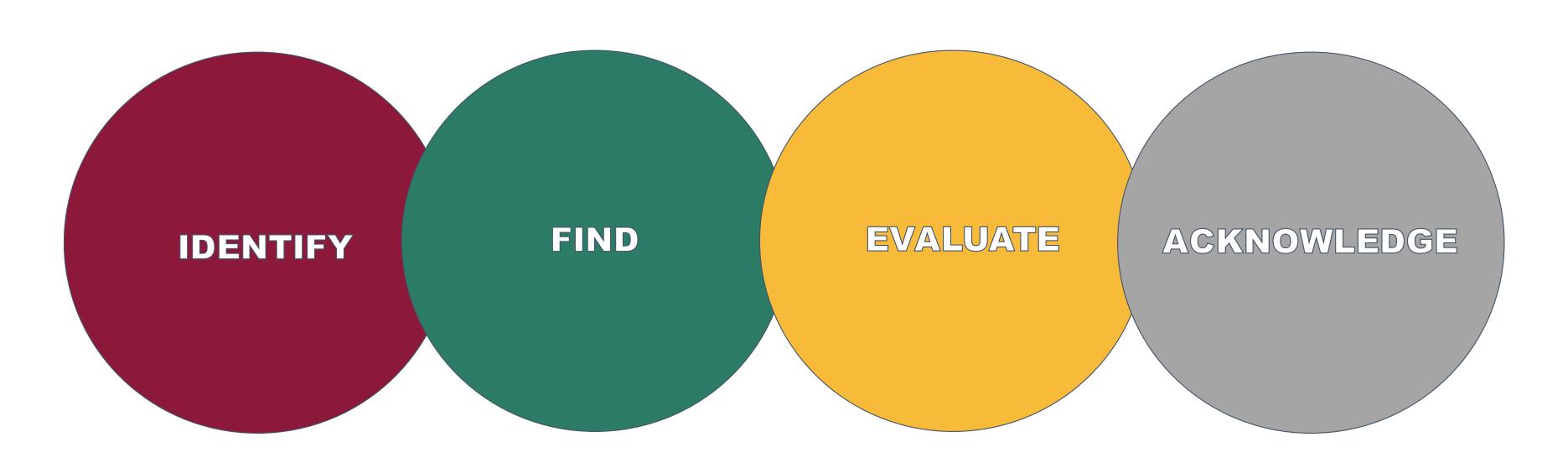
05

To be able to recognize the significance of acknowledging research sources correctly.





INFORMATION LITERACY (IL) SKILLS





DENTIFY



IDENTIFY



Knowing, understanding, and recognizing your information needs



Identifying information needs



Looking for background information



Identify sources of information

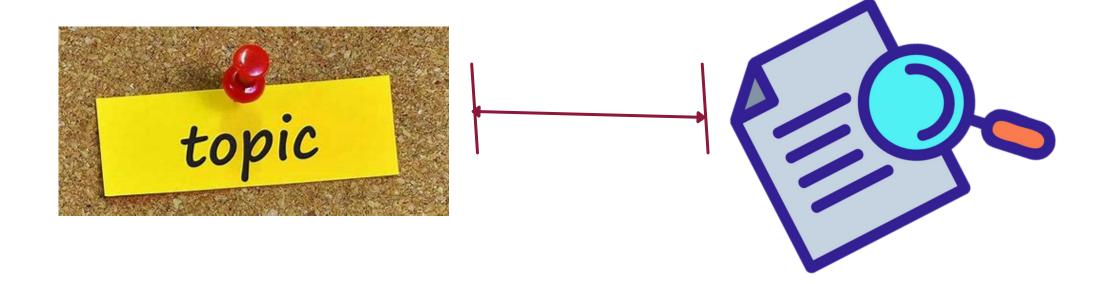


Information Needs



The acknowledgement of the gap between your knowledge about the topic and your desire to gather more information about it.



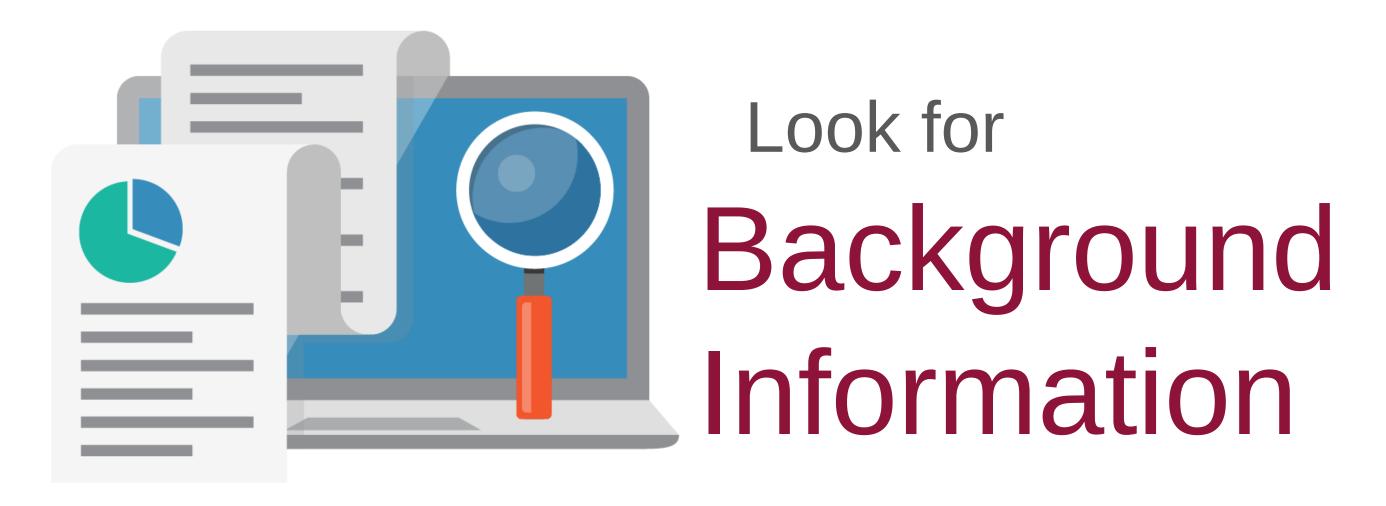


IDENTIFY

- Why is the information needed?
- Who is the intended audience?
- What type of information will answer the question?
- How much information is needed?
- Where and when to look for information?
- What is already known about the topic?







2.

Online reference sources for CEM Subject areas

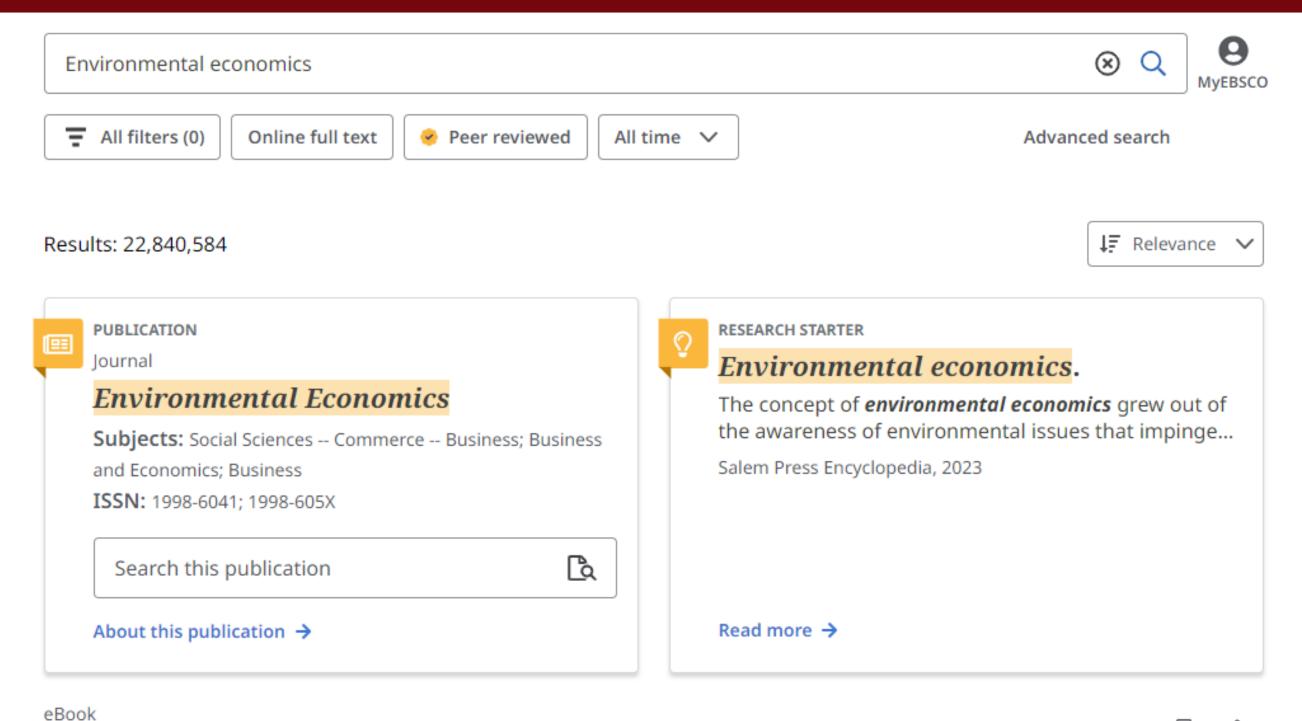
- 1. Concise Dictionary of Economics
- 2. A Dictionary of Economics
- 3. Encyclopaedia of Agricultural Acts, Schemes and Policies
- 4. Real-World Decision Making: An Encyclopedia of Behavioral Economics
- 5. The Princeton Encyclopedia of the World Economy
- 6. The 100 Most Important American Financial Crises: An Encyclopedia of the Lowest Points in American Economic History





Background information tools: Research Starter

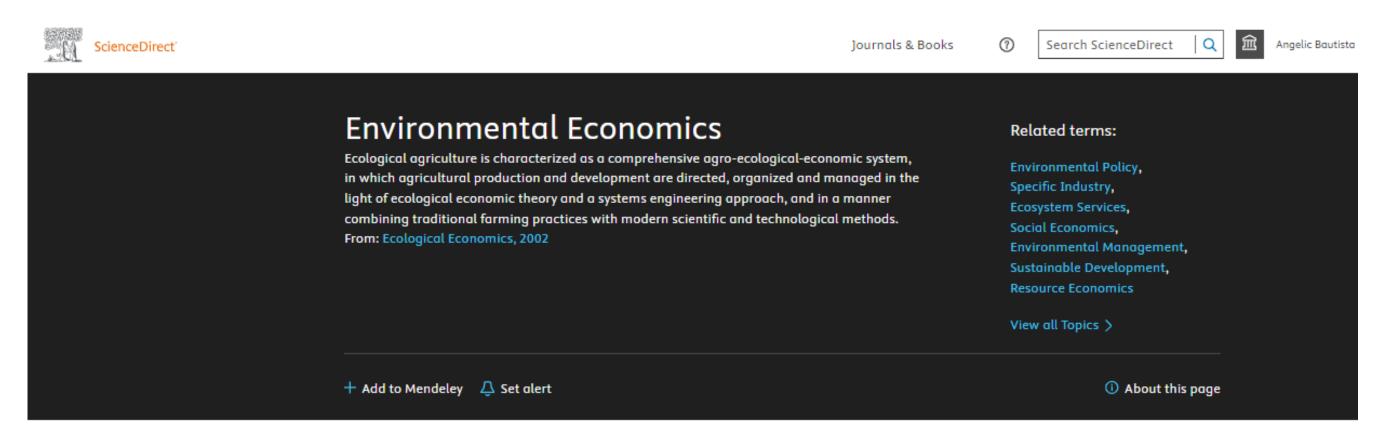






Environmental Economics: Theory and Policy

Background information tools: ScienceDirect Topics



Ecological Economics

1. Martinez-Alier, in

International Encyclopedia of the Social & Behavioral Sciences, 2001

Ecological economics is a field of study born in the 1980s from the conjunction of human ecology and environmental and resource economics. The ecological sustainability of the economy is analyzed in terms of the energy and material throughput. Thus, the economy is seen as a thermodynamically open system. The historically changing perception of ecosystems and the uncertainties about ecosystem response to new technologies are described. If the scale of the economy is too large (because of economic growth and population growth), then the natural flows and

Environmental Economics

V.K. Smith, in

International Encyclopedia of the Social & Behavioral Sciences, 2001

Environmental economics integrates environmental and ecological systems into economic models. It evaluates how these changes influence the positive predictions and normative recommendations of economic analysis. There are many things derived from environmental and ecological systems that people care about because they enhance well being or contribute to the production of marketed commodities. As a rule they are also scarce, available outside markets, and influenced by the activities of others. This article considers the allocation problems posed by



Identifying Information Sources















BOOKS

In depth, detailed coverage of a topic and background information

ENCYCLOPEDIA

A work that contains information on all branches of knowledge or treats comprehensively a particular branch of knowledge usually in articles arranged alphabetically often by subject

SCHOLARLY JOURNAL

Provide in-depth articles on original research authored by experts and professionals in a certain topic. It is peerreviewed by experts in the subject

POPULAR MAGAZINES

Material created for a general audience by a staff writer or journalist. There are various images and advertisements in the magazine. Sources are rarely mentioned.

TRADE PUBLICATION

Feature articles on current events and trends for a certain industry or profession and are created for practitioners by authors in the sector...

eRESOURCES

Resource that requires computer access or any electronic product that delivers a collection of data

Go from a general overview of a topic to a more in-depth look.

3.

Two types of economic sources:



1. Empirical data

Information that is or can be easily translated into numerical form



Empirical methods in development economics, labor economics, and public finance, have been developed to try to answer counterfactual questions.

Sample question:

What would have happened to this person's behavior if she had been subjected to an alternative policy (e.g. would she work more if marginal taxes were lower, would she earn less if she had not gone to school, would she be more likely to be immunized if there had been an immunization center in village?).

Two types of economic sources:



1. Empirical data

2. Academic literature

These are books and scholarly journals/ articles that help you organize your ideas.

- Scholarly journals: Written and reviewed by scholars and provide new research, analysis, or information about a specific topic. Usually focused on a narrow subject or a single case study
- Books: Written on a broader, general subject and may contain a collection of related chapters by different authors

Examples of Primary and Secondary Sources in Economics

Primary Source	Secondary Source
 Treaties Laws Government policies Court Rulings Presidential Address Employment Data from Government 	 Essays about a treaty or the impact of a law Book analyzing impact of tariffs or budget Analysis of claims or promises made in the address Scholarly article reviewing employment data and economic impact
oskilled	impact

JPLB Fostering Lifelong Learning



IDENTIFY

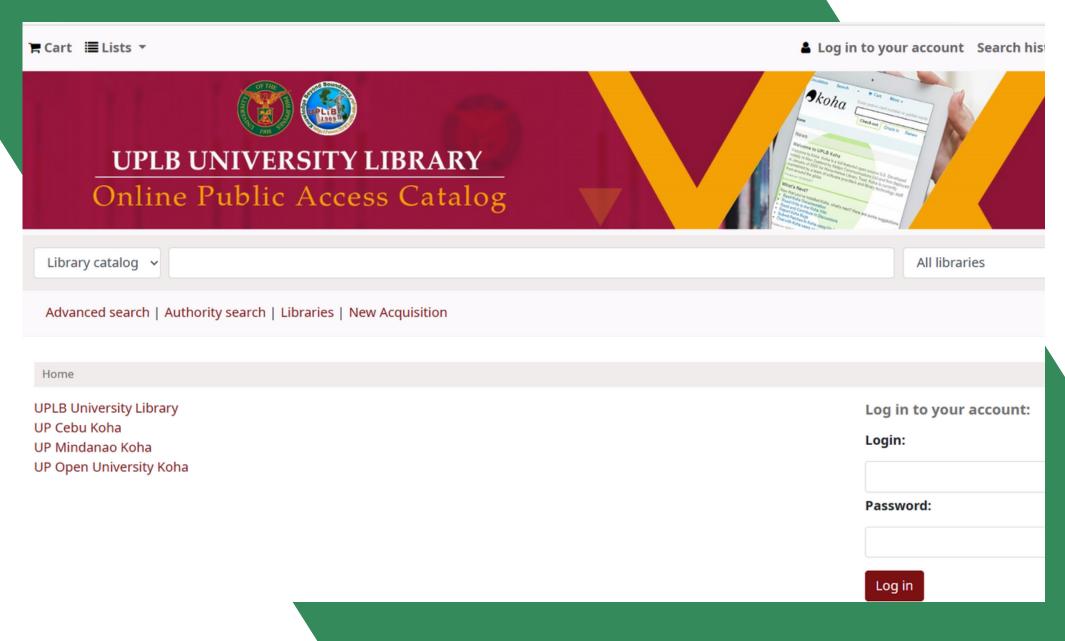
FIND

Entails learning where to go when looking for information sources and knowing how to locate materials using search strategies.





ONLINE LIBRARY CATALOG

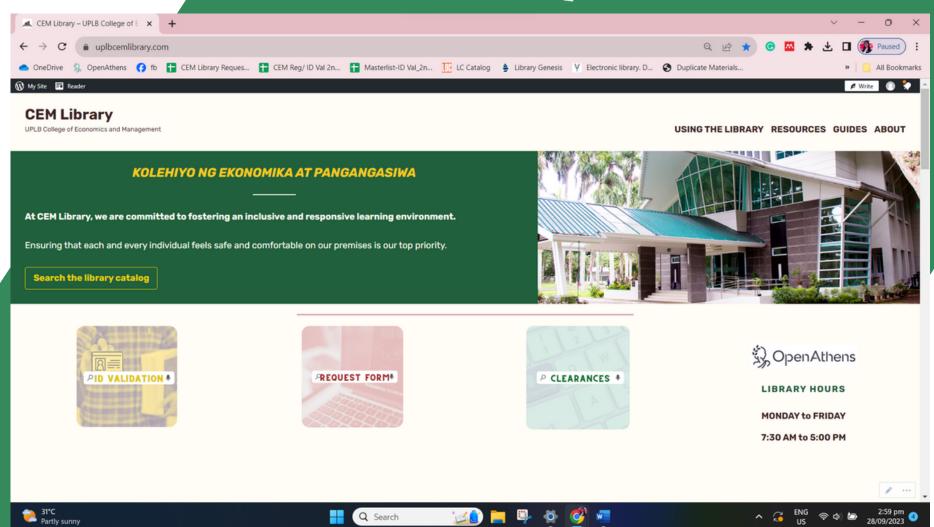


Online bibliography of library collections. Can be access through this link www.koha.uplb.edu.ph

LIBRARY WEBSITES





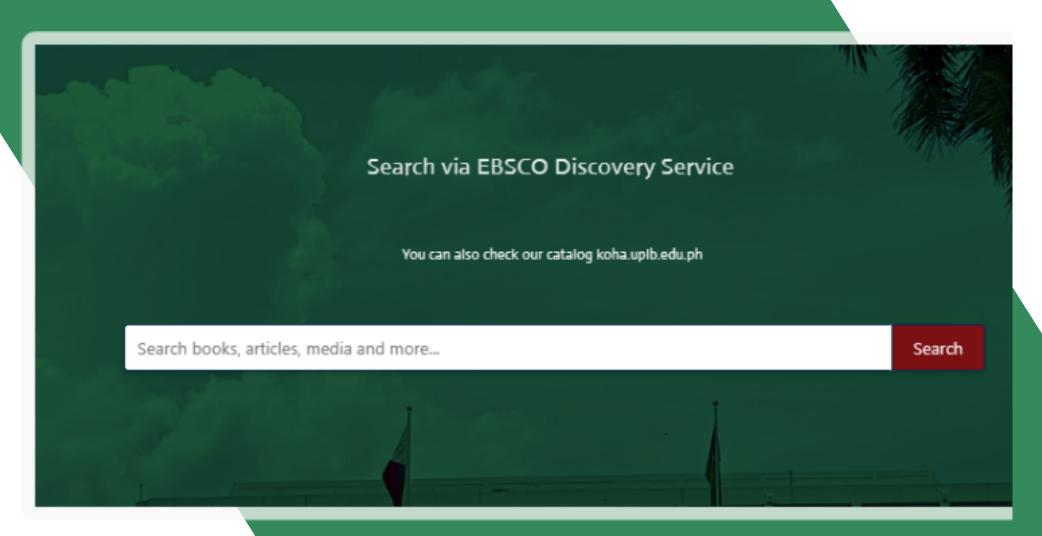


Available resources, services, and links to useful pages can be found on the library website. It can be accessed at:

www.library.uplb.edu.ph and uplbcemlibrary.com



EBSCO DISCOVERY SERVICE



Allows you to search across all our databases and the university's online library catalog.

ONLINE DATABASES

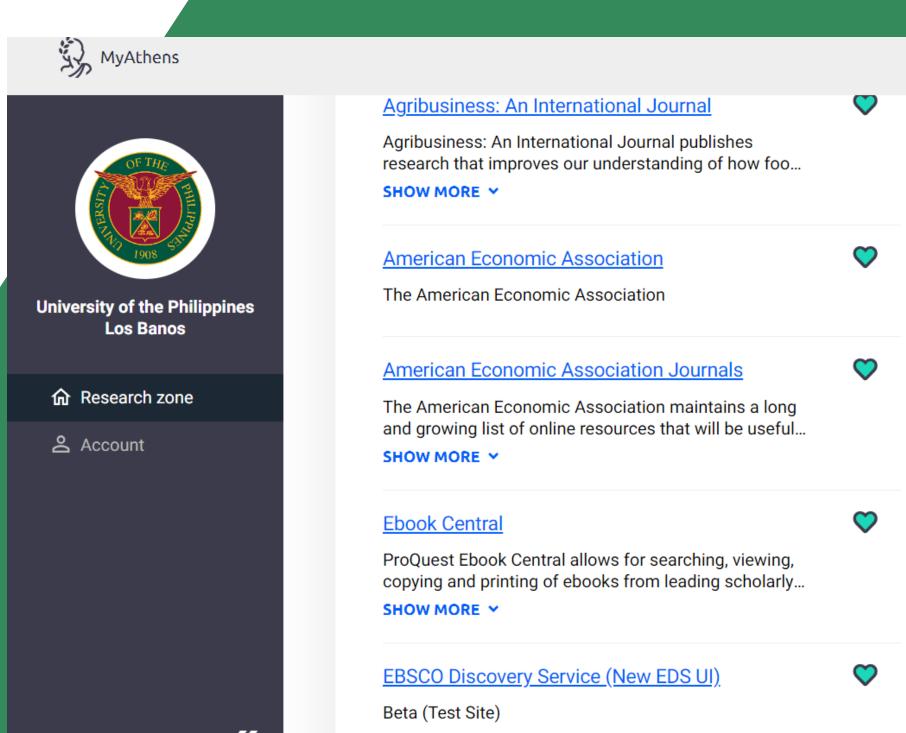


https://uplbcemlibrary.com/resources/databases/

These are either subscribed or open access where you can search for full-text online resources.

Remote access is authenticated using OpenAthens.









Key Concepts and Searching Tips

- 1. Identifying Search Terms
- 2. Creating a Search Statement
- 3. Using Search Statements





- 1. Identifying Search Terms
- 2. Creating a Search Statement
- 3. Using Search Statements



The search terms you use are critical in determining the relevance of the results that you will retrieve.





- 1. Identifying Search Terms
- 2. Creating a Search Statement
- 3. Using Search Statements

A search statement is a combination of keywords that you enter into the search box of a database.

Boolean operators

Words used to connect search terms and to define the relationships between the search terms. These include AND, OR and NOT.

Boolean operators



Phrase searching: use quotation marks ("") to keep the two words together e.g. "economic theory"

Truncation & wildcards: use an asterisk (*)

e.g. Econom* = economy, economies, economic and economist

organi*ation will retrieve both organisation and organization

Search statement examples:

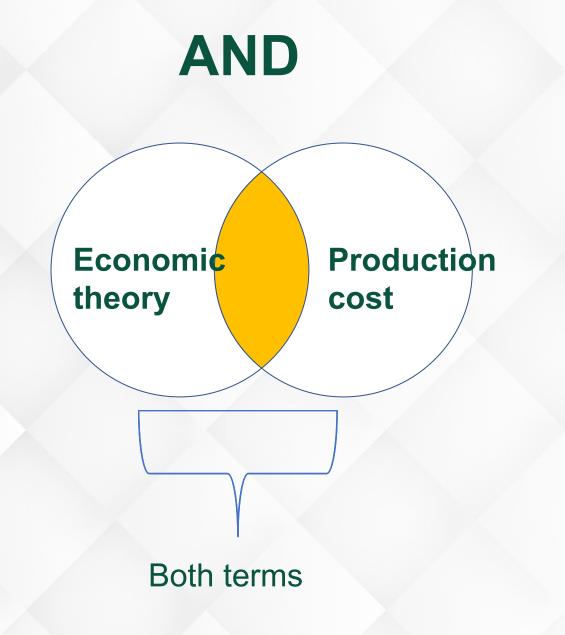
"economic theory" AND "Production cost*"

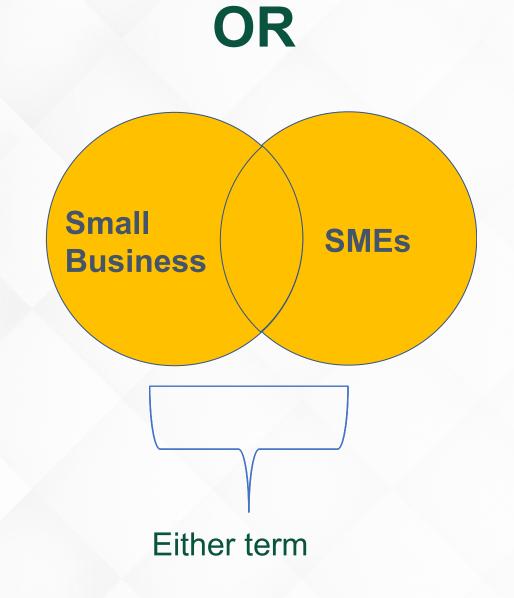
("Small Business" OR SME) AND "South Africa"

"Economic profit" AND "Average Total Cost"

BOOLEAN OPERATORS











FIND VIDENTIFY



EVALUATE



Refers to the ability to analyze whether information sources are reliable and accurate.

EVALUATE

















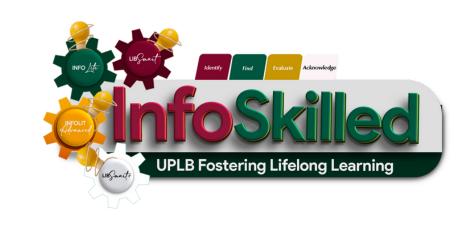




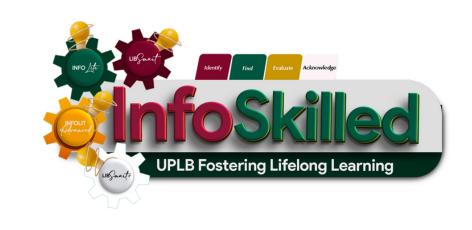
Sarah Blakeslee and Team







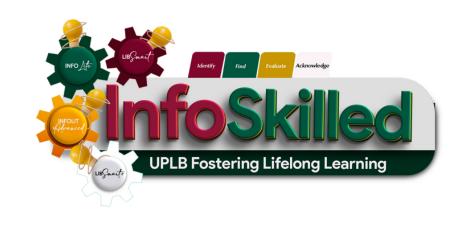




































PLAGIARISM

FORMS OF PLAGIARISM





VERBATIM PLAGIARISM

Copying and pasting directly without proper referencing

MOSAIC PLAGIARISM

Mixing one's own words in someone else's. Copying and pasting in a patchy manner

SELF-PLAGIARISM

Reusing work that you have already submitted for a class published. This is dishonesty

CYBER PLAGIARISM

Copying and downloading ideas from internet without giving proper attribution

IMAGE PLAGIARISM

Using of images or video without providing appropriate citation





