**COLLEGE: CSS**

**DEPARTMENT: GEOGRAPHY**

**COURSE: SEMINAR**

**AUTHOR: GETAHUN S.**

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**Introduction to seminar to contemporary Geographical Issues**

**Contemporary geographical issues**

**Seminar**: a class at a university when group of students and the instructor discuss or study a particular topic in some academic field

**Contemporary**: belonging to the present time

The study of geography, by its very nature, covers a range of contemporary issues and events. These are the issues and events that are 'in the news'. They are issues and events that are discussed and debated widely in the community. Contemporary geographical issues and events have both a spatial and temporal dimension. This means that they occur in a particular context and timeframe. They might, for example, be a local community-based issue (such as a development proposal) that is a focus of peoples' attention for just a short period of time, or an environmental issue that affects the whole planet (for example, global climate change) which may be of concern for generations.

Some examples of contemporary geographical issues and events include:

* Air And Water Pollution
* Child Labor & Exploitation
* Coastal Erosion
* Coal seam gas extraction
* Drought
* Endangered species
* Famines
* Flooding
* Food Security
* Global climatic change
* Global inequalities
* Global terrorism
* Habitat loss (eg. deforestation)
* Human rights
* Impacts of tourism
* Management of river catchments
* Mining
* Natural hazards and disasters
* Population growth
* Population movements (eg. refugees)
* Poverty
* Rights of Indigenous people
* Salinity
* Soil erosion
* Unemployment
* Urban developments
* Waste disposal
* water quality
* whale hunting

**Prelude to Geography**

### Meaning of Geography

It is difficult to forward a definition acceptable to all geographers at all times and places because of the dynamic nature of the discipline and the changes in its scope and method of study. However, the following may be accepted as a working definition. Geography is the scientific study of the Earth that describes and analyses spatial and temporal variations of physical, biological and human phenomena, and their interrelationships and dynamism over the surface of the Earth.

**Geography** is the study of places and the relationships between people and their environments. It is the study of the [diverse](https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/diverse) [environments](https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/environments), places, and spaces of [Earth](https://www.britannica.com/place/Earth)’s surface and their interactions. Geography seeks to understand where things are found, why they are there, and how they develop and change over time.

Geographers explore both the physical properties of Earth’s surface and the human societies spread across it. They also examine how human culture interacts with the natural environment and the way that location and places can have an impact on people.

**The Branches of Geography**

Geography can be regarded as an interdisciplinary science. The subject encompasses an interdisciplinary perspective that allows the observation and analysis of anything distributed in Earth space and the development of solutions to problems based on such analysis. The discipline of geography can be divided into several branches of study. The primary classification of geography divides the approach to the subject into two broad categories:

a**) Physical geography and**

**b) Human geography**

**Physical Geography**

Physical geography is defined as the branch of geography that encompasses the study of the natural features and phenomena (or processes) on the Earth.

Our Earth's physical geography derives from dynamic interactions among the four environmental spheres - the atmosphere (air), hydrosphere (water), biosphere (life), and landforms (rocks and soils). It explores the physical elements of our environment, the processes involved in their development, their distribution, and their interrelationships. Natural processes and modification by humans serve as the central focus, as well as the emphasizing the specialized geographic tools used to study our environment.

**Physical geography may be further subdivided into various branches:**

* **Geomorphology:** This involves the study of the topographic and bathymetric features on Earth. The science helps to elucidate various aspects related to the landforms on the Earth such as their history and dynamics. Geomorphology also attempts to predict the future changes in the Earth’s physical features.
* **Glaciology:** This field of physical geography deals with the study of the inter-dynamics of glaciers and their effects on the planet’s environment. Thus, glaciology involves the study of the cryosphere including the alpine glaciers and the continental glaciers. Glacial geology, snow hydrology, etc., are some of the sub-fields of glaciological studies.
* **Oceanography:** the study of oceans. The science of oceanography includes geological oceanography (study of the geological aspects of the ocean floor, its mountains, volcanoes, etc.), biological oceanography (study of the marine life and ocean ecosystems), chemical oceanography (study of the chemical composition of the marine waters and their effects on marine life forms), physical oceanography (study of the oceanic movements like the waves, currents, etc.)
* **Hydrology:** deals with the study of the properties of the Earth’s water resources and the movement dynamics of water in relation to land. The field encompasses the study of the rivers, lakes, glaciers, and underground aquifers on the planet. It studies the continuous movement of water from one source to another on, above, and below the Earth’s surface, in the form of the hydrological cycle.
* **Pedology:** A branch of soil science, pedology involves the study of the different soil types in their natural environment on the surface of the Earth. This field of study helps gather information and knowledge on the process of soil formation (pedogenesis), soil constitution, soil texture, classification, etc.
* **Biogeography:** An indispensable field of physical geography, biogeography is the study of how species on Earth are dispersed in geographic space. It also deals with the distribution of species over geological time periods. Each geographical area has its own unique ecosystem and biogeography explores and explains such ecosystems in relation to physical geographical features. Different branches of biogeography exist like zoogeography (geographic distribution of animals), phytogeography (geographic distribution of plants), insular biogeography (the study of factors influencing isolated ecosystems), etc.
* **Paleogeography:** This branch of physical geography examines the geographical features at various time points in the Earth’s geological history. It helps the geographers to attain knowledge about the continental positions and plate tectonics determined by studying paleomagnetism and fossil records.
* **Climatology:** The scientific study of climate, climatology is a crucial field of geographical studies in today’s world. It examines all aspects related to the micro or local climates of places and also the macro or global climate. It also involves an examination of the impact of human society on climate and vice versa.
* **Meteorology:** This field of physical geography is concerned with the study of the weather patterns of a place and the atmospheric processes and phenomena that influence the weather.
* **Environmental geography:** Also known as integrative geography, this field of physical geography explores the interactions between humans (individuals or society) and their natural environment from the spatial point of view. Environmental geography is thus the bridging gap between human geography and physical geography and can be treated as an amalgamation of multiple fields of physical geography and human geography.
* **Coastal geography:** Coastal geography is another area of specialization of physical geography that also involves a study of human geography. It deals with the study of the dynamic interface between the coastal land and the sea. The physical processes that shape the coastal landscape and the influence of the sea in triggering landscape modifications is incorporated in the study of coastal geography. The study also involves an understanding of the ways the human inhabitants of coastal areas influence the coastal landforms and ecosystems.
* **Geomatics:**  is a technical branch of physical geography that involves the collection of data related to the earth’s surface, analysis of the data, its interpretation, and storage. Geodesy, remote sensing, and geographical information science are the three sub-divisions of geomatics.

**Human Geography**

Human geography is the study of the distribution of networks of people and cultures on Earth’s surface. It examines of the spatial distribution of human activities worldwide. Particular attention is given to those factors and processes that have led to spatial inequality and location conflict from the international scale to the neighborhood scale.

This branch of geography can be further subdivided into various disciplines based on the focus of study:

* **Population geography:** A division of human geography, population geography deals with the study of how the nature of a place determines the distribution, growth, composition, and migration of human populations.
* **Historical geography:** Historical geography elucidates the ways in which geographical phenomena change and evolve with time. Though it is treated as a sub-field of human geography, it also focuses on certain aspects of physical geography. Historical geography attempts to understand why, how and when a place or region on Earth changes and the impact such changes have on the human society.
* **Cultural geography:** Cultural geography explores how and why cultural products and norms vary with space and place. It thus deals with the study of the spatial variations of human cultures including religion, language, livelihood choices, politics, etc. Religion geography, language geography, etc., are some of the subfields of cultural geography.
* **Economic geography:** A vital aspect of human geography, economic geography encompasses the study of how human economic activities are located, distributed and organized in geographical place and space. Marketing and transportation geography can be treated as sub-fields of economic geography.
* **Political geography:** This deals with the political boundaries of the countries of the world and the division of land and its resources between the countries. It also deals with how spatial structures influence political functions and vice versa. Military geography, electoral geography, geopolitics are some of the subfields of political geography.
* **Health geography:** A sub-discipline of human geography, health geography concentrates on the influence of the geographical location and place on the health and well-being of humans. It tends to approach the subject of human health from a comprehensive perspective encompassing the influence of society and space on health and disease.
* **Developmental geography:** This branch of human geography explores the quality of life and the standard of living of the human inhabitants of the world and attempts to understand how and why such standards vary with place and space.
* **Settlement geography:** Settlement geography attempts to explore the part of the Earth’s surface that encompasses human settlements. It is a study of the urban and rural settlements, the economic structure, infrastructure, etc., and the dynamics of human settlement patterns in relation to space and time.

**1.2. Geographical themes and standards**

**There are Five Themes in Geography**

Geography has five basic themes namely location, place, human-environment interaction,  
movement, and region.

1. **Location**

Location is defined as a particular place or position. Most studies of geography begin with the mention of this theme of geography. Location can be of two types: **absolute location** and **relative location**. In the former case, the location of a place is defined by its latitude and longitude or its exact address. Every geographical feature has a unique location-its global address. A number of geographic factors interact to give significance to a location. A rich geography lies beyond location, yet the concept of location is crucial to geographical understanding. Location is a basic prerequisite to higher level geography, just as addition and subtraction are to advanced mathematical understanding and competency.

1. **Absolute Location  
   *Using Grids***

* Every site has a unique location on planet Earth (or in space).
* Location can be defined in relation to a reference grid, such as longitude and latitude
* ***Relative Location***
* Relative location is a way of expressing a location in relation to another site.
* Described by landmarks, time, direction or distance. From one place to another.

For example, Peoria, Illinois, is 125 miles southwest of Chicago, or Australia is in the southern hemisphere, or the Rocky Mountains are between Denver, Colorado, and Salt Lake City, Utah, or Canada is north of the United States.

1. **Place**

Place refers to the physical and human aspects of a location. This theme of geography is associated with **toponym** (the name of a place), **site** (the description of the features of the place), and **situation** (the environmental conditions of the place).

Each **Places** in the world has its unique **human and physical characteristics**

* + - **Physical characteristics**: **Landforms, mountains, rivers, climate, vegetation, wildlife, soil, etc.**
    - Human characteristics: **Buildings, roads, clothing, food, Culture, languages, customs, and beliefs etc.**

The concept of “place” aids geographers to compare and contrast two places on Earth. For example, it helps to distinguish [Antarctica](https://www.worldatlas.com/articles/is-antarctica-a-country-who-owns-it-and-what-do-international-laws-state.html) from the [Sahara Desert](https://www.worldatlas.com/articles/where-does-the-sahara-desert-lie.html). One is a cold desert while the other is a hot one. While Antarctica has research stations and [penguin](https://www.worldatlas.com/articles/emperor-penguin-facts-animals-of-antarctica.html)s, the Sahara has nomadic tribes and camels. Thus, in this way, the “place” theme of geography elaborates a clear picture of a place in the minds of the learners.

1. **Human-Environment Interaction**

No other species that has lived on our planet, as per our knowledge to this date, has such a profound effect on the environment as humans. Humans have adapted to the environment in ways that have allowed them to dominate all other species on Earth. Humans have also achieved what no other species have been capable of doing (at least to such a radical extent): modifying the planet to attain their goals of living. Thus, human-environment interaction needs special emphasis and has been classified as one of the five themes of geography. It involves three distinct aspects, dependency, adaptation, and modification.

* **Dependency:** explores the ways in which humans are dependent on nature for a living. For example, in [India](https://www.worldatlas.com/webimage/countrys/asia/in.htm), farmers across the country wait for the monsoons to arrive for the successful growth of their rain-fed crops. **Example: People depend on the Nile River for water and transportation.**
* **Example 2**: If monsoons are late, or the rains are insufficient, droughts and food crisis might create havoc in the highly populated country.
* **Adaptation** relates to how humans modify themselves, their lifestyles and their behavior to live in a new environment with new challenges. The different types of clothing invented by humans are one of the finest examples of how humans adapted to varying environmental conditions since the early days. While people in the cold countries adorned wool and fur clothing, those in the warmer countries adhered to cotton.
* **Example:** We adapt to the environment by wearing clothing suitable for summer (shirts) and winter (coats), rain and shine.
* **Modification**: Modification allowed humans to “conquer” the world for their comfortable living. Humans built dams to water their fields in the dry season. They invented air coolers and air heaters to modify the air temperatures of the environment they inhabited. Humans also tamed the wild animals for their use, converted large tracts of dense forests to human-dominated settlements, and developed automobiles and airplanes that shortened distances between places. Example: People modify our environment by heating and cooling buildings for comfort.

1. **Movement**

The Earth is full of movement and in a human-dominated planet; movement primarily refers to the translocation of human beings, their goods, and their ideas from one end of the planet to another. Thus, the theme of movement becomes an important part of geographical studies. Movement deals with studies of population immigration, emigration, and distribution in the countries of the world. It is this **physical movement** of people that has allowed the human race to inhabit all the continents and islands of the world and also explore the depths of the oceans and land on the moon. Another aspect of movement is **the transport of goods from one place on the Earth to another.** In other words, it is the study of human trade, a practice that has shaped human civilizations and cultures since the time the first Homo sapiens emerged. The third and an extremely vital aspect of the movement theme is **the movement of ideas (Fashions, Cultures, Religions, etc. trough TV, Radio, Magazines, Phone, Computers (Internet, Email, etc.)**. It is this interchange of ideas between the nations of the world that allows the unification of the human civilization and promotes its growth and prosperity. Thus, the theme of movement forms an integral part of geographical studies.

1. **Region**

A region is a geographic area having distinctive characteristics that distinguishes itself from adjacent unit(s) of space. A region is defined by its uniform physical (soil, temperature, rainfall,) or human (language, religion, and economy) characteristics.

* A region whose boundaries are formally defined is known as a **formal region**. For example, metropolitan cities, districts, provinces, countries, and continents can be regarded as a formal region that is unified by a common political entity.
* A **functional or nodal** **region**: characterized by functional interrelationships in a spatial system defined by the linkages binding particular phenomena. Usually encompasses a central point with defined boundaries and the area around it that is connected via a well-developed network of transportation and communication systems that facilitates the movement of people, goods, and ideas within that system. A large metropolitan city including its suburbs like the [New York City](https://www.worldatlas.com/webimage/countrys/namerica/usstates/ny.htm) in the [United States](https://www.worldatlas.com/webimage/countrys/namerica/us.htm), [Mumbai](https://www.worldatlas.com/as/in/mh/where-is-mumbai.html) in India, [Tokyo](https://www.worldatlas.com/as/jp/13/where-is-tokyo.html) in [Japan](https://www.worldatlas.com/webimage/countrys/asia/jp.htm), or [Beijing](https://www.worldatlas.com/as/cn/11/where-is-beijing.html) in [China](https://www.worldatlas.com/webimage/countrys/asia/cn.htm), can be regarded as functional regions.

The third type of region is **vernacular/ Perceptual region**. Regions defined by people’s perception (middle east, the south, etc.). When places in the world share unifying characteristics, we tend to imagine these places being bound by an "imaginary border". Thus, though physical maps do not formally define the boundaries of such regions, we tend to create “mental maps” of such regions. For example, we often group the countries in the [Arabian Peninsula](https://www.worldatlas.com/webimage/countrys/asia/arabian.htm) as the “[Middle-East region](https://www.worldatlas.com/webimage/countrys/me.htm)”, though such a region is never mentioned in the physical maps of the world.

**Seminar Paper Preparation**

**How to write seminar paper**

* Title
* Contents
* Abstract (a summary of a longer text)
* Objective
* Introduction
* Literature/ main body
* Conclusion
* Reference

**Literature/ main body**: Overview about works related to the presented topics; to be discovered by the writer in a literature study

**Reference style**

**What is Referencing?**

Referencing is also called as **citation**.

Referencing can be defined as a method of acknowledging and recognizing someone for his or her innovative work that you used in your research and support your idea. A reference usually includes the name of author, date of publication, name and location of the publishing company, title of the journal or name of the book, title of the research or chapter’s name, and DOI (Digital Object Identifier)

In your document, referencing is done at two levels; first you need to give a brief reference in the body of text called as **“in-text citation”,** and secondly a detailed reference is provided at the end of the document in the **form of a list**.

**What are the Purposes of Referencing?**

* Referencing has become a necessary element of academic writing.
* It is used to locate the original source of work so that everyone may access the material and understand it in his/her own way.
* Another purpose of it is to fight with plagiarism (**stealing somebody's work or idea:** the process of copying another person's idea or written work and claiming it as original).

**Referencing Styles**

There are various standard methods used for citing the source of work. These methods are called as **referencing styles or citation styles.** Some common and widely used citation styles are:

* Harvard
* Vancouver (mostly used by scientific and biomedical journals.) using nos.
* APA (American Psychological Association) Referencing Style
* MLA (Modern Language Association) Referencing Style (used by various subjects of linguistics and literature.)
* Chicago/ Turabian Referencing Style (arts and humanities)

There are other styles that are not that common but are still required at some places:

* **ACS** (American Chemical Society) commonly used for Chemistry
* **AGLC** (Australian Guide to Legal Citation) used in the subject of Law
* **AMA** (American Medical Association) used by fields of medicine and science
* **CSE/ CBE** (Council of Science Editors/ Council of Biology Editors) used by mathematics, statistics, biological sciences, chemistry, physics genetics, and astronomy.
* **IEEE** (Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers) used in the fields of engineering of electric, electronics, and information technology and computer science.

Various referencing styles differ in terms of formatting, use of punctuation and the order of information; such differences occur at both the levels of referencing i.e. in-text citation, and reference list.

Which citation style is to use in your document often depends on the discipline you are writing for. Moreover, the publishers or the academic institutions decide their citing styles.

**Harvard referencing style**

* This style is most commonly used in U.K and Australia.

**System of referencing:**

* It uses the parenthetical system of referencing.
* A brief **in-text reference** containing the name of author and year of publication is given in round brackets; thus it is also called as **author-date based referencing style**.

**Disciplines using the style:**

* It is used in various subjects of humanities.

**How to write the Name of an Author?**

* In **the in-text citation** only the surname of an author is used; if there are more than one author with identical surname then the first names or the initials of first names are also mentioned.
* In the reference list, the name of an author is written in a way: last name is written first and afterwards initials of the first name/s are written; no full stop is put after the initials.
* **For Example:**
* **Khalid Ghaznavi** is written as **Ghaznavi K**
* **Mohsin Hasan Alvi** is written as **Alvi MH**

**What to do if there are Multiple Authors of a Source?**

* **Order of names:**
* If there are more than one author of a publication mention their names exactly in the same sequence as they are presented in the publication.
* **In-text Citation and reference list entry for two authors:**
* ***In the in-text citation*** only the surnames of the two authors will be used separated by ‘&’. It will look like this: (<author #1 surname> & <author #2 surname> <Publication Year>)

**Example:** (Alvi & Zaidi 2009)

***In the reference list*** both the surname and initials of the two authors are used separated by ‘&’. Thus it looks like this: <Author#1 surname>, <author#1 first name/s initials> & <author#2 surname>, <author#2 first name/s initials> <Publication Year>, <*title>,……………*

**Example:** Alvi, MH & Zaidi, R 2009, <*title>…………..*

**In-text Citation and reference list entry for three authors:**

***In the in-text citation*** only the surnames of the three authors are used, first two separated

by a comma (,) and last two by ‘&’. It will look like this:

(<author #1 surname>, <author#2 surname> & <author #3 surname> <Publication

Year>)

**Example:**

(Alvi, Ghaznavi & Zaidi 2009)

If the same source is cited again in the text it will appear like this:

(<Author #1 surname> *et al.* <Publication Year>) Example: (Alvi *et al.* 2009)

Note: ‘et al.’ is written in italic letters. It is a Latin phrase which means ‘and others’

***In the reference list*** both the surname and initials of the three authors are used, first two separated by a comma (,) and last two by ‘&’. Thus it looks like this: <Author#1 surname>, < Author #1 first name/s initials>, < Author #2 surname>, < Author #2 first name/s initials> & < Author #3 surname>, < Author #3 first name/s initials> <Publication Year>, <*title>,……………*

**Example:** Alvi, MH, Ghaznavi K & Zaidi, R 2009, <*title>………….*

**In-text Citation and reference list entry for more than three but up to 6 authors:**

***In the in-text citation*** only the surname of the first author is written followed by ‘*et al.’*

thus it appears like this: (<Author#1 surname> *et al.* <Publication Year>)

**Example:** (Alvi et al. 2009)

Whatever times the source is cited in your work it appears the same.

***In the reference list*** both the surname and initials of all the authors are used, last two separated by ‘&’ and the remaining by comma (,). Thus it looks like this: <Author#1 surname>, < Author #1 first name/s initials>, < Author #2 surname>, < Author #2 first name/s initials>, <Author#3 surname>, < Author #3 first name/s initials>, < Author #4 surname>, < Author #4 first name/s initials> & < Author #5 surname>, < Author #5 first name/s initials> <Publication Year>, <*title>,……………*

**Example:**

Alvi, MH, Ghaznavi, K, Zaidi, R, Hashmi, M & Siddiqui, D 2009, <*title>………….*

**APA (American Psychological Association)** **Referencing Style**

American Psychological Association, commonly known as APA Referencing is very similar to that of Harvard Referencing Style Where Harvard is most commonly used in U.K. and Australia, APA is more popular in USA.

**System of referencing:**

It uses the parenthetical system of referencing. A brief in-text reference containing the name of author and year of publication is given in round brackets; thus it is also called as author-date based referencing style

**Disciplines using the style:**

It is mostly used in the various fields of social sciences. It is also used in some other fields such as business, education and nursing.

**General Rules for in-text Citation**

It uses parenthetical system thus the reference in the text appears like this:

**(<author name>, <publication year>, <page number/s>)**

In in-text citation only the last name (surname) of the author is used; author’s name and year of publication are separated by a comma (,). For example: **(Ghaznavi, 2003)**

A comma (,) is put after the publication year if a page number is mentioned after it. **(Ghaznavi, 2003, p 40)** It is also allowed to write the author’s name out of the bracket. For example: **Ghaznavi (2003, p 40) observes ………..**

**How to Write the Name of an Author?**

* The name of an author is written in a way: last name is written first and afterwards initials of the first name/s are written; comma is put after surname and a full stop is put after each initial.
* For example
* **Khalid Ghaznavi** is written as **Ghaznavi, K.**
* **Mohsin Hasan Alvi** is written as **Alvi, M. H.**

**What to do if there are Multiple Authors of a Source?**

* **In-text Citation and reference list entry for two authors:**
* ***In the in-text citation*** only the surnames of the two authors will be used separated by ‘&’. It will look like this: (<author #1 surname> & <author #2 surname>, <Publication Year>)
* **Example:** (Alvi & Zaidi, 2009)
* Whatever times the reference is cited in your work it appears the same.
* ***In the reference list*** both the surname and initials of the two authors are used separated by ‘&’. Thus it looks like this: <Author#1 surname>, <author#1 first name/s initials>. & <author#2 surname>, <author#2 first name/s initials>. (<Publication Year>). <*title>. ……………*
* **Example:** Alvi, M. H. & Zaidi, R. (2009). <*title>. …………..*
* **In-text Citation and reference list entry for three to five authors:**
* ***In the in-text citation*** only the surnames of the three authors are used, first two separated by a comma (,) and last two by ‘&’. It will look like this: (<author #1 surname>, <author#2 surname>, <author #3 surname>, <author#4 surname> & <author #5 surname>, <Publication Year>)

**Example:** (Alvi, Ghaznavi, Hashmi, Siddiqui & Zaidi, 2009)

If the same source is cited again in the text it will appear like this: (<Author #1 surname> et al., <Publication Year>)

Example: (Alvi et al., 2009)

***In the reference list*** both the surname and initials of all the authors are used, last two separated by ‘&’ and the remaining by comma (,). Thus it looks like this: <Author#1 surname>, < Author #1 first name/s initials>., < Author #2 surname>, < Author #2 first name/s initials>., <Author#3 surname>, < Author #3 first name/s initials>., < Author #4 surname>, < Author #4 first name/s initials>. & < Author #5 surname>, < Author #5 first name/s initials>. (<Publication Year>). <*title>. ……………*

**Example:** Alvi, M. H., Ghaznavi, K., Hashmi, M., Siddiqui, D. & Zaidi, R. (2009). <*title>.………….*

**In-text Citation and reference list entry for 6 to 7 authors:**

***In the in-text citation*** only the surname of the first author is written followed by ‘*et al.’*

thus it appears like this: (<Author#1 surname> et al., <Publication Year>)

**Example:** (Alvi et al., 2009)

Whatever times the source is cited in your work it appears the same.

***In the reference list*** both the surname and initials of all the authors are used, last two separated by ‘&’ and the remaining by comma (,). Thus it looks like this: <Author#1 surname>, < Author #1 first name/s initials>., < Author #2 surname>, < Author #2 first name/s initials>., <Author#3 surname>, < Author #3 first name/s initials>., < Author #4 surname>, < Author #4 first name/s initials>., <Author#5 surname>, < Author #5 first name/s initials>., < Author #6 surname>, < Author #6 first name/s initials>., & < Author #7 surname>, < Author #7 first name/s initials>. (<Publication Year>). <*title>. ……………*

**Example:**

Alvi, M. H., Ghaznavi, K., Afridi, S., Zaidi, R., Hashmi, M. & Siddiqui, D. (2009).

<*title>,………….*

**In-text Citation and reference list entry for 8 or more authors:**

***In the in-text citation*** only the surname of the first author is written followed by ‘*et al.’*

thus it appears like this:

(<Author#1 surname> et al., <Publication Year>) **Example:** (Alvi et al., 2009)

Whatever times the source is cited in your work it appears the same.

***In the reference list*** write the names of first six and the last author. Last two names are separated by “……..,” and the remaining by commas.

<Author#1 surname>, < Author #1 first name/s initials>., < Author #2 surname>, < Author #2 first name/s initials>., <Author#3 surname>, < Author #3 first name/s initials>., < Author #4 surname>, < Author #4 first name/s initials>., <Author#5 surname>, < Author #5 first name/s

initials>., < Author #6 surname>, < Author #6 first name/s initials>., ………, < Last Author

surname>, <Last Author first name/s initials>. (<Publication Year>). <*title>. ……………*

**Example:** Alvi, M. H., Ghaznavi, K., Afridi, S., Zaidi, R., Hashmi, M. & Siddiqui, D.,…., Qureshi,T.R. (2009). <*title>. ………….*