

MAKERERE



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THE COLLEGE OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

PRESENTS

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Theme

**The Ivory Tower Meets Jua Kali: Reflections on Theorizing
the Profound from the Ordinary**

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In his essay 1987 entitled: "Rediscovery of the Ordinary: Some New Writings in South Africa", the South African Literary Scholar and Public Intellectual Njabulo Ndebele calls on black writers to write about ordinary lives as lived experiences in South African townships and suburbs if they are to distil profound insights about the South African condition. Conceding that the obscenity of the apartheid system often justified the prominence of the spectacular in political writing akin to the wrestler as theorized by Roland Barthes, Ndebele notes that such writing lacks the punch of the ordinary. While Ndebele's argument comes out of a particular spatial and temporal context and is particularly anchored in literary and cultural studies, his thesis that the profound can be theorised from the ordinary is an innovative way of conceptualising knowledge production in the Humanities and Social Sciences. That scholars in the Humanities and Social Sciences are capable of distilling important insights into the socio-political and economic reality of particular milieu out of the ordinary experiences is not only the core essence of the decolonising project at different epochs in the continent's intellectual trajectory, but it has been noted by many scholars and public intellectuals as an innovative platform for collective approaches to knowledge production.

This is particularly significant given the complexity surrounding African epistemology in the post-colonial moment. Cognisant of Ekeh's double publics, Grace Musila's epistemic disarticulation and Bhekizizwe Peterson's multiple imagined readers — theoretical assumptions that underscore a double locale for knowledge production on the continent — the Humanities and Social Sciences Scholars congregated by the 2020 CHUSS Symposium seeks to investigate how and with what successes the academy can centre the untapped node of knowledge that exists on the periphery of the Ivory Tower — here framed as "Jua Kali" wisdom. By bringing the Ivory Tower into a conversation with Jua Kali, the meeting will enact a platform to interrogate the benefits of bringing these seeming parallel affiliations of knowledge production in sync. It will ponder how the double publics (Eke), multiple imagined audiences (Peterson) and the inevitable epistemic disarticulations (Musila) can be reconfigured to innovatively open space to debate the lived reality of the majority of the continent's inhabitants. Undergirded by Musila's argument that a reliance on a one-dimensional knowledge registers produce blind spots and opacity that not only disenfranchise, but also results into inaccurate and disarticulate conclusions of the African condition by all Humanities and Social Sciences disciplines, the scholars will reflect on how the ordinary can counter the said blind spots, opacities and epistemic deceits that colour our insights of the African condition to enact fulfilling intellectual conversations.

The 2020 CHUSS Symposium presentations explore the intersection between the ordinary and the profound in knowledge production in the Arts, Humanities and Humanistic Social Sciences. Papers interrogate how the ordinary can help theorise the profound in disciplines such as Political Theory, Social Psychology, Feminist Studies, Philosophy, Literature, Creative Arts, Music, Drama, Religious Studies, Languages and Linguistics, Media Studies, Social Anthropology and Sociology, and History among others.

We wish you a fruitful participation.

Abstracts

Institutions and Instability

Myths, History and the Construction of State Institutions in Buganda Kingdom.

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Myths of origin have played an important role in the construction of national identities and more so in legitimising dynasties and power state machineries. This paper provides an explanation of the role of Myths in the process of construction and evolution of governmental institutions in Buganda kingdom. Ordinary people's local narratives have helped to enhance people's identities and desire to strengthen the spirit of nationhood. Myth as perceived since time immemorial were instrumental in legitimising ruling dynasties of Buganda Kingdom: then used to construct the legitimacy of governing/reigning dynasties. Scholars notably Semakula Kiwanuka and John Roscoe basing on the explanations of Apollo Kaggwa's accounts; construct their narratives to strengthen the view that myths were used to legitimise for example the capturing state power by royal institutions in this case dynasties in Buganda Kingdom: and the depolitisation clan institutions (reduced political influence of clan institutions in the pre-colonial period). In the colonial period, there was the creation of a landed aristocracy that had all its bearing on the foundations of the clientel patron relations constructed in the pre-colonial era: based on cultural legitimised vetting process of the would-be class of future leaders the Bakungu.

The Relationship between Kingship, Politics and Democracy in Uganda

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The question of Kingship in Uganda is an institutional democratic and human rights issue since kingship has been used for inclusion and exclusion in mainstream politics and democratic processes in Uganda. Kingship and politics have been responsible for the deaths and imprisonment of hundreds of people in Uganda since kingdoms were restored. Given that the Independence constitution of 1962 envisaged sectarianism, the fundamental constitutional problems were to decide what form of government would be suitable for an independent Uganda, and who should be the head of state after incorporation of traditional structurers of governance. Therefore, this debate has alienated the common 'mwananchi'- Citizen from the democratic process of governance. The autonomous areas of jurisdiction, as a result of restoration, non-restoration and creation of Kingship are in constant conflict and ethno-political tension with the state, and this has wide implications on the ordinary people's meaningful participation in governance. Equally, the unrestored kinship such as Ankole is also a bone of contention of exclusionary politics and has implications for Uganda and its emerging democracy. The study will employ a historical research design. The design is one of the basic approaches of qualitative research. The study will also focus on elite interviews, oral histories by the old dynasty and documentary reviews as key informants. In addition, In-depth interviews will be used to collect data from the ordinary public that bear the brunt of democratic struggles in Uganda.

Keywords: Kingship, democracy, human rights and politics

The State-Buganda Schism; Understanding the Economic impact of the 1966 Constitutional Crisis

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Nothing raises emotions of the ordinary Baganda as much as the memories of the outbreak of the 1966 Constitutional Crisis. The crisis which epitomized the climax of the State- Buganda schism, had a multitude of both short- and long-term significant impacts on the well-being of the Baganda. The aim of this study, therefore, was to write a history of the economic impact of the 1966 Constitutional Crisis on the lives of the ordinary Baganda. While the research obviously drew on both secondary and primary sources, this social history benefited most from archival sources and the dynamic tool of oral history methodology. Oral history was used as a tool to interact with the people directly affected by the crisis. This was intended to allow research to provide the specificities needed from the ordinary people especially an area in which conventional archival records reveal little about the nature and impact of economic effects. It is established in the study that the mayhem of 1966 left an indelible scar on the lives of the ordinary Baganda as a people. It is further revealed that in the aftermath of Constitutional Crisis, the Baganda went through a distressful socio-economic life.

Catholicism in Buganda: Exploring the Early History of the Indigenisation of the Mission, 1881-1913

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The ordination of the first two Ganda priests; Bazilio Lumu and Victoro Mukasa at Villa Maria (Buddu) in 1913 has been hailed in much of Uganda's Christian historiography as the 'beginning' of the indigenisation of the Catholic mission in Buganda. Drawing on archival sources, field notes and oral interviews, this paper posits that the indigenisation of the Bugandan mission began almost as soon as the first Catholic Missionaries arrived in the country. The findings of the paper indicate that the early indigenisation achievements of the Bugandan mission were occasioned by the vision, attitude and evangelization methods of Charles Cardinal Lavigarie and his spiritual sons – the White Fathers, the zeal of the first Ganda Catholic converts who were ready to evangelize their kinsmen, and the religio-political events that unfolded in Buganda between 1884–1892. The paper recommends a deeper cultural dialogue between Catholicism and Kiganda cultures as the natives continue to strive to build a church that is sensitive to their religious aspirations and mentality.

Keywords: Indigenisation, Mission, Catholicism, Buganda

Extra-Mural Studies and Nation Building in Uganda. A Case of Makerere University 1953-1991

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Using the case of Makerere University, this study seeks to examine the role of extra-mural studies in nation building in Uganda since 1953. As the colonial period neared its end, educational institutions like the university were expected to contribute towards creating a favorable environment for the forthcoming independent nation. It was within this context that a Department of Extra-Mural Studies was introduced at Makerere. This project will, among other things, examine the relationship between the university and the community and in so doing, it will contribute to scholarship on decolonization and how a university reflects in the nation building process. The study will draw on both written and oral sources from selected archives and in-depth interviews with former staff and students respectively.

Popular and Creative

Arts

(Re) Defining Local Content: How VJs are Changing the Concept and Appreciation of Local Content

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Video Jockeys are popular in Uganda, and important in advancing television local content. However, the current definition of local content does not recognize them. This paper argues that VJs have re-defined local content and that it is a mistake to disregard them. It examines their contribution and potential to the industry, which contribution is ignored and sometimes even fought. Despite a general feeling in local content regulation and use that VJs are illegal and infringe on copyright and promote foreign content, this paper argues that formalized and properly regulated VJs can promote local content, if the concept is revisited. I argue that UCC and content producers can engage and develop capacity of these unique talents, instead of disregarding them. This paper is a result of 19 key informant interviews with key players in the television industry, and 4 focus group discussions with television viewers. I discuss meanings that stakeholders derived from the local content, and how VJs shape these meanings, especially considering the context of a country without a unifying national language.

Dar es Salaam's Daladalas: How to Read and Embrace 'Chaos'

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One of the conspicuous features of Dar es Salaam's commuter minibuses—popularly known as daladalas — is the culture of inscribing colourful slogans on the rear bumpers. The inscriptions are often inscribed in different forms; borrow freely from different genres; comment on every imaginable aspect of life; and are cryptic in nature. Generally, they are unpredictable and disorderly in what and how they communicate. Based on a study of Dar es Salaam's daladala inscriptions, this paper uses insights from the notion of "aesthetics of chaos" to pay homage to this disorderliness and appreciate the 'beauty' of textual chaos. It argues that while this 'chaos' may be disturbing, analysing how writers and readers find it magnificent may help us understand why Dar es Salaamites embrace it on the one hand and how they see it as a metaphor for urban desires.

The intersection between Master Artists and Theatre Arts Scholars in Knowledge Production in the Theatre Arts in Uganda

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This paper looks at "the intersection between Master Artists and Theatre Arts Scholars in Knowledge Production in the Theatre Arts in Uganda". It argues that master artists are bearers of artistic heritage since they place the art pieces in their concrete historical-sociological contexts. Their oral texts are primary sources of normative information on art and their collective knowledge and individual experience provide great illumination on art. Through the interaction scholars can attain meta-cognitive levels of the art, respecify "the great philosophical questions" in the art using scientific methods, generate critical consciousness on artistic processes and possibilities, reformulate and make more precise the questions in the art as demanded by the tenets of science and develop new methods without losing sight of the universal tenets of art. They can for example, calibrate the master artists' materials, use it as a basis for understanding the different nuances in that particular art piece and in art in general and disintegrate and reintegrate the piece(s) as a basis for understanding how to do the same kind of art. To this end, master theatre artists can help the scholars to re-conceptualize, theorize, practice and promote the different dimensions of theatre arts.

Towards Achieving Creativity in Songwriting in Uganda: Role of the Academia in 'Formalising' the Informal Music Sector

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In Uganda (especially in Kampala), songwriting is one of the businesses in which musicians are engaged. While musicians have written songs to communicate different messages, a number of them have had a problem of monotony, resulting from limited attention given to the creative or songwriting process. In most cases, once a musician establishes a sound track, he/she simply changes the lyrics and ends up creating one song. Some musicians use music from artists of other countries and merely change the words. The question that arises is: how can artists graduating from universities like Makerere and those without formal music education work together to mitigate this challenge? In this paper, I draw on my experience as a teacher of songwriting, consumer of Ugandan popular music and my interaction with musicians, songwriters and producers to illuminate the limitations of songwriting in Uganda and discuss how the academia and practitioners from the informal sector can work together to improve this industry. I argue that despite the power struggles between these groups, the academia and the informal sector can work together to improve creativity in songwriting. This can be done through establishing a professional body that analyzes songs before they are released for consumption.

Politics, Policy and

Governance

The Reshaping of Political Imaginaries of Resource-led Development in Uganda in the Aftermath of COVID-19

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The Covid-19 Pandemic has put in jeopardy Uganda's plans to harness its natural resources for development by collapsing commodity prices to lowest levels . In the wake of the commodity boom between 2003 and 2014, Uganda was ushered into the political economy of natural resources especially with the discovery of 6.5 billion barrels of oil and about 499 trillion cubic feet of gas. This global event and discovery had a profound effect on the political imaginaries of Uganda's political actors, re-activating their political and developmentalist ideals. The central thesis of this paper is to critically examine the ways in which the COVID-19 pandemic is reshaping these imaginaries in Uganda. The study will be embedded in the resource-curse paradigm and will employ in-depth documentary analysis of development reports from World

Bank, International Monetary Fund, United Nations Desk on Economic and Social Affairs, Relevant Ministry Reports, National Planning Authority ,Petroleum Authority of Uganda, Uganda National Oil Company, Presidential speeches, Civil Society Organizations such as Natural Resource Governance Institute , website and newspaper articles especially the Tuesday New Vision Pullout. This will be done in order to establish how COVID -19 has disrupted the global and domestic political economy and how that has affected Uganda's plans to get the best deals from oil companies especially with the low demand for primary commodities as well as the necessary foreign direct investment. It will also explore the extent to which the COVID-19 pandemic has once again exposed the unsustainability of a resource led development owing to its vulnerability to external shocks and how government plans to avert this problem.

Keywords: Reshaping, Covid-19, Political Imaginaries, Resource Led Development

Are Women less likely to be Corrupt than Men? Evidence from Uganda
Clare Cheromoi, Gerda Henkel PhD Fellow, CHUSS

The fight against corruption globally and in Uganda has never been harder than today given the cumulative scale of the problem and its consequences. Gender has been fronted as anticorruption strategy because women are considered to be incorruptible. Indeed, the proposals to increase women's share in public life in developing countries as a possible 'cure' for corruption has been high on agenda. This paper using Afrobarometer data for Uganda tested the hypothesis of whether women are less likely than men to engage in corruption. The results show that more men than women reported paying a bribe for public school services, obtaining government documents, and obtaining assistance from police. Women were more likely than men to pay a bribe for household services. The results concerning how corrupt the public institutions and officials are, women perceived public institutions to be less corrupt than men and the difference was statistically significant. Therefore based on these findings, this study concurs with many studies reviewed that have found out that women are less likely to pay bribes than men, and differences varies with the type of services. In respect to the perception of corruption, men perceive that public institutions are corrupt than women.

Quality of Education in Uganda: A Narrative from a Common man's View

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Education in Uganda is based on the British System and not much has changed since the colonial times. There are gaps in the school curriculum, quality of teachers, Pedagogy, infrastructure, and participation of stakeholders. All these comprise the quality of education. It is a common talk among many people to say public schools (UPE and USE) are meant for poor people whereas ministers, permanent secretaries, undersecretaries, politicians among others take their children to private schools. Emphasis in education is on academic achievement and preparation for white collar positions and as such, education doesn't prepare a whole person ready to meet future life challenges. This is why many remain unemployed after school because they lack employable skills. The paper draws on secondary data reviewed from archives and other sources. We found that many jobs in Uganda are skills-based and require for instance knowledge of computers. However, many schools teach only theoretical subjects and lack computers especially in the country side to equip students with necessary skills. We recommend a skills-based form of training, curriculum, quality; Pedagogy, infrastructure

Youth Engagement in Development Programmes in Homa Bay County, Western Kenya

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This study seeks to investigate youth engagement in development programmes in Homa Bay - Kenya. Although all youth reach adulthood, this transition is by no means an evidence of successful youth development. Expressive youth engagement in development programmes could possibly be an effective strategy for realizing positive youth development. Available evidence suggests that for successful youth development process, meaningful and sustained involvement of youth in initiatives that target them becomes significant given its potential in transforming youth into productive and responsible members of society. Whereas there is substantial evidence suggesting that youth engagement has the potential of promoting the success of youth development programmes, little has been done in understanding how meaningful youth engagement can be realized. Specifically, this study will assess the extent of youth engagement in development programmes, determine socio-economic, demographic and programme factors that influence youth engagement in development programmes, explore constraints to youth engagement and finally it will also seek to assess the outcomes of youth development programmes. Positive Youth Development theory and Youth Engagement Model will inform the arguments in this study. Informed by pragmatic philos -

ophy, this study will adopt a fixed mixed methods approach and concurrent triangulation research design. Multistage sampling, snowball and purposive sampling technique will be used to select participants for this study. Quantitative data will be collected using interview schedules, while in-depth interview guides and key informant interview guides will help in gathering qualitative data. Quantitative data will be analyzed using relevant inferential and descriptive statistics with the aid of SPSS V25. On the other hand, qualitative data will be analyzed thematically with the ~~afD~~N-vivo in generating the themes. Results from quantitative and qualitative strands will be integrated during interpretation stage. It is expected that the findings of this study will contribute to the process of realignment of relevant youth policies, systems as well as the operations of practitioners working on behalf and with the youth in order to improve youth engagement strategies and the success of youth development programmes.

Language, Translation and Transition

Translating Folktales in the 21st Century: Perspectives from Bakiga Youths

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Characterized by technological advancement, urbanization, and cultural changes, the 21st century presents a variety of documentation both in print and digital forms. These different media forms provide different ways of entertainment, communication and education. Consequently, traditional forms of entertainment and education like folklore that were popular in previous centuries, especially in the African traditional communities are seemingly less utilized, thus given less attention. Yet, the role they play in handing down cultural values from generation to generation cannot be overlooked. This paper, therefore, presents the reflections and perspectives of the young generation among the Bakiga on how the role of folktales can be revitalized in society. The study was carried out in Rubanda and Kabale Districts. Using informal and unstructured interviews and four focus groups of youths, from 14-20 years, both male and female, were interviewed to get their perspectives on folktales, their role, their translation and how they can be preserved and/ or revived in their communities in the present. The study reveals that although changing times have negatively affected the propagation of cultural values through folklore, the youth, working with language scholars, can do some literary work

Keywords: Folklore, folktales, youths, cultural values, literary work.

Exploring Court Interpreting in Uganda: Characteristics and Prospects

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On 9 January 2020, a Kampala High Court Judge halted the murder trial of Matthew Kanyamunyu after his girlfriend Cynthia Munwangari, also a co-accused, developed concerns about her French Interpreter's proficiency. Court Interpreting training is unregulated in most countries (Kalina 2002 ; Kelly 2003) and in many others lacks recruitment and quality control mechanisms (Stern and Liu 2019). In Uganda, the specific characteristics and challenges of this type of work are yet to be fully explored. Using a functionalist approach, this study seeks to discover how court interpreters and institutional users define the role of legal interpreters and ensure quality of court interpreting. A purposively selected sample of 10 court interpreters and 10 judicial officers are interviewed to examine interpreters and end-users' perceptions and expectations. Interpreted interactions in the courtroom are also observed. Exploring this largely uncharted territory will offer insights into similarities and differences between African and Western experiences of professionalizing this type of institutional communicative situation. Finally, the analysis is positioned within broader scholarship on translation studies to expand

Keywords: georgia, interpreting, interpreting quality, translation quality, accreditation, certification, training

Culture and Conflict: The Significance of Selected Ganda Folklore Genres in Conflict Management

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Culture refers to customs, beliefs, values or opinions of a given society. These are handed down from generation to generation either through practice or verbally using mostly folklore which includes; proverbs, idioms, dances, tales and so on. During interaction, different language users express conflict in different ways and normally use a folklore genre for example a proverb to drive their point home, thus ending or fueling the conflict.

Conflict is a result of opposing interests which are expressed during interactive discourse. Being an integral component of interactive discourse, conflict is therefore of interest to language studies. This paper explores the way different folklore genres, especially figurative language is used by the Baganda to cause, avoid or fuel conflict.

Findings indicate that to resolve a conflict, it is important to understand the environment in which and from which those involved are from. For the Baganda for example, hunting was a major source of livelihood and anything that deterred its success was bound to cause conflict, thus the many proverbs from this activity. Even when such were, for example, hunting proverbs, they are still applied in other current situations to warn, inspire, confirm, console, advise or even to amuse.

Key words: Folklore, Conflict, language, culture

Kiswahili as an Official Language in the Post-Independent Uganda: Implementation and the Challenges

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The Constitution of Uganda 1995, as amended in 2005, stipulates that English is the official language of Uganda and that Kiswahili shall be the second official language to be used in such circumstances as Parliament may by law prescribe. Other than this official position, there have been other policies, both macro and micro, that have been put in place to promote the use of Kiswahili in the official domains in Uganda. The policies include the Obote's 1970 Declaration on the teaching of Kiswahili as an African language in Uganda's universities, the NRM's 1985 declaration of Kiswahili as the official language of communication among the armed forces. The Kajubi Report 1989, the Government White Paper 1992, the 1996 Primary Teachers College Kiswahili Syllabus, and the 2002 Kiswahili syllabus. However, some of these policies have totally failed to be implemented while the implementation of others has delayed. The aim of this paper is to analyse the link between policy formulation and implementation in post-independent Uganda. The paper pays specific attention to the challenges that the implementation process has encountered and the impact it has had on the status of Kiswahili as an official language in

Keywords: language policy, Official language, Kiswahili, Uganda

***Language and
Transition***
**Reversibility of Pragmatic Markers Co-Occurrences: Reflections on the Flexibility of
Luganda Pragmatic Markers**
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This paper examines the manifestation of the Luganda and English monolingual and bilingual pragmatic marker (PM) co-occurrences and interrogates what constrains their reversibility. Using Luganda-English bilingual spoken discourse, I demonstrate that while the order of the English monolingual PM co-occurrences is generally irreversible, the order of the Luganda monolingual PM co-occurrences are flexibly reversible. For example, while the English PM combination *so instead in* "P, so instead Q" is acceptable, reversing its order to "P, *instead so Q" renders the utterance procedurally unacceptable. Luganda, on the other hand, is generally not bound by reversibility constraints and as such, the contrastive PM combination, "P, so nga ate Q" (Lit. and yet), can be flexibly represented as "P, nga ate so Q", "P, ate nga so Q" and "P, so ate nga Q". I also demonstrate bilingual PM co-occurrences will reverse or not depending on matrix language of the PM combination. This paper benefits from cross-linguistic data, and is informed by Myers-Scotton's (1993, 2002, 2006) Matrix Language Frame Model as a framework for analyzing classificatory code-switches, reversibility constraints.

**Not only cities are multilingual: Multilingualism as linguistic repertoire of L1
Lusamia speakers in rural Uganda and Kenya**
Sylvia Nahayo, Makerere University

This paper focuses on the discursive identity construction of a community which is separated by a national border. Using ethnographic methods, I collected data by attending selected ceremonies and observing the linguistic landscape in the Samia community. My theoretical interest in this study was sparked by an apparent gap in the literature, which is that most studies which investigate language and identity construction within multilinguals focus on urban communities. Studies on rural communities are scarce. Against this backdrop, I set out to examine how speakers of Lusamia that are in a rural community and yet multilingual negotiate different linguistic identities just like their counterparts in the urban centres. Data was collected over a period of twelve months and through thematic analysis (Starks & Trinidad, 2007), two major themes emerged, that is: multilingualism as linguistic repertoire and language, spacialization and identity. Based on the constructivists' view that identity is continuously constructed, findings from this study indicate that Lusamia speakers have a range of linguistic resources which they use differently in different contexts. In view of the above, this study provides a sociolinguistic profile of a severely underrepresented language and I therefore suggest that research on multilingualism should not only focus on urban centres but also consider the rural

Keywords: Identity construction, linguistic identities, linguistic resources, linguistic landscape, multilingualism, spacialization.

**Representativeness in Runyankore-Rukiga written texts: an analysis of tense and
aspect marking in the Makerere Nkore-Kiga corpus**
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Skills and Allen Asiimwe, Department of African Languages*

The so-called hyphenated languages usually use a perceived unified orthography, and the individual language varieties are expected to be satisfactorily represented in all other linguistic aspects. However, for the Ugandan language cluster, Runyankore-Rukiga, or even its close relative, Runyoro-Rutooro, speakers of one variety continue to raise concerns about their variety's underrepresentation when it comes to writing. For Runyankore-Rukiga, for instance, it is claimed that there is a leaning in written texts towards Runyankore, leaving Rukiga sidelined

(Muranga, p.c). It is therefore our aim, in this paper, to show how the two individual varieties of Runyankore and Rukiga are represented in written texts of Runyankore Rukiga. We analyze tense and aspect marking in Runyankore-Rukiga, using data from the Makerere Nkore-Kiga corpus, with the aim of establishing whether and how the variations in both varieties are represented in the corpus. Since representativeness of all the varieties of a language is one of the major principles in designing a corpus of a given language, the results of this study will guide decisions in the remaining part of the Makerere Nkore-Kiga corpus building process.

Re-analysis of the Toponyms of Pemba Island: Origin, Meaning, and Morphology

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This manuscript reports the toponyms of Pemba Island. Based on the African Onomastic Theory of Proper Names, the study specifically reanalyses the origin, meaning and examined the morphology and morphological processes used to derived names based on 100 names that were extracted within Pemba Island. Snowball sampling was employed to get 46 informants for face to face interview. Interviews were supplemented by the documentary review. The qualitative analysis of the names revealed that Kiswahili and the Pemba dialect of Kiswahili contributed to the origin of place names. The meaning of place names is derived from unique objects, names of famous people, landscapes, events, activities, and beliefs. This shows that Pemba place names are not the mere label but all have found to communicate enlightening content. The place names in the Island of Pemba recount the community's history, culture and beliefs of the community as well as objects available in their surroundings. Therefore, toponyms of Pemba Island are a result of the physiognomies of the inhabitants and they are a blueprint to inform about the people's history, culture and surroundings. Pemba place names also displayed different morphological forms; some names are formed by a single word while others are formed from complex morphological processes like blending, compounding, and
Keywords: Moreover, the rigidity testing, morphology, Pemba Island, Place names.

The Role of Migrant Communities in the Emergence of Kiswahili Speech Communities in Uganda

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Although Kiswahili is the second official language of Uganda according to the [amended] constitution of Uganda of 1995, the language is listed among the foreign languages in Uganda. This is in spite of Ethnologue (2018) indicating that there are 313,000 L1 Kiswahili speakers in Uganda. In the ongoing study on the emergence of Kiswahili speech communities in Uganda, it has been observed that several migrant communities keep being mentioned various locations in Uganda where Kiswahili is spoken. Such locations include Kiryandongo, Kinyara (Masindi), Bombo and Mbarara. One of the key migrant communities that has been constantly mentioned in this regard is the Nubian community. This paper will therefore explore the role of migrant communities in the emergence of Kiswahili speech communities in various districts in Uganda, with specific focus on the Nubian community. Data will be collected through interview of key informants including community leaders and elders in the respective speech communities. Findings will contribute to the understanding of the emergence of speech communities in Uganda, and ultimately to the development and promotion of Kiswahili as a second official language of Uganda.

Politics, Policy and

Governance

A Novel and Scientific System for Choosing Political Leaders: the Patriotic Mind Games System

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The method of choosing political leaders by voting is defective because the candidate who obtains most votes is not necessarily the best leader among the contenders. A novel and nearly flawless system of choosing political leaders based on quality of leadership is hereby being proposed. This system involves contenders or a candidate raising teams of mind games players and the process of voting is replaced by competitions with the candidate whose team(s) win the competitions emerging as the victor of the electoral process. The organisational and leadership ability of the candidate or party is measured by the ability of that party to raise better players over the other parties or candidates. When leaders are chosen using inappropriate criteria, it becomes difficult to attain good governance practices. Whereas most of the electoral reforms African governments have previously suggested try to address the symptoms of flawed elections; the patriotic mind games system is aimed at getting the cure of the primary cause of the election irregularities which is the defective voting system of choosing political leaders. Getting a good leader through voting is like tossing a dice and expecting to get a six (6) at the top.

Shrinking Civic Space: Non-Governmental Actors at Cross Roads as Delivery of Security Services Remain a Puzzle in Contemporary Politics of Uganda

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Harmonious relationship between the state and citizens is a cornerstone for democracy. Citizens and the state relate through elected representative and Non-Governmental Actors (NGAs) that claim to be 'voice brokers' between them. This type of relationship is promoted by Neoliberal theorists, though of recent the relationship has become complex. There is global crackdown on virtual and physical civic space in over 106 countries. There is restricted freedom of speech, association and state surveillance of NGAs. In Uganda, numerous laws restrict civic space; Public Order Management Act, NGO Act, and Anti-terrorism Act. Restrictive laws are not new but their implementation makes state delivery of security services a puzzle. Law enforcers teargas, fire live bullets, harass citizens resulting into some loss of life, yet their intention is to, protect people and their property. The way restrictive laws are spreading globally like wildfire, leaves NGAs at crossroads either to back down on governance and accountability functions yet the impact this will have is not certain. In this paper, I will examine how the state, citizens and NGAs could relate better. I will extensively review literature to inform this solution paper since civic space has become a 'moving target' in contemporary politics of Uganda.

Keywords: Civic space, NGAs, Citizen, State Relationship.

A Masculine Cross-Generation Ugandan Political Conversation through Popular Music (2006 – 2020)

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Popular music and the personalities behind it have re-gained tremendous visibility and significance in Ugandan politics. The entry of musician Robert Kyagulanyi, whose stage name is 'Bobi Wine', into active politics in 2017 and his ambitions to become the president of Uganda in 2021, have re-awakened public consciousness of the influence of popular political music and musicians within Ugandan politics. This is not to suggest that such music in Uganda and elsewhere is as young as 2017. Popular political music has a longer history that dates back to pre-colonial political administration of states that were joined to form Uganda. Despite its disruption in growth by political

persecution of repressive regimes, popular political music, now dominated by young people, re-emerged most audibly during the 2006 and 2016 presidential campaigns. This article offers a comparative analysis of how popular political music became a forum through which young and older, predominantly, men of Uganda debated governance issues. The Northern and Central regions of Uganda are the study sites because of the bulk of political music produced within them between 2006 and 2020. Anchored in the Naila Kabeer and Augusto Boal agency theory framework, the article derived its primary data from the content analysis of sampled music. Content analysis of the music is additionally supported with a media analysis of news about political activities of the personalities' involved in sampled music.

The Academic Versus Common Man's Perception of Democracy in Uganda: A Critical Reflection

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Despite the fact that democracy is a contested concept, the common position is that it is the government where the supreme power is vested in the people. In view of this conception, the academia has clarified democracy using a number of complicated concepts like constitutionalism, separation of power, competition, human rights, popular sovereignty, free and fair elections rule of law among others. This is a wonderful attempt; however, the question is whether the common man perceives democracy in the same way or understands the above concepts. A critical analysis on Uganda's experience reveals that this is not probably the case because a common man understands democracy to mean non-interference with his or her business, property, peace, making money and stability among others. The perception of the academia seems utopian to a common man while that of a common man seems trivial, yet both positions have a point. In this paper, I assess both perceptions of democracy to establish a common position for the better understanding of the concept of democracy in Uganda.

Popular and Creative

Arts Exploring the Juxtaposition Between the Common and the Mabanckou's *The Lights of Ponte*

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This paper discusses the intersection between the ordinary, puzzling, unsettling and the unknown in Alain Mabanckou, the Congolese literary writer's autobiographical novel: *The Lights of Ponte Noire* (2013). The study was guided by two literary theories: Roland Barthes' Perspectives on Myth and the Functionalism Theory as expounded by Emile Durkheim, Brownislaw Malinowski and Talcot Parson. Being a purely library based study, its data were collected through close reading of the novel; then analysed and presented as themes and quotations. The findings reveal that the novel is overwhelmingly riddled with the juxtaposition of the common issues found in ordinary life situations with the complex, unknown, feared or puzzling experiences where the writer through the interplay of the two sets of phenomena, raises and interrogates some difficult or unknown truths about individuals or ways of life. Through Mabanckou's narrative technique which he employs through the adjacency of the common with the unsettling and puzzling, this paper argues that the common objects in the environment in which we live, may be used as literary artefacts to explore our world and in doing so, end **Keywords:** common environment, frontier, knowledge, knowledge arts, intersection, juxtaposition, puzzling, unsettling, daily interactions.

Rethinking Human Centeredness in Eco-sustainability: Insights from Luganda Folktales

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This article reflects on notions of human-centredness and ecosystem-centeredness as depicted in representations of human relations with various elements of the natural environment in folktales of the Baganda of Uganda. Principle 22 of the first earth summit (1992) emphasizes the relevance of cultural knowledge banks in addressing the environmental crisis, and a lot still needs to be done in this respect. This study draws on Mikhail Bakhtin's assertion to the effect that literary works break through the boundaries of their time and function within a three dimensional model: reflecting past phenomena, responding to the present and anticipating future events, ideologies and disasters, to locate the folktales in the contemporary struggle to protect the planet. The article interrogates the environmental consciousness embodied in the folktales and brings the emergent ideas into conversation with current debates on the subject. In particular, it invites the reader to consider the contradictions and dilemmas inherent in the blanket rejection of the utility principle as a solid rationale for environmental protection. I hope that such an endeavour might reveal new insights in regard to sustainable ways of living in an African setting.

The Ordinary Baggage of Discrimination in Maxine Ankrah's Makerere Experiences

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The paper critically analyses how Ankrah's ordinary life story Maxine Ankrah: A Life Without Baggage reflects the hidden faces of gender, racial and tribal discrimination within Makerere University as an institution. It argues that life story is not merely reflections but avenues for critical thinking and engagement with critical debates on discrimination. The paper analyses the correspondences between Ankrah and Makerere's top officials as well as archival materials and fieldwork reports centering on Ankrah's work and her life when she was a lecturer at Makerere University in the 1970s and later in the 1980s. The autobiography, seemingly ordinary becomes a form of self-interrogation where an Institution that teaches against such wayward practices is called upon to practice what it teaches.

Identity and Belonging

Sub-Ethnic Identities and Conflict in Uganda: The Case of Busoga (1887-1967)

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Modern Uganda, like many African nation-states, was crafted as a British colonial design and came to constitute an aggregation of both Bantu and Nilotes ethno-feudal identities. The design process involved modification and at times destruction of indigenous societal structures to suit the interests of the colonial patron. In this context, the internal structure of Busoga was reorganized by the integration of sixty-eight sub-ethnic states into a federation of eleven states modified as counties, according to the model of Buganda, a neighboring ethno-feudal state west of the Nile River. This calculated imperial design, far from resolving the pre-colonial sub-ethnic conflicts among the Busoga, created a feeling of identity deprivation and increased the scale of intra-tribal conflict along the cultural and political lanes. The colonial creation of the 'Kyabazingaship' as a form of unified cultural aristocracy in 1939 compounded the complexity of sub-ethnic and civic conflict in Busoga. This qualitative study therefore seeks to historicize the sub-ethnic conflict in Busoga from the era of British colonial penetration to the early post-colonial period. Four epistemological gaps will be addressed; 1) the influence of British colonialism on the sub-ethnic conflict in Busoga, 2) the intri

cate position of the Kyabazingaship in the sub-ethnic conflict in Busoga, 3) the mode of civic activism against the triple influence of the Kyabazingaship, the Parliamentary institution of Busoga (Olukiiko) and the British colonial patrons, and 4) the attitude of early post-colonial national leadership towards the sub-ethnic conflict in Busoga. Findings of this study will not only constitute an extensive analysis of political thought and conflict in Busoga, but will also add to the existing pool of literature on ethnicity and ethnic conflict in colonial and post-colonial Africa. Further, a critical focus on sub-ethnic division under colonial and post-colonial rule will expand our understanding of ethnic conflict in East Africa.

Keywords: Conflict, sub-ethnic, Kyabazingaship.

Idi Amin's Uganda and the Consolidation of the Nubi Ethnic Community (1971-1979)

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Who are the Nubi and how did they consolidate themselves during Amin's regime (1971-1979)? It should be noted that most of the Uganda Nubi trace their ancestral lineage from the former Egyptian-Sudanese soldiers who lost connections with their former ethnic communities from which they originally sprang like the Bari, Makaraka, Moru, Azande and others due to the Mahdist revolt of 1881-1898 in Sudan. The Nubi were frequently regarded as "Sudanese mercenaries" or "foreigners" who deserved less privileges compared to the "indigenes" in terms of military privileges like promotions and general social well-fare. However, during Amin's regime, the Nubi came to enjoy some privileges in almost all sectors including, the military, economic and social spheres due to their ethnic inclination to Amin. By analyzing people's narratives, augmented with archival documents such as newspapers, memos and minutes relating to Amin's regime, the study established that the Nubi consolidated themselves as a single community by identifying themselves with Amin as a fellow Nubi and a Moslem which saw some of them join the Uganda Army and other Security Agencies like SPP, while others joined public security, Consolidation

The Crisis of Citizenship in Uganda: A Historical Perspective

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While Uganda was crafted as heterogeneous country, internal migrations from one territorial community to another have aroused feelings of nativism thereby redefining the theory and practice of citizenship in the country. Migration and nativism have thus paved way to two kinds of citizenships: (i) National, where membership is based on the laws of the land like the 1995 Constitution, and (ii) local, which is based on membership to a given sociolinguistic group inhabiting a specific region of the country. The study draws on Marshall's conceptualization of citizenship which explains group membership in relation to access to resources, social interactions and political participation. Field research in western and southern Uganda, document analysis, and secondary data from different sources reveal that citizenship continues to be shaped by historical forces in Uganda, and citizenship contestations have characterized colonial and postcolonial Uganda since 1894. Both national and local citizenships have been contradictory and expressed in numerous forms, challenging central state's definitions and rendering the question of citizenship recurrent. Ugandans consciously or unconsciously tend to link citizenship to access to resources, power relations, and political

Keywords: Citizenship, Nativism, Migration, Identity

The Political Federation in the East African Community: Lessons from the ordinary
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In consultations between 2006 and 2008, it became clear that the East African citizens want to be adequately engaged and have a say in the decisions and policies pursued by the EAC. Ever since the conflict between Rwanda and Uganda became overt, it is profoundly noted that no consultation of the ordinary citizens was done on how to solve the impasse. Citizens think this a fight of egos between two individual heads of state than a conflict among ordinary citizens of both countries, yet these are the ones making losses in lives and trade. The ordinary citizen believe that there will not be one state called East Africa as long as it is left in the hands of politicians. The recommendation is to start the political federation from the bottom through the citizens than the top down approach, which has led to the closure of the common border at Katuna since the 8th March 2019. This is a qualitative research, through a case study with Kampala being the area of research.

**Psychology and
Wellbeing**

Career Guidance and Counselling and Career Self Concept among Students in Secondary Schools in Uganda

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Career guidance and counselling in Uganda is offered in post primary educational institutions aimed at promoting students' career, and psychosocial development. A descriptive survey was conducted among secondary schools in Ankole sub region using a multistage sampling strategy. A total 4 schools, 161 senior six students, were drawn from a population of 400 at 95% confidence level suggested by Cochran (1977). The results revealed that there were 44.7% (n=72) females and 55.3% (n=89) male participants; n=27 were teachers. 98% respondents indicated that career guidance and counselling existed in their secondary schools. 87% revealed that they had utilised career guidance and counselling. There was a strong relationship between career guidance and career self concept among students who participated in the study ($r= 0.182$; 0.021 $p< 0.05$). However, it was believed that the quality of career guidance and counselling was affected factors associated to students, teachers, parents' school administration and government policy factors.

Keywords: career guidance and counselling, career self concept, guidance and counselling, secondary schools.

Loneliness, Resilience and Psychological Wellbeing among the Elderly from Kyanwanzi, Rakai and Jinja Districts in Uganda

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The purpose of this study was to establish the relationship between loneliness, resilience and psychological wellbeing among the elderly in Uganda. The study further assessed whether resilience moderates loneliness with psychological wellbeing. Three hundred participants were selected using simple random sampling. Correlation and comparative designs were used. T-test was used to determine the difference in loneliness, resilience and psychological wellbeing. Model 1 of PROCESS was used to determine the moderation of resilience on loneliness and psychological wellbeing. Activity, disengagement and psychosocial theories were followed. Resilience and psychological wellbeing ($r= .48$ $p= .01$), were significantly associated, loneliness and psychological wellbeing ($r= .35$ $P= .01$) had a negative significant relationship as well as loneliness and resilience ($r= -.56$ $P= .01$). Lines had a significant difference between the elderly. Kyankwanzi had a mean score of ($m=1.36$), Rakai ($m=1.70$) and Jinja ($m=2.21$). There was a significant difference in resilience, Kyankwanzi ($m=1.07$), Rakai ($m=3.65$) and Jinja ($m=3.57$). There was no significant difference in psychological wellbeing. Kyankwanzi ($m=2.74$), Rakai ($m=2.56$) and Jinja ($m=2.50$). Psychological wellbeing decreases

at all levels of resilience. When psychological wellbeing is high, loneliness is low. Further studies should determine other factors that affect psychological wellbeing, and influence the difference in loneliness.

Toxicity of Workplace Violence in Uganda's Public Hospitals: Analysis of Nurses' Perceptions and Experiences

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Workplace violence (WPV) is a toxic occupational hazard encountered by nurses in Uganda's public hospitals and occurs as part of their daily routines. From the ordinary perception of nurses, the occurrence of violent behaviour is perpetrated mainly by patients, patients' relatives, friends and healthcare professionals. In addition, many nurses see and consider violent incidents to be part and parcel of the nursing job. This perception has contributed to the profound view that WPV against nurses is inevitable and has been tolerated in public hospitals. Several studies show that violent behaviour against nurses has engendered serious consequences for the wider healthcare system including absenteeism, intention to leave nursing and disrupting quality of patients' care. The purpose of this qualitative study is to conceptualize violence from the ordinary views and experiences of nurses based on Interpretative Phenomenological Analysis. Semi-structured interviews were conducted with three nurses who experienced WPV. Based on nurses' lived experiences, results revealed that violence against nurses is constructed in routine nursing activities and feminist milieu linked to lack of autonomy, disrespect, nurses' hierarchical positioning in hospitals, gendered perception of nursing and a culture of silence. Thus, dynamics of violence are conceptualized from nurses' sociocultural perspective to generate a deeper understanding why nurses especially females encounter WPV. The implication for the study is the necessity for stakeholders to change attitudes and perceptions towards nurses to create a nontoxic workplace environment for quality care.

Deciphering Reality from Perception. Tales from Learners Regarding Sociocultural Setup and Gender-based Violence in Schools in Busoga sub-region, Uganda.

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It is time to hear straight from the horse's mouth. The continuous publication of poor school results from Busoga sub-region makes all the research reports and policy briefs appear ill-focused. This paper seeks to answer one bread question: What do school children know about the contribution of sociocultural factors in Busoga on gender-based violence in schools and the impact on their schooling? This child-focused study, employing both qualitative and quantitative approaches and designs intends to adopt a Vygotskyan sociocultural perspective with learners between ages 9 and 13 as participants from selected public schools in three districts in Busoga sub-region. The study is also informed by a deliberately reviewed pool of literature and traces of social and historic chronicles. The findings and recommendations of this study will help to highlight the importance of a child as a principal stakeholder in their education journey as well as his/her psychohistorical and sociocultural development and the need for condensed attention pitched towards early detection, prevention and intervention of gender-based violence in schools in Busoga, Uganda

Promoting the Social in Work by Social Entrepreneurship in Uganda

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For decades, politicians and technocrats in Uganda have been preoccupied with the need to alleviate the rampant poverty among the masses for the country to achieve a middle-income status. As a consequence, wealth creation has become a buzzword for many Ugandans. Efforts to drive Uganda to the desired social economic status have included funding large scale infrastructural projects such

as electric power generation and distribution, and export promotion. Statistical figures show some impressive growth in this direction. In contrast with the impressive economic growth, less impressive development is evident in terms of social development indicators in Uganda. Moreover, ~~the~~ development featuring much affluence amidst massive poverty, increased social insecurity and growing income and social inequality undermine the Ugandan society's social fabric. Besides the above, ordinary citizens attain true meanings in life in experiences which define them as social beings. In this study, I explore the ways in social value creation in entrepreneurship buttresses ~~the~~ in work among people in Uganda. The study findings will inform policy and programming that promotes social values such as social cohesion, solidarity, human worth and social functioning for people in Uganda. These values central to the realisation of professional social work goals.

Archives and Media

Indigenous Archiving and the University: Harnessing Approaches for Sustainable Preservation of Music and Dance in Uganda

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There are different ways of archiving music and dance in Uganda. Besides centralised archiving, which was introduced by colonialists and is embraced by institutions including the university, musicians, cultural sites, music kiosks and ritual performances are among the platforms through which music and dance is archived in numerous societies in Uganda. This paper draws on research conducted in Bududa District and Mbale Town as well as experiences of working with the Makerere University Klaus Wachsmann Audio-visual Archive (MAKWAA) to discuss why and how the university should collaborate with local communities to archive music and dance. By discussing roles archivists, musicians and community members can play, I argue that since the archive serves diverse communities, its creation should involve several stakeholders. In addition to enabling the university understand the nature of material to be collected for archiving as well as mitigate ethical and copyright issues, this approach also becomes a site through which local communities can be sensitised about modern ways of archiving with the aim of creating sustainable music archives that serve the needs of both present and future generations.

Risk and Expulsion in the Archives

Edgar Taylor

Historians of Africa have long been suspicious of the colonial archive. In the 1960s, Makerere University's History Department led one of the largest oral history projects on the continent, bypassing the biased records of colonial government by seeking the testimonies of elders who recalled a time before British rule. By the 1980s, historians of gender and of empire had begun to recenter the colonial archive, showing how contrapuntal readings offered critical perspectives on patriarchal colonial power. However, this shift coincided with the era of austerity that saw African bureaucracies, including archives, starved of funds and personnel. Archives in the colonies were not designed as accessible resources but rather as carefully guarded dumping grounds for the detritus of violent, undemocratic colonial rule. This brief presentation contends that the colonial state's limited will to knowledge, its emphasis on secrecy, and its suspicion of African reading publics not only impoverished public institutions but also relegated risk management downward to vulnerable civil servants. Under postcolonial austerity, archives are not static storehouses but rather are active sites of struggle where knowledge and memory are contested, revised or expelled under conditions of scarcity and vulnerability.

Idi Amin's Identity through the Camera Lens: Revisiting 1970s Unpublished Photographs

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Photographs can depict a life of a leader and the nation he or she leads. The fact that photographs can include and exclude, such portrayal can provide more information than the photographer intended. Photographs can be part of symbolism of what the leader advocates and castigates, and a form of accountability to citizens and the world. Photographs are evidence of the leaders' actions and inactions, and are a form of image control.

This paper analyses and interprets former Ugandan President, Idi Amin's unpublished photographs to find out ordinary people's contemporary views about him and the narratives behind his photographs. This paper is anchored in the abduction theory of visual interpretation that provides a framework within which viewers understand pictures and interpret their meaning. The study uses a qualitative research approach based on focus group discussions of Amin's photographs. Preliminary findings indicate that Amin's photos exude mixed reactions from a cross-section of ordinary Ugandans. To some, the former president is a patriot, a social and likeable person, a national hero, while to others; he was a dictator who used the power of photography to spread propaganda.

Interrogating the Bukedde Publications Media Management Model

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Amidst declining circulation figures of newspapers on the African continent, the South African based Audit Bureau of Circulation puts Bukedde newspaper as the highest circulating on the continent with 10% growth in 2018. The sister Bukedde Television is also ranked among the fastest growing television channels in Uganda and on the African continent. This conference paper examines the Bukedde Publications media management model to interrogate the factors responsible for the impressive performance. What can other failing news publications in Uganda and on the African continent learn from the Bukedde Publications model?

Keywords: Bukedde, Circulation, Media Management

Subaltern Narratives

An Introduction to Value-based Argumentation and Practical Reasoning: From Academia to Natural Language Usage

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Argumentation theory has the potential to improve public argumentation and discourse analysis by enhancing the way citizens understand, analyze, evaluate and contribute to public decision-making especially on issues of common concern such as climate change. Argumentation theory can be espoused in diverse fields such as philosophy, political science, psychology, linguistics, communication studies among others. More crucially, it has the potential of laying frameworks for sound public policies as providing and criticizing reasons is indispensable to achieve policies that command support of stakeholders and citizens. The theory when put to use can bridge the gap between normative theory and practice and the gap between normative theory and citizen's practice of argumentation. My goal is to present a brief introduction to the theory of Argumentation, especially the pragma-dialectic school and also discuss the role that values play in motivating action and practical reasoning. To achieve this goal, I use examples from language in use, and examples from controversial issues in the process

Keywords: Argumentation Theory, Practical Reasoning, Argument, Value-based Argumentation, Pragma-dialectics.

Speaking as Academic and Cartoonist: Reflections on the Incongruities of Scholarship in the Global South

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Globally, scholarship is increasingly converging towards homogenous practices of knowledge sharing and dissemination with less attention to geo-cultural differences. Considering that, due to hegemonic influences, much of what is universalised is primarily by Western definition and standards, scholars in the South face competing needs of both fitting within global scholarship practices and remaining relevant to their local communities. In such places, where reading is largely poor, as scholars you soon realise that you are only talking to a few of your peers, to foreign audiences, or simply publishing for the dump. You publish and rise up the academic ladder, yet locally perish in irrelevance. It is a moral question whether academics from the South with all its problems have the luxury of researching and writing for its own sake. For relevance, it thus becomes critical to find alternative outlets to reach the wider local community.

Whereas I teach Philosophy, I have also been an editorial cartoonist for a national newspaper (*The Observer*) in Uganda for the last 14 years and a columnist for the same paper for four years now – often employing satirical expression. Whereas the approach has its own limitations, I have found my cartoons and newspaper articles to be more locally effective avenues of knowledge sharing than my scholarly publications in journals, book chapters, and books. Feedback (engagement) is often prompt and the circulation speed and scope incomparable. I get messages about my cartoons being seen in WhatsApp groups, on various Facebook pages, and Tweeter – something that hardly ever happens with my scholarly work. I have also observed over time that my scholarly publications that have drawn some public attention often benefit from the light of my media engagement for visibility. It is some of these intricate dynamics and contradictions from a Southern experience and in light of ‘epistemic disobedience’ that I explore through ‘self-study’ methods, in view of interrogating further possibilities for benefitting from such alternative forms of engagement to amplify the voice of academics and rethink promotion considerations.

Peddling Over-the-counter Medicines: Construing the Generic Structure Potential (GSP) of Itinerant Vendor Tales

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Traditionally, the prescription and sale of drugs is conducted in gazetted pharmacies and hospitals. Drug adverts are not permitted and health policies do not allow ‘pharmacist’ practitioners to advertise themselves because it is considered unethical in medical practice. However, the practice of advertising drugs in Africa goes on unperturbed on local radio stations, on streets using makeshift loudspeakers to beckon customers and in public commercial vehicles especially buses either by agents of business entities trading in medicines or local drug manufacturing plants. Therefore, this paper will examine the medical discourse of an itinerant drug vendor in commercial buses in Uganda. It will invoke a genre-discourse analysis to analyse a sales encounter of an assortment of medicines in Luganda and Runyankore (Bantu languages). Thus, the paper will explicate the linguistic devices invoked to explicate ailments, medicines and prescriptions for an ordinary bus traveller who might be interested in buying. Unlike the traditional pharmacist or physician who elicits information from a patient to prescribe treatment, it will demonstrate the linguistic attributes, including metaphors and humour that the itinerant vendor employs to explain the various signs and symptoms that are associated with common illnesses to enhance their selling/marketing skills and align with the listener’s quest for the drug. It will conclude by arguing that the itinerant vendor plays a significant role in explaining ailments and communicating prescriptions in a non-medical discourse that is easily understood by clients/patients.

Followership and Empowerment
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The meaning of followership and empowerment is riddled with assumptions like; only persons “without empowerment” follow and those who are “empowered”, lead; and that the cognition of the concept empowerment is closely associated more with women than men. The practice towards women’s emancipation is to train or encourage them into leadership as a symbol of empowerment. However, what does “without empowerment” mean? Is it necessarily true that one “without empowerment” is destined for followership, otherwise all are in leadership? These two questions will be interrogated so as to advance an understanding concerning followership and empowerment using examples from common persons; especially how the conception of the latter influences behavior of those in the former position in our day-to-day interactions. The argument is, empowerment should be considered as “an attitude”; “a sense of”; a contextual perception with potentialities of negation and affirmation. That followership is for all whether one perceives of themselves with powerlessness/disempowerment or not. I employ Wittgenstein’s hermeneutical idea that “meaning is use” to critique the appropriation of the concept empowerment and clarify the danger to its main objective – getting persons to make decisions that affect their lives and act on them as followers in
Keywords: Followership, Empowerment, Contextual-Perception, Sustainable Development

**Politics, Policy and
Governance**
Atmospheres of Violence, Conflict, Gender and Popular Protest
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At the epicentre of Nigeria’s political upheaval, there is growing concern over violence and ethnic identity issues. Security policies have been a catastrophic failure that has driven non-State actors such as women and civil society groups to engage in mass protests to eliminate violence and the everyday loss of life. This article explores how the context of these demonstrations have induced the Nigerian State has been initiated towards appropriate safety policies to mitigate social and human insecurity. Based on historical analysis and using a qualitative approach, the researcher shows how women popular protest struggle to assert more active roles in mitigating insecurity challenges through what I will refer to as the changing gender roles of women. Based on historical analysis and a qualitative approach, the researcher shows how conventional women’s popular protest tend to play a more active role in alleviating safety issues with the changing gender status of women. The central thesis here is that these women use their voices to reinforce their position as guardians of social norms and values; through informal mechanisms, they force the State to make strategic security reforms. The article suggests that a strategy based on grassroots collective action in Nigeria must include women’s
Keywords: Women, conflict, popular protest, conflict management

The spaces of the Subaltern in Peace building in Kenya from 1990- 2018
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This paper examines the politics of exclusion of the subaltern in Kenya since reindependence days. The key question is how multi-partyism era instead of promoting inclusion as advocated for by its crusaders engenders exclusion; and, what is the position and mission of the Kenyan state in the foregoing setting. This paper contends that exclusion function of the failure of state-building that

has been excluded by elite forces through politics of ethnicity, big-man syndrome, patronage, and corruption. This paper adopts an interpretive-case study design for its context appropriateness. In addition, a historical documentary, oral narratives and a critical discourse analysis approach are adopted in understanding the process of making meanings of different developments in the quest for power and state-building. This

paper is anchored by Foucault and Max Weber's theory of power. This paper calls for an alternative mode of organizing for politics outside the liberal construction of multi-partyism in favor of a developmental state to anchor the process of state consolidation. Critical here is the need to cultivate peacebuilding based on the citizens and political pluralism to engender accommodation at the expense of elites' domination.

Key Words: State Building, Subaltern, multipartiism, Peacebuilding, Exclusion

Fisheries Resource Control and Conflicts on Lake Victoria's Mizingo Island: Voices from the Fishing Communities

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Fish scarcity is becoming a leading global trigger of simmering conflicts with growing security concern. The 20th Century Iceland -United Kingdom Cod wars marked the first confrontations where both nations defended the coveted fishing grounds with military force. In West Africa, there is notable antagonism between artisanal and industrial fisheries. East Africa is no exception. Both Uganda and Kenya claim ownership over Mizingo Island with tensions having flared high in 2009. Scholars and eye witnesses have acknowledged the role of fisheries in the escalation of tensions on this foot-ball pitched islet. The paper highlights the perceptions and implications of the contest to the fisher community and inhabitants of Mizingo. Drawing on the narratives of the fisher communities, it argues that the 2009 conflict was a consequence of the aggressive expansion of the commercial fishing for the export market amidst the declining fish stocks which threatened local communities and was brought into international attention by local politics. The study recommends that the state actors in Kampala and Nairobi should consider the application of transnational community resolution approaches to ensure

Keywords: Nine the exploitation of fisheries and conflicts, Uganda, Kenya, fish stocks boundary, Mizingo Island, Fishing communities

"People Don't Want to Leave because of their Soil": Landslides and Disaster Management in Bududa, Eastern Uganda

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The Ugandan National Policy for Disaster Preparedness and Management (2010) provides mechanisms for intervention and management of disasters including but not limited to landslides and mudslides. Recommended policy actions in the event of landslides and mudslides include gazetting and prohibiting settlement in risky prone areas, and resettling all persons living in such areas. When landslides struck in Bududa district in eastern Uganda in 2010, the government provided a resettlement plan for the affected communities. Similarly, when mudslides befell the people of Bududa in October 2018, the government provided yet again for the resettlement of the affected persons. However, the 2018 disaster raised concerns and criticisms from many circles as critics questioned why the people inhabiting risky prone areas in Bududa had not relocated after 2010 disaster. Some thought that the government had not done enough to resettle people from the risk prone areas. Yet others blamed members of the affected communities for failing to relocate from the dangerous areas. In spite of the existence of the National Policy for Disaster Preparedness and Management and, in spite of the risks and dangers of living in landslide prone areas, some survivors of landslides and mudslides in the Bududa region did not relocate to the resettlement camps provided by government following the 2010 and 2018 disasters. While some survivors of the 2010 landslides had relo

cated and some others were willing to relocate, there were those that rejected relocation. Why? This paper explores survivors' narratives and unpacks what informs their choices. Using an interdisciplinary approach but heavily drawing on both written and oral sources from select archives and informants from the study area, the paper will historicize and contextualizes the disasters and the locals' responses. I will use survivors' experiences as entry points to interrogate how populations affected by such disasters might respond to state options, make claims to citizenship and negotiate their identity and belonging.

Determinants of Conflicts in Local Water Governance and Implications for Peace building in Water Development

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Recent years have witnessed an increasing focus on water as a source of both explicit and implicit conflicts. Despite this development, our current knowledge on local water conflicts within the context of policy reforms in developing countries is limited. Given the implications of water conflicts on human insecurity, it is essential to consider the factors influencing local water conflicts as a means to improve conflict prevention and peacebuilding initiatives in water development, and ultimately enhance the achievement of sustainable water security. Using a transdisciplinary mixed methodological approach, this article analyses variables influencing local water conflicts under community-based water management in rural Uganda. The variables, demonstrated by the binary logistic regression model to increase or reduce the likelihood of conflicts, are broadly categorized as institutional related factors. Drawing from the results, devolution of responsibilities to local users is necessary but it is not a sufficient condition to guarantee cooperation and peacebuilding towards sustainable safe water security. Rather than simply abdicating from the local arena, governments, civil society and donors should integrate peacebuilding initiatives in water development processes, as well as building robust local self-governance institutions to coordinate and resolve conflicts that might arise among different actors within the changing policy framework.

Pedagogy, Curriculum and Classroom Practice

The Impact of Students' "Body Stories" on Professional Training in Dance: A Case of Makerere University Dance Students

Jjemba Eric Lutaaya

Apparently, limited pedagogical knowledge in dance has affected teaching and learning of dance in higher institutions of learning. Whereas certain areas in dance education have embraced mindful awareness to professional dance career, there seems to be a lack of prior knowledge about learners' movement experience for dance teaching to become exciting and fruitful. The assumption is that adult dance learning efficacy can only be attained if both scientific and humanistic experiences are examined. As an alternative to conventional dance teaching, a critical study of students' movement posture, shape, thoughts, alignment and attitude allows one to find 'safe effective ways' to manage student's negative perceptions towards dance learning. Through experiential-personal exploration; novice dance students shared their body movement history, observation and awareness skills. The study was guided by the following questions: (i) describe your current body posture and alignment;(ii) compare your past and current movement experiences;(iii) describe any stories told about your birth and how you learned to stand-and walk; (iv) describe any challenges you encounter with your body currently as a result of your past experience. The study found out that teaching with an awareness of a student's past movement experiences, allows learners to achieve a comprehensive experience in dance training. The purpose of this study was to examine the impact of a dance learner's prior general movement experiences on dance training.

Packaging and Staging of Popular music shows in Uganda: Lessons for Managers,

Academics, and Learners at Public Universities

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Popular music shows in Uganda are packaged, managed, and staged as events. An event is a happening in life that engages one's sensibilities to create memorable impressions. Events are "about excitement, creativity, and enthusiasm, and the generation of experiences and memories." (C. A. Preston (2012, 2) The popularity of music shows and musicians are born of this concept. Consequently, promoters, musicians, and their audiences (or fans) often break with established traditions to engage in a dialectic relationship to meet their respective needs and/or wants. On the other hand, particularly public universities have remained traditional, almost static; in the way, they conceive and do their work. Management styles and curriculum rarely evolve irrespective of dynamic contexts, and the diversified categories and needs of learners. To their communities, universities are towers without the ivory; lone thinkers and talkers at variance with reality. Considering their nature as public institutions and pivotal role in the knowledge industry, universities should impact their learners and communities. Employing marketing concepts and tenets of the experience economy, I discuss lessons public universities can pick from the packaging and staging of popular music shows and the possible models

Keywords: Academics, and Learners at Public Universities, model

Beyond Conventional Learning: Integrating Cognitive and Indigenous Knowledge in Day to Day Practices

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Traditional learning pedagogies have created a mismatch between learning outcomes and workplace realization in Uganda. Majority of graduates find it difficult to translate learning from school to the demands day-to-day work life. Even the learning they get at work does not equip them with relevant skills and competencies to yield expected outcomes. Consequently, there is a disconnect between academic knowledge often produced based on an outsider's privileged perspective and lived realities. Teachers using textbooks written based on primarily western perspectives and experiences often pass on academic knowledge without deconstructing it to integrate sociocultural knowledge and suit learners' lived experiences. Such Euro-American dominated knowledge is then transmitted to students in classrooms without reconstructing it to exhibit expected graduates' future world of work realities that require innovative ways sensitive to and committed to African indigenous ways of life. Such models of knowledge production ignore sociocultural and historical factors barring learners' indigenous knowledge and innovative approaches to life. Yet learning is an active world-creative process, engraved for the agency in particular sociocultural and historical conditions to compel action. The study on which this paper is based examines how graduates may transfer school learning to the world of work. Narratives of learners are used to demonstrate the integration of academic knowledge with sociocultural knowledge in the transfer of learning from school to community day to day life

Keywords: Beyond conventional learning, Cognitive and Sociocultural approaches, Transfer of learning, sociocultural knowledge

Knowledge without Theory, its Efficacy and Possibilities

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For millennia, Homo sapiens have developed knowledge about a wide range of issues, from the days when they invented the use of fire and the different applications they put it to, the development of tools and related technologies, the discovery of different herbs to cure myriad ailments, organization of social structures and political life, knowledge about organization of war fare, but also building civic communities, in short knowledge about every conceivable aspect of life. That

knowledge was pragmatic, acquired in the day to day interactions, but without being anchored in theory. Knowledge application did not require knowledge users to know why things worked the way they did; as long as they could apply knowledge and get results that was sufficient. The emergence of academic institutions like medical, technical, agricultural, dance, drama, philosophy, art, history and similar institutions emerged and valorized theory to the extent that one who did not attend them risked being labelled dilettantes in their respective disciplines and professional ~~practidern~~ societies, professionalism requires that ones' acclaimed competences and knowledge be invariably anchored in theory. This paper explores the epistemological rationales for the valorization of theory, and the role this plays in the advancement of knowledge, culture, and civilization generally. However, the paper also points out that with the emergence of postmodernist ~~sentiments~~ emerging emphasizing the practical and functional, rejecting the theoretical and academic, now conceived as abstract and not efficacious for the solution of challenges of daily life. The paper explores those sentiments, weighing their usefulness, but also highlighting their limitations, especially in a knowledge-dominated era. The paper will conclude that respectable citizenship in the global knowledge economy, will require jettisoning short-term pragmatic considerations, and instead call for even heavier investments in theory related research.

National Narratives and Construction

Reconfiguring Narratives of Nationhood through Jua Kali Artisans' Biopics

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Cinema plays a pivotal role in reconstructing national narratives by selectively appropriating history and evoking a sense of a shared commonality in a set of people. Narrativization of the past in cinema has been a method of propagating the idea of the nation to a national public, a means by which a people can build a picture of themselves as individuals and communities. Consequently, the conception, consolidation and representation of a nation in cinema imbricate a variety of discourses that communicate a distinct image of a nation. One of the ways through which nationhood is constructed is through the biopic. Biopics disseminate the "myth of nationhood" using various narrative strategies which authenticate, rediscover, and/or fabricate the myths of the founding fathers and celebrated men. These films have become part of the nationalistic discourse that reflects perceptions of nationhood. This paper, however, attempts a re-reading of how nationhood is simulated, and meanings, such as national pride, are mediated, recreated and reconfigured through Jua Kali Artisans' biopics. Focusing on selected artisans' biopics, this paper examines how artisans conceptualize and appropriate the national idiom in their everyday lives. The article is premised on the understanding that the everyday struggles that characterize the lives of these artisans have a bearing on their perceptions of nationhood. It, moreover, posits that the knowledge acquired from their ~~Key words: Biopic, nationhood, mediate, recreate, reconfiguration, simulation, everyday encounters shapes their brand of nationhood and unites them as the Jua Kali nation'~~

Mythical Recreation of Nyerere and the Lake Nyasa Conflict in Banyakyusa Narratives

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One among long-standing border conflicts in Africa is the conflict between Tanzania and Malawi ~~the position of Lake Nyasa Borderline. Officially, the conflict dates back to 1967-1968 after Tanzania submitted to Malawi its intention to rectify the borderline from eastern shoreline of the lake to the middle. Apart from existing literature on the conflict from academicians and politicians, this paper examines the 1967-1968 phase of the conflict by focusing on local Banyakyusa perceptions. Specif -~~

ically, the paper examines the depiction of local Banyakyusa voice, beliefs, and point view embed - ded in their myths about Nyerere, which were collected in Busokelo, Kyela and Rungwe districts of Tanzania. As per Banyakyusa, a key reason for the outbreak of Lake Nyasa border conflict is ~~Reside~~ to control the whole Lake Nyasa and Tanzanian regions along it. Banyakyusa believe that ~~tha~~flict would have led to a war between Tanzania and Malawi if Nyerere would have no mystical and supernatural powers by which he was able to know and stop incidents which would have stiffened the conflict. In general, this paper inculcate more awareness on the role of oral traditions in shaping community history based on locals' beliefs and perceptions.

'Eating' as the Theory of Uganda's Politics

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In this paper, I theorize how 'eating' has defined and punctuated Uganda's politics. I move along the logic of the drama theory to submit that 'eating' is the subtle form in which the sophisticated and crudest sense of Uganda's politics is demonstrated. I base on anecdotal evidence as data to argue that 'eating' is not an innocent word. It is the metaphysical roundabout where the divergent perceptions and interests held by the governors, the governed and the ungovernable(s) converge. It is the mechanism through which political propaganda, manipulation and consensus-building, as constants of political engagement, are transmitted. As such, I conclude that from the 'above' to the 'common' (pejoratively put as the wananchi), politics is a struggle to eat, a somewhat contestation on who should eat who, what, when, how and for how long. The cost of this scheme of things is futuristic; that as everybody struggles to eat, the future development of the Ugandan polity is inadvertently forfeited.

Chikwamboism: Theorizing Oppression from the Worldview of the Ordinary"

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This paper proposes the Chikwambo theory or Chikwamboism, an ordinary culture-derived epistemic framework to interpret the subtle and complex oppression that has taken place throughout human history, especially on the African continent. The rationale behind developing the theory specifically for the purpose of understanding oppression in Africa lies in the fact that, by and large, right from the origins of human society to present times, in its ubiquity, various forms and manifestations, oppression is largely a burden of the ordinary. The paper interrogates and evaluates how ordinary Africans' cultural and religious practices and beliefs can be tapped into to formulate an epistemic concept that can be utilized to understand complex historical and contemporary human relations under such oppressive ideologies as colonialism, imperialism and post-colonial dictatorships and other systems of oppression in post-colonial Africa. Whereas the theory is constructed from the religio-cultural worldview of the ordinary in Zimbabwe, I contend that it constitutes a powerful and logical epistemic idea that can be utilized across many humanities and social sciences disciplines to understand the African condition in its profundity. Since the Africa-West collide, particularly through European colonization and colonialism, the African condition as it relates to the scourge of oppression has become complex. The general tendency by African academics to rely on western epistemological concepts to interpret the African experience has in many respects distorted the full spectrum of African reality. It is therefore incumbent upon African academics to generate theories that can yield contextually relevant knowledge to fully dissect and understand the dynamic African condition.

Archaeology beyond Ivory

Tower

Functional investigation of the Later Stone Age Tools from the Albertine Rift Valley, Uganda

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This paper presents results of functional investigation relying on microscopic residues and use-wear identification on experimental replicas and archaeological tools from Kaiso area on the eastern shores of Lake Albert in Uganda. Archaeological excavations along the banks of the River Hohwa revealed a series of late Pleistocene and Holocene archaeological occupations. Samples of the Later Stone Age (LSA) artefacts from the excavations, together with experimentally manufactured LSA artefacts, were subjected to a morphological approach, which combines identification of residues and use-wear traces on the basis of their physical structure, was used to identify woody plant residues on different tools. The study also identified various micro-wear traces such as polishes, striations, rounding, and micro cracking on tools resulting from contact with various workable materials. This is one of the first study to apply microscopic residue and use-wear traces to analyse the function of lithic artefacts in East African prehistory. During my fieldwork, I interacted and worked with the local community in the Albertine Rift Valley, local community.

Sango Bay Community-Ivory tower encounter in Situating the Sangoan Culture in its Techno-Complex

Ssemulende Robert

The Sangoan lithic industry a transition industry in Stone Age nomenclature amid the Early Stone Age(ESA) and Middle Stone Age (MSA) was first identified at Sango Bay by Wayland a geologist and the then Director of the Uganda Geological Survey Department in the 1920s. Despite not being a professional archaeologist, Wayland undertook many geological explorations that acted as a spring board for knowledge generation of Uganda's archaeology. Since then the term Sangoan was adopted in archaeological literature throughout the world. The purpose of the current project is to situate the Sangoan into its Stone Age techno complex. This presentation is based on one of my objectives that is assessing community contribution towards the custodianship of this great site. This presentation will be based on preliminary data from archaeological survey undertaken in January 2020. This entailed unsystematic survey to locate potential areas of excavation, mapping paleoenvironmental data points and ethnographic inquiries. The latter entailed community participation. Thus, this paper highlights how the community was involved, why it was involved and where the ivory tower met the community at Sango Bay. Results suggest that community participation was a key factor among others in the

Keywords: *Stone Age, Techno-complex, Sangoan, Ivory tower, Archaeology, Public archaeology.*

The Archaeological Representation of Palabek: Report on the Recent Survey in Lamwo District, Northern Uganda

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The archaeological knowledge about ancient African architectural technology has been a long held global debate, with the centre of controversies being the magnificent stone-wall structures of Great Zimbabwe. Many western scholars tried quite hard to downplay the African origin of complex structures like Great Zimbabwe. In Uganda, the issue has not been in the denial of the origin, but the promotion of assumptions that there is no ancient African architectural technology in the north of the Nile (northern Uganda). Backed by the need to understand the archaeological records of Palabek in Lamwo district, an extensive archaeological survey was undertaken in the dry season

of 2019. The survey discovered outstanding stone-wall structures in association with lithics, ~~platte~~ grinding stones, beads, bones, iron metals and smoking pipes in four (4) locations of Palabek. The presence of the stone-wall structures with abundant rocks for raw materials indicate that the structures were of local origin. This indicates that Palabek was once a well-developed centre of civilisation and acted as pathway linking Uganda to Sudan. The study contributes significantly to the global debate on African ancient construction technology but also provide great tourism opportunity for both local and national economy.

Key words: Complex structures, Stone-wall, Palabek, northern Uganda, Tourism

Archaeology in and Outside the Ugandan Ivory Tower

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The history of knowledge generation in Ugandan archaeology can be traced as far back as the 1920s when Wayland as Director of the Uganda Geological survey department championed geological surveys in many parts of the country that unearthed archaeological findings. This was well before the recognition of public archaeology in the 1970s in Europe and 1980s-90s in North America that advocated for community engagement. It should be noted that archaeology though initially regarded as a discipline situated in the context of the conquered and dispossessed has had varied engagements with the community possibly as contrary to many of the humanities. This became prominent with the post processual movement of the 1980s that rejected the processual scientific movement of the 1960s. This would imply that the jua kari met the ivory tower in archaeology long before. The purpose of this paper is to locate the ivory tower in Uganda's archaeology and examine how and why the Ugandan community has been engaged in archaeology research at the expense of the ivory tower. It will also explain the role of the ivory tower in archaeology knowledge generation in Uganda and relate the nature of archaeology knowledge generation to archaeological pedagogies in Uganda. The main methods have been documentary survey, archival data search and oral interviews of key luminaries. The preliminary results indicate that on the contrary the community has been at the fore front of archaeological research than the ivory tower, with the global dominating the local participants. They also show that there are various forms of communities that have been engaged but archaeology still remains colonial in practice. This calls for interrogation of the archaeology curricula at Ugandan higher institutions of learning in an attempt to decolonize the practice of archaeology.

Key words: community archaeology, knowledge generation, engagement

Language, Gender and Ideology

Gendered Anthroponyms among the Bakiga of Western Uganda: A Grammatical and Anthropological Analysis

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A close reading of names and naming practices among the Bakiga of western Uganda reveal that names exhibit morphosyntactic and social-cultural properties, which are shared by many African societies. The paper aims to establish how grammar evokes gendered ideologies in traditional personal names with respect to the socio-cultural systems of the Bakiga. Names such as Kaitanirwa (one that is fought for), Kaishamaaza 'one that is physically attractive' are for women. Men have names with a different voice, such as Rumanzi 'the brave one', Ruguuza 'the adamant one'. The study, based on a collection of about 10,000 Rukiga personal names, some of which were ~~documenting~~ a field study in Kabale district in western Uganda used interviews to understand the motivation behind the use of certain linguistic devices in naming, such as prefixes. It was found that the prefixes (such as Ka-, and Ru-) contribute to gender connotative and stereotyped mean

ings, portraying superiority of one gender over the other, portraying differences in social behavior, roles and physical characteristics among men and women. The study underscores the contribution grammar to the understanding of social-cultural systems of a given community.

A Linguistic Landscape of Kampala City as Defined by Values and Practices for Women Empowerment

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There is paucity of linguistic data on how language is used in public spaces to communicate initiatives for women empowerment in Uganda, yet the data are critical in informing future language use in the implementation of the agendas for women empowerment. Several labels, objects and signs (e.g. signposts and banners) in Kampala city depict the languages used to categorize activities to do with women empowerment, for instance Kiswahili and English. Also, the features on the labels, objects and signs reveal the way in which they are constructed, linguistically and semiotically, to create the intended meaning about the subject of women empowerment. E.g. When you educate a woman, you educate a nation is based on a complex clause structure (Rowe and Levine 2009) and the stylistic juxtaposition (Douthwaite et al 2017) of woman and nation. Besides, they show the way in which the use of language depicts promotion and contestation of efforts geared towards women empowerment. This is a broader spectrum of how language is used in the public spaces in Kampala city to depict women empowerment. This paper focusses on how language is used in the public spaces of Kampala to promote initiatives for women empowerment on the one hand and to contest them on the other. It draws examples from data collected by observation and recording. The analysis is based on the identification of the linguistic and semiotic ways in which the meaning (and symbolism) of the labels, objects and signs is constructed to depict promotion, or contestation of efforts for women empowerment. The paper concludes that the linguistic landscape of Kampala portrays ways that promote and contest initiatives for women empowerment, and that the latter case has a higher incidence compared to the former. It is recommended that strategies to change the status quo especially through policy formulations and amendments be devised.

Ordinary Citizens' Perceptions and Attitudes Towards Kiswahili: The Case of Busia Border Town in East Africa

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Most studies concerning language perception and attitudes towards Kiswahili in East Africa have been conducted in official domains, particularly in learning institutions. Of interest to many researchers has been students' and teachers' opinions and feelings towards the learning of Kiswahili as a second language and its use as a medium of instruction. The few studies that have been conducted about the use of Kiswahili in unofficial domains have been about citizens in specific localities and within specific countries, and almost none has taken an 'East African perspective'. Thus, this paper explores perceptions and attitudes towards Kiswahili among the ordinary citizens in the East African Community at Busia town between the border of Kenya and Uganda. The purpose of the paper is to establish the relevance of the perceptions and attitudes on the citizens' language-based decisions, particularly, on the patterns, the extent and the forms of the use of Kiswahili in their day-to-day social activities. By so doing, the analysis assesses the value attached to Kiswahili by the ordinary citizens in this context. The paper utilizes empirical sociolinguistic data collected through focus group discussions, interviews and observations. In general, the analysis reveals mixed reactions towards Kiswahili; while some favor it, others do not. These reactions towards Kiswahili vary from

space to space and from one group of speakers to another depending on the citizens' background knowledge and experiences with the language itself and its habitual speakers.

Language ideologies and the linguistic landscape of Kampala: a case of shop signs
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The paper teases out the linguistic landscape of shop signs and embedded language ideologies in Kampala and its environs. The main aim of this paper is to show the replication of the language ideologies in the linguistic landscape of shop signs in Kampala and its environs. The study employed photography and interviewing to collect data. The data is interpreted within Scollon and Scollon's (2004) geopolitical indexing and symbolisation based on socio-cultural associations brought into conversation with Pierre Bourdieu's (1991) notion of language, symbolic power, capital and economy of social practices. The paper shows that the choice of languages on the linguistic landscape of shop signs is not random. There is a mismatch between dominantly spoken languages and those reflected on the linguistic landscape. Furthermore, through sign makers' voices, the paper demonstrates that the position of English as an official language in Uganda and its historical use in the country influence the constructedness of the linguistic landscape in Kampala. The paper calls for a further interrogation of the linguistic landscape in Kampala regarding issues of language and identity as well as language

Keywords: Ordinary, the citizenry, Language perceptions, Language attitudes, Kiswahili, Busia, East Africa

**Validating the Relevance of Language for Specific Purposes in Multilingual and
Multicultural Communities: A Case Of Nakivale Refugee Settlement In Uganda**

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Nakivale Refugee settlement in western Uganda is one of the biggest camps in the country that receives refugees from various countries including but not limited to Rwanda, Burundi, Kenya, Ethiopia, Somalia, Sudan, and Congo. Among these transnational migration experiences come a lot of challenges of how to live in a community in which the people can hardly communicate in the same language. The cultures are different. How will they cope in such an environment in which they will live for an unspecified time of their lives? How will they go about their socio economic lives? To which school will their children go? The diversity of languages, cultures and origins are a reality all over the world. This is why it is important to fill this emerging gap so that the refugee communities in Uganda can become fully integrated and are able to experience positive livelihoods. This is a qualitative study that seeks to investigate this language crisis. In depth interviews and focused group discussions with some of the stakeholders reveal serious repercussions of this crisis yet promote the seeking of a common language

Keywords: refugees, cultural and social challenges, Transnational, migration

**Pedagogy and Language Practice in the
Classroom**
**Language Proficiency in the Multilingual Education System of Burundi:
A Historical Perspective**
Dominique Savio Nsengiyumva

Due to colonization and globalization, the linguistic landscape of Burundi is such that Kirundi, French, English, and Kiswahili are formally in education and everyday use. However, the level of proficiency in these languages learned by Burundi students is not satisfactory. This ongoing study is meant to explore the problem of deteriorating proficiency in languages learned in schools in the multilingual education system of Burundi across time with the following specific objectives: (i) to

describe linguistic instances that broadly illustrate the nature and extent of the language proficiency deterioration in the multilingual education system of Burundi across time; (ii) to establish the mostly affected groups of learners (young, adult, sequential, simultaneous) by the language proficiency deterioration in the multilingual education system of Burundi across time; (iii) to determine the linguistic domains that have been mostly affected by the deteriorating language proficiency in the multilingual education system of Burundi in a historical perspective. Data will be collected using students' written language records as archives and written and spoken language produced by current students. From the collected data, a rich presentation of detailed qualitative descriptions of cross-linguistic influence with an examination of patterns of transfer that tally to changes in language proficiency will be established.

Key Words: Language Proficiency, Multilingual Education, Cross-linguistic Influence

Knowing a word in a second language - a review of current studies on the required vocabulary knowledge for second language proficiency

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Word knowledge is fundamental to language learning, proficiency and communication. Facts indicate that without sufficient word knowledge, little can be communicated effectively in a language. Yet, attaining sufficient word knowledge in a second/additional language is an uphill task of language learners. In a second or additional language, knowledge of a word, the number of words which guarantees language proficiency and how word knowledge is measured, remain unclear to many researchers, teachers and language learners. This paper reviews the current studies on vocabulary knowledge necessary for proficiency in a second or additional language. The aim of the study is to synthesize literature and identify converging and diverging views on vocabulary knowledge, size and measurements for language proficiency in a second language. Search, Appraisal, Synthesis and Analysis (SALSA) provides an analytical framework for this study. The study synthesizes and thematically reports insights on word knowledge required for second/additional language proficiency, vocabulary size and various approaches/tools for measuring word knowledge in second/additional language learning.

Writing Competence in the Academic Context: A Review of Different Perspectives

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Writing competence is a key aspect in achieving academic success. This is because it is considered as the main means through which students' evaluation is done. In this, students are expected to be good writers that write correctly, in terms of content, logical flow of ideas, using appropriate language and style as they express their ideas. However, while the notion of writing competence exists, writing research reveals no any adequate definition of writing competence (Mosenthal, 1983). Many teachers attest, there is still a gap on the right pedagogical approaches to guide the teaching of writing in the academic context. Over the years, several scholars who recognize the need for constructive writing instructions and analysing of students' writing have continued to provide more comprehensive ways to the understanding of writing that are constantly evolving. Based on a review of literature, this paper examines three different pedagogical approaches to writing competence with the aim of answering the question, what is the most appropriate approach for handling the writing skill in order to help students become competent writers? The product, process and genre-based oriented approaches. By examining these approaches, the paper aims to clarify their findings on the nature of competencies that learners need to develop in order to write competently in the academic context. The paper argues that, unless it is clearly known what the appropriate approach to teaching of writing is, actual classroom writing outcomes will remain a challenge. This

paper reveals that, although these approaches have different perspectives to draw our attention to, they are in reality, interconnected. Noticeably, in their diversions, they each respond to the criticisms of the other. Therefore, no matter which approach one follows, they all remain relevant, it depends on the aims of writing in a given context. However, the constructs should be defined before assessment as this is a useful means to measure writing competence without doing violence to its underlying

Keywords: Writing competence, Product-oriented approach, Process-oriented approach, Genre-based oriented approach

Conceptual Construals and Perspectivization in Kirundi vis-à-vis English

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This paper explores evidence of native language influence on speakers' perception and conceptualization of cognitive domains that affects their learning of English. Four major domains are considered, namely (1) the level of specificity, also referred to as granularity or resolution; (2) the perspective from which the conceptualized situation is viewed (e.g., vantage point, subjectivity); (3) the prominence concerning such matters as profiling and figure/ground distinction; and (4) focusing. Data are drawn from 150 undergraduate English learners from the University of Burundi. The analysis revealed that subjects approach the English 'object of conception' from a given psychosomatic perspective and this leads to major construal differences among speakers with regard to the conceptualization and perception of these domains. On the other hand, language specific encodings of time seem to influence Kirundi speakers' perception of this domain. It is concluded that English learnability is greatly affected by abstract thought in general. Possible consequences for English-Kirundi lexicography and second language acquisition are discussed.

Modelling the Contemporary Perspectives on Materials Developments for Kiswahili Pedagogies as a Foreign Language in Ugandan Secondary Schools

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Since the establishment of the existing language-in-education policy of Uganda, there has been an increase in the importation of Kiswahili books, notably from Kenya and Tanzania. This theoretical paper contends that given that Kiswahili is a foreign language (L3) in Uganda, the suitability of most imported books to facilitate its pedagogies in schools, leaves open many questions on their standards. Arguably, in this situation, most secondary school teachers of Kiswahili are generally characterising their schools, as locations of widespread contrived Kiswahili books which can hardly support its teaching, as an L3. Parallel to this, it is evident that the number of few Ugandan (novice) writers of Kiswahili books in Uganda, has relatively remained the same over time. While this number can increase, there seems to be a general gap on informed perspectives on materials development for facilitating L3 pedagogies. Using Tomlinson and Masuhara (2018)'s views, this paper models contemporary perspectives on materials development for Kiswahili pedagogies in Uganda. It is envisioned to equip Kiswahili novice writers in Uganda with theoretical insights and practical orientations to be employed in the writing of drafts for their new proposed books that can suitably

Keywords: Applied linguistics, materials development, Kiswahili, Uganda

**Media
Representations**
**A Semiotic Analysis of Brand Congruence and Dissonance in Higher Education:
The Case of Makerere University's Brand Identity.**
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This paper is rooted in brand semiotics and draws on a bigger study entitled: "Meaning Constructs that Make up the Identity of Universities in Uganda: The Case of Makerere University", which adopts a structural semiotics approach and seeks to identify the meaning constructs of University brands in Uganda by exploring the way various stakeholders make meaning of the University brand and how this builds brand identity, focusing on Makerere University, Uganda, as a case study. The scope of this paper covers an exploration of how the universities project both positive and negative brand identity to their stakeholders even though they strategise for the positive. Drawing on an adaption of Kapferer's Brand Identity Prism to identify the points of brand congruence and dissonance, it examines the internal and external stakeholders' perspectives and experiences of the Makerere University brand. Relevant theoretical and methodological literature is reviewed to contextualise and explain the place of semiotics in the study of brand identity and semiology is used to explain the positive and negative brand experiences that create Makerere University's brand identity.

Family Planning through Uganda's Media Lens: A Content Analysis

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This study analyzed family planning coverage in the print media in Uganda to find out how the media prioritizes news on family planning. A content analysis of 47 articles selected from 790 issues of two daily newspapers: Daily Monitor and New Vision was conducted. The analysis revealed that the print media accorded family planning low prominence in terms of frequency of coverage, story placement, story type and choice of news sources. Family planning coverage needs higher prominence in the print media so as to prioritize it on the public and policy agenda. This could eventually improve family planning uptake nationwide.
Keywords: Agenda-Setting, Family Planning, Print media, Story Prominence

"Crude" and "Cyber" Socialisation

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What prompts me to think that "cyber socialisation" forgets that interactions are natural and "crude" socialization forgets about the evolution of social interactions. "Cyber socialization" is conceptualised to connote interaction with others by the help of internet. In contemporary terms, "cyber socialization" seems to be somewhat an issue of concern to the humanities for it has and is to, orchestrate many of the socio-relational, socio-economic and socio-political phenomena. Could it be thought of a liberal kind of socialization, defying the area-specific social bonds? Africa-wise we embrace "Crude socialization" just like any other communist societies might. Crude socialization has been clearly illustrated in the immediate social networks of societal family and friends. "Crude" socialization seem to be clashing in aspects to do with timing, privacy, psyche, and financial expenditure. An outstanding infringement of cyber social interactions is derailment of the natural social institutions like social systems, social ethos, informal social protection, language etc. These are the incompatibilities that should run in the regular humanistic mind concerning - harnessing of the conventional and trajectory social milieu. A synthetic "humanistic vista" aiming at harnessing people's mastery of the crude and cyber socialisations needs not to be under-looked but

expounded beyond Mulo's tentative efforts.

Probing Xenophobic Rhetoric in Ugandan Media: The Case of Vernacular versus English Newspapers

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Uganda has for long been lauded by the international community for her open-door policy of hosting refugees. Unlike in many other countries where refugees are restricted to cramped camps, Uganda has had a policy of providing land to refugees to farm and establish self-sustaining projects, as well as allow them free movement to access facilities such as schools and hospitals meant for citizens. However, due to an unprecedented influx of refugees from neighbouring South Sudan and Democratic Republic of Congo in 2016, anecdotal reports indicated that the open policy was faltering. Using content analysis, this study sought to establish from the coverage of four leading daily newspapers, one vernacular and three English, how refugees were framed over a six-month period of 2018; and whether there was any evidence of physical or mediated xenophobic attacks. The findings show that while the stories in the English dailies maintained none xenophobic rhetoric, the majority of stories on refugees published in the local language daily *Bukedde* newspaper, which is Uganda's highest circulating, exhibited xenophobic sentiments; an indication that citizens' tolerance and compassion towards

Keywords: Uganda; refugees; xenophobia; framing

Gender Identities and Spaces

The Role of the Male Partner and Cervical Cancer Screening among Married Women in Central Uganda

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Martin Mbonye and Betty Kwagala

Background: The burden of cervical cancer is high in Uganda amidst limited evidence about the role of men in cervical cancer screening. Therefore, this article aimed at investigating the role of men in cervical cancer screening among married women in Central Uganda.

Design: We conducted a cross-sectional survey in Wakiso and Nakasongola districts in Central Uganda. A total of 656 married women age 25–49 years participated in the study. Multivariable complementary log-log regressions to estimate male partner factors associated with partner's cervical cancer screening uptake were done.

Results: About 2 in 10 (20%) of the participants had obtained cervical cancer screening. When factors were examined simultaneously in a complementary log-log regression, we found that only women's education attainment and male partner's roles remained significant. Women who had attained secondary education ($OR=2.19$; $CI\ 1.18-4.06$), received partner's financial support ($OR=53.94$; $CI\ 30.66-94.87$) and emotional support ($OR=30.06$; $CI\ 13.44-67.20$) had increased odds of having screened compared with their counter parts.

Conclusions: Cervical cancer screening was significantly associated with women's education and partner's emotional and financial support. Men's participation should be enhanced through community education and education of women.

Keywords: Central Uganda, cervical cancer, role of men, screening

Towards a Regendered Military and Women Participation in the AMISOM

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The debate on women participation in the military and combat activities is as historical as the existence of war and conflict in all societies. In Africa, women have served as soldiers, warriors, or fighters in Kingdoms and Chiefdoms the famously documented case being the one of "Female Fighters of Dahomey" in the current day Benin and the Amazons of North Africa. And, globally Women have been active players in the conduct war though with varied levels of engagement as fighters or providing support. While the participation of Women in the military mirrors a historical role in its operations including peace operations, the military institution has had a standing history as a male dominated institution. The raging notions of gender mainstreaming and women participation in the military therefore, present a form of deviation from the ordinary of strongly held culture and practice, and remains contested. This paper is therefore, about historicising the experiences of women participation in peace operations and how such an engagement has contributed to regendering - changing roles and gender relations while institutionalising gender equality traits in the military. I delve into the discussion about the history of women in military peace operation in the post-independence military in Kenya and Uganda while considering the dynamics of the contemporary peacekeeping regimes which are more robust with reference to the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM). The paper starts with a historical and analysis of women and men experience in peace operations and its influence on military gender relations with critical focus on how women participation in peace operations constitutes a space for catalysing new ideas and agency to transform military gender relations.

Circumcision of Masculinities in the Infirmary: Nuances in Male Circumcision at Makerere University Hospital (MUH)

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Makerere University community undergoes voluntary male-circumcision, under the Ministry of Health to combat HIV/AIDS and to prevent cervical cancer in women. Male-circumcision is not new to Uganda as it hinges on both cultural and health purposes.. The arrival of Arabs in Buganda propagated Islam, instrumentalized by circumcision upon conversion. This paper highlights ethnographic accounts of an individual who underwent male-circumcision at MUH. The observations from this process undergird the interrogation of the circumcision campaign especially the medical profession and the gender question. The social implications of female domination of the male-circumcision preparatory unit, warrants interrogation. Family and societal customs, values, sexual norms, religious and masculinities communicate, yet the latent cultural symbols and cognitive nuances are ignored in this process. The institutionalized cross-cutting objective for male-circumcision is predicated on two tiered notions of hygiene and disease prevention, but this is simply a one-sided subjective story. The professional power grants doctors' prerogatives, however, the moral theory undergirding biomedical science is inherently laced with western liberal values. Health policy formulation emphasize presupposed 'universality of human values', albeit contested. Therefore, modern medical moral theory needs re-aligning with trans-local moral ethical norms in advancing health programs, lest it could be misconstrued as denigrating cultural value systems.

Feminist Knowledge Production and Epistemic Traditions across Times in Mak@100

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Knowledge production and innovations are central to the growth of any discipline in academia. Women, gender and feminist research was part of the established Women Studies at Makerere University in the early 90s. As a new area /subject of research, researchers were confronted with the well-established Web/Maze of research disciplines and networks within the university that needed to be penetrated. This paper examines the history and trajectory of knowledge production on women and gender in Makerere University. Multiple methods of data collection were used including archival, online searches and key informant interviews of selected participants. Evidence shows that majority researcher chose to draw from global positioning and approaches of women in development that included Women in Development (WID), Gender and Development(GAD). The years spanning from 2010 to-date there has been a shift in research focus to rights, identity and politics. The focus on the trending approached in women's movement has meant limited penetration and movement through the established maze of research and publications in other disciplines of academia in the University. Feminist /gender research has gradually taken root in academia especially in humanities and social sciences but needs to be mainstream in other disciplines and forge strong partnership with government and civil society

Politics, Policy and Governance

Night Market's Potentials and Challenges to the Empowerment of Women Farmers in East Hararghe Ethiopia

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In the east part of Ethiopia, night market is a common practice among rural women. In this regard, previous researches concentrate on women farmers market access and short fall exploring its opportunities to the women farmers' social empowerment. To this effect, it is necessary to uncover night market venture to women farmers economic and social empowerment as it is the only market they have free access. The aim of this paper is to highlight the potentials and challenges of night market to women farmers socio-economic empowerment in Eastern Hararghe, Ethiopia. Methodologically, the study employed a case study design and draw data from women farmers and key informants through interview, focus group discussions and observations. The findings reveal the seemingly difficult night market enable women farmers to generate income and secure their family non agricultural product demand and other social expenses. It is also one of the main platforms, women farmers meet their friends, share ideas and exchange information on different issues. Since they go to the market at night, during day time they do farming and maintain themselves nutritionally well. On the other hand, since most of night markets are conducted by road side and there is no street light, women farmers are exposed to accidents and theft. Night market also has a potential of physical and sexual violence as most women farmers travel long distances to and from the night market on foot. Generally, night market is important to women farmers empowerment in terms of information access, generating income, and creating social networks. In the future, to enable women farmers benefit more from night market, government and other stakeholders should put their hand together on the above-mentioned challenges.

Gender Identity in Leadership and Governance in Uganda: Lessons from the Legacy of Muhumuza of Nyabingi Movement (1900-1945) towards anti-colonial struggle in Kigezi, Uganda

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In Uganda, debates still rages on whether Gender plays any role in making someone a good leader? Whether it enhances good governance or is it the circumstances and grooming that does? Mythically perhaps, the traits that men may exhibit good leadership and governance skills in a given position is looked upon favorably in a positive light as opposed to women exhibiting the same behavioral traits. If this is true, how did females like Muhumuza of Nyabingi-movement in pre-colonial era become leaders whose governance legacy was evident? Such debates have elicited mixed reactions where such myths have been termed as being patriarchal, to a smaller extent a consensus has been reached, as Uganda has ratified to some Human Rights Instruments pertaining equality. However, there are still conflicting priorities. This paper assesses the role of gender in leadership and governance in Uganda. Through a historical dialectical materialist approach, qualitative desk research was used to examine scholarly works and policy documents in line with the roles that women have played since pre-colonial era in leadership and governance in order to underline policy priorities while critically analyzing the progress made in recognizing the contribution of women. It was revealed that Uganda has attempted to develop policy responses to the problem, through ratification of legal frameworks that recognizes the contribution of both genders to the social transformation. However, policy implementation still suffers limited public awareness, institutional and resource weaknesses. This work suggests interventions in institutional capacity-development, concurrent with awareness creation and redefinition of national development priorities.

Key Words: Women in leadership and governance, Pre-colonial Era

The Social-Cultural and Historical Milieu Surrounding Youth Empowerment in

Buganda: Lessons from Community and Lay Perspectives

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Empowerment of Uganda's youthful population is at the forefront of government and many development partners' agenda. Although a number of youth empowerment programs, such as the Youth Livelihoods Program have been set up, their impact to date have been limited or modest at best. Some districts in Buganda region have reported particularly limited gains from this Program. Media reports acknowledge programmatic weaknesses, but also indicate poor beneficiary response due to self-defeating attitudes and culture. This study takes as its background the social-cultural and historical factors that may contribute to this state of affairs. The purpose of this study was to explore the social, cultural and historical environment within which youth empowerment is done in Buganda kingdom. An exploratory qualitative study was done. Key Informant interviews and focus group discussions were carried out among youth, youth mobilisers, religious and cultural leaders and other non-academic stakeholders in Rakai, Kampala and Kalangala districts. Transcripts of interviews were thematically analyzed. Key emerging themes indicate mindset and behavioral limitations to youth empowerment expressed in popular discourse, practices, idioms and other language expressions among the Baganda. Based on these lay viewpoints, this paper theorizes about the social-cultural and historical processes surrounding youth empowerment in Buganda Kingdom.

Land Tenure Systems in Tanzania: A Comparative Study between Patrilineal and Matrilineal Communities, 1800s to 1970s

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Women rights to land as a key productive resource in Africa, Tanzania inclusive is still contested in different disciplines, given the historical, social and economic context of African communities. Different reports on women and development in Tanzania depict that, women are still facing unequal land rights as the crucial component to development in the country. However, in matrilineal heredity system, they are said to have sufficient land rights contrary to patrilineal based communities. Therefore, this study will trace the historical developments that have influenced and shaped the land tenure systems in both patrilineal and matrilineal societies in relation to equal land rights and benefits between men and women. To achieve the planned mission, the study will employ qualitative comparative study design where interviews, oral tradition and documentary analysis will be used as data collection methods.

Keywords: Land tenure, Patrilineal, Matrilineal, Tanzania

Violence, Peacebuilding and Democracy

The Role of Nomenclature and Stereotyping Social Movements in Informing Religion-societal Relations in Uganda: A Historical Study of Public Description of Salaf Sect and Links to Extremism

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The history of the Salaf movement in Uganda has been juxtaposed between acceptance and rejection by the general public. One profound feature of this relationship has been pejorative labelling of the Salaf to define their beliefs, actions and behavior. Whereas stereotyping Salaf with tags such as Bannalukalala (militants) and Balulevu (bearded) is usually regarded as unpremeditated talk, it has been crucial in shaping the movement's history.

I attempt to explore the nature of stereotypes attributed to Salafism, why stereotypical nomenclature is used to describe the movement and whether this depicts societal perception, disapproval, or detestation of Salafi activism. Stereotyping the Salaf could have fomented a unique group identity, bolstered in-group solidarity and tenacity in morphing itself into a formidable movement. Conversely, it could have adversely affected the esteem of some Salaf adherents, leading to backtracking in their activism.. I also ignite a debate on the possibility that stereotypes used in public spaces such as markets, mosques, theatre and the streets, may have influenced State perception and response to Salaf activism. This creates a need to establish a link between academic work on extremism, public-talk and the reciprocity of lessons that can be drawn from the confluence of the two worlds.

Dora Bloch and the Politics of State Terrorism in Uganda

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On 27 June 1976, France's Airbus 139 with over 240 passengers was hijacked by the Popular Front for Liberation Palestine (PFLP), a branch of the Palestinian Liberation Organisation (PLO). The next day, it landed at Entebbe airport; making it the first international hostage-taking terrorist incident in Uganda. The hijackers released the Gentiles but refused to release the Jews. On 4th July 1976, the Israeli military carried out a mission to rescue the Jews. However, Mrs Dora Bloch (British – Israeli) who had been hospitalised to Mulago was left behind. She disappeared from the hospital and her remains were discovered in 1979 after the overthrow of Idi Amin. What does the incident of the disappearance of Mrs Bloch tell us about state terrorism? This paper uses that incident to reflect on how state terrorism manifests. It draws substantially on the overlapping narratives, ordinary voices or conspiracy theories and demonstrates the challenges historians encounter in the search for histor -

ical facts. I argue that state terrorism even though disguised will often manifest in ways that make it evident that state actors have a role in causing terrorism thus conforming to the Critical Terrorism Theory.

Keywords: Critical Terrorism Theory, Historian, Politics, State Terrorism, ordinary voices

History of Women Participation in Peacebuilding in Northern Nigeria 1953-2018

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Women in Northern Nigeria have established the historicity of feminine peacebuilding participation across various communities affected with violent conflicts in the region since 1950s. The unsung peacebuilding roles of these heroines was shrouded by the clandestine socio-political and ethno-religious conflicts from 1953. However, despite the powerful conservative beliefs, tradition and culture, of Northern Nigeria, yet women in the region presented themselves as agents of peacebuilding and mediators of conflicts in the society. This research is aimed at historicizing the feminine gendered role of women participation in peacebuilding through reconciliation, mediation and dialogue and other peaceful means of conflict resolution. They use a systematic approaches of peacebuilding drawn from the drivers of conflicts, such as political crises, ethno-religious conflict, marital conflicts, as well as terrorism, violent extremism, banditry and kidnappings in the region. A historical methodology will be used in this study to unravel and examine their feminine participation from 1953-2018. The 1953 Kano riots became the catalyst of all subsequent crises in the region that resulted in the loss of lives and properties. It further deepens into ethno-religious crisis, which poses a great challenge of instability in Northern Nigerian societal settings. Meanwhile, the research considers 2018 as one of the peak and significant period for their participation in peace negotiations in the release of the abducted school girls by the Boko Haram terrorist group in 2018, and other peacebuilding initiatives in the resurgence of Jos and Gembu massacre of Taraba state both in 2018 respectively.

Keywords: Gender, Peacebuilding, Terrorism, extremism, Marital conflict, banditry and Kidnapping

Foreign Influence and Terrorist Insurgency in Somalia

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From the Al-Shabab and Allied Democratic Forces, who are active in the Horn of Africa and Eastern and Central Africa, through Boko-Haram and Al-Qaeda in the Maghreb, who are active in West and North Africa, to, among others, ISIS, Al-Qaeda and the Taliban, who are active in the Middle East, Europe and North America, fundamentalist Islamic terrorist insurgency is the world's main security challenge. A disturbing dilemma relating to the insurgency is that it is remarkably resilient. Despite phenomenal military onslaught, the jihadist organisations are sustaining the motivation of their members and continue to attract sympathisers, support and volunteers (locally and internationally) and to carry out ever more sophisticated and ghastly attacks. Stakeholders have long recognised, actually endorsed, foreign intervention as part of the solution to terrorist insurgency—mainly because of the internationalised nature of terrorist insurgency and organisation. In Somalia, however, intervention has been received with mixed reactions. Integrating military, humanitarian, political, economic and administrative support from the AU, UN, US and the EU, intervention here has not only been lauded but also blamed (e.g. by the Al-Shabaab) for sustaining and expanding the insurgency (e.g. to Uganda, Burundi and Kenya). Yet, hitherto, neither the proponents nor the sceptics of intervention had produced disinterested evidence to support their side of this discourse. As the insurgency has remained obstinate, therefore, this study delved into the impact of intervention on the conflict—to generate insights for the better resolution of the insurgency and similar conflicts.

Mediated Gender Discourse of the Conflict in the Democratic Republic of Congo

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Our research interest is based on the hypothesis that for the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) to finally witness a peaceful future, both women and men's needs across generations should be included in on going peace-building initiatives. It is basing on that assumption, that we are examining Echos de la MUNUSCO to gauge whether:

- i. Its reporting had balanced gender representativeness; and
 - ii. The specificity of women experiences was projected beyond mere gender role stereotypes.
- In order to conduct the above analysis, we have perused 30 series of Echos de la MOUNSCO, spreading from Number 58 in June 2016 to Number 90 in November 2019. Out of the 30 copies, we selected 11 of them for data analysis. Using Zhang and Wildmuth's approach to qualitative content analysis, the content is categorized, classified and coded according to the selected themes (Zhang & Wildmuth, 2009). The findings are subjected to frequency, conceptual and rational analysis to gauge gender balances and relationships in the documentation.

Performing Protest and Contest

Packing Missiles in Her Pen to Write Truths that Angels Dare Not Whisper: The Liberatory Poetics of Stella Nyanzi's No Roses from My Mouth (2020)

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In her prison poetry collection entitled No Roses from My Mouth (2020), Dr Stella Nyanzi conceives writing as warfare: with a mere pen and a paper, she is able to speak truth to the people she calls "murderous gunmen", "wolves" and "hyenas", thereby scoring a writerly victory, since she is able to disturb their peace, as their responses to her work (arrests, prosecutions and imprisonment) show.

Using close reading and textual analysis of selected poems from the collection, the paper explores some of the key issues Nyanzi raises in her collection (for instance, the urgent call to President Museveni to retire from power after 34 years of ruling, the need to appreciate diversity in opinions and strategies to achieve change of leadership, and castigating sexual harassment in high places like Parliament, among others), and the poetic devises she deploys to do this, for instance diction, register, imagery, and figurative language.

The objective of the paper is threefold: first, to interrogate Nyanzi's claim that writing is a liberatory activity, comparable to military warfare; second, to investigate how she writes her desire and quest for peaceful and democratic change of the regime in power; and finally, to appreciate her courage, which is evidenced in the kind of language and style she deploys.

Writing in the Throes of a Crisis: Penpoint and Writing Late 1960s Ugandan Watersheds

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Ugandan literary Scholar —Abasi Kiyimba — eloquently argues that Amin is a recurrent motif in the fiction published before, during and after his reign. For Kiyimba, Amin has evolved into a synecdoche for the crises that engulfed the Ugandan polity in the late 1960s. Kiyimba's reading of the ghost of Amin in Ugandan literature reminds us of Ghanaian novelist — Amma Darko's — claim that writers are obliged to engage with national crises; Wale Adebanwi's notion of the writer as a

social thinker and Achebe's thesis that a novelist is a teacher. The above-cited scholars underscore the responsibility of the writer to engage with existential issues affecting society. Following Darko, Adebanwi and Achebe, I postulate that the poems, drama skits and short stories published by Makerere University's English Department journal — Penpoint — in the three years following the 1966 engagement with Uganda's late 1960s predicaments. I posit that while the collocation of literary texts published in the 6 issues of Penpoint between 1966 and 1968 deployed various techniques to engage with the political catastrophes of the time, some texts pursued mundane issues such as change and cultural clash.

"It is what it is" - The Riddles of Naming and Shaming
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Whenever it comes to naming and shaming, we often wonder what it is that makes the practice acceptable in our communities. Since a name is a symbol of identity, it should be authentic, valid, and true to be authoritative. The known conventions governing names and naming ceremonies and how names are used and written are discussed. The paper further examines the authority and authenticity of names and naming for specific purposes. One question will be answered: Does a change in name and naming equal to shaming or name calling? Textual and document analysis is used to examine how Ugandan leaders, artistes, and politicians have used naming and shaming to riddle their way to success. The study finds that the majority of the leaders, artistes, and politicians sampled have either modified or taken up nicknames to repackage their public image. Whether this is acceptable for the ~~public and individual's good~~, riddle we intend to solve.

Mobilizing against Imperialism: Wajjaayu and the 1980s Protest Theatre in Uganda
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This paper considers the application of theatre in Uganda to engage the neocolonial experience and its attendant limitations to enable national development. Premising the discussion in the context of the Women's and Youth Theatre movement of the 1980s it draws on a production Wajjaayu, a play developed as Uganda entry for the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students in Pyong Yang, North Korea, to explore the playmaking experience as a strategy for action. Situating the resistance and change agenda through drama, this conversation explores the application of every day elements of songs, dance, story and appearance as sites and vehicles of reflection and action within the lived and performance contexts; the deployment of narrative and the reconstitution and situation of the body in performance as a signature of identity and site and instrument of resistance against the colonial agenda.

Media Representations
Social Media, Identity and the Divergent Futures for MUASA
Tibasiima Isaac, Department of Literature

In this paper, I discuss the role of social media in the MUASA elections of 2020. I specifically examine conversations around the election of the core executive of MUASA and what they showed about MUASA as both an institution and a specific identity. Following conversations from three MUASA Fraternity platforms, I argue that electioneering on social media not only presents spaces for the construction regarding who and who not to support, but also shows the diverging directions and future of MUASA as an Association in Makerere University. WhatsApp as a social media site is also a site for negotiation of identities, expectations and the perceived future of the MUASA Association. In a way, the platforms give members the chance to negotiate both

their personal and institutional identity, showing how this affects their voting pattern, candidate support and most of all allegiance to a specific vision in MUASA. The paper suggests different ways leading social media actions and how these not only help in identity but also open different ways of thinking through group activity, allegiance and personality.

The Dizneyization of Children Entertainment in Uganda

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The Media has over the decades become an inseparable part of people's lives .People expect to get information, entertainment and communication through media. There are many types and layers of media as well as different corporations playing a role and acquiring an important role in the lives of children, and one of those companies is the Walt Disney Company.

This paper through the lens of capitalism, examines the global influence of Dizneyization on the lives and activities of children through a historical content analysis of Dizney world literature, with a special emphasis on Uganda. Though negatively impacted by the COVID 19 pandemic, it is still worth examining the influence of this previously influential media giant.

Today, Disney can be considered as a cultural machine, creating new products and cycling through old ones in order to maintain a consumer base mainly dominated by children .Intellectuals often criticize that Disney has made so much changes that every story looks alike, forming a dull popular culture. However, they seem to fail to keep in mind the audience of the fairy tales (children) and their continuous appeal to children. (Best & Lowney, 2009).

Keywords: Media, Dizneyization, Capitalism, Popular culture

Gender Identities and Spaces

Heirs or Pawns: The Role of Children from a Feminist Perspective

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Children are expected by many societies to serve as human capital for economic growth. Also, in marriages and the families, children preserve lineages. Successful children are the pride of parents, while unsuccessful ones are a torn in the flesh. How do children function in the lives of parents and the various communities? Do the roles of children make them pawns in attaining the goals of parents or they are heirs in enjoying the fruits of their labour; are children liabilities or assets. Are there different roles for male and female children, and how do they affect the growth of children in our societies? From a feminist perspective, this comparative study aims to interrogate the roles of children in the selected plays – Medea, Andromache, Hecuba, Alcestis, Anowa, Edufa, The witch of Mopti, and In the chest of a woman and the gender inequalities associated with these roles in the Athenian and Akan societies. It points out that from birth certain functions are ascribed to the sexes which are influenced by the patriarchal systems and concludes that the girl child is a pawn in the hand of parents and the

Keywords: children, heirs, pawns, roles, gender, feminism.

Feeling Less Masculine in the Climate Change Era: Changing Power Dynamics in Karamoja Sub region

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Climate change is predicted to lead to severe and widespread irreversible impacts. However, there is no direct globally agreed upon solution to change the continuous rise in temperatures. This affects not only people's daily lives, but also the structure of their economic organization. In Karamoja region, there have been shifts from livestock farming to a more grain centered agricultural

economy. The former is considered masculine, while the latter is considered feminine. Consequently they themselves as losing their livelihood and control or power in their Manyatta home steads. Drawing on the Disaster Risk theory and the Feminist political ecology, this paper shows that though men were controlling and rearing livestock which was their source of power and authority, the drought has had significant effects due to pests and diseases, leading to livestock losses. This has shifted the power dynamics from livestock power to being dependent on female leaning agricultural practices. The restructuring of the gender dynamics and relations has led to an empowered female generation and destabilized the status quo. The paper argues for inclusive farming agricultural practices which enable resilience for both men and women in the face of Climate change in the Karamoja sub region.

Common Perceptions about Male Survivors of Female Perpetrated Intimate Partner Violence in Uganda. The Case of Masaka District

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Violence and coercion, including verbal threats and forced sex is a common feature among men and women in many sexual and intimate relationships in Uganda. Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) is gender-neutral and indeed, women are by no means the exclusive victims of this kind of violence. However, there still exist common perceptions or misconceptions among societal members that men are the perpetrators, the aggressors and dominators in an intimate relationship and therefore cannot suffer domestic abuse from their female intimate partners. This paper thus explores how such popular yet negative perceptions by the general public, the Police, Victim support services, the media and the Individual male survivors themselves about female perpetrated IPV have inevitably increased stigmatisation, bias and disbelief suffered by abused men in Uganda. In-depth interviews were conducted with eleven Baganda male survivors of IPV in Masaka District aged between 25-60 years as well as other study participants. Narratives on variations in common perceptions about male survivors of female perpetrated IPV are presented and illustrated with direct quotes drawn from the transcripts.

Keywords: Male survivors, IPV, Masaka District, Uganda, Perception, Intimate Partner Violence, Common Perceptions

The Gender Structure and its Influence on Programming for Women Entrepreneurship Growth

Ruth Nsibirano, School of Gender and Women Studies

Women in Uganda are increasingly joining the liberalized but aggressive private sector as entrepreneurs. Unfortunately, women are socialized differently to fit in the gender social structure. They have varied levels of self-efficacy, competencies, and entitlements. They thus access and use resources differently. This consequently leads to their varied inherent experiences. A number of government and private institutions set out programs to enable women participate and reap benefits from their efforts to contribute to personal and national transformation. A study was carried out with three aims and one of which was to establish how the different organisations design programs for women. Data was collected through interviews with key informants purposively selected from the organisations that have programs for women entrepreneurs in the three districts of Mbarara, Jinja and Kampala.

Key Words: Women entrepreneurs, Programs for entrepreneurship, Gender Structure



Message from the Convener

Welcome to the 2020 CHUSS Symposium!

The College of Humanities and Social Sciences Makerere University is pleased to be holding its third annual symposium. Themed “The Ivory Tower meets Jua Kali: Reflections on Theorizing the Profound from the Ordinary”, the event is part of the symposia series organised in pursuant with the College’s mandate, among which, is the need to foster a vibrant academic environment in the university so as to promote intellectual debate and knowledge production. Close to 100 papers are presented, offering a rich menu of narratives and conversations on a range of issues in the Humanities and Social Sciences. Due to the COVID -19 disruption, the symposium is virtual.

The Symposia series are supported by the generous funding of Andrew W Mellon Foundation and Gerda-Henkel Stiftung

Assoc. Prof. Josephine Ahikire
Principal, CHUSS

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Communication Skills

Dr Pamela Khanakwa,
Department of History, Archeology
and Heritage Studies



Ms. Catherine Kirumira, Project Officer, CHUSS

The 2020 Chuss Symposium Programme

TIME	ACTIVITY	RESPONSIBLE PERSON
8:00	Arrival & Registration	Organising Committee
8:30	Opening Remarks – Chair Organising Committee	MC
8:40	Remarks – Prof. Josephine Ahikire, Principal, CHUSS	
8:50	Briefs on CHUSS Centre of Excellence in Research, Teaching and Learning (CERTL) – Assoc Prof Andrew E. State, Dean School of Social Sciences	Assoc Prof Patrick Mangeni, Dean School of Liberal and Performing Arts
9:55-9:15	Launch of CHUSS Centre of Excellence in Research, Teaching and Learning (CERTL) – Prof Barnabas Nawangwe, Vice Chancellor, Makerere University	Assoc Prof Josephine Ahikire, Principal, CHUSS
9:20-10:05	Keynote Lecture : Common People, Ordinary Spaces and the Academy: A Conversation – Prof Grace Musila, Department of African Literature, University of Witwatersrand	Assoc Prof Susan Kiguli, Department of Literature
10:10–11:40		
1A Institutions and Instability Venue: CTF2 Auditorium Chair: Godfrey Asiimwe <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Myths, History and the Construction of State Institutions: The Case of Buganda Kingdom – Peter Sekiswa 2. The Relationship Between Ankole Kingship, Politics and Democracy in Uganda - Patience Akam-purira 3. The State-Buganda Schism: Understanding the Economic Impact of the 1966 Constitutional Crisis – Fred Musisi 4. Catholicism in Buganda Exploring the Early History of the Indigenisation of the Mission, 1881-1913 - Deogratius Kyanda Kan-namwangi 5. A History of Extra-Mural Studies and Continuing Education in Uganda: A Case of Makerere University (1953-1992) - Priscilla Asiimire 		
1B Popular and Creative Arts Venue: CTF2 Study RM 3.1 Chair: Benge Okot <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. (Re) Defining Local Content: How VJs are Changing the Concept and Appreciation of Local Content - John Baptist Imokola 2. Dar es Salaam's Datalas: How to Read and Embrace 'Chaos' - John Wakota 3. The Intersection Between Master Artists and Theatre Arts Scholars in Knowledge Production in the Theatre Arts in Uganda 4. Towards Achieving Creativity in Song Writing in Uganda: Role of the Academia in 'Formalising' the Informal Music Sector 		
1C Politics, Policy and Governance – Venue: CTF2 Study RM 3.2 Chair: Nansozi K. Muwanga <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Reshaping of Political Imaginaries of Re-source-led Development in Uganda in the Aftermath of COVID-19 - Ajiko Abelle Roselyne 2. Are Women less likely to be corrupt than Men? Evidence from Uganda 3. Quality of Education in Theatre Arts Scholars in Uganda: A Narrative from a common man's view - Kamya Bazilio 4. Youth Engagement in Development Programmes in Homa Bay County, Western Kenya - Samuel Osike 		
1D Language, Translation and Transition Venue: CTF2 Café GF Chair: Merit Kabugo <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Translating Folktales in the 21st Century: Perspectives from Bakiga 2. Exploring Court Interpreting in Uganda: Characteristics and Prospects - Enoch Sebuyungo 3. Culture and Conflict: The Significance of Selected Ganda Folklore Genres in Conflict Management - Margaret Nanfuka Mbalule 4. Kiswahili as an Official Language in the Post-Independent Uganda: Implementation and the Challenges - Perpetua Arinaitwe 		

Break

13:25-14:00

Lunch Break

3A Psychology and Wellbeing	.....3B Archives and Media	.....3C Subaltern Narratives	.....3D Politics, Policy and Governance
Venue: CTF2 Auditorium	.....Venue: CTF2 Study RM	.....Venue: CTF2 Study RM	.....Venue: CTF2 Café GF
Chair: Grace Kibanja	.....3.1	.....Chair: Julius Kikooma	.....Chair: William Tayeebwa
1. Career Guidance and Counselling and Career Self Concept among Students in Secondary Schools in Uganda - Ottwine Anne, Oonyu Joseph Mataajii Leon	.....Chair: Chair: Andrew State	.....1. An Introduction to Value-based Argumentation and Practical Reasoning:	.....1. Atmospheres of Violence; Conflict, Gender and Popular Protest - Gloria Longbaam-Alli
2. Loneliness, Resilience and Psychological Well-being among the Elderly from Kyanwanzi, Rakai and Jinja Districts in Uganda - Mary Oliver Basemera	.....1. Indigenous Archiving and the University: Harnessing Approaches for Sustainable Preservation of Music and Dance in Uganda and Demotis DB	.....Natural Language Usage From Academia to Fluthaifah Busuulwa	.....2. The Spaces of the Subaltern in Peacebuilding in Kenya from 1990- 2018 - Samuel Auchi Ngonela
3. Toxicity of Workplace Vi	.....2. Risk and Expansion in the Archive - Edgar Taylor	.....2. Speaking as Academic and Cartoonist: Reflections on the Incongruities of Scholarship in the Global South - Jimmy Spire Ssentongo	.....3. Fisheries Resource Control and Conflicts on Lake Victoria's Migingo Island: Voices from the Fishing Commu
	.....3. Idi Amin's Identity through the Camera Lens: Revisiting 1970s Unpublished Photographs - Gerald Walulya	.....3. Peddling Over-the-Counter Medicines: Con	.....

olence in Uganda's Public Hospitals: Analysis of Nurses' Perceptions and Experiences - Patrick Mwase	.....4. Interrogating the Bukedde Publications Media Management Model - William Tayeebwa	.....struing the Generic Structure Potential (GSP) of Itinerant Vendor Tales – Levis Mugumya	.....nities Jacqueline Namukasa
4. Deciphering Reality from Perception. Tales from Learners Regarding Sociocultural Setup and Gender-based Violence in Schools in Busoga Sub-region, Uganda - Richard Palikoko	.....	.....Followership and Empowerment - Robinah S. Nakabo	.....4. "People Don't Want to Leave Because of their Soil": Landslides and Disaster Management in Bududa, Eastern Uganda - Pamela Khanakwa
Promoting the Social in Work by Social Entrepreneurship in Uganda - Justus Twesigye	.....	.....	.....5. Determinants of Conflicts in Local Water Governance and Implications for Peace-building in Water Development - Resty Naiga

9:00 – 10:30

Break

11:00- 12:40

5A Pedagogy and Language Practice in the Classroom	5B Media Representations	5C Gender Identities and Spaces	5D Politics, Policy and Governance
Venue: CTF2 Auditorium	Venue: CTF2 Study RM 3.1	Venue: CTF2 Study RM 3.2	Venue: CTF2 Café GF
Chair: Patrick Mangeni	Chair: Charlotte Mafumbo Karungi	Chair: Pamela Khanakwa	Chair: Simba Sallie Kayunga
1. Language Proficiency in the Multilingual Education System of Burundi: A Historical Perspective - Dominique Savio Nsengiyumva	1. A Semiotic Analysis of Brand Congruence and Dissonance in Higher Education: The Case of Makerere University's Brand Identity – Jane Frances Alupo	1. The Role of the Male Partner and Cervical Cancer Screening among Married Women in Central Uganda - Alone Isabirye, Martin Mbonye And Betty Kwigala	1. Night Market's Potentials and Challenges to the Empowerment of Women Farmers in East Hararghe Ethiopia - Helina Befekadu Bekele
2. Knowing a Word in a Second Language - a Review of Current Studies on the Required Vocabulary Knowledge for Second Language Proficiency	2. Family Planning through Uganda's Media Lens: A Content Analysis - Kyomuhendo M, Nassanga G. I; and Katahoire, A.R.C. 3. Crude and Cyber Socialisation - Mugwanya John Mulo	2. Towards a Regendered Military and Women Participation in the AMISOM Aturinde Tumwerinde Emmanuel	2. Challenges and Opportunities in the Implementation of ICT as a Component of Enhancing Gender Inclusivity in the Socio-Economic Growth in Uganda - Kentaro Ma
3. Writing Competencies in the Academic Context: A Review of Different Perspectives - May Namududu	3. Probing Xenophobic Rhetoric in Ugandan Media: The Case of Vernacular versus English Newspapers....William Tayeebwa & Gerald Businge	3. Circumcision of Male Limites in the Infirmary: Nuances in Male Circumcision at Makerere University Hospital (MUH) - Philip Atiba	3. Social-Cultural and Historical Milieu Surrounding Youth Empowerment in Buganda: Lessons from Community and Lay Perspectives - Nakalwa Lynda
4. Conceptual Construals and Perspectivization in Kirundi vis-à-vis English - Alice Rwamo	4. Feminist Knowledge Production and Epistemic Traditions across Times in Mak@100 - Grace B Kyomuhendo & Fred Kindi	4. Feminist Knowledge Production and Epistemic Traditions across Times in Mak@100 - Grace B Kyomuhendo & Fred Kindi	4. Land Tenure Systems in Tanzania: A Comparative Study between Patrilineal and Matrilineal Communities (1800s - 1970s) - Jumanne Ngohengo
5. Modelling the Contemporary Perspectives on Materials Developments for Kiswahili Pedagogies as a Foreign Language in Ugandan Secondary Schools - Caesar Jjingo & Leonard Bakize	.....	.....	.....
Lunch Break			
14:00 – 15:30	.....	.....	.....
6A Violence, Peacebuilding and Democracy	.....	.....	.....
Venue: CTF2 Auditorium	.....	.....	.....
Chair: Ebila Florence	.....	.....	.....
1. The Role of Nomenclature and Stereotyping	.....	.....	.....
Social Movements in	.....	.....	.....
Informing Religio-Societal Relations in Uganda: A Historical Study of Public Description of Salaf Sect and Links to Extremism - Kasumba Bushand the Politics of State Terrorism in Uganda - Zaid Sekito	.....	.....	.....
3. History of Women Par	.....	.....	.....

- ticipation in
ing in Northern Nigeria
1953-2018 - Mubarak
Tuku
4. Foreign Influence and
Terrorist Insurgency in
Somalia - Jacqueline Na-
kaiza
5. Mediated Gender Dis-
course of the Conflict in
the Democratic Republic
of Congo - Natukun-
da-Togboa Edith & Wil-
liam Tayeewwa

6D Performing Protest and Contest

Venue: CTF2 Study RM 3.1

Chair: Robert Esuruku

1. Packing Missiles in Her Pen to Write Truths that Angels Dare Not Whisper: The Liberatory Poetics of Stella Nyanzi's No Roses From My Mouth (2020) -

Danson Sylvester Kabyana

2. Writing in the Throes

of a Crisis: Penpoint and

Writing Late 1960s

Ugandan Watersheds –

Edgar Nabatanyi

3. It Is What It Is: The

6C Media Representations

Venue: CTF2 Study RM 3.2

Chair: Paddy Musana

1. Social Media, Identity and the Divergent Futures for MUASA – Isaac Tibusiima

2. The Disneyfication of Children Entertainment in Uganda – Hawa Kasule

Riddles of Naming and
Shaming - Cornelius -
Wam
G
Mobilizing against
Imperialism: Wajjaayu and
the 1980s Protest Theatre
of Uganda - Patrick Man-
geni

6D Gender Identities and

Spaces

Venue: CTF2 Café GF

Chair: Sarah Ssali

1. Heirs or Pawns: The

Role of Children from a
Feminist Perspective -
Stella Antwiwaa

2. Feeling Less Masculine
in the Climate Change

Era: Changing Power Dy-
namics in Karamoja Sub

Region - Mukisa Ayub

3. Common Perceptions
about Male Survivors

of Female Perpetrated

Intimate Partner Violence

in Uganda. The Case of
Masaka District - Deborah
Nakalyowa-Luggy
4. The Gender Structure
and its Influence on
Programing for Women
Entrepreneurship Growth
- Ruth Nsibirano

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Keynote Address

Grace A Musila is an associate professor in the Department of African Literature at the University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg. Her teaching and research centers on Eastern and Southern African literatures, African popular cultures and gender in Africa. She has published journal articles and chapters in these areas. She is also the editor of Wangari Maathai's *Registers of Freedom* (HSRC Press, 2020), author of *A Death Retold in Truth and Rumour: Kenya, Britain and the Julie Ward Murder* (Boydell & Brewer, 2015); and co-editor of *Rethinking Eastern African Intellectual Landscapes* (Africa World Press, 2012; with James Ogude and Dina Ligaga).

Professor Musila engages in a conversation with Mr Isaac Tibasiima on a general discussion on doing research in the humanities on the continent and the trials and tribulations we go through. The discussion derives from two of Musila's articles, "Lot's Wife Syndrome and Double Publics in South Africa" and "Against Collaboration- or the Native who Wanders off".

