

She-who-would-be King: Women's Participation in Politics

Stella Antwiwaa

Abstract

Scholarly works on Africa, in classical reception studies, mostly put the Graeco-Roman civilisations as a source of moral and literary inspiration for Africa's socio-cultural and political life. Does this apply to feminist and gender debates? Using some of the literary works of these two distinct societies, I argue that gender inequalities were severe in the Classical period and its literature as opposed to Ghana's Akan societies. Therefore, the classics as a yardstick for some modern cultures and contemporary debates is not feasible. To achieve this, I focus on analysing women's participation in politics in their various communities and differentiates between the position of Greek queens and Akan female rulers, queen mothers and queens. I take into consideration women's selection to these positions, their responsibilities or roles as queens, and the limitations to their offices. It points out that while the Greek queens mainly performed wifely duties and their position was ceremonial, Akan queen mothers and female rulers exercised enormous power and participated in the power play of their communities.

Key words: queens/queen mothers, female rulers, politics.

Analysis of Colonial and Post-Colonial Education Policies in Uganda: The Major Milestone in Their Development

Kamya Bazilio

Abstract

The development and relevance of education in Uganda has been of great concern to various education providers; the missionaries, colonial and post-colonial governments. This is exemplified by the many policies that have been instituted to improve on education in Uganda. They include; the Phelps –stoke commission, the de Bunsen commission of 1952, the Binns study group of 1957, the castle education commission of 1963, and the Uganda National education review commission of 1989 among others. Interestingly, the subsequent policies in the education sector have been introduced and inaugurated as new when in fact they had been tried during the missionary and colonial period and some failed. There are however, ongoing efforts to reform the education system, but it is doubtful whether all the principles of basic education, namely, relevance, quality accessibility, and equity will be adequately complied with, let alone sustained. The paper will

therefore delve into the different education policies from colonial times to the present. This is part of a bigger PhD study and for purposes of this paper, we base on qualitative interviews and documentary review to collect the data needed. The study is descriptive and analyses the historical development and implementation of education policies in Uganda since colonial times and how they have improved and promoted the quality of education in Uganda to realize the current socio-economic aims of education in the country.

Keywords: Education policies, Colonial, Post-Colonial, Missionary, Commission

A Critique of Constitutional Democracy in Legislations in Uganda: A Case Of The 1967 And 1995 Constitutions

Wamamela Nixon

Constitutional democracy is anchored on a perennial philosophical debate sparked by Plato and Aristotle concerning how society ought to be governed. Whereas Plato proposed the rule of good men, Aristotle proposed the rule of good laws. Aristotle's thoughts have influenced Aquinas and Locke whose views form a basis for the concept of constitutional democracy as understood today. One of the elements of constitutional democracy is popular sovereignty exercised through a legislative organ of government. This organ is supposed to make laws for the good of all. In Uganda, legislative practices have been controversial, rising a question of the extent to which they do reflect constitutional democratic ideals. The objective of the study is to make a critique of constitutional democracy in legislations in Uganda with regard to the 1967 and 1995 constitutions. Using multiple approaches of analytic, descriptive and normative, and methods of document analysis and in-depth interviews, I argue that the 1967 and the 1995 constitutions are inconsistent with the ideals of constitutional democracy. Preliminary findings of this study reveal lack of respect for the ideal of common interest, indispensable connection between legislation and constitutional democracy and weak constitutional culture in legislative practices. The study recommends conscientisation of members of members of Parliament and the general public.

Keywords: Constitutional democracy, Legislation, Constitution, Critique, Uganda

Territorial Conflicts in East Africa: A Case Study of the Migingo Island Conflict between Uganda and Kenya 1926-2009

Namukasa Jacqueline

Abstract

East Africa has experienced many territorial conflicts with scholars predicting their escalation following the discovery of natural wealth on borderlands. For more than a decade, Uganda and Kenya have been involved in a low-intensity territorial contest over Migingo, a rocky islet on Lake Victoria. The thesis examines the Uganda-Kenya conflict over this island, 1926-2009. Using a qualitative approach with a historical research design and guided by the Constructivism theory of international relations, the study argues that the Migingo predicament is a recent phenomenon that not only hatched from the perceptions and actions of past elite actors but has also been exacerbated by the multifarious constructions of current state actors in Uganda and Kenya. Moreover, contrary to scholarship that focuses on the colonial causation driven by unsatisfactory imperial cartography as a source of intractable territorial conflicts in Africa, this research revealed that the 2009 Migingo row is symptomatic of contemporary challenges like the aggressive expansion of commercial fishing for export amidst dwindling fish stocks. Finally, owing to the ambiguous primary documents, contradictory view points and literature about the ownership of Migingo, it recommends that the islet be declared a neutral ground under the mandate of the East African Community or African Union.

Key words: Territorial Conflicts, Uganda-Kenya boundary, Migingo Island, Imperial cartography, Fisheries resources.

The Dilemma of Youth Empowerment in Uganda: Interrogating the Mindset Question

Lynda Nakalawa

Abstract

Empowerment of Uganda's youthful population is at the forefront of the country's agenda as explained in the Uganda youth policy. The theme of this policy is "Mindset change for development". However, the policy, and youth empowerment programs set out based on this policy have done little to explain or address youth mindsets. As such, many of these programs have reported little gains, due to failure to address social cultural and historically driven attitudes that affect the youth that they serve. Existing psychological theories on Mindset are deemed unsuitable for exploring youth mindsets in the Ugandan context due to their underlying westernized, Cartesian and individualized view of mind. This view is at odds with the African conception of self which views the mind as emerging from social-cultural processes. The purpose of this study was to explore youth mindsets as they are shaped by the

social cultural and historical underpinnings of the society within which selected youth empowerment programs operate. An exploratory qualitative study was done; participants were selected from beneficiaries of three youth empowerment programs from the districts of Kampala, Kalangala and Rakai. All participants were Baganda by tribe. Three focus group discussions and nine individual interviews were done. Interviews were transcribed verbatim and narrative analysis was done using the Voice-Centered Relational Approach. This presentation focuses on the first research question of the study: How are youth positioned in the social, cultural and historical discourse around youth empowerment in Uganda?

Keywords: Mindset, Youth Empowerment, Dialogical Self, Narrative analysis

A History of The Implication of Migrancy, Nativism, and Citizenship in Uganda, 1894-1995: A Case of Southern and Western Uganda

Nicholas Tunanukye

Abstract

This historical study examines the relationship between labour migrations, identity formations and citizenship in Uganda, 1894-1995. Migration of people in Uganda or Africa generally is an old phenomenon. The most popular is the legendary waves of precolonial migrations such as that of Bantu migration into Eastern Africa, Luo migration across Eastern Africa and Sudanic peoples' migration and settlement in East Africa. All these migration waves meant different people intermingling and entering complex relationships, as well as defining identities and creating new ones. The study established that colonial rule encouraged unprecedented internal migration in Uganda for labour purposes, but also in response to population pressure on land as it was the case in Kigezi. The new order brought about by the state opened the way for free movement in the protectorate. The migration of the Bakiga from Kigezi to Bunyoro and Toro regions in the 1950s and 1960s were in response to these considerations. The qualitative approach guided this study using historical research methods which included analysis of documents, oral narratives and archival sources. The study argues that the internal migrations that were facilitated by the modern era in Uganda opened the way for the breakdown of the hitherto self-sufficient, ethno-linguistic and socially homogeneous communities, and the establishment of multi-cultural, multi-lingual and heterogenous populations. The economic and political interactions between and among the newcomers and

the natives created a complex reality of two citizenships of Uganda in the area of study: one local and tied to nativism and another national tied to the Uganda state.

Key words: migrancy, identity, ethnicity, nativism, citizenship

The Structure of Peacebuilding in Kenya

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Abstract

This chapter seeks to introduce the key debates on the structure of peacebuilding in Kenya. Data was collected in two research Sites (Kibera and Kuresoi, in the Counties of Nairobi and Nakuru Respectively, between July 22, 2020- October 22, 2010. 3 focus Group discussions in each research site. 11 Key informant interviews in Kuresoi and 13 Key informants in Kibera, as well as 24 In-depth interviews in Kuresoi and 22 in Kibera. This chapter starts with an initial discussion on the nature of liberal peace-building as a coherent paradigm, as well as an object of critique and instrumental in post-cold war era. The first section starts with broad debates of peacebuilding. The second section draws on the critiques of liberalization and is informed from oral interviews, focus group discussions and documentary review. This sets the stage for a liberally imported conceptualization of peacebuilding as institutions building. In the third section the chapter unpacks the conception of cosmopolitan and neo-institutionalized peacebuilding strategy, focusing on grouping of actors, ownership and strategies. Finally, the chapter ends with a focus on national strategies and conceptions of peacebuilding, the ontological and epistemological assumptions of interventions based on Infrastructures' for Peace, (I4P) specifically focusing on County Peace Building Committees' (CPBC).

Key Terms: Peacebuilding, Infrastructures for Peace (I4P), Cosmopolitan Peacebuilding, and neo-institutionalized Peacebuilding

Specific State and Society Strategies of Conflict Management Within The Middle-Belt: 1957- 2018

Gloria Longbaam-Alli

Abstract

In Chapter 4, we examined how indigenous and state institutions tried to settle major types of conflict. Specifically, the Native Administration used coercive and punitive tactics

implemented through the colonial military and police (Yan Doka), courts and prisons to prevent violent clashes between contentious parties. On the other hand, indigenous methods of resolving disputes were still viable, even though the colonial administrative system weakened the authority of traditional leaders. This chapter is necessarily prefaced by the discussion of conflict management in Nigeria's post-colony as the continuation of colonial conflict management strategies of the Middle Belt states examined in chapter four. We shall discuss how the nature of the Nigerian state security institutions and its strategies of managing insecurity became a crucial nexus in the perpetuation of class and ethnic interest. More so, because without an examination of the post-colonial security mechanism- the bedrock of state and human security- it is impossible to explain fully the formation and prominence of societal (non-state actors) security mechanisms, including the basis of a hybrid security system about which this research is concerned. In reality, the people of the Middle Belt, like their counterparts in the North East and the South West were responding to the lapses in human security and inadequacies in the rules of engagement by state security institutions. To grasp the post-colonial trajectory of conflict management, some key institutions, namely the Nigerian police and military, are identified and discussed. Traditional leaders and vigilante groups represent Track II negotiators and conflict managers. Highlighting their importance here underlines the limited capacity of traditional statist mechanisms to exclusively provide sustainable resolutions to disputes. In the longer term, the informal coalition with the formal state in the Middle Belt has resulted in a hybrid political order, which, despite some shortcomings, has created some remarkable public security and conflict management.

Keywords: Security, Conflict management, Hybridity, State Security

An Investigation into The Techno-Archaeological Potential of Sango Bay, Southern Uganda.

Ssemulende Robert

Abstract

The technological advancement leading to classification of lithic tools at Sango Bay, Southern Uganda was started way back in 1919 when Wayland took over office as the Director of the geological survey department at Entebbe. This office made him to travel widely in Uganda that he came across primitive stone tools that could not fit into the already documented stone Age nomenclature in Eastern African and these were named Sangoan from

the type site Sango Bay. The Sangoan culture has been widely studied globally but data from the type site is lacking due to limited archaeological studies from Uganda. The preliminary survey conducted at Sango Bay had the objective of documenting the heritage potential of the Site. This study utilized documentary reviews, archaeological surveys as well as ethnographic inquiries for the documentation of Sango Bay history and interpretation of archaeological finds. The survey conducted revealed how Sango Bay region is endowed not only with the Sangoan Stone Age site which needs more detailed studies but also with a rich culture. This rich culture is identified through customs and taboos accorded to the different elements like Sango tree, Sango lake Musambwa twin island, the naval stone as well as a diversity of medicinal plants. This study exhibited the cultural-archaeological potential and lithic technological make up of Sango bay

Key Words: Stone Age, Archaeological potential, Heritage and Sango Bay

Losses and Gains: A Stylistic Analysis of the Translation Process of Folktales from Runyankore–Rukiga Into French

Agatha Tumwine

Abstract

While translation is the portal through which the past can be accessed, the act of translating enables contemporary readers to construct lost civilisations. Translation is thus, used as a tool to record, reproduce and transmit knowledge, culture and ideologies in a different language. The present study entails a lexical analysis of literary translation, particularly the translation of culture-specific items from an African Bantu language into French, an Indo-European language. The analysis was based on the practical translation of six purposively selected folktales, from Runyankore-Rukiga into French. This was further enhanced by insights gathered through in-depth interviews with scholars in the field of translation as well as practicing translators, who translate between Bantu languages and European languages. Preliminary results indicate that there are both losses and gains incurred during the translation process especially culture-specific items and concepts that exist in the source culture and are absent in the target culture. This study further reveals that, folktales as a literary genre have distinctive features ranging from style and lexicon to orality which pose challenges in the translation process. The challenges are particularly encountered in rendering the African oral traditional elements of imagery, proverbs, wise sayings, myths, idioms and humorous expressions. Finally, the study confirms that some of the translation procedures put forward

by Newmark (1981) can be applied in rendering the source language text of folktales into the target language literary text.

Keywords: Translation, Folktale, culture, source language, target language

State and Non- State Actors' Collaboration: The Case of Women Farmers' Empowerment in Ethiopia

HelinaBefekadu Bekele

Abstract

In developing countries, women have substantial role in agriculture and even their participation has increased over the years due to the pulling effect of urban development. Though this incidence creates a chance to women to exercise decision making fully in the household, they are busy fulfilling the role of two faces of the same coin in handling public and household responsibilities. Besides, in most parts of Africa, even in male headed households, women are doing almost every agricultural activity. Further, in most developing countries, women engagement in agricultural activity is an additional responsibility on household responsibility. Generally, women agricultural activity is characterized by lack of agricultural technology, information and inputs. This makes their empowerment less compare to men and decrease their productivity. In the meantime, government and non-government organization have been introducing agricultural program to revert the statusquo of women. This study argues that government and non-government organization collaboration results into women farmers empowerment than their individual effort. This is because collaboration gives them the chance to mobilize their resources and experience to achieve a common goal. The study aimed to examine women participation in agricultural activities, the different ways through which state and non-state actors collaborate to facilitate women farmers' empowerment and evaluate whether the collaborative efforts between state and non-state actors have been effective in empowering women farmers in Eastern Hararghe, Ethiopia. The study adopts qualitative approach, case-based analysis through in-depth interview, focus group discussion, document review and observation, and drawn on Naila Kabeer conceptualization of empowerment in resource, agency and achievement and feminist standpoint theory to address the research objectives. Finally, the study contributes to the empowerment literature considering the peculiar cultural feature of the study area.

Keywords: Women farmers empowerment, Eastern Hararghe, Ethiopia, State and non-state actors' collaboration

The Political Economy of Television Local Content Quotas in Uganda: How Cultural Regulation Remains a Fallacy

John Baptist Imokola

Abstract

This paper explores the implementation of television local content quotas in Uganda, since 2014. It discusses how Political Economy of media influences the implementation of television local content quotas in Uganda. Despite Uganda Communications Commission (UCC) using the argument of cultural protection to regulate television local content, this paper argues that success in implementation needs to be tagged to economic and political factors. I argue that reliance on cultural means and purposes for regulation is misleading, because the industry is influenced by economic and political forces. This paper is a result of four regional focus group discussions with television viewers, nineteen key informant interviews and qualitative content analysis of two television stations in Uganda. Guided by the Circuit of Culture theory, the study finds that many of the moments in the circuit are affected by the economic environment in which the television industry operates, the power relations of the television stations and the regulator, and not necessarily the cultural environment. The paper therefore suggests that economic tools by UCC would be more effective in implementing the regulation.

Keywords: political economy, local content, content quotas, television regulation, programming regulation, cultural regulation.

The Complex Origins, Patterns and Evolution of Political Corruption in Uganda between 1962 And 2017

Cheromoi Clare.

Abstract

Uganda's political history has been characterized by numerous changes of governments, with eight changes within a period of fifty-five years (1962-2017). This chapter therefore, interrogate the patterns of political corruption and how it has evolved over the past decades since independence. To understand the patterns and evolution of political corruption in Uganda, an inquiry into the corruption scandals the political regimes have registered was conducted and this provided insights into patterns and evolution of political corruption in Uganda. The review and documentation of corruption cases experienced in each post independent political regimes although may not fully reveal the whole story of how corrupt the regimes were, but at least gives an idea how corrupt the regimes were and this will aid us to trace the historical patterns between the corruptions in different political regimes. The analysis of results shows that evolution of political in post independent Uganda is trans-historical and not just confined to particular regimes. Although, findings show that the contemporary NRM regime under Yoweri Museveni has registered many high-profile political corruption scandals involving huge sums of money, overall all the independent governments have been corrupt. The evolution of corruption and ever-changing patterns have been driven by state power, ethnicity and regime survival that have characterized all the political regimes. Therefore, the chapter concludes that to fight political corruption in Uganda, we need to rethink and answer the question of why political corruption has strings of continuity with state power, ethnicity and regime survival. Without addressing this political-governance question in general particularly politics of belly, the sheer change of political leadership alone will not solve our political problems and political corruption in particular.

Keywords: Political Corruption, Patterns and Evolution

Politics of Non- Restoration of Ankole Kingdom in Uganda 1910-2018

Patience Akampurira

Abstract

The question of kingship in Uganda has been a controversial issue. Whereas Kingdoms were historically traditional institutions and maintained during colonial rule, they were abolished in 1969 and later restored in 1993 with exception of Ankole kingdom up to date despite new ones being created. Ankole commonly referred to as "*karo karungi*" was created by the British colonial administrators following the signing of the Ankole agreement of 1901 and incorporating the principalities of Igara, Sheema, Buhweju and the mainstream Nkore.

Ankole kingship comprises of the two major ethnic groups that is the Bairu who are the majority and the Bahiima who were the minority. The Independence Constitution of 1962 had confirmed the development of sectarianism thus justification for the abolition of Kingdoms in Uganda in 1969. 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. The various kingdoms had more or less been governed as autonomous areas, and it was therefore necessary to create a national system presided over by a universally accepted head of state. The study analysed the factors surrounding the politics of restoration, non-restoration and creation of Kingdoms in Uganda focusing on views of the ordinary/local people, old dynasty, politicians and academicians from the former Ankole Kingdom which is still unrestored. This was further enhanced by insights gathered through in-depth interviews with scholars in the field. The oral histories from members of Bahiima and Bairu ethnic groups who had gone further to form Nkore cultural Trust which is *pro* restoration of the Ankole kingship and Kumanyana movement, a group *anti* the restoration reveal that the crisis of legitimacy, cultural diversity as well as the bad and oppressive history are challenges to the restoration of the former Ankole Kingdom. Finally, the study revealed that restoration of Ankole kingdom would cause ethno-political tension among the Banyankole which can antagonise the majority support hence affect national politics and democracy.

Key Words: Kingship, culture, democracy, human rights and Politics

Women in Peace Operations: Debates and Trajectories of Gender Integration in Uganda's Military

AturindeTumwerinde Emmanuel

Abstract

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. In the conduct war, women have been active players though with varied levels of engagement as fighters or providing support. While the participation of women in the military mirrors a social and historical role in including in 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 present a form of deviation from the ordinary of strongly held culture and

practice, and remains contested. This paper is about historicising the experiences of women participation in military peace operations and how such an engagement has contributed to regendering gender relations while institutionalising gender equality traits in the military. I delve 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).

Keywords

Gender, Regendering, Peace Operations, Military, Participation, Gender mainstreaming

Children's Experiences and Perspectives on Gender-based Violence in Schools in Busoga Sub-region, Uganda: A Sociocultural Exploration

Richard Balikoowa

Abstract

The introduction and implementation of inclusive and accessible education in Uganda came with a number of liberations hopes, especially among the economically and socially disadvantaged communities. However, the dream has been prowlod with many hinderances, among which is gender-based violence. School-related gender-based violence (SRGbV) among school children in Uganda, like many other parts of Africa, has had an upsetting impact on their schooling; including staggering school patticiaption, increased dropout and poor performance. Adopting Vygotskyan sociocultural and sociohistorical lens, this study seeks to explore the SRGbV phenomenon and its bearings on school children by involving primary school children (ages between 12 and 15) themselves as the participants. This doctoral study is employing both qualitative and quantitative approaches and child-friendly methods and designs to explore the children's experiences and understanding of the role of their cultural, historical and institutional setting in promoting the phenomenon; and how it affects their schooling. The study is also informed by a deliberately reviewed pool of literature and traces of social and historic chronicles. Preliminary findings highlight sociocultural beliefs, gender power relations and psychosocial anxieties as the leading attributions of school-related gender-based violence. From these initial findings, this study underscores the importance of a child's psycho-historical and sociocultural development and

the need for concentrated attention tuned towards early detection, prevention and elimination of GbV among children through acquainting relevant scholarship, individuals, institutions and policy on how to possibly intervene.

Keywords: children, school-related gender-based violence, Busoga, Uganda, sociocultural, psychosocial

Christianity and Politics; Uganda Joint Christian Council: (UJCC)and the Monitoring of National Elections in Uganda, 1963 – 2016

NansikombiProscovia

Abstract

By the time of UJCC's inception in 1963, it had a number of objectives which included; promoting interaction amongst the Church members, joint actions and reflections among members, responding to the Education Act of 1963,acting as an overseer over the management of the democratisation process in a newly independent Uganda, peace building, conflict management and national reconciliation in Uganda. However, the main objective of UJCC's establishment (just one year after Uganda had attained independence), was majorly to help the Churches make their contribution to the national building felt, there by healing the historical divisions and hostilities, that had developed amongst them, right from the time of planting of Christianity in the country. (UJCC 45th Anniversary Magazine 2008; Mamdan 1976 and Mudoola 1993; UJCC's Golden Jubilee Anniversary Magazine 2014).

Keywords: Christianity, politics, lections, Uganda UJCC