**On Concealed Vulnerability: Interrogating Costs of fractured masculinities in Western UgandaDr. Peace Musiimenta**

**Abstract**

Most studies on masculinity portray men as beneficiaries of male privilege and universally benefiting from a patriarchal system, they knowingly or unknowingly create. Based on an ethnographic study, this article presents untold complex and taken for granted masculinity experiences among the Bakiga men in Kigezi western Uganda. We divulge into Bakiga men’s space and unravel how they either adhere to socially masculinity and/or negotiate space to defy the constructed notion of a ‘real man’. Findings indicate that there are vulnerabilities concealed beneath the masculine privilege which is a source of frustration and that pushes some men into relative self-destruction. Men’s vulnerabilities like old age abandonment by children are to a complex thread of factorsincluding what they did or did not do during their active life, social expectations,dwindling role model effect, distorted male entitlements and women’s subtle takeover. Contemporary masculinity studies should engage more in exploring the possibility of creating spaces for men to reflect on their different social expectations vis a-vis the changing realities.

**Key words:** Masculinity, ideal man, vulnerability, male privilege, Bakiga

**Sociolinguistic and structural aspects of Ugandan Kiswahili**

**Dr. Innocent Masengo**

**Abstract**

This qualitative study presents sociolinguistic characteristics of the Kiswahili spoken in Uganda. Kiswahili has been learned formally at secondary school level as an optional subject in Uganda for over two decades. This has led to the emergence of Standard Kiswahili speakers and these are documented. However, according to Ethnologue, there are over 330000 first language Kiswahili speakers in Uganda yet there location and nature of Kiswahili spoken is yet to be formally documented. This study, therefore, focusses on speakers that acquired the language naturally through contact with other Kiswahili speakers and formed speech communities in Uganda. The study will consider the aspect of linguistic demography, and therefore, will pay specific attention to immigration and language contact as factors since research indicates that migrants are bearers of language different from the languages of a host community whether such a community is a recipient or discharger of immigrants just like Uganda is. Issues of linguistic diversity and acculturation will be discussed in the sense of Gumperz (1968) linguistic acculturation hypothesis. As such, this study hypothesizes that the resultant formation of a Kiswahili variety deviates from Kiswahili sanifu (standard Kiswahili dialect), with the speakers of the Ugandan Kiswahili variety (or dialect) developing unique language practices. The study mainly aims at putting Ugandan Kiswahili in context by studying any linguistic convergence and divergence of Ugandan Kiswahili in relation to Standard Kiswahili. The study will consider the Kiswahili speaking communities in Kiryandongo, Masindi, Luwero (Bombo) and Mbarara districts.

**An historical examination of the use of English and local languages in schools and the public space in Uganda**

**Dr. MedardSsentanda**

**Abstract**

This article seeks to tease out the ways in which English and local languages were used in the educational system in Uganda and in the public space, from colonial times until the recent Thematic Curriculum reform in 2006/2007. While publications on Uganda’s official language policies over time include several extensive government reports and texts by contemporary experts, research on their implementation was sporadic, particularly during the political instability of the 1970s and 1980s. Moreover, questions of implementation typically focus on the ways in which the government’s official policies are put – or not put – into practice, and on the complex problems that the Ugandan linguistic landscape and material challenges pose to the development of a coherent language policy. While such research is imperative to understanding the links between the language policy and its implementation, it nevertheless gives a partial picture of why and how local languages were used in schools and in the public space. It also downplays the agency of teachers and the community in children’s functional education, and does not account for the complex ways in which local languages have maintained their instrumentality in Ugandan societies – perhaps, and paradoxically, where official language-in-education policies have not been, or only partly been implemented. Our study seeks to unearth overlooked aspects of the use of local languages in the Ugandan educational system, as far back as the late colonial times and up until the late 1990s. We use interviews to investigate where, and how, mother tongues were used in schools, even when there was no official mother tongue education policy. We focus on rural schools in two locations – the Luganda-speaking Central Region and Ateso-speaking Teso region – to give a comparative analysis of the reach of government policies in an uneven political terrain.

**A linguistic analysis of Rukiga personal names**

**Dr. Allen Asiimwe**

**Abstract**

Studies on naming in African societies reveal that personal names are not mere labels. They contain descriptive content that reflects the socio-cultural milieu of the people of a given society. Among the Bakiga of western Uganda, personal names are a great component of their culture because they are used as diaries to store and communicate their life stories. Although personal names found in many African societies present unique linguistic properties, they are greatly under-researched, both in terms of their lexical-semantic and morpho-syntactic nature. This paper examines the formation and structure of Rukiga personal names. Data were collected in Kabale in March 2020 through interviewing older persons, reviewing church baptism and tax collection registers, and The Electoral Commission Voters’ Registers. The data show that Rukiga names are presented as lexical items with elaborate grammatical structures. Compounding is found to be the most widely used strategy in name formation where two or more lexical items are combined to form names. The analysis further reveals that the socio-cultural context influences the semantics and structure of Rukiga names. The study mirrors personal names as a part of the grammar of Rukiga reflecting the general complex linguistic systems of many African languages.

**Feminist Activism Encounters Masculinities: Lessons on The Critical Engagement with Men In Gender Equality**

**Dr.Amon A.Mwiine**

**Abstract**

Since independence, feminism, in Africa and Uganda in particular, has had different waves and critical agendas. Earlier literature shows how women activists in Africa took center stage, questioned women’s conspicuous absence in social economic and political history and dominantly challenged patriarchal oppression against women in public and private spheres. More recent women’s efforts towards gender equality have seen an emerging trend in which global development actors insist that gender equality programmes and initiatives must involve the participation of men, to the extent, in some cases, of calling for men and boys to empower women and girls. This ‘turn to male engagement’ raises key questions regarding why and how vital it is to engage men in gender equality. In this paper, I draw from an on-going feminist-masculinities research and reflect on ways feminist activism encounters narratives on masculinities, analyse the kinds of discourses that are set off and the implications these have for gender transformation. I conclude the paper with suggestions on critical engagement with men in ways that are related to and supportive of radical gender transformation.

**When Customary Owners Became Imposters: Landslides and Land Conflictsin Eastern Uganda**

**Dr. Pamela Khanakwa**

**Abstract**

While landslides have been associated with environmental degradation and known to result in deaths and displacement, poor hygiene and sanitation, and to call for different approaches to hazard mitigation, the ways in which they engender and fuel land conflicts is yet to be explored. When landslides struck in Nametsi in Bududa district in eastern Uganda in 2010 killing over three hundred and fifty people and displacing over eight thousand, the Ugandan Cabinet directed resettlement of the affected communities within the Bugisu sub-region, as one of the strategies of relocating the survivors as well as those living in risky areas. To this end, the Office of the Prime Minister procured over two thousand acres of land in Bulambuli district in 2013 but by 2014, there were multiple disputes over ownership of the procured land. Drawing on oral interviews in Bulambuli as well as parliamentary reports and the media, this paper examines the ways in which the said government resettlement plan heightened land conflicts in Bunambutye Sub-county in Bulambuli district in eastern Uganda.

**Keywords:** Land conflicts, landslides, customary owners, Bulambuli

**Determinants of User Satisfaction and the Implications on Collective-action in Demand-driven Water Governance in Rural Uganda**

**Dr. NaigaResty**

**Abstract**

The devolution of water management from the state to user communities is usually based on the assumption that users are able and willing to take on the necessary responsibilities. Despite over a decade of implementing a demand-driven approach in rural water provision in Uganda, operation and maintenance of communal water infrastructure is still an uphill task. Using a mixed methods approach and a Socio-Ecological Systems Framework, this paper shows the relationship between water user satisfaction and willingness to engage into collective-action towards water provision. The paper further presents factors influencing water users’ satisfaction under the demand-driven model of water governance. The results indicate a highly significant relationship between user satisfaction and willingness to contribute to operation and maintenance of water infrastructure. The explanatory variables influencing users’ satisfaction with water provision are categorized as institutional and bio-physical factors. The analysis indicate that collective-action is key for a successful implementation of demand-driven model of water governance, but it cannot be assumed or taken for granted but rather must be facilitated through fulfilling the needs and expectations of the beneficiaries as well as building robust self-governance local institutions.

**Say Cheers! How Amin Used Photography as A Tool for Political Propaganda**

**Dr. Gerald Walulya**

**Abstract**

Photography is a powerful tool in any given society, be it democratic or dictatorial. A photographer who takes a photo does so with specific aims. These aims are themselves enough to bias the photograph. For quite a long time, photographs have been used to subjectively depict certain situations in a way that glorifies the people and institutions that have commissioned them. World over democratic and authoritarian governments alike have used photography to control their image or even demonise their opponents. This paper seeks to analyse how former Uganda President, Idi Amin used photographs to manage the collective perceptions and attitudes of people towards him and his regime. Using photographic interpretation of five photographs that were taken by state photographers during his regime, the study will analyse how Amin deliberately used photographs to shade a positive picture about himself and his regime. Using the propaganda theory, the study will examine how Amin used photography to determine what he wanted people to see when they look at him and his regime through photographs.

**Keywords:** political propaganda, Idi Amin, Uganda, Photography

**A Corpus-Based Analysis of The of The Runyankore-Rukiga Modal Auxiliary -Báas-**

**Dr.DeoKawalya**

**Abstract**

In their comparative study across West Nyanza Bantu Languages, Kawalya et al. (2018) identified -báas- as one of the major modal auxiliaries expressing possibility in Runyankore- Rukiga. Although this preliminary analysis reveals a range of modal meanings expressed by the verb, i.e. that it expresses all possibility types, its full semantic range remains unknown. Moreover, it is not known which of the meanings expressed by the verb is more important than the other(s). In this paper a semasiological analysis of the modal auxiliary -báas- is carried out, based on naturally occurring data from the MakerereNkore-Kiga corpus, with the aim of describing the full range of meanings that it expresses. Frequencies of occurrence of individual meaning categories will also provide insights into understanding the most important meanings expressed by -báas-. A comparison will also be made with the cognates of -baas- in other Great Lakes Bantu languages beyond West Nyanza, e.g. Kirundi (JD62) and Mashi (JD53).

**Keywords:** corpus-based analysis, Runyankore-Rukiga, modal auxiliary, West Nyanza, possibility, semasiological analysis, Great Lakes Bantu

**Alternative Ecology in Ganda Folktales: Ecosophy T and Beyond**

**Dr. Eve Nabulya**

# **Abstract**

# Traditional oral literature is increasingly being recognized in scholarship as a resource for ecological wisdom, but there is limited attention to contemporary oral literature, the stories being born each day as people encounter environmental challenges. Yet these encapsulate the actual experiences and perceptions of a people. This article discusses convictions and propositions of the Baganda expressed in their stories performed on the subject of climate change and environmental degradation. It argues that the stories in focus reveal alternative views concerning complex environmental issues, which can be harnessed to promote ecological sustainability. The article also brings the emergent ideas into conversation with current debates in environment related scholarship. This work emerges from a study being conducted in central Uganda, with the aim of interrogating ecological wisdom in Luganda and Lusoga folk tales, as a move towards the incorporation of indigenous wisdom in efforts to address the current environmental crisis. Through a qualitative approach deploying in-depth interviews and participant observation, the study has documented over 70 ecologically relevant stories comprising both traditional folk tales and newly composed stories told among the Baganda and Basoga of central Uganda.

**Keywords:**Buganda, Environment, ecology, folktale, criticism

**Archive and Expulsion**

**Dr. Edgar C. Taylor**

**Abstract**

Archiving may conceal or disrupt processes of expulsion. The official archives of Ugandan state institutions have largely been constituted beyond the view of Ugandan publics. Despite histories of secrecy and state impunity that shaped expanding colonial institutions from the 1950s onwards, public life and the bureaucratic forms embedded in state archives have been mutually constitutive, each subtly changing and editing the other over time. This presentation examines how the infrastructure of institutionalized impoverishment in colonial record keeping has shaped the place of state archives in postcolonial Ugandan public life. It particularly examines how documents – or the perception of documents – have compelled governments and publics alike to confront the enduring traces and claims of some expelled communities (e.g. Asians) but not others (e.g. Kenyans). This brief history offers three broad insights: first, the relative safety of archives when insulated by neglect; second, the power of archives – broadly construed – in shaping processes of expulsion; and finally, the limits of state archives in understanding and seeking rectification of past and ongoing injustice.

**Keywords:** Archive, Expulsion, Uganda, Idi Amin, Asians

**Effects of COVID-19 Pandemic on Entrepreneurship: A Gender Perspective on Experiences from Self-employed Micro Entrepreneurs, in Kampala, Uganda**

**Dr. Ruth Nsibirano**

**Abstract**

What started as an international rumor was soon confirmed true and the president of Uganda declared a lockdown in March 2020. In all situations that befall humans, the impact on men and women varies and is situated by stratifying variables such as age, sex, gender, geographical or social space occupied and economic status. Thus, a study explored the experiences of self-employed men and women during the lockdown. The aim of this article is to highlight gender differences in challenges and coping strategies used during the Lock- down as experienced by men and women entrepreneurs. A cross sectional design was used to study men and women micro entrepreneurs’ experiences of COVID-19 lock down. Study area was Kampala district. Findings revealed that more women (55.3%) than men (33%) had spent a shorter duration in business. The women were younger between 17 and 25 years and, the two common business types for women were boutique and food, while for men Electronic and ICT, and food. COVID-19 impact was more from the containment measures. As a result, 25% women and 13% men entrepreneurs had lost their ventures. Those whose businesses were open during the relaxation of the lockdown experienced stress and were affected by the interlinkages in the entrepreneurial eco system. Interestingly, the COVID-19 measures built appreciation of a saving culture and online marketing.

**Key words**: COVID-19 Pandemic, Uganda, Entrepreneurs Experiences, Gender differences, Changes in Business amidst COVID-19, Gender Structure

**Re-reading Feminist Historiography in Maxine Ankrah’s Autobiography**

**Dr. Florence Ebila**

**Abstract**

The paper investigates how feminist historiography is inscribed in Maxine Ankrah’s Autobiography. As Ankrah narrates her life story, she reechoes the stories of Black American and African matriarchs. Her account of racism, of living in separatist/ racist America is itself an account of her personal fight against discrimination and a remembering of Black feminist struggles in the United States of America at the time when she was living in the United States of America. The connection between her story and the Ugandan women’s movement is something that cannot be taken for granted. The paper argues that this autobiography can be used as a check on Black feminist historiography as well as on Afro-centric feminist historical struggles for liberation past, present and future.

**Keywords:** Feminism, historiography, autobiography, afro-centric, black feminist