

The Principal, College of Humanities and Social Sciences to present the following for the Conferment of the Doctor of Philosophy (Languages)

AYIEKO Gerry Otieno

"The perception and Learnability of English Prosodic phonology by Luo Speakers: A Cross-Linguistic experimental study".

Mr. Otieno examined the prosodic phonological perceptual strategies that Luo L2 learners of English use as they process and assign meaning to English aural stimuli in the process of language learnability. There were two independent variables: treatment Prosody Oriented Approach (POA) vs. Control group Segmental approach (SA) and pre-test / no pre-test. Twenty experimental tests were administered in a multi-trait method matrix. The results of all the experiments show that Luo listeners were not able to use English prosodic cues reliably in learnability and processing. The independent variable POA significantly improved listeners' perception and learnability of English prosody. The main finding of the study is that English prosodic phonology is learnable and an effective approach such as POA enhances learnability. There is a clear learnability path that can be modelled within an optimality theoretic framework with significant pedagogical implications. Supervisors; Professor Livingstone Walusimbi and Dr. John Kalema.

Conferment of the Doctor of Philosophy (Religion and Peace Studies)

BEGUMANYAH Joseph

"Religion and Politics in Kigezi: A Case Study of Kigezi South-Western Uganda, 1980-2007"

Mr. Begumanyah investigated the relationship between religion and politics in Uganda. It historically analyses politics and religion, their relationship, conflicts and tensions and their effects on society. It explains how these two function and influence the political and spiritual aspects of the people and society and how their conflictual relationship has undermined development and progress of the society, socio-politically, ecumenically, epistemologically, spiritually and morally. It underlines virtues of cooperation, unity, accommodation, honesty, love, mutual trust between the two if they are to be of value to the society. Supervisors; Prof. Murindwa Rutanga and Dr. A.B.T. Byaruhanga.

Conferment of the Doctor of Philosophy (Social Anthropology)

GUMOSHABE Gilbert

"A Comparative Study of the Causes of Household Poverty in Bushenyi and Kamuli Districts: An Anthropological Analysis"

Mr. Gumoshabe investigated causes and people's perception of household poverty and assessed government poverty reduction programs from 1987 to 2010. While household poverty is thought to be caused by economic factors and solutions prescribed are economic, the study used an ethnographic research design supplemented by interviews, and established that causes are mainly socio-cultural, but with economic manifestations. Causes include socialization, marriage practices, work attitude, alcohol consumption, witchcraft, ill-health, value systems, fatalism, mind-set and land ownership. Poor people's perception of household poverty is essentially their incapacity to meet basic and community needs. This research recommends involvement of the poor themselves in program design as government supplements aspects beyond their reach. Existing and future poverty reduction programs should integrate socio-cultural aspects that target behavioural and mind-set change using appropriate language. Supervisors; Dr. Wotsuna J. Khamalwa and Prof. Tarsis B. Kabwegyere. Financial support was obtained from Makerere University.

Conferment of the Doctor of Philosophy (Religion and Peace Studies)

JEMBA Haruna Abdulhamid

"Religion and the Search for Peace and Reconciliation in Buganda"

Mr. Jemba investigated the conflicts in Buganda among Christians, Muslims and the Buganda traditional religion. He considered the theological principles such as historical injustices, political, personal interests and ethnical prejudices. He used the three religions to initiate a process of peace and reconciliation among the people of Buganda. The qualitative methods used revealed that religions and their leaders promote peace and the causes of conflicts such as marginalization, discrimination, extremism and misinterpretation can be avoided by accepting areas of differences. The study proposes inter-religious dialogue and the spirit of forgiveness through peace education programmes. Financial support was obtained from the National Council of Science and Technology, the Staff Development Committee, Makerere University. Supervisors; Prof. Byaruhanga Akiiki, Prof. Abaasi Kiyimba, Assoc. Prof. Deusdedit R. K. Nurunziza and Dr. Robert Bakeine.

Conferment of the
Doctor of Philosophy (Religion and Peace Studies)

RUBUNDA Samuel

"A Comparative Study of Condom Use in Church of Uganda and Islamic Faiths as a Prevention and Mitigation Strategy against HIV and AIDS in Uganda (1995-2005)"

Rev. Rubunda carried out a comparative study of condom use in Church of Uganda and Islamic faiths as a prevention and mitigation strategy against HIV/AIDS in Uganda. He established that the religious community generally no longer perceives condoms as promoting immorality but devices necessary in the current era of HIV/AIDS pandemic. He proposed the above faiths should emphasize other preventive measures in addition to Abstinence and Being faithful like prevention of mother to child transmission, Medical Male Circumcision and Condom use. The framework derives from documentary reviews and responses to questionnaires, key informant interviews and Focus Group Discussions with religious leaders, theologians, council members, health workers, youth and the ordinary believers. His work will help the religious faiths to draw a common focus in the fight against HIV/AIDS pandemic among the believers. Appreciation goes to informants. Supervisors; Dr. A. B. Rukooko and Prof. Emeritus A.B.T Byaruhanga Akiiki.

Conferment of the
Doctor of Philosophy (Literature)

TUGUME Benon Guarantee
Kabanyete

A Comparative study of Human Rights Issues in the novels of Ngugi wa Thiong'o, Alex La Guma and Chinua Achebe

The study investigates and compares the treatment of human rights violations in the novels of these three major African writers. The problem that this research investigated arises from the fact that none of the previous scholars analyzed the socio-cultural conflict portrayed in the novels in a human rights frame work. The study was library based. It applies qualitative methods and uses postcolonial theory to analyze cultural rights violation, racial discrimination, women's rights violation, children's rights violation and violation of ownership rights to land and labor. The study recommends that educators and human rights activists should use this research and the studied novels to disseminate information on human rights. Supervisor; Associate Professor Arthur Gakwandi and Dr. Susan Kiguli

The Principal, College of Humanities and Social Sciences to present the following for the
Conferment of the
Doctor of Philosophy (Sociology)

BATEGANYA Fred Henry

"Construction of Illness and its Implications for Adherence to Medication (Case study of Antiretroviral Therapy in Uganda)"

Mr. Bateganya's research focused on the role ART patients' construction of illness influences adherence to medication. Using a longitudinal study design, in-depth interviews and life stories were administered to 51 patients from Mbarara and Iganga hospitals. Findings show that the longer one is on ARVs the better the adherence. Pill

fatigue among ART patients who constructed their illness as being serious prior to ART was not seen. This study's contribution to knowledge is that adherence to medication has challenges. Poverty and illiteracy affects patients' comprehension of adherence. Secondly, construction of illness is an individual and community affair. Individuals cannot singularly construct their illness. Lastly, some of the indirect measures of adherence used in Uganda may give different adherence levels hence impacting on the accuracy of adherence statistics. The study funded was Mak-Sida bilateral research programme. Supervisors; Prof: Charles Rwabukwali and Prof: Bertil Egero.

The Principal, College of Humanities and Social Sciences to present the following for the Conferment of the Doctor of Philosophy (Gender Studies)

MUSIIMENTA Peace (Ms)

"Redefined Subordination: Interrogating Educated Women's Marital Relations Lived Experiences in Contemporary Urban Uganda"

Ms. Musiimenta's study interrogated educated women's experiences of subordination due to gender power in marriage as embedded in strong patriarchal traditions in many Ugandan societies. It set out to answer the question of what is happening to the educated women a patriarchal subordinating environment. Situated within the feminist orientation of native ethnography, the study drew on the concept of subordination and concludes that despite the contemporary common discourse of educated women being privileged and privileged, patriarchy still homogenizes them leading to redefined subordination. However, amidst redefined subordination educated women rather than passively lamenting they are actively negotiating, resisting and deconstructing the patriarchal order and visualizing a better and independent life ahead. Similarly, patriarchy is no longer a fixed/independent and monolithic entity but is being deconstructed by women's increasing power.

Conferment of the Doctor of Philosophy (Gender Studies)

NSIBIRANO Ruth (Ms)

"The Influence of Gender Symbolism on Computer uptake in Makerere University and Uganda Christian University: A Student's Standpoint"

Ms. Nsibirano investigated the influence of Gender Symbolism on university students' computer uptake. Mixed methods were employed for this study. Findings indicate that students, through formal and informal means, create, share and attach three meanings to a computer: as an academic tool, a resource but most of all as a personal tool. Formal means mainly support the meaning of a computer as an academic tool. Students earlier and ongoing experiences situate their interaction and perceptions while variations in skills influence differences in perceptions on computer ease of use and usefulness; but the "cross pollination of skills" minimizes differences in skills and tones down the disparities between and within gender leading to differences and similarities in uptake. The universities should increase academic engaging activities, encourage students to own personal computers and address space and connectivity issues so as to avail more opportunities for academic computer use. Supervisor; Dr. Kabonesa Consolata.

The Principal, College of Humanities and Social Sciences to present the following for the Conferment of the Doctor of Philosophy (Psychology)

KIBEDI Henry

Conferment of the Doctor of Philosophy (Psychology)

KASUJJA Rosco

"A psychological evaluation of mental state levels of families in Uganda using systemic lenses."

Mr. Kasujja compared the mental state levels between war affected and non war-affected families in Uganda on levels of depression, anxiety, PTSD, general health, family relations and peer relations. War-affected families mainly from Gulu, Lira, Kitgum, and Pader Districts were found to have higher levels of anxiety, depression, PTSD, and

reported poorer general health, family relations and peer relations, as compared to non war-affected families sampled from Kampala District. Evidence-based mental health Interventions targeting families are recommended.

The Principal, College of Humanities and Social Sciences to present the following for the Conferment of the Doctor of Philosophy (Social Work and Social Administration)

KAMYA Sarah Kajubi (Ms)

"Interventions for Sexually Abused Female Children in Conflict and Post-Conflict Areas of Uganda: A Case of Gulu District "

Ms Kanya's study analysed the existing programmes for sexually abused female children in conflict and post-conflict areas of Uganda. The study specifically assessed the effectiveness of the rehabilitation and reintegration interventions and identified the challenges faced by the service providers. Despite the provision of services by the reception centers, the sexually abused children faced serious challenges upon return to the community. The study concluded that there is need to put more emphasis on community based services and thus provide a continuum of services from reception centers to community based services. In order to improve on the services for the sexually abused female children, the study, suggests an integrated model based on better interaction and collaboration between the social services system, the family and the community systems. All these systems must be strengthened to ensure effective rehabilitation and reintegration interventions and empowerment of the sexually abused girls affected by armed conflict.

Conferment of the Doctor of Philosophy (Social Work and Social Administration)

SWIZEN Kyomuhendo

Linking Policy Interventions for HIV Prevention to lived Experiences of Lakeshore Communities in Uganda: A Discourse Analysis

Swizen presents an analysis of discourses at a fishing village about HIV in relation to current policy prescriptions to deal with it. From an epistemological standpoint, Swizen departs from cognitive models to Diffusion of Innovation eclectically combined with Community Empowerment. Living with lakeshore people on L. Victoria as an ethnographic observer between 2008 and 2010, Swizen reveals how communities misinterpret, misunderstand or simply ignore most HIV interventions pushed to them. The plethora of vulnerabilities they grapple with, and the scattered, impromptu ways with which their long-standing social problems, including HIV itself, have been handled makes AIDS "just another disease". Swizen also reveals a multiplicity of gender and other social identities; some people are exercising agency, others surviving as victims while others fall in-between. These identities clearly defy omnibus policy approaches.

The thesis of Swizen's work is that effective policy intervention is one that starts with the community, as agency, as its base and moves to the political arena. Focus should therefore be shifted, first, to the analysis of vulnerability as socially constructed, and by applying Empowerment tools in Social Work Practice, people at the fishing village should be able to respond more adequately to policy. Swizen demonstrates that Social Work in Uganda should broaden its knowledge base, and get to the epicentre of policy development and articulation as well.