FACTORS INFLUENCING JOURNALISM IN UGANDA: A CASE STUDY OF SELECTED MEDIA HOUSES IN KAMPALA CENTRAL DIVISION.

BY

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FOR THE AWARD OF BACHELORS OF MASS

COMMUNICATION OF KAMPALA

INTERNATIONAL

UNIVERSITY

JUNE, 2015

DECLARATION

I Mugoya Bob hereby declare that this is my original work and has never been presented to any other educational institution for the award of any degree or certificate.
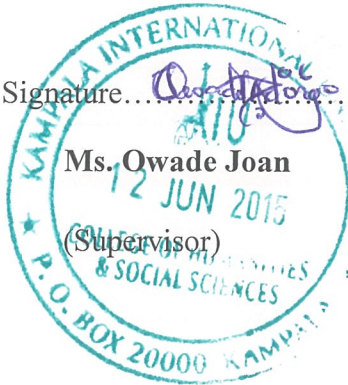
Signature .... DATE 09th – 06 – 2015

APPROVAL

This is to certify that the research of Mugoya Bob has been under my supervision and is now ready for submission to the college of humanities and social sciences for the award of the degree of mass communication of Kampala International University.

Signature……………………………………

Date.12|06|2015…………………………

Ms. Owade Joan

(Supervisor)

DEDICATION

This research report is dedicated to God, to my parents mainly father Mr. Kepha Wabulo, mother Jenipher Wabulo, my daughter Eritha Ndaba, to Grace Ndaba and Mandisa Ndaba. You meant a lot in my studies through advising me and caring to see me move on till I have reached this great academic achievement.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I wish to thank the almighty God for keeping me alive and providing me with the capacity and courage to go through the three-year course successfully. I appreciate the work done by my supervisor Ms.Owade Joan thank you for all your guidance, knowledge, advice, and time you accorded to me during the completion of this research report.

I also dedicate the academic work to my lovely brothers Wabuyi Patrick, Nanonye George, Wanyina Herbert and my sister Nakumiza Daphine and Nabude Giladesi.

I thank the staffs of Kampala international University. Thanks for all the support you gave me throughout the course.

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My classmate Geoffrey Namundi I say without your precious time given to me through discussion, my completing studies could have been difficult.

ABSTRACT

The study was set to assess the factors influencing journalism in Uganda, a case study of selected journalism houses in Kampala central division, Kampala capital city authority. It was guided by three research objectives which included assessing the challenges faced by journalists in Kampala central division, effect of politics on journalism in Kampala central division and establish measures that can be adopted to improve the journalism industry in Kampala central division.

The researcher adopted a quantitative approach to quantify incidences on the study. The study adopted a sample population of 60 respondents who were all chosen from the selected media houses in Kampala central division.

The findings were there are challenges encountered by journalists in Kampala central division through policy and legal environment such as fees, Government interference had 16.7% of the respondents, High news production costs had 20%, High infrastructure costs and high connection costs had 15% and corruption among journalists 10%. Findings on the responsibility for the nature of problems faced in journalism, nature of work had 28% legal system had 46.7% and technology had 8.3% of the respondents.

Politics negatively affect journalism in Kampala city central division according to 50% of the respondents disruption of journalism activity 46.7%, the findings were that Heavy penalties on journalists exist with 25%, harm is inflicted on journalists during political rallies had 20% and journalists are arrested on political coverage had 8.3% of the respondents.

It was also established that journalism affects politics in Kampala central division. The findings That majority of the respondents were Sensitization of masses on political reforms, communication of political agendas to the public, a platform for lobbying political requirements and provision of audience for political agitations had 20% of the respondents. The findings were that 50% of the respondents agreed, 25% disagreed while 25% were not sure. On the measures established to improve the journalism industry in Uganda. The findings were that provision guidance to operations had 25% of the respondents, providing behavioral free programs had 16.7%, adherence to the electronic act had 36.7% and Sensitization of staff on ethical behaviors had 21.6% of the respondents.

The study recommends for the need on the provision a common ground by the government in establishing the dignity of journalists in the Ugandan context. The media council (Uganda communication commission need to strengthen the capacity in terms of monitoring, establish a coordinated inter-agency mechanism for follow-up and evaluating matters of concern on the issue of the safety of journalists and impunity, including regular reviews of progress at the national and international level, incorporate the issues of the safety of journalists, encourage Member States to take an active role in the prevention of attacks against journalists.

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CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.0 Introduction

This chapter addresses the; background of the study, statement of the problem, purpose of the study, research objectives, research questions, scope of the study, the significance of the study and conceptual frame work.

1.1 Background of the study

Journalism is gathering, processing, and dissemination of news and information related to the news to an audience. The word applies to both the method of inquiring for news and the literary style which is used to disseminate it. The journalism that journalist uses vary diversely and include: content published via newspapers and magazines (print), television and radio (broadcast), and their digital journalism versions news websites and applications. In modern society, the news journalism is the chief purveyor of information and opinion about public affairs. Journalism, however, is not always confined to the news journalism or to news itself, as journalistic communication may find its way into broader forms of expression, including literature and cinema. In some nations, the news journalism is controlled by government intervention, and is not a fully independent body. Minges, M. (2001)

The journalism in Uganda has come a long way since the dark days of dictatorship and anarchy in the 1970s and early 1980s. Transformation of the Ugandan journalism sector began in the late 1980s following the coming to power in 1986 of President Museveni's National Resistance Movement (NRM). Prior to 1986, the journalism was used as a conduit for government propaganda. Over the past 20 years, a process of liberalization has seen the newspaper, radio and TV sectors grow, with the Internet and mobile phones more recently adding to the way the news journalism in Uganda operate. Republic of Uganda (2002)

However, there is little systematic information available on journalism and journalism -related activities in the country. The Uganda Broadcasting Council, which should have such information, unfortunately does not. The Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS) has compiled information on a variety of issues, but when it comes to comparing the state of journalism in the country between 2000 and 2005, the data is thin. Steadman Research International seems to be

the only body that has carried out any appreciable research on journalism in the country, but its information is only available on a fee-paying basis, at high prices. Republic of Uganda (2002a)

Baguma and Zawadi (2000) contend that in a democratic society, however, access to free information plays a central role in creating a system of checks and balance, and in distributing power equally amongst governments, businesses, individuals, and other social entities. Access to verifiable information gathered by independent journalism sources, which adhere to journalistic standards, can also be of service to ordinary citizens, by empowering them with the tools they need in order to participate in the political process. The role and status of journalism, along with that of the mass journalism, has undergone profound changes over the last two decades with the advent of digital technology and publication of news on the Internet.

Baguma et al (2000) further assert that while various existing codes have some differences, most share common elements including the principles of truthfulness, accuracy, objectivity, impartiality, fairness and public accountability as these apply to the acquisition of newsworthy information and its subsequent dissemination to the public. Some journalistic Codes of Ethics, notably the European ones, also include a concern with discriminatory references in news based on race, religion, sexual orientation, and physical or mental disabilities. The Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe approved in 1993 Resolution 1003 on the Ethics of Journalism which recommends journalists to respect the presumption of innocence, in particular in cases that are still sub juice.

The real influence of the journalism in national development depend on the journalism themselves and the societies in which they operate even among similar types of government, other factors, such as technology, the target audience and the message may influence the extent of journalism impact in the society. The journalism impact in national development aims influencing a change, it influences attitudes, perceptions and decision-making and in generally influences behaviors, which means that journalism can set the public agenda and act as the gatekeeper of public issues, they perform the control role in political transparency and fight against corruption, in addition journalism are particularly important in facilitating nation-building especially of post-colonial societies and those experiencing ethnic and religious diversities. Balikowa, D. O. (2002)

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The role of journalism in national development is dependent upon their independence freedom and the ability to effectively communicate, objective, balanced, fair and professional information to both government and the general public, factors such as journalism bias, sensationalism, propaganda and distortions, negatively affect the contribution of the journalism in national development, and to succeed in their role, complementary institutions, such as the judiciary and journalism councils must reinforce their activities. Donald L. Ferguson, Jim Patten (1995),

1.2 Problem Statement

The role and status of journalism, along with that of the mass media, has undergone profound changes over the last two decades with the advent of digital technology and publication of news on the Internet. This has created a shift in the consumption of print media channels, as people increasingly consume news through e-readers, smart phones, and other electronic devices, challenging news organizations to fully monetize their digital wing, as well as improvise on the context in which they publish news in print. Notably, in the American media landscape, newsrooms have reduced their staff and coverage as traditional media channels, such as television, grapple with declining audiences. For instance, between 2007 and 2012, CNN edited its story packages into nearly half of their original time length, Ferguson and Patten (2013). In Uganda the growth of journalism is not a minor issue to bring into attention as its growth in terms of expansion is on the rise especially in agitation for development. Despite the reasonably growing journalism sector, several factors have reduced the rate and value of journalism given the loopholes witnessed in regulation; political interference and the highly growing technology pose challenges to electronic journalism prevalence. It is based on this that the researcher intends to conduct the study on the factors influencing journalism in Uganda with special attention to Kampala central division.

1.3 General Objective

The purpose of the study was to assess the factors influencing journalism in Uganda: a case study of selected journalism houses in Kampala central division, Kampala capital city authority.

1.4 Specific Objectives of the study

   i) To examine the challenges faced by journalists in Kampala central division.

   ii) To establish the effect of politics on journalism in Kampala central division.

iii) To establish the measures that can be adopted to improve the journalism industry in Kampala central division.

1.5 Research questions

i) What are the challenges faced by journalists in Kampala central division?

ii) What is the effect of politics on journalism in Kampala central division?

iii) What measures can be adopted to improve the journalism industry in Kampala central division?

1.6 Scope of the study

1.6.1 Subject scope

The study was limited to factors influencing the journalism; the areas of study included the challenges faced by journalists, effect of politics on journalism and measures to improve journalism therefore the research centered on attaining relevant data and information concerning these particular aspects.

1.6.2 Geographical scope

The research was conducted at the selected radio stations of Kampala central division the stations will include radio one, NTV, Bukedde TV and radio, new vision, Metro FM and monitor publications. The study area is chosen because it holds information necessary for the study in question.

1.6.3 Time scope

The study was conducted for the duration of four months month that is January 2015- May 2015.This period is chosen because it is appropriate for the researcher obtain enough information on the topic of study.

1.7 Significance of the study.

The study is very significant because it will add to the existing literature or the research has added to the stock of books and works already written on journalism in the Ugandan context that will enrich the journalism literature.

The research will help to continue with the dissertation which will be used for the fulfillment of the requirements for the award of Bachelors degree of mass communication of Kampala

International University Uganda since it is academic research of which without a student is not allowed to graduate. It will evidence that a student has successfully completed his studies.

The research will help other researchers who will be interested to undertake the study in the related field.

The finding will aid journalists acquire enough knowledge on how to formulate the means to effective operation and so development of the journalism industry.

The findings of the study may be used by employees, managers and trade union representatives as part of an initiative to educate the journalists and other concerned stakeholders on the management and rights of journalists in Uganda.

The findings of the study will provide policy makers and workers' unions with information to help combat challenges faced by journalists in Uganda.

1.8 Conceptual frame work

Independent Variable   Dependent Variable

FACTORS   JOURNALISM

▪ Socio-economic
▪ Political
▪ Internal Infrastructure
▪ Technology

▪ Gathering
▪ Processing
▪ Dissemination of information

▪ Government
▪ Human rights
▪ Regulations
▪ Freedom
▪ Journalism agitations
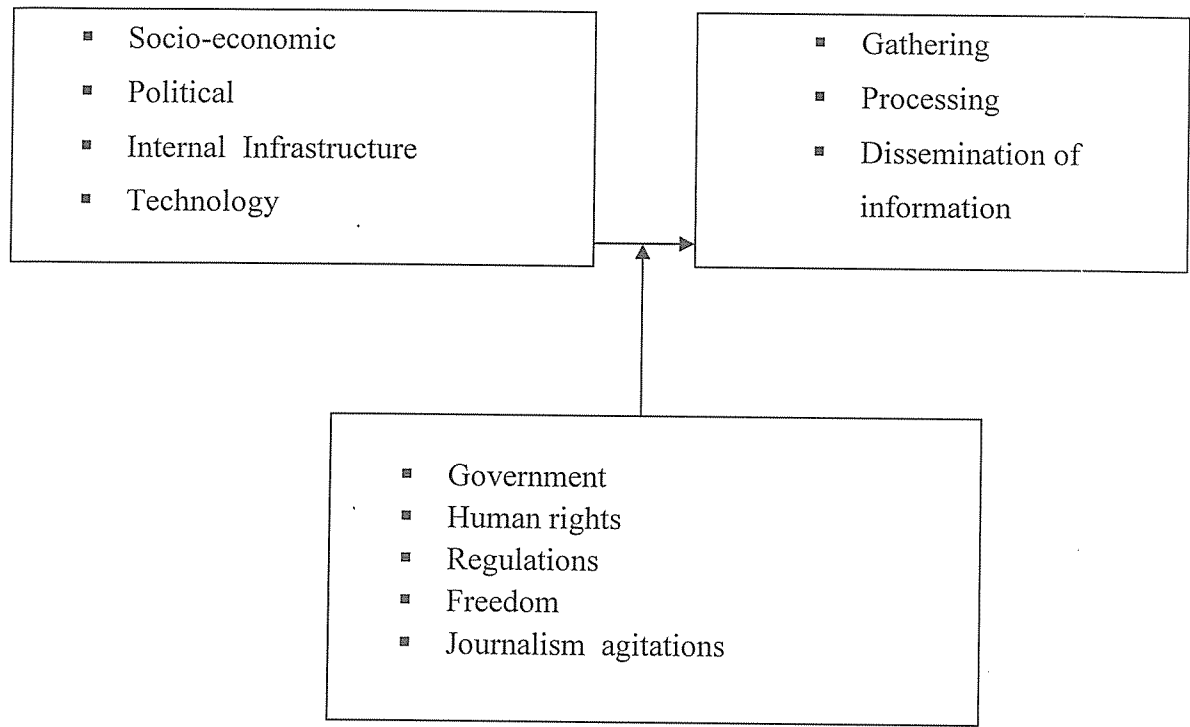
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CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.0 Introduction

This chapter reviews the literature regarding the topic of study. It focuses on what others Scholars have talked about the factors influencing journalism in Uganda. The presentation in this chapter is done on the basis of the study objectives.

2.1 Challenges facing journalists in Uganda

One key challenge for the radio sector is the fierce competition for the Kampala market, with several stations striving for listeners in this affluent area. Often music-dominated programming is used in an attempt to draw listeners. The interests of advertisers are of primary importance and commercial interruption, even during news broadcasts, is pronounced. Indeed, for several radio stations, news reporting is concentrated on inner-city news (where the cost of collection is cheaper), or just taking the news out of the newspapers. Ferguson and Patten (2013)

Ferguson and Patten (2013) further argued that community broadcasters in Uganda continue to operate in a vague policy and legal environment, thus exposing them to various forms of interference by the state. Although the existing Broadcasting Council's National Broadcasting Policy, drafted in 2004, recognises the role of community broadcasting, the policy is yet to be implemented. So far, the only positive action that has taken place is the lowering of fees for non-profit making broadcasters, but even this is not supported by any regulations.

Another challenge for radio broadcasters is the payment of licence fees to the Broadcasting Council. Many stations are hard-pressed to afford these fees, given their other costs for equipment and staffing, and may feel compelled to employ low-wage, poorly-trained workers. This eventually affects the quality of the stations' broadcasts. The Broadcasting Council currently charges between 1-3 million shillings per year (US\$530 – US\$1600) for a radio licence (Uganda Broadcasting Council, 2006b).

A final challenge is government interference. In 2004, the government closed down Radio Kyoga Veritas FM for several weeks. In this case, the government was incensed over the reporting of the civil war in northern and eastern Uganda at the time (RSF, 2004). And as already mentioned, in August 2005, KFM radio was closed for a week. The government also refers continually to the use of its power of licensing, via state-appointed regulators, to bring order and "professionalism" in the broadcasting industry. Broadcasting licenses in Uganda are renewed annually (RSF, 2003).

Gariyo, Z. (1993) assert that completely independent broadcasting is seen as impossible because stations will inevitably not air anything that might endanger their advertising profits. Also, the editorial policies of journalism houses tend to be slanted towards the leanings of the owners. Finally, the state has become increasingly less tolerant of criticism, making it impossible to have independently minded broadcasts. Television stations came under sharp criticism from the government when, during the run-up to the 2006 elections, they aired pictures of rioters in Kampala protesting the arrest of presidential aspirant Dr Kiiza Besigye. Journalist Apunyo James was beaten for photographing jubilant soldiers celebrating the victory of the NRM candidate. The studios of WBS television were also raided for airing promotional material that allegedly maligned the NRM government (UJSC, 2006).

Section 67, Clause 2 of the 1995 Constitution, declares that, "no candidate shall be denied reasonable access and use of State-owned communication journalism," while Clause 3 adds: "all presidential candidates shall be given equal time and space on the state-owned journalism to present their programs to the people"(Republic of Uganda, 1995a). However, according to independent research, this was not the case during the 2006 presidential elections. The Uganda Journalists Safety Committee monitored print and broadcast journalism coverage of the main parties and candidates from 16-29 January 2006. In the print journalism (both state and private), Besigye and the opposition Forum for Democratic Change (FDC) party received slightly more coverage than the NRM (49.2% to 47.4%), and other parties got only 3.4%. On UBC-TV, however, the coverage was heavily in favour of the ruling NRM, which received almost ten times as much coverage as the FDC: 62.4% for the NRM compared to 6.4% for FDC, and no coverage at all for other parties (Human Rights Watch, 2006).

Reporters are university graduates, as required by the law set out in the 1995 Press and Journalists Act. However, unlike major networks such as CNN and the BBC, which have veteran journalists presenting programs, Ugandan stations tend to employ young and inexperienced journalists who do not have much field experience. It is hoped that as they gain more experience, their programs will improve accordingly. Tanzanian-based EATV is mostly focused on music, which tends to compromise the quality of its journalistic output. Guardian (2004)

Challenges for the newspaper industry include small readerships, high production costs, a small advertising sector, the existence of criminal libel laws and occasional interference from government. The 2002 census showed that less than 1% of households reported the print journalism (newspapers and magazines) as their main source of information (one per cent of households also reported that the TV was their main source of information). This is compared with about half of the households (49.2%) in the country reporting that "word of mouth" was their main source of information, followed by radio at 47.8% (UBOS, 2002). Moreover, the costs of running a newspaper business are high. The materials for printing have to be procured and the staff who compile information, the editors, and the transporters have to be paid. There is also the threat of arrest or closure, based, as previously mentioned, on sections of the Penal Code Act relating to sedition, libel and treason.

Although the online population in Uganda is slowly growing, the Internet is not yet a communication medium for the masses. While there has been a boom in Internet cafés in Kampala, they are yet to spread to the other parts of the country, especially to the rural areas where 90% of the population lives. Poverty, high infrastructure costs and high connection costs all limit Internet penetration in Uganda. Furthermore, only a very small percentage of the population owns a personal computer, and computer literacy is low. Electricity supply remains a further problem, as many parts of the country still do not have access to reliable electricity. According to Robbins (2002, p.237), "the typical profile of an Internet user in Africa educated,

Wealthy, and male – has not changed since the continent began to go online in the early 1990s". This profile is supported by Mwesige's (2004) survey of Internet café users in Uganda. The results from his sample found that the typical Internet café user in Uganda was a 25-yearold single male with no children, who had completed high school at the very minimum.

The content of both radio and television are market-oriented. For radios, chit-chat show, song request, and commercial advertisement have taken over most of the broadcasting time while television is dominated by live concert, movie and drama can be found at any hour of the day. National and international news are usually very brief and partiality is commonplace for national news. Dubbed as "protocol" news resources, television and radio are all under government's control. Hence, they have tried to avoid political attack to the ruling party and stay away from politics, corruption, human rights abuse and others sensitive issues. Rather than risking their broadcasting licenses, they usually run program relating to entertainment, activities of Cambodian government, National Assembly, and commercial shows. Global Poverty Research Group (GPRG) (2006)

There is also a worsening trend of corruption among journalists. Given the different working conditions of journalists across the media, there has been an inevitable increase in corruption. More affluent and well established media such as The Daily Monitor and New Vision provide better working conditions and therefore may not be greatly affected by this growing trend. However, journalists from less established media houses tend to charge civil society organizations and other organizations in order to have their issues covered. Mwesige, P. G. (2004)

Inter Journalism (2005) argues that the level of accuracy of reportage has also deteriorated, leading to decreasing levels of investigative journalism across many newsrooms. This in many ways links to the increasing patterns of omission of political discussions in the media. Another factor affecting investigative journalism is the legal implications of reporting accurately. Often the media houses are not able to get the documentary evidence from state authorities, despite the existence of the Access to Information (ATI) Act of 2005. Moreover, prohibition of homosexuality by the Penal Code Act, in addition to a highly conservative society, continue to

negatively influence the ability to report fairly on issues affecting the affecting lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender people.

2.2 Influence of political factors on journalism in Uganda

The introduction of the Internet has changed the journalism landscape in Uganda. It has eliminated the need for reporters to rush back to their respective editorial rooms to type their news reports. Journalists simply look for the nearest Internet café and file a story from there, allowing for reporting from anywhere in the country. In addition, Ugandan reporters can now report for journalism houses across the globe. Mobile phones are also helping reporters, allowing them to relay messages to their respective editors from wherever they may be. Kagwa, I. (2000)

Many Ugandan journalism outlets are now on the Internet, which internationalizes reports. For instance, the arrest in November 2005 of presidential aspirant Dr Kiiza Besigye received global attention. In another case, a story about the situation in Northern Uganda by a Communications Officer with the NGO, World Vision, published online via The Daily Monitor website, attracted the attention of two Canadians who launched the GuluWalk demonstration in Canada6. International Internet exposure not only puts Ugandan journalists in the limelight, but also challenges them to live up to global standards and expectations. Meanwhile, mobile telephony has increased audience participation in interactive broadcast talk shows. The intervention of politics has however interfreared with the requirements of equity were by polical moblisation call for the Haraasing of journalists. (HRNJ report 2014)

Politics in Uganda is responsible for human rights violations especially on journalists, though journalism can affect politics and culture by supporting institutional change and working as a tool for the expression of ideas and development to allow all sectors to debate and construct solutions. Also journalism can promote democracy and good governance by working as bridge, crucial channel between government and people, work as a tool for an accountability of political leaders, defend the transparency in political, economic and social affairs, allow the recognition of the views and opinions of the public in the formulation of policies, insure that the rule of law is upheld. In addition journalism can play an important role in political development by defending

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Human Rights includes the right of life, freedom of speech freedom of association ,right to a fair hearing, prevent or deter the abuses of human rights. Electoral Commission (2006)

Katz, E .and P.Lazarsfeld (2005) contend that politics through journalism can also work for development economic by stimulating business investment and by diversifying the public revenue base and by enhancing quality of life and the factors of productive capacity of national economy and providing an atmosphere for healthy trade -foster business climate of transparency and accountability. Journalism can ensures that accurate financial information is available to potential investors and enhances the ability of poor and disenfranchised members of society to make their voices heard Journalism can help also in sensitizing government programs on poverty alleviation and economic empowerment, so that public services are made more responsive to the poor. Finally journalism can help the national economic system to contribute to the economic growth of nations.

Politics translates into plurality and transparency provides a full-spectrum overarching impact on the development process and individual development initiatives for journalism in the country .Good governance is vital for economic development, and the development dividend that it generates is considerable (World Bank 2008). A plural media environment meaning a participatory (sometimes two-way) process and a range of media providers across an array of content subjects enables increased access to information and wider diffusion of knowledge within a country. Plural media support informed decision making, increased accountability, responsiveness and contribute to anti-corruption efforts (World Bank 2007b). They provide a critical "return path" that is, "voice" and commentary on events and outcomes whereby the "governed" respond to the "governors" (UN Economic Commission for Africa, 2005, World Bank 2007a). This path is critical in the sense the system would not work in its absence, and critical in that the response may be critical of the actions of the governors. The key components of the plurality and transparency influences are that they facilitate informed debate, help correct the natural asymmetry of information (Islam in World Bank 2002), and serves as a watchdog and advocate when the media educates and informs. As a consequence they promote good

governance in both business and government, and improve the functioning of markets (political and economic) with a consequent and measurable development impact.

Politics through good governance promotes the rule of law and inclusive, fair, participatory political systems (Panos 2007b; World Bank 2002). The plurality and transparency storyline is significant, because these conditions provoke responsiveness and accountability on how governments perform and deliver services. Such features would also be expected of businesses (for example regarding environmental protection and product safety) in well-functioning markets. The plurality and transparency influence is not entirely top-down. Rather, a fully functioning media should facilitate a two-way process with a bottom-up return path. Or, as one Kenyan broadcaster has put it, "the media has tended to give the microphone to the politicians, the company chief executives, and the NGOs [nongovernmental organizations]. But it has not done enough to take the microphone to the slum areas so the people can tell us how they are coping with poverty" (Panos 2007a:12). Placing "microphones" in slums provides a bottom-up return path by making poverty the story.

Politics creates mechanisms through which protection of human rights at an international level were rather less impressive than the rights themselves. A United Nations Human Rights Commission, an intergovernmental body, was charged with protecting rights. It established a growing number of sub-commissions and 'thematic mechanisms' to address violations of particular rights. However, the resources at the disposal of these bodies were minimal. The United Nations Centre for Human Rights, conjuring visions of a grand monitoring centre in Geneva, was in reality a handful of part-time and largely inexperienced international civil servants. The various bodies put in place to monitor adherence to the human rights treaties were composed of experts, but also lacked the capacity to research human rights issues or to compel the compliance of governments. Kemigisha, R.M. (1998)

Minges, M. (2001) argues that politics influence the design and operation of journalisms in countries. There has been increased civic participation and consciousness brought on by poor governance that has been expressed through public discontent. In May 2011, a pressure group closely linked with opposition parties staged so called 'Walk to Work' protests to demonstrate against economic hardship in the country. The authorities were "caught off-guard" by the level of public support for the protest expressed by Ugandans on Facebook and Twitter. This has negatively aaffected the activities of the media.

2.3 Measures that can be adopted to improve the journalism industry in Kampala central division.

Providing specialized education and training for sustainable content production as well as establishing appropriate investment climate and regulatory environment including local intellectual property rights could deliver the foundations for content clusters and creative cities in developing countries. It is likely that the fiscal incentives provided by many OECD countries are beyond the means of many developing countries. However, it is important that the development community provides its support to this major development opportunity concerning both the agenda above and in multilateral trade forums. Following the recommendations of the Commission for Africa regarding strengthening the journalism, in the context of building capacity for plurality and transparency, the UN Economic Commission for Africa (2007) identified a set of proposals around the following clustered themes. Mwangi, W. (1999)

In April 2011, the government signed into law long-awaited regulations for implementing Uganda's Access to Information Act. The Act and the subsequent regulations are supposed to give effect to Article 41 of the Constitution, which guarantees citizens the "right to access information in possession of the State or any other organ or agency of the State except where the release of the information is likely to prejudice the security or sovereignty of the State or interfere with the right to the privacy of any other person". Nattimba, N. (2004.Governments have widely varying policies and practices towards journalists, which control what they can research and write, and what press organizations can publish. Some governments guarantee the freedom of the press; while other nations severely restrict what journalists can research or publish. Ojiambo, R. (1999)

Ojiambo, R. (1999) further contend that journalists in many nations have some privileges that members of the general public do not, including better access to public events, crime scenes and press conferences, and to extended interviews with public officials, celebrities and others in the public eye. Journalists who elect to cover conflicts, whether wars between nations or insurgencies within nations, often give up any expectation of protection by government, if not giving up their rights to protection by government. Journalists who are captured or detained during a conflict are expected to be treated as civilians and to be released to their national government. Many governments around the world target journalists for intimidation, harassment, and violence because of the nature of their work.

Journalists' interaction with sources sometimes involves confidentiality, an extension of freedom of the press giving journalists a legal protection to keep the identity of a confidential informant private even when demanded by police or prosecutors; withholding their sources can land journalists in contempt of court, or in jail. In the United States, there is no right to protect sources in a federal court. However, federal courts will refuse to force journalists to reveal their sources, unless the information the court seeks is highly relevant to the case and there's no other way to get it. State courts provide varying degrees of such protection. Sustainability Watch (2006) Journalists who refuse to testify even when ordered to can be found in contempt of court and fined or jailed.

Our national news is written by many of the Post's staff. Normally, each story requires reporters to get information from different sources and stakeholders, especially vulnerable people. Besides writing story happening within the city, all reporters have extra duty to keep eyes on one or two provinces, especially those they were born or are familiar with. Consequently, our news coverage is spreading 24 cities and provinces. Wilson, James R.and Roy S. Wilson,(2001) In term of style and word usage, the editors are trying to simplify it so that the information can reach readers of all education level.

CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

3.0 Introduction

This chapter presents the methodology which was used in the study, these are including, research design, study population, sample population, sampling techniques, data collection method, sources of data, validity and reliability of data, data analysis and ethical considerations.

3.1 Research design

This research employed descriptive correlation quantitative design. The researcher adopted a quantitative approach to quantify incidences in order to describe current conditions to investigate the factors influencing journalism in Uganda, The descriptive correlation quantitative design was adopted to enable establish the relationship between the independent variable and the dependent variable through quantifiable results.

3.2 Research Population

A target population is the population to which the researcher ultimately wants to generalize the result. The target population included journalists to be selected from the journalism houses of radio one 10, NTV (12), Bukedde TV (11) and radio (09), new vision (08), Metro FM (09) and monitor publications (11), therefore the total population was 70. It is from these study population that the researcher will select to interact with for data collection.

3.3.1 Sample Size

A sample is the subset of a population that was used to represent the entire group as a whole. Basing on the study population, the researcher selected 60 respondents to represent the total population. The selection of the sample population was selected through using Slovene's formula to compute the sample from the mother population of 70. Formula states that, given a population, the minimum Sample size is given by:

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + N\alpha^2}$$

Where; n = the sample size

N = total population of respondents, that is 70.

α = the level of significance, that is 0.05

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + N\alpha^2}$$

n = $\dfrac{70}{1 + 70\,(0.05)}$

n = $\dfrac{70}{1 + 57 * 0.0025}$

n = $\dfrac{70}{1.175}$

N = 59.57

n = 60

A sample size of 60 respondents were selected to participate in the study

3.3.2 Sample techniques

The researcher used probability sampling method and in particular stratified sampling. In probability sampling the research used stratified random sampling to select the respondents .This is so because study population mention above is of different characteristics so stratifying the population enhanced equal representation from the two strata, after this simple random sampling was used to select the required sample size.

3.4 Data collection Methods

3.4.1 Questionnaire method

The researcher designed a set of questions and made a questionnaire. This was comprehensive enough to cover the extent of the problem and all aspects of the study variable basing on the objectives of the study chapter one (1.4). The questions contained in the questionnaire was both open and close ended that enabled the respondents express their views and opinions. Some of the questionnaires were delivered to the respondents by the researcher and others personally

administered by the researcher, thus self- administered and researcher administered questionnaire respectively were used to obtain primary data.

3.4.2 Interview method

This was done through oral conversations in order to get information. To increase the response rate the researcher used interview method to obtain primary data. The interviews were formal/ semi structured or structured involving a pre-designed interview guide.

3.5 Sources of data

In this study two types of data was used by the researcher, primary data and secondary. In recognition to this, the researcher collected data that is relevant to the research problem. Primary data is that data collected afresh and for the first time, have not been processed. While the secondary data is one which have been already collected by someone else for other purposes and was used to compile data or raw data.

3.5.1 Primary Data

Observation, focus group discussion, questionnaires and interview was common research tools used to collect data. This is aimed at collecting primary data from the respondents of Kampala central division city authority.

3.5.2 Secondary Data

The secondary data obtained through minutes of meetings in procurement related aspects, project plan journals. In this study the researcher used documents and other records that are already published to access information.

3.6 Measuring the validity and reliability of the study

To establish the validity of the instruments, the researcher will administer questionnaires to the various officials; computation was done by the use of computer program special package for social science. This so for the case of questionnaire research instrument. The data was analyzed and fed accordingly.

After data collection the researcher conducted a check of the information by subjecting secondary questionnaire guides in form of pre- examination so as to identify the correlation in the information given.

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Data validity was checked by the researcher comparing the written information in the reports concerning the study areas. This is together with choosing a clear sample population that gives a representation of the entire population.

3.7 Ethical consideration

Seeking permission from area authorities to conduct research

Maintaining the privacy and confidentiality of the respondents that is to say keep their personal issues private and non disclosure of response from particular respondents to maintain integrity and also protect them from potential victimization

Maintaining honesty and avoiding exceptional and deceptive behavior such as creating false impression in the minds of participants through withholding information, establishing false intimacy or telling lies as this can potentially harm research participants.

Report what will be actually found and not manufacture and publish dream up data and also giving due recognition to any one whose work may have been used in this research and not try to pass it as the researchers original work.

3.8 Data analysis

Data analysis is the science of examining raw data with the purpose of drawing conclusions about that information. The collected data was analyzed using quantitative analysis which majorly involved six major activities namely, data preparation, counting, grouping, and relating, predicting and statistical testing. Data preparation involved all forms of manipulations that were necessary for preparing data for further processing e.g. coding, categorizing answers to open-ended questions, editing and checking as well as preparation of tables; counting included the mechanical task of registering the occurrence and frequency of the occurrence of certain answers or research items; grouping and presentation involve ordering of similar items into groups and this result in distribution of data presented in the form of tables and graphs; relating involved cross-tabulation and statistical tests to explain the occurrence and strength of relationships; predicting is a process of extrapolating trends identified in the study into the future and this statistical method from the researcher complete this task.

3.9 Limitation of the Study

- The researcher faced financial challenges because he was a student and had nowhere to get money.

- Time factor did not hinder the researchers' performance since the research was limited to only three months

- Some respondents were not cooperative enough and this created delays in data collection.

3.10 Solutions to the limitations

- The researcher got financial boost from the mother to curb the financial challenges.

- The researcher worked around the clock to make sure that the study is done in time.

- Poor cooperation was solved by briefing respondents about the purpose and significance of the study.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA PRESENTATION, INTERPRETATION AND ANALYSIS OF FINDINGS

4.0 Introduction

The data is presented and interpreted in view of the topic assessing the factors influencing journalism in Uganda: a case study of selected journalism houses in Kampala central division, Kampala capital city authority. The focus was on 60 respondents who included the selected respondents of from media houses in Kampala. The interpretation also sought to answer the research questions that were raised in chapter one. Presentation and interpretation of data in this chapter has been done with the aid of quantitative and qualitative methods. Quantitative methods involved the use of tables, graphs, percentages and personal analysis and interpretation presented in essay form.

4.1 Demographic information

This part presents the background information of the respondents who participated in the study. The purpose of this background information was to find out the characteristics of the respondents in terms of gender, age, level of education, time of stay in the organization and position in organization as per the study.

4.1 Demographic aspects of respondents

4.1.1 Finings on the gender of respondents

Here the researcher was interested in gathering information on the gender of respondents and information got was presented in the table below.

Table 1: Showing Gender respondents

Gender	Frequency	Percentage
Male	36	60
Female	24	40
Total	60	100

Source: *Primary data, 2015*

From table 1, it can be seen that the majority of respondents are male that is (36) representing 60% of the total number of respondents, 24 respondents are female representing 36.7% of the

respondents. This is an indication that gender sensitivity was taken care off so the findings therefore cannot be doubted on gender grounds; they can be relied for decision making. It further indicates that the researcher sought for information from both genders that means that the aspect of private organizations is done by both genders, contributions to development is for all gender.

4.1.2 Findings on Age distribution of respondents

Here the researcher was interested in gathering information on the age of respondents and information got was presented in the table below.

Table 2: Show the age distribution of respondents

Age	Frequency	Percentage
20 –29	8	13.3
30 - 39	27	45
40 – 49	15	25
50+	10	16.7
Total	60	100

Source: Primary data, 2015

Table 2 above shows that, majority of respondents were aged between 30–39 years 27(45%) respondents followed, by 40-49 years represented by 15(25) respondents, followed by 50+ represented by 10 (16.7%) respondents and 20-29 represented by 8 (13.3%). From the above analysis, it can be construed that majority of the respondents are mature hence the information obtained from them can be trusted and looked at as true and good representation of the information the researcher was looking.

4.1.3 Findings on education of respondents

Here the researcher was interested in gathering information on the education of respondents and information got was presented in the table below.

Table 3: Show education of the respondents

Academic qualifications	Frequency	Percentage
Certificate	17	28.3
Diploma	8	13.3
Degree	27	45
Others	8	13.3
Total	60	100

Source: Primary data, 2015

Results in table 3 indicate that majority of the respondents were 27 for degree holders representing 45% followed by certificate level with 17 respondents representing 28.3% , diploma followed with 8 respondents representing 13.3% and others with the same with 13.3%. This implies that the respondents are well educated and therefore the information obtained from them can be relied on for the purpose of this study. The higher rate of secondary leavers was attained from the local population whose education levels were low. It is of no doubt therefore that information is attained from highly educated respondents. Information can therefore be relied on for decision making in this topic.

4.1.4 Marital Status of respondents

Table 4: Showing Responses on Marital Status

Marital Status	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)
Single	15	25
Married	35	58.3
Separated/ Divorced	10	16.7
Total	60	100

Source: Primary Data, 2015

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The results in table 4 show that 58.3 percent of the respondents were married, and 25 percent were single and 16.7 percent divorced or separated. The presentation indicates that most respondents involved are married. This is perhaps because of the high responsibility therefore information attained from them can be trusted for decision making.

4.1.5 Time of work in this organization

Here the researcher was interested in gathering information on the time of work in the organization by respondents.and information got was presented in the table below.

Table 5: Show Time of work in this organization

Time of work	Frequency	Percentage
Less than 1 year	8	13.3
Above 2-4years	12	20.0
Above 5-7 years	10	16.6
8 and Above	30	50.0
Total	60	100

Source: *Primary data, 2015*

Results on the time respondents had been in that area, the majority of the respondents had worked there for above 8 years (50%) of the respondents, 2-4years had 20% of the respondents, Less than 1 year had 13.3% of the respondents and 5-7years had 16.6%. This implies that many respondents had been in Kampala central for a long period of time, it is prudent that they understand the aspects of journalism are at their finger tips.

4.2 Challenges faced by journalists in Kampala central division.

The first objective of the study was to examine the challenges faced by journalists in Kampala central division. The data collected is presented as showed below.

4.2 Whether there are there challenges you encounter in pursuit of your work

Table 6: Showing whether there are there challenges you encounter in pursuit of your work

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	38	63.3
No	14	23.3
Not sure	8	13.4
Total	60	100

Source: *Primary Data, 2015*

The study findings on whether there are challenges you encounter in pursuit of journalism work in Kampala capital city central division. The findings reveal that 63.3% of the respondents agreed with the responses, 23.3% disagreed and 13.4% were not sure. The findings imply that respondents agreed that there are challenges faced in Journalism work in Kampala central division.

4.2.2 Challenges encountered by journalist in pursuing the work in Kampala central division

Table 7: Showing responses on the challenges there challenges you encounter in pursuit of your work

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Vague policy and legal environment such as fees	13	25
Government interference	10	16.7
High news production costs	12	20.0
High infrastructure costs and high connection costs	09	15.0
Corruption among journalists	06	10.0
Total	60	100

Source: *Primary Data, 2015*

The study findings on the challenges encountered by journalists in Kampala central division in pursuit of your work 25% of the respondents argued in line with vague policy and legal environment such as fees, Government interference had 16.7% of the respondents, High news production costs had 20%, High infrastructure costs and high connection costs had 15% and corruption among journalists 10%. This findings imply that majority of the respondents are in agreement with the challenging nature of journalism work in Kampala central division.

4.3.3 Responsibility for the nature of problems faced in journalism

Table 8: Showing responses on responsibility for the nature of problems faced in journalism.

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Government	15	25
Nature of work	28	46.7
Legal system	12	20
Technology	5	8.3
TOTAL	60	100%

Source: *Primary data, 2015*

The study findings on the responsibility for the nature of problems faced in journalism. The majority of the responses government had 25% of the respondents; Nature of work had 28% Legal system had 46.7% and technology had 8.3% of the respondents. The findings depict that the challenges multi-dimensional and several factors account for the prevalence.

4.2.4 Comment on the nature of challenges faced by journalists in Kampala central division

Table 9: Showing responses on the nature of challenges faced by journalists in Kampala central division.

Responses	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Government oriented	23	38.3
Organizational oriented	17	28.3
Personal oriented	20	33.4
Total	60	100

Source: Primary Data, 2015

The responses on the nature of challenges faced by journalists in Kampala central division were that government had 38.3% of respondents, 28.3% were for organizational oriented and personal

orientation had 33.4% of the respondents. The findings imply that government contributes fundamentally to the prevailing challenges of journalism in Kampala central division.

4.3 Effect of politics on journalism in Kampala central division.

The first second objective of the study was to establish the effect of politics on journalism in Kampala central division.

4.3.1 Whether politics affect journalism in Kampala city central division

Table 10: Showing responses on whether politics affect journalism in Kampala city central division

Responses	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Yes	30	50.0
No	20	33.3
Not sure	10	16.7
Total	60	100

Source: *Primary Data, 2015*

The study findings were that politics affect journalism in Kampala city central division according to 50% of the respondents, 33.3% disagreed while 16.7% of respondents were not sure. This implies that politics affect journalism in Kampala central division.

4.3.2 How does politics affect journalism in Kampala central division.

Table 11: Showing responses on how does politics affect journalism in Kampala central division.

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Heavy penalties on journalists	15	25
Disruption of journalism activity	28	46.7
Harm is inflicted on journalists during political rallies	12	20
Journalists are arrested on political coverage	5	8.3
TOTAL	60	100%

Source: *Primary data, 20015*

The study findings on how does politics affect journalism in Kampala central division. The majority of the respondents were disruption of journalism activity 46.7%, the findings were that Heavy penalties on journalists exist with 25%, Harm is inflicted on journalists during political rallies had 20% and Journalists are arrested on political coverage had 8.3% of the respondents. The findings imply that politics is actually posing a negatively bearing on the scope of politics in Kampala central division.

4.3.3 How journalism affect politics in Kampala central division

Table 12: Showing responses on how journalism affects politics in Kampala central division.

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Communication of political agendas to public	15	25
Sensitization of masses on political reforms	20	33.3
Provision of audience for political agitations	12	20.0
A platform for lobbying political requirements	13	21.7
Total	60	100

Source: *Primary data, 20015*

The study findings on how journalism affects politics in Kampala central division. The findings That majority of the respondents were Sensitization of masses on political reforms had 33.3%, communication of political agendas to the public 25%, a platform for lobbying political requirements had 21.7%, and provision of audience for political agitations had 20% of the respondents. This finding implies that journalism is fundamental for organization management in organization.

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4.4 Measures that can be adopted to improve the journalism industry in Kampala central division.

The study was set to establish the measures that can be adopted to improve the journalism industry in Kampala central division. The study findings are presented as showed below.

4.4.1 Whether there are measures established by the journalism industry in Kampala central division.

Table 13: Showing whether there are measures established by the journalism industry in Kampala central division.

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	30	50
No	15	25
Not sure	15	25
Total	100	100

Source: Primary data, 2015

The study findings on whether there are measures established by the journalism industry in Kampala central division. The findings were that 50% of the respondents agreed, 25% disagreed while 25% were not sure. This implies that many respondents agree that are measures established in the journalism industry.

4.4.2 Measures established to improve the journalism industry in Uganda

Table 14: Showing responses on measures established to improve the journalism industry in Uganda.

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
Provision guidance to operations	15	25
Providing behavioral free programs	10	16.7
Adherence to the electronic act	22	36.7
Sensitization of staff on ethical behaviors	13	21.6
Total	60	100

Source: Primary data, 2015

The responses on the measures established to improve the journalism industry in Uganda. The findings were that Provision guidance to operations had 25% of the respondents, providing behavioral free programs had 16.7%, adherence to the electronic act had 36.7% and Sensitization of staff on ethical behaviors had 21.6% of the respondents. These findings imply that measures are in place to enhance journalism operations in Kampala central division.

4.4.3 Whether there are the measures applied appropriate in providing means of operation for the journalism industry.

Table 15: Showing whether there are the measures applied appropriate in providing means of operation for the journalism industry.

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	18	30
No	30	50
Not sure	12	20
Total	60	100

Source: Primary data, 2015

The responses on whether the measures applied are appropriate in providing means of operation for the journalism industry. The study findings were that 30% agreed with the measures as being appropriate, 50% disagreed and 20% were not sure. This implies that majority of the respondents saw the measures as inappropriate.

4.4.4 What need to be done to improve the media industry performance in Uganda

Table 16: Showing what need to be done to improve the media industry performance in Uganda.

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
Uganda communication commission need to improve monitoring	14	23.3
Individual consciousness of journalist at personal level	15	25.0
Revival of the societal norms	16	26.7
Improve sensitization on media use	10	16.7
Enhance provision of educative information	05	08.3
Total	60	100

Source: Primary data, 2015

The study findings on what need to be done to improve the media industry performance in Uganda. Uganda communication commission needs to improve monitoring had 23.3%, individual consciousness of journalist at personal level had 25%, revival of the societal norms had 26.7%, improve sensitization on media use had 16.7% of the respondents and enhance provision of educative information had 8.3% of the respondents. This implies that majority of the respondents agreed with the need to improve the journalism sector in the Ugandan context.

CHAPTER FIVE
SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.0 Introduction

The study was carried out with the view to assess the factors affecting journalism. This chapter is concerned with, summary, conclusion, recommendations and suggestions about the findings that were gathered from the case study.

5.1 Summary of the findings

The key findings of the study include the following:

The findings reveal that 63.3% of the respondents agreed with the responses, 23.3% disagreed and 13.4% were not sure.

Challenges encountered by journalists in Kampala central division in pursuit of your work 25% of the respondents argued in line with vague policy and legal environment such as fees, Government interference had 16.7% of the respondents, High news production costs had 20%, High infrastructure costs and high connection costs had 15% and corruption among journalists 10%.

Findings on the responsibility for the nature of problems faced in journalism. The majority of the responses government had 25% of the respondents; Nature of work had 28% legal system had 46.7% and technology had 8.3% of the respondents.

Politics affect journalism in Kampala city central division according to 50% of the respondents, 33.3% disagreed while 16.7% of respondents were not sure.

The study findings on how does politics affect journalism in Kampala central division. The majority of the respondents were disruption of journalism activity 46.7%, the findings were that Heavy penalties on journalists exist with 25%, Harm is inflicted on journalists during political rallies had 20% and Journalists are arrested on political coverage had 8.3% of the respondents.

The study findings on how journalism affects politics in Kampala central division. The findings That majority of the respondents were Sensitization of masses on political reforms had 33.3%, communication of political agendas to the public 25%, a platform for lobbying political

requirements had 21.7%, and provision of audience for political agitations had 20% of the respondents.

The findings were that 50% of the respondents agreed, 25% disagreed while 25% were not sure.

On the measures established to improve the journalism industry in Uganda. The findings were that Provision guidance to operations had 25% of the respondents, providing behavioral free programs had 16.7%, adherence to the electronic act had 36.7% and Sensitization of staff on ethical behaviors had 21.6% of the respondents.

The responses on whether the measures applied are appropriate in providing means of operation for the journalism industry. The study findings were that 30% agreed with the measures as being appropriate, 50% disagreed and 20% were not sure.

The study findings on what need to be done to improve the media industry performance in Uganda. Uganda communication commission needs to improve monitoring had 23.3%, individual consciousness of journalist at personal level had 25%, revival of the societal norms had 26.7%, improve sensitization on media use had 16.7% of the respondents and enhance provision of educative information had 8.3% of the respondents

5.2 Conclusion

The study was set to assess the factors influencing journalism in Uganda: a case study of selected journalism houses in Kampala central division, Kampala capital city authority. It was guided by challenges faced by journalists in Kampala central division, effect of politics on journalism in Kampala central division and establish measures that can be adopted to improve the journalism industry in Kampala central division. The findings were that the challenges encountered by journalists in Kampala central division in pursuit of your work 25% of the respondents argued in line with vague policy and legal environment such as fees, Government interference had 16.7% of the respondents, High news production costs had 20%, High infrastructure costs and high connection costs had 15% and corruption among journalists 10%. Findings on the responsibility for the nature of problems faced in journalism. The majority of the responses government had 25% of the respondents; Nature of work had 28% legal system had 46.7% and technology had 8.3% of the respondents.

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Politics affect journalism in Kampala city central division according to 50% of the respondents, 33.3% disagreed while 16.7% of respondents were not sure. The study findings on how does politics affect journalism in Kampala central division. The majority of the respondents were disruption of journalism activity 46.7%, the findings were that Heavy penalties on journalists exist with 25%, Harm is inflicted on journalists during political rallies had 20% and Journalists are arrested on political coverage had 8.3% of the respondents.

The study findings on how journalism affects politics in Kampala central division. The findings That majority of the respondents were Sensitization of masses on political reforms had 33.3%, communication of political agendas to the public 25%, a platform for lobbying political requirements had 21.7%, and provision of audience for political agitations had 20% of the respondents. The findings were that 50% of the respondents agreed, 25% disagreed while 25% were not sure. On the measures established to improve the journalism industry in Uganda. The findings were that Provision guidance to operations had 25% of the respondents, providing behavioral free programs had 16.7%, adherence to the electronic act had 36.7% and Sensitization of staff on ethical behaviors had 21.6% of the respondents. The responses on whether the measures applied are appropriate in providing means of operation for the journalism industry. The study findings were that 30% agreed with the measures as being appropriate, 50% disagreed and 20% were not sure.

5.3 Recommendations

Based on the findings, the researcher makes the following recommendations

There is need for provision a common ground by the government in establishing the dignity of journalists in the Ugandan context. This can be enhanced by establishing means through which neutrality of journalists can be enhanced during times of crisis when on work.

The media council (Uganda communication commission need to strengthen the capacity in terms of monitoring to ensure that what is broadcast by journalists does not compromise media rights. If possible a system needs to be adopted to monitor peoples' interactions on electronic media.

The researcher recommend that there is need to adopt the measures of improving the adoption of journalism as raised in the sub-chapter 4.4 of chapter four in order to increase the capacity of adhering to the provisions of media fraternity.

Establish a coordinated inter-agency mechanism for follow-up and evaluating matters of concern on the issue of the safety of journalists and impunity, including regular reviews of progress at the national and international level and continuing to address the issue by supporting a joint message on the occasion of World Press Freedom Day on the situation of media freedom around the world.

Incorporate the issues of the safety of journalists and of the impunity of attacks against them into UN strategies at country level. This would mean, for example, encouraging the inclusion of an indicator on the safety of journalists based on the UNESCO Media Development Indicators in country analysis and taking the findings into consideration in programming.

Encourage Member States to take an active role in the prevention of attacks against journalists, and take prompt action in response to attacks by establishing national emergency mechanisms, which different stakeholders can adopt.

5.4 Areas of further research

Because of time and resources, the research recommends that further research be carried out on the following to complement on this study.

- Politics and journalism to establish the relationship between politicians and journalism to guide the means of operation
- Journalism and information sharing to establish the issues that sharing or not sharing information affect journalism in Uganda.

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Appendices: Appendix I: Research Questionnaire

Dear respondent,

I am a student of Kampala International University carrying out a study" The factors influencing journalism in Uganda. A case study of Kampala central division, Kampala. The research is purely for academic purposes but may assist interested stakeholders. I hereby humbly request for your time to respond to a few questions concerning this topic. The information provided will be treated with strict confidentiality and shall not be used for any other purpose except for academic purposes. Thank you very much for your cooperation

PART A: Personal Background

1. Gender

   Male ☐

   Female ☐

2. In which age group do you fall?

   20 – 29 ☐   40 – 49 ☐

   30 – 39 ☐   50 years and above ☐

3. What is your Level of Education?

   Certificate ☐

   Diploma ☐

   Degree ☐

   Others ☐

4. What is your marital status?

   Married ☐   Divorced/separated ☐

   Single ☐   Others specify............................

5. For how long have you been in this area?

Less 1 year ☐ 2-4 years ☐ 5-7 years ☐ 8 & + ☐

PART B: Challenges faced by journalists in Kampala central division

6. Are there challenges you encounter in pursuit of your work?

Yes ☐

No ☐

Not sure ☐

7. What are the challenges encountered by journalist in pursuing the work?

....
....
....
....
....

8. Whom do you much ascertain to the nature of problems faced in your work?

Government ☐

Organizational of work ☐

Legal system ☐

Technology ☐

9. Comment on the nature of challenges faced

....
....
....

PART C: Effect of politics on journalism in Kampala central division.

10. Does politics affect journalism in Kampala city?

Yes   ☐

No   ☐ .

Not sure   ☐

11. How does politics affect journalism in Kampala city council?

....

....

....

12. How does journalism affect politics in your country?

....

....

....

Part D: Measures that can be adopted to improve the journalism industry in Kampala central division.

13. Are there measures established by the journalism industry in Kampala central division?

Yes   ☐

No   ☐ .

Not sure   ☐

14. What measures have been established to improve the journalism industry in Uganda?

....

....

....

....

15. Are the measures applied appropriate in providing means of operation for the journalism industry?

....

....

....

16. What do you think need to be done to improve the media industry performance in Uganda?

Appendix ii: Research Time frame

NO	ACTIVITY	Month	
1	Proposal write up	January	2015
2	Questionnaire and other data collection development	April	,,
3	Methodology &literature review	March	,,
4	Data collection	April	,,
5	Data processing& analysis	March	,,
6	Complete dissertation review and submission	May	,,