
Technology And Its Effect On Promotion Of Human Rights In Uganda.

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Abstract

The study established the role of the Technology in promoting Human Rights in Uganda. The research was guided by three objectives that is to say; examining the role of NTV Uganda in promoting Human Rights, establishing the importance of promoting Human Rights in NTV Uganda and establishing the relationship between Media and Human rights protection in Uganda. The study employed case study design where data was collected using questionnaire as the major data collection technique used on a sample of 76 respondents that included staff of NTV Uganda. The study found out that medial plays a significant role towards human rights protection. The study found out that electronic media has increased the voice and struggle to protect human rights of people in the country. The findings showed that media NTV Uganda in this case has provided a voice to the voiceless in the country for example the case of Kasese in November 2016 that led to the killing of many people living many children as orphans, women as widows and others homeless. It was also found out media particularly NTV Uganda has come out to educate the public about their rights including rights such as right to education, health services, security, and food among others. It was however found out that Media is facing a lot of challenges that hinder their effective deliverance of their human rights protection. It is recommended that legislative review is taken in to consideration. Especially, the Mass Media and Access to Freedom of Information Proclamation and Antiterrorism Proclamation imposes an excessive fines and rigorous punishment on journalists and media institution owners for minor violations of the provisions. National human rights institutions have to strive in assisting the media in its effort to promote and educate human rights.

Keywords: Technology and Human Rights

Background to the Study

The researcher used a case study of Kampala Central Division. I found out what can contribute to the well-being of media workers and how to achieve efficiency in the performance of their duties. The area covered by the researcher is the impact of media on the way of life of people in Kampala Central Division. The population for the study consisted of media house, staff and people from Kampala Central Division and all practitioners in the area. The questionnaire was filled out by literate respondents from among the target population. This tool was preferred for this group because it ensured confidentiality and anonymity on the part of the respondents. It was also ideal for such a group as they were literate and therefore took little time to read, understand and complete the questionnaires. The researcher used the questionnaire method, which has twenty items, in collecting the information needed for the research. This study was primarily based on data from questionnaires and other research instruments that were standardized to be most likely to analyze correctly. The data were coded and classified to generate normal and linear information. According to (Muganda O.M & Mugenda, A.G, 2009) validity is the accuracy and meaningfulness in fences, i.e. validity refers to the extent to which the results obtained through data analysis really represent the variable under investigation. In this research, the

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instrument used was validated in terms of content validity. Content-related techniques measured the extent to which question items reflected the specific area covered. The questionnaire used and the interview used in accordance with the questionnaire proved to be valid. Questionnaires were distributed to members, people from Kampala Central Division using the media. The analysis was based on the data obtained from the questionnaires filled in by the respondents. The questionnaires were read and the answers of individual respondents were compared. The responses are based on the research questions and then grouped to be tabulated or graphically presented, as the researcher deems appropriate. The distributed questionnaires were later collected from the respondent for analysis. Copies were decoded, analyzed, grouped into frequencies and percentages, and finally calculated using SPSS and STATA (Nelson et al., 2022).

Specific Objectives

1. To examine the role of Technology in promoting Human Rights.
2. To establish the importance of promoting Human Rights in Uganda.
3. To establish the relationship between Technology and Human rights protection in Uganda.

Methodology

The research started utilized a case study design. Case study research intended to present facts concerning the nature and the status of the situation, as it exists at a time of the study to describe the present conditions, events or systems based on impressions or reactions of the respondents of the research. This study concerned with the relationships and practices that exist, beliefs and processes that are ongoing, effects that are being felt or trends that are developing about poor waste management. The research used cross-section study and a mixed methods approach (i.e. qualitative and quantitative designs) was used. In this study, both methods was to utilized for instance the qualitative opinions that was to got was to confirmed by statistical data. The study conducted in NTV Uganda located in Kampala District. The study population targeted complies of 92 respondents to whom the Slovene's formula was used to get the sample size. The sample size comprised of 76 respondents (local people- considering a number of issues affecting the area. The researcher used a non-probability sampling procedure where purposive and quota sampling techniques were employed. This is because, in purposive/judgmental sampling, the researcher purposively picked respondents who, in his opinion, are thought to be relevant to the research topic. In this case the researcher is convinced that his judgment is more important than obtaining a probability sample because the problem of conflict is not a new Phenomenon therefore, to obtain relevant data, one must choose relevant respondents. Whereas in quota sampling instead of dividing the population into strata and randomly choosing of respondents, the researcher sets a 'quota' of respondents to be chosen in specific population groups, by defining the basis of choice (gender, education, status, wealth etc.) and this still be used in determining size. Questionnaires were chosen because of its ability to reduce any bias and the collection of authentic data important for data analysis. The researcher used both closed ended and open- ended questionnaires aiming at getting underlying causes of poor waste management and seeks the local people's opinions on how the problem would be handled. Data analysis and processing was on-going and statistical analysis was to done manually and where possible using Microsoft Excel Spreadsheets, frequencies of the emerging issues are then established and it was presented in a tabular or graphic form like pie-charts, bar graph and frequencies and percentages was too generated. Care

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was taken to avoid discarding any data, as this could be reverted to in later analysis. Relevant quotations were earmarked. Analysis was done manually, identifying areas of emphasis according to themes and the responses summarized in a narrative form as a presentation of the major findings of the study. At the end of it all, it is from the results of analysis that the researcher was able to make sense of the data and he gave his interpretation and discussion of the data obtained in relation to phenomenon poor waste management. Data was analyzed in form of tables, frequencies and percentages using SPSS & STATA (Nelson et al., 2022)

Results

Roles of the Technology in promotion of human right promotion.

Table 1: Showing whether the media plays any role in human right

Promotion	Frequency	Percentage
larger awareness of the concept of human rights,	30	58.8%
video advertisement and these were	21	41.2%
Total	51	100%

Primary Data, 2023.

As illustrated in Table 1, most of the respondents revealed the media plays a big role in enhancing the human rights practice and promotion with the support of NTV-Uganda and this was reflected by 30(58.8%). This is through creating larger awareness of the concept of human rights, writings within the newspapers as well as radio programs that enhance the human right promotion in Uganda. Another group of respondents were able to reveal that the organization technology has played a role of giving out publicity to the individuals and organization through its programs other means of video advertisement and these were 21(41.2) who were the minority of the respondents (F. Christopher et al., 2022). This therefore shows that media has majored most in creating larger awareness of the concept of human rights

Table 2: Basic challenges facing Technology in human right situations

Basic challenges facing media in human right situations	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Corruption	55	67.9
Availability of Resources	12	14.8
Availability of Human Resources	14	17.3
Total	81	100

Primary Data, 2023.

From the finding from the table, 67.9% of the respondents revealed that corruption is too high. They argued that there was been cases of Ghost workers, who were on the pay roll but they don't exist as reported in the media.

For the 7% who revealed that corruption is low sighted the existence of a court martial where corrupt media men are accused and thus the fear on engaging in such acts.

The Availability of Resources

Resources are very vital in human right resolution and without enough resources the inhuman rights situations may not be resolved. Every government comes up with a budget at the beginning of every financial year that indicates the allocation of resources to all the sectors of the economy including technology which is under the ministry of defense (T. Christopher, 2022). These resources allocated to this ministry in Kampala are to be used in the promotion of human rights in and for the country. These resources in the past year have however 34 been stretched because of the various violence and abuse of human rights in the country that the media had to deal with. The researcher therefore established whether the resources allocated to the ministry of defense was enough to resolve the human right in Uganda.

The availability of resources

From the above findings 50% of the respondents revealed the resources were not available. This was attributed to the relatively small budget which is allocated to technology compared to other sectors of the economy due to pressure from the donors who wanted the defense budget reduced (Annet et al., 2023). To the 44% who argued that the resources are not enough cited the persistence of the human right and poor salaries of the technology personnel. While the 6% cited the ability of the government to buy media tools to be used in such human rights.

Availability of Human Resources

Adequate human resources aimed at protecting the people of Kampala beyond borders is a prerequisite in human right management, peacekeeping and peace building. On average one media man had to protect 3,000 people as opposed to the national average of one media man per 1,700 people. This is also attributed to the fact that some of the media men had been deployed to other areas that experienced human rights within and beyond Uganda like Kampala.

The research therefore set out establishing from the locals whether enough human resources had been deployed in the region since the media was not ready to provide information on this. This response was based on the period the human right had taken to be resolved militarily and the protection the civilians were receiving in and around the camps and in the villages, the number of media men protecting the camps and their achievements.

Conclusions

Throughout history. The media in Uganda has remained under the strict control of the Government. The media has been restricted and controlled by strong and active censorship laws. As a result, it was not in a position to contribute to the development of human rights culture in Uganda.

Freedom of opinion, expression and the press as well as the right to seek, receive and impart information was guaranteed both in writing and comparatively in practice after the current government assumed power in 1986. The 1995 Constitution of the Republic of Uganda guarantees these rights and provides the media with legal protection and institutional independence to enable the accommodation of different ideas necessary to a democratic society.

The current Freedom of the Press and Access to Information Proclamation also ensures freedom of the mass media as well as the right of the public to get access to information. However, this Proclamation has several gaps that challenge the effort of the media to engage actively in the promotion of human rights. This created a substantial insecurity among the members of the free press especially with regard to human rights promotion. The reason is that human rights as a subject matter, are mostly related to government organs and this provision creates a possibility for the government and its organs to abuse and oppress the media. The studies concluded that ways of media at NTV Uganda include; provision of press release advertising different brands, airing political and social talk shows. Etc. this study leaves among other tools, holding workshops, workers retreats, training workers, provision of leave days.

Promotion, timely appraisal and use of thanks to well performers at the organization especially during every year end. The study also concluded that there are a number of challenges were faced in NTV and these challenges include; power problem. High taxation. Lack of enough funds, corruption competition from other media companies.

Recommendations

Especially, the Mass Media and Access to Freedom of Information Proclamation and Antiterrorism Proclamation imposes an excessive fines and rigorous punishment on journalists and media institution owners for minor violations of the provisions.

Human rights are sensitive issues that possibly might fall in the prohibited areas under the proclamations. The media is not willing to take such risk and chose to avoid issues related to human rights. This is affecting the most important factor in the realization of human rights, which is the creation of popular support and awareness.

National human rights institutions have to strive in assisting the media in its effort to promote and educate human rights. In a country where tolerating

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