



The **KAB MIRROR**

KABALE UNIVERSITY

Professor Augustus Nuwagaba speaking at the 4th graduation. In the middle is the Vice Chancellor, Professor Joy C. Kwesiga. On her left is the Guild President, Ms Natukunda Everlyn



KABALE HOLDS 4TH GRADUATION AS A PUBLIC UNIVERSITY

Kabale University has held its 4th graduation as a public University. In a colorful ceremony held on Friday 25th October 2019, a total of 900 graduands were conferred upon degrees and diplomas in different fields. The function was attended by different dignitaries, among whom, the University Chancellor Professor Mondo Kagonyera, The Chair Person University council, Mr. Manzi Tumubweinee, Professor Augustus Nuwagaba, who was the Guest Speaker, several scholars including members of staff, politicians, religious leaders, parents, members of the general public and students. Addressing the congregation, the Vice Chancellor gave a summary of the state of the University, characterized by several positive changes including a big staff recruitment, an increase in student enrolment, infrastructural development and the discipline of both staff and students. She thanked the government of Uganda for the support in ensuring the progress and stability in the University. On his part, the Chairperson University Council gave a passionate appeal to the staff and the students to have a harmonious coexistence for the betterment of this mighty institution. He applauded the work done by the University Management, adding that it was due to their method of work that the institution was stable. He appealed to the graduands to be responsible wherever they were going to start their new journey in their lives. He asked the community around to take advantage of the University to develop the area. The Guest Speaker, Professor Augustus gave encouraging remarks, urging students to be hardworking and focused. The Chancellor, Professor Mondo Kagonyera hailed the graduands for completing their courses and wished them well in their lives. He also congratulated the 15 students who had excelled with first class degrees. The congregation was entertained by different cultural groups within the University, including the Kikiga, Kikonzo and Kinyarwanda dances.



Felix Mwesige

Dear esteemed readers of The Kab Mirror, welcome to the 10th publication, which we are proud that you have passion to read. Remember that we now publish this magazine twice a semester, owing to the support of the University Management. We thank all the well-wishers and the entire Kabale university community for the support you have shown so far, especially the writing of relevant articles and the readership as well. It is this support that has made the continuous publication possible. We encourage everyone to make a contribution in terms of writing, editing and reading, to promote our magazine, which started with 6 pages! We are now proud that we can publish an edition of up to 30 pages! We encourage writing in English, French, Kiswahili and Runyakitara languages, although in the near future, we shall also accept articles in Chinese and German. We encourage articles that are educative, informative and those that are entertaining as well. We don't encourage articles that bring disharmony in the community and especially those that can cause hatred, because we all wish to study and work in a peaceful environment. Our major aim is to publish positive information for the promotion of a writing and reading culture among our staff and the students. We pledge to develop The Kab Mirror to its desired standards. We wish you the best.



Hon. Manzi Tumubweine and Prof. Nazarius Asingwire donate books to Kabale University.

Hon. Manzi Tumubweine with Prof. Nazarius Asingwire handing over books to The DVC/A, Prof. Ezra Twesigomwe. Looking on is the University Librarian, Dr. Bernard Bazirake and the Dean FASS, Ass.Prof. Caleb Tamwesigire.

The Chairperson of the University Council, Hon. Manzi Tumubweine and Prof. Nazarius Asingwire have donated academic and non-academic books to Kabale University. This took place at Kabale University, in the Vice Chancellor's office recently. Hon. Tumubweine has written, among other books "Tears of Laughter," a book containing words of wisdom, short stories and rib cracking jokes. He donated to the University Library, twenty copies of this interesting book. In his remarks and answers to journalists, Hon. Manzi blamed the poor reading culture today on the education system which, right from the start, trains students to pass exams rather

than acquiring knowledge. On the other hand, Prof. Asingwire, of Makerere University College of Arts and Social Sciences donated eight copies of Professional Social Work in East Africa, towards Social Development, Poverty Reduction and Gender Equality, a book on social work edited by H. Spitzer, J.J. Twikirize and G.G. Wairire. Professor Asingwire had been providing technical support to the University. During an interview, it was revealed that the University expected to recruit over one hundred staff during the 2019/2020 Financial Year. Receiving the books together with Dr. Bernard Bazirake, the University Librarian, Prof. Ezra Twesigomwe, the Deputy Vice-Chancellor Academic Affairs, thanked the two Authors for the gesture, noting that the donations were not only an academic value but will also boost the reading culture amongst the students and the University Community.



KABALE UNIVERSITY IN COLLABORATION VISIT TO INES- RUHENGARI

The Vice-Chancellor Kabale University, Professor Joy C. Kwesiga together with the University Secretary, Canon Johnson B. Munono, the Academic Registrar, Mr. Narcicir Tibenderana and the Assistant Communication and Branding Officer, MS. Judith Atukunda recently visited the Ruhengeri Institute of Higher Education, where they were hosted by INES Vice Chancellor, Fr. Dr. Fabien Hagenimana.

During the visit, the two parties discussed a wide range of issues of collaboration, including exchange programs of students and lecturers, joint scientific research, marketing of the two institutions and organizing sports activities among the students and the staff.

The hosting Vice Chancellor led the Kabale delegation in a tour around the campus, where they visited teaching facilities and laboratories like Material testing laboratory, Hydraulic laboratory, Water quality laboratory, Food processing unit, Food Microbiology laboratory, Clinical Microbiology

laboratory, Parasitology laboratory, Molecular biology and Immunoserology laboratory, Phlebotomy and Anatomy laboratory, Chemistry laboratory, Haematology and Immunohematology laboratory, Clinical chemistry laboratory, Tissue culture laboratory, Surveying laboratory, Computer laboratories, Civil Engineering workshops and screen houses.

After the tour, the hosts together with the Kabale University delegation shared observations and experiences. Both institutions agreed on the development of a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) which will help them to collaborate in different academic areas.

Dr. Fabien underscored the relevance of the visit and the meeting for both institutions. He recognized that there is more advantage in collaboration at both leadership (Managers) and community (staff and students) levels. He promised that a delegation from INES would visit Kabale University soon, to strengthen the collaboration.



Prof. Ruth Mukama of the Institute of Language Studies, Kabale University

PROFESSOR RUTH MUKAMA BIDS FAREWEL TO MAKERERE TO START HER KAB JOURNEY

There is a quiet buzz of excitement in the lecture room. The audience in the room is made up of different generations. The younger people sit talking in hushed tones to each other, though I manage to overhear their topic; is the person replacing their lecturer able to fill her shoes?

Hanging on the periphery of the younger people, is the older generation which looks nostalgic to find themselves back in one of Makerere University's Main Hall lecture rooms. The unifier of the two generation is Dr Ruth Mukama, the prominent scholar who has been a professor of Linguistics at Makerere.

The professor was giving her valedictory lecture after 28 years at the institution. She describes linguistics as more about harmonizing languages, discussing and teaching them, or more of a science of describing languages.

On this august occasion, she is accompanied into the main hall by the chairperson, inaugural professional lectures organizing committee and the vice chancellor; all dressed in their ceremonial clothing.

Dr Mukama's farewell lecture is about changing the world through language.

"Most of the times we talk about a language that we may not be able to use or speak, but we can analyse

it through interpretation or through other people and your work is to describe it," notes Mukama.

The professor speaks three languages fluently—Lugwere, which is her mother tongue, English and Kiswahili. She can speak Luganda too, but finds difficulty with the idioms.

In her lecture, she teaches how language controls the way societies are structured. Her informative, yet simple lecture is an example of brilliant preparation, passionate gender activism and a mastery of language. It encompasses Dr Mukama's world since she was 26 years old; linguistics and gender mainstreaming.



Prof. Joy Kwesiga and the acting CHUSS principal, Dr. Josephine Ahikire, at the 2019 symposium.

KABALE UNIVERSITY VICE CHANCELLOR ADVISES ON HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES AT MAKERERE UNIVERSITY SYMPOSIUM

The symposium featured a number of activities including a keynote address titled, "Is there an identity and agency crisis in the humanities?" delivered by Prof. Ruth Mukama and research presentations by Professors and doctoral students at Makerere University.

Delivering the keynote address, Prof. Mukama, formerly a member of staff at Makerere University and currently working at Kabale University, decried the increased marginalization of Humanities and Social Sciences. "The humanities play a critical role in the development of nation states. However, they

are in peril of systematic defunding. Marginalization of the humanities is even more oppressive in the Ugandan context where government recasts university sponsorship in favour of programs critical to national development, especially the natural sciences. "The most recent poignant act of marginalization came in 2016, with the enhanced salaries, when I realized that as a humanities professor, my salary was not even equivalent to that of an Associate Professor in sciences, but was merely at par with that of a science Senior Lecturer," she explained, noting that this has dire consequences to national development as it resulted in lesser commitment and productivity.



Prof. Mukama addressing the symposium

She further explained that marginalization had driven humanities students into a state of despair, with many now bearing a cavalier attitude towards their studies.

Prof. Mukama, however, observed that not all hope is lost for humanities and social Sciences, since they are repositories of the foundation

skills and providers of global competencies.

She urged scholars to endeavour to invoke the power of humanities by informing, empowering, and inspiring citizens on themes of concern. She also called for increased advocacy for the redirection of the attention of East African

higher education institutions towards the humanities.

In her presentation, the Interlocutor, Prof. Joy C. Kwesiga, Vice Chancellor Kabale University, appealed to government to strike a balance between humanities and natural sciences, noting that they are equally important. She called for concerted efforts in addressing the challenges that undermine the relevance of humanities and social sciences. “Humanities and Social Sciences units in institutions of higher learning should review their curriculum to strengthen the disciplines, so as to match the demands of the job market and to increase contribution to national development,” she explained.

Addressing participants, the Guest of Honour, Prof. Charles Olweny, appreciated Gerda Henkel Stiftung and the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation for the financial support towards graduate training and research activities in the College of Humanities and Social Sciences (CHUSS). He underscored the relevance of research to national development, noting that the support received from the development partners was critical in

addressing the funding gaps that have for long, negatively impacted on humanities and social sciences research output.

The Vice Chancellor Makerere University, represented by the Deputy Vice Chancellor in charge of Academic Affairs, Dr Umar Kakumba also appreciated the development partners for the support rendered towards graduate training and research activities at CHUSS.

The symposiums provide platform to scholars, policy makers and members of the general public to discuss issues affecting humanity. They also provide an opportunity to PhD students and post-doctoral fellows to discuss and exchange ideas on their research.

Organized under the theme, “A New East Africa: Agency and Identity Debates in the Region”, the 2019 CHUSS Symposium took major shifts in the East African society that have occurred in the last two decades as its point of departure, in order to explore how agency and identity of the region’s subjects have morphed during this period.



University Management meets with Faculty of Engineering, Technology, Applied Design & Fine Art

The University Management Committee led by the Vice Chancellor Kabale University, Professor Joy C. Kwesiga, recently held a meeting with the staff of the Faculty of Engineering, Technology, Applied Design and Fine Art at Nyabikoni Campus (FETDFA). The purpose of the meeting was to deliberate on matters concerning staffing and development of the Faculty. The Faculty Dean, Engineer Pascal Musaazi briefed the delegation on the status of the Faculty, including the teaching, staffing, staff academic growth, current student enrollment, proposed programmes, research and students’ welfare. There was a fruitful discussion on a wide range of issues and resolutions concerning the growth of the Faculty were made. Management members were happy to note that in spite of the existing challenges, new developments had taken place and Nyabikoni Campus was steadily becoming a hub of innovation.

Staff pledged teamwork, furthering their studies, commitment to teaching and engaging in scholarly research. They called for more visits in the future. Management commended the Dean for steering the Faculty and thanked staff for their service.

KABALE UNIVERSITY BEATS FIVE MORE UNIVERSITIES IN NEW RANKING



Mr. Murangira Jones, senior systems Administrator

Kabale University has continued to improve in University ranking, this time standing at the 21st position out of the 47 recognized Universities in Uganda. According to uniRANK, an international survey agency for university ranking, this year's first position was again taken by Makerere University, followed by Mbarara University, Kyambogo University and Uganda Christian University, UCU.

Asked about the reasons for the improvement in the ranking, Mr. Jones Murangira, the Director ICT, Kabale University, said the university had made many strides in the areas of staffing, research, paper publications and the university website accessibility. He added that the university will continue to improve, as long as all stakeholders double their efforts. He particularly pointed out the need for staff to increasingly engage in research and publication, which he said, is the backbone of academic excellence.

The improvement in the university ranking is a sign of good management, meaning that more cooperation is required between the managers of the university, staff, the students body and the government. The Vice Chancellor and her team deserve a big thumbs up!

ALL IS SET FOR THE 4th KAB. GRADUATION CEREMONY AS A PUBLIC UNIVERSITY



Mr. Lukundo Mike is the Senior Assistant Academic Registrar.

Kabale University is in the final preparations for the third graduation as a public University. According to Mr. Lukundo Mike, the Senior Assistant Academic Registrar, about 1000 students are expected to graduate in various fields, the highest number being from the faculty of education. Students have been flocking the university since the beginning of October, to try to beat the dead line for clearance for graduation. The university campus is vividly busy with a lot of activities in preparation for this important ceremony, including practicing entertainment groups.

By our Reporter

Apprentissage de la langue française



Depuis 2003, des militaires ougandais, essentiellement officiers, sont formés à la langue française par des professeurs de français spécialisés dans l'enseignement à des non-francophones (FLE) à Jinja et Kampala.

Le français est la seule langue étrangère enseignée au sein des UPDF, forces armées ougandaises anglophones. L'objectif est de renforcer la capacité des UPDF à participer à des opérations extérieures au sein de coalitions avec des partenaires francophones. Cet enseignement permet également aux officiers ougandais de suivre des formations militaires en France et dans les centres de formation francophones en Afrique, facilitant leur intégration au sein des institutions continentales et des postes de commandement des opérations de maintien de la paix.



WORD FROM THE DEAN FACULTY OF ARTS AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

Associate Professor Caleb Tamwesigire,
The vibrant Dean, FASS

As our dry season blended with moderate sunshine winds down, setting in rains and cool temperatures to start Semester one 2019/2020, I am inspired by a re-energized campus and fresh opportunities to deliver in the Faculty of Arts and Social Science's incredible potential to drive change and contribute to the Public Good.

This includes being responsive to student's needs and expectations, so as to ensure that our programs remain relevant and sustainable. I am pleased to announce that a number of exciting projects and programs that the Faculty has been developing are in place and will be ready for implementation in the Semester, 2, 2019/2020. They include completion of Curriculum review for Undergraduate and postgraduate, starting three new PhD programs: Business Administration by Research, Business Administration by Coursework and Public Administration and Management. A new Bsc Economics and Msc Economics are in advanced stages of approval. On the Human resources front, the Faculty's capacity has been boosted by new appointments made by Kabale University; with Professors now totaling four.

The Faculty conducts a series of activities on top of academics; including the community in field activities, conducting workshops in which staff and students participate actively as facilitators. The Faculty held a very successful Workshop to approve her

Research Agenda which was blessed and opened officially by the Vice Chancellor, Prof. Joy Kwesiga. The key note speaker was the renowned academic Scholar and Author Prof. Vincent Ssemabuya, Director of Quality, Makerere University. The Research Agenda which is scheduled for consideration and approval of Management and Senate by 30th September, 2019 will, among other benefits; (a) open window of opportunities for Research and publications, (b) Enable writing of fundable proposals for accessing research grants for training PhDs students, and (c) participation in International academic forums. The arrangements are in full gear for the Faculty to convene an International Conference in the Second Quarter, 2019/2020 Academic year.

We are looking forward to getting partners and collaborators in the areas of interest to support research and publications, training of academic staff for PhDs, and community engagement as well as in supporting the student exchange programs.

We welcome interest from prospective students, the public and for collaborations and are open and ready to receive them.

Welcome to the Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences. Support us to make it stronger and efficient in helping humanity to deal with the challenges of the 21st Century.

***Associate Professor Caleb Tamwesigire
Dean of Arts and Social Sciences***

L'EAU C'EST LA VIE

Par Kyomukama Christine, département de Français

L'eau est un bien plus précieux car elle contribue à la vie des plantes, des animaux et des hommes. Sans eau, il n'y a pas de vie. L'eau est le seul liquide absolument indispensable à la vie de l'homme. L'eau représente les deux tiers du poids du corps. Elle est donc le principal constituant de son organisme. Les cellules qui composent le corps humain contiennent de l'eau à un taux très variable suivant les organes. Par exemple, les plus pauvres en eau sont les cellules des os. La moitié du poids de notre corps est constituée par les liquides présents à l'extérieur des cellules. Ces liquides sont le sang et la lymphe. Les besoins en eau sont très variables. L'organisme du petit-enfant est plus riche en eau que celui de l'adulte. Par exemple, le corps d'un enfant pesant 20kg contient 14 litres d'eau soit 70% de son poids. Le besoin liquide du petit enfant (eau et lait) est élevé. Si un petit enfant ne boit pas suffisamment, il perd son eau ; rapidement des diarrhées graves entraînent une perte du poids. Il faut alors donner à boire une eau bouillie et donc potable (en attendant de voir l'infirmier ou le médecin).

L'eau de tout organisme vivant n'est pas stagnante. Elle se renouvelle constamment, tant chez l'homme que les animaux et les plantes. Ces supports sont constitués pour l'homme par l'eau contenue dans les aliments qui représentent environ 87% pour le lait, 70% pour le poisson frais, 90% pour la papaye, 70% pour la patate douce, 66% pour la viande de poulet, 37% pour le poisson sec et environ 70% à 90% pour les racines tubercules et bulbes. Mangez des légumes verts et des fruits, car ils fournissent au corps humain de l'eau très propre et nutritive, est absolument nécessaire. L'eau a plusieurs rôles dans les organismes vivants. C'est un véhicule ; l'eau entraîne les éléments nutritifs dans l'estomac. L'eau est solvant et elle dissout et emporte vers les cellules les produits de la digestion. L'eau dirige vers les organes d'élimination les produits non assimilés résultant de la digestion. C'est un régulateur thermique fondamental. L'eau assure la distribution de la chaleur dans l'organisme. L'eau a un rôle chimique : elle intervient dans les innombrables réactions chimiques auxquelles les cellules d'un organisme vivant sont soumises en permanence.

L'eau s'éliminée par les urines, les selles et la

transpiration. L'élimination de l'eau par la peau (sueur) est très importante dans les pays chauds et secs. Pour être potable, c'est -à-dire bonne à boire, l'eau doit être souvent filtrée et désinfectée. Les eaux sales, polluées par les matières organiques ou par les matières chimiques sont très dangereuses pour la santé. Beaucoup de maladies infectieuses se transmettent par l'arrosage de légumes avec l'eau infectée. C'est à la contamination par les animaux, par les détritiques ménagers que l'on doit la propagation des maladies bactériennes (fièvre typhoïde, dysenterie, choléra), virales (poliomyélites, hépatite) ou parasitaires (bilharzioses), etc.

Pour éviter les maladies dues à la pollution de l'eau on peut faire plusieurs choses ; boire de l'eau bouillie. C'est la meilleure façon de préserver ses intestins des maladies. C'est toujours avec de l'eau bouillie qu'il faut diluer le lait en poudre ou le lait condensé. Il faut employer des filtres domestiques en bon état. Pour la désinfecter, ajouter dans un litre d'eau quelques gouttes de teinture d'iode. Au bout d'un quart d'heure l'eau sera potable mais aura un goût désagréable. Finalement il faut se laver les mains avec de l'eau propre et du savon.

Mais il faut éviter à tout prix de boire l'eau des mares stagnantes, des marigots et des rivières, spécialement à la sortie des villages. Il faut également éviter de se baigner dans les eaux sales ou dans les marigots qui sont en général pollués et aussi ne pas oublier de se laver les mains. Pour lutter contre la pollution de l'eau il faut creuser des puits bien placé pour éviter les écoulements d'eau polluée dans la terre, et donc dans les puits. Il faut aussi construire des puits profonds et entourés de barrières pour empêcher les animaux d'approcher et d'éviter les infiltrations d'écroulement. Sur le puits, il est bon d'installer une pompe à main.

Il est possible de récupérer l'eau de pluie, par exemple dans un gros bidon. Cette eau servira de préférence à la boisson, mais à condition de la désinfecter. L'eau apporte la vie au sol, aux plantes, aux animaux et aux hommes. Il faut le répéter, c'est le bien le plus précieux, à la condition absolue qu'il soit propre à l'irrigation et à la consommation de l'homme.

MESSAGE FROM EDUCATION MINISTER 2019/2020

Let me take this golden opportunity to address you through the 10th edition of The Kab Mirror Magazine, on important issues as we pursue our studies at Kab.

I would like to let you know all about the value of education and its contribution in our lives. Education is the tool which helps us in removing all doubts and fears about the challenges and happiness in our life. It is the tool that keeps us happy and peaceful as well as make us better to socialize with other people across the world, because it helps us to learn very many languages that are internationally recognized, thus enabling us to interact freely with whoever we come across.

Education is not only about gaining knowledge, but it also involves learning the ways to be happy, learning the way to keep others happy, learning the way to tackle challenges, to help others, to care for elders and to behave well towards

others. Therefore, an educated person should be totally different from an uneducated one.

Education is like a healthy food which nourishes us both internally and externally. It makes us strong internally and gives lots of confidence by making our personality and giving us knowledge.

In conclusion, good education is the only way to remove bad habits, poverty, inequality, gender discrimination and so many societal issues. So, my fellow academicians, watch out! there are a lot of luxury that is hindering us from good education, such as alcoholism, co-habitation, dodging lectures among others, so, we must decide whether we need quality education or not and we act accordingly.

Bateraho Erineriko

EDUCATION MINISTER

Love encompasses a range of strong and positive emotional and mental states, from the most sublime virtue or good habit, the deepest interpersonal affection and to the simplest pleasure. An example of this range of meanings is that the love of a mother differs from the love of a spouse, which differs from the love of food. Most commonly, love refers to a feeling of strong attraction and emotional attachment. Love is also considered to be a virtue representing human kindness, compassion, and affection.

Love has a different meaning to different people, and every person expresses their love differently.

I feel like true love whether that be friendship, family, relationship is with those that you would literally not hesitate to do anything for. If my family needed anything, I would be there in an instant and I think that's how you can differentiate love from just a normal friendship or relationship. When it doesn't feel like an obligation or something forced and you just naturally want to do all that it takes to make the other person happy.

Love is the one thing you will never grow tired of.

Putting someone else's needs before your own and wanting the best for them, whether or not they are with you.

Love is sacrifice and strength. Love is resilient. Love should fuel and be the core of everything you do, because if you aren't doing it for love, what is the point?

Agnes Tumusiime
Administrative Officer



WHAT IS
LOVE IN
ITS TRUE
SENSE?

**MORE KAB
STUDENTS
OF FRENCH
GET EMBASSY
SCHOLARSHIPS**

A number of students studying French at Kabale University have been awarded scholarships by the French Embassy in Uganda. These are from the faculties of education and Social sciences. The French embassy has, over the years, supported a number of students in this regard, with a total of 32 students having so far benefitted from this gesture of cooperation, extended to our University by the French government. The scholarships are aimed at supporting students to complete their studies and help to strengthen intercultural development that is crucial in both bilateral and international relations. The scholarships cover all the tuition fees and other requirements for a whole academic year.

STANDARDS IMPROVE AT KAB CLINIC

The university clinic works under the students' affairs department. The facility is currently manned by three professional members of staff on full time employment. It provides first aid treatment to mainly students and refers complicated cases to Kabale referral Hospital, where the nurses visit students admitted to the hospital for follow up. We make hostel inspections to make sure students are staying in good conditions and acceptable environment that facilitates learning and a health life. We normally organize health seminars, free voluntary HIV/ AIDS counseling and testing for students and staff very often, which contributes to healthy living. We also offer first aid to sports men and women whenever our students participate in sports such as KADGALA and other

sporting activities. During examination period, we give first aid to students, in addition to an ambulance service to cater for emergencies. On graduation day, there is always a first aid team that involves the guild minister of health and the university nurses to offer first aid to the graduands, staff and the parents. The students' wellbeing is assured: we consider students' health as fundamental. This is why students have developed confidence in us, we treat them with care and love, something we are proud of. We believe in confidentiality and above all, professionalism. We thank the office of the University Secretary and the University management as a whole, for the support that has seen the University clinic grow to its current status. We pledge to serve with diligence.

KAB INTRODUCES NEW ACADEMIC INFORMATION MANAGEMENT SYSTEM – AIMS



Mr. Ampaire Ray Brooks is the University Systems Administrator and the man behind the ALMS and the AIMS.

The new system is expected to address the challenges that have been faced with the former system, as it is more comprehensive as easier to adopt.

The Online Academic Information Management System, commonly known as AIMS is an educational portal for Kabale University Students. This online portal handles students Records from their enrollment process to the time results are available online. Faculties can tell how many students they have in the faculty at any given point in time. The beauty of it all is that it helps the University to make their students' results available to them from anywhere in the world, provided there is internet connectivity. All they need to do is Login to their account and view their results from the Portal. This System aims to help the University to meet its duty of care to its students, staff and the Community. Records must be effectively and consistently managed for all applicants and all students of the University, no matter where or how they are studying, in accordance with the Policy. Overarching objectives and specific aims and requirements relating to applicant data, student records and information, student information security and examined work, are

detailed below.

1. Ownership The Academic Information Management System is University Property and the University reserves its rights over it

2. Objectives 2.1 The following common objectives apply to the management of all students: To maintain accurate, up to date and comprehensive records for each student to meet the University's operational and evidential needs; To maintain an accurate audit trail of the service provided to each student as evidence of fair and consistent practice; To promote consistency and reduce duplication of information across systems; To control access to and use of confidential personal information on a "need to know" basis, to protect the privacy of individuals and manage institutional risk; To allow students to access their results timely ; To facilitate Staff to display the results any time they are ready; To allow the University administration to monitor the assessment of performance; To allow all relevant information about an individual to be retrieved readily to meet the University's needs, to facilitate the individuals' rights of access to their own personal information; AIMS turns from analogue to digital over an online hosting platform.

2.2 Students Responsibilities Students have responsibility to check their data, including results,

and report if there are any discrepancies to the Examinations Officer, who will coordinate with relevant personnel for official rectifications. For any change of results, three people will be involved to make sure that the change is genuine, in this case, the Head of Department where that course is taught, the concerned Examinations Officer and the concerned Lecturer. Thereafter, a report will be written and submitted to the Academic Registrar. After those steps, the corrected results will be uploaded on the system: Students need to know that Online Results are not used for Official purposes. University Official documents are obtained according to the University rules and regulations. Online results are deleted from the System after two years of completion of

the Program. Therefore, for Bachelor programs, they take 5 years, Diploma programs 4 Years and 3 Years for Certificate, if any. For any mismatch in the results not reported and corrected, the Copy from the Academic Registrar Office will be the one to be considered as final. Students who have not fulfilled University Obligations like tuition, their marks are definitely withheld until clearance. Any student who will try to alter results electronically using any means will be treated according to the University rules and Regulations and Disciplinary measures will be applied. Please, don't fall victim!

By The Kab Mirror Reporter



WORD FROM KABALE UNIVERSITY'S DEAN OF STUDENTS' OFFICE

Ms Nakidde Prossy Mukasa, University Warden

Students' affairs unit at Kabale University is a fully fledged department founded on a set virtues and values that put into consideration, the expressed needs and choices of the students. The department concerns itself with the student's affairs and services that may be required to ensure that students will be successful learners in the university. Students encounter three major transitions related to their higher experience; the first, into higher education, the second, through their peers; and finally, the move from higher education into the workplace and their careers. Considerable support must be available and when necessary, we provide for students during these transitions; support which includes delivery of timely and accurate information, a broad range of students' support services and activities that enhance the learning process in and outside the traditional classroom. The primary mission for students' affairs and services department is to complement the institutional mission, its education purpose, the locale in which it is operating and its students' characteristics. Programs are established and resources allocated for the purposes of meeting students' affairs/ services, primary goals and enhancement of students learning/ development in an effort to ensure effective service

delivery The students affairs department at Kabale university is structured as follow.

Students' Guild: This body is responsible for ensuring students' welfare, providing social and cultural activities that enhance the education and personal development of students, provide opportunities for students to develop leadership skills and individual responsibilities through participation in student leadership and conducting student activities. Providing opportunities to associate with others with similar interests and providing opportunities for students to develop an understanding and appreciation of other cultures. Activities carried out include recreation programs and services, art and culture programs, addressing student government assemblies and designing and carrying out student's leadership development programs, advising on students' social clubs and organizations, encouraging involvement in community service and advising students on developing religious aspirations and activities. Kabale University is a Member of Uganda Deans of Students Forum, a body responsible for students' affairs in all Universities and through this Forum, Student Leaders are annually oriented country wide into these leadership skills through Guild Leaders Conferences.

Educational counseling: This unit assists students in developing educational plans that are consistent with their life goals. It provides students with accurate information about academic progress and requirements. It also assists students in understanding university academic policies, overcoming educational and personal problems. It identifies systematic and personal conditions that may impede students' academic achievements and developing appropriate interventions. Activities under the educational counseling include individual and group counseling. Psychosocial assessment and support is given to different students to identify emotional/psychological needs that may frustrate the students to attain their goals. Career and life skills are encouraged to continue to support students to achieve their goals. A fulltime University counselor will soon be employed to offer these services and we are glad that students and Alumni have benefited from the services.

Chaplaincy/multi-faith services. This unit identifies core groups of students interested in exercising their religious freedom. It also provides an opportunity to individual students to live, share and express their faith appropriately. This supports students in their quest for spiritual life. It also provides advice and assistance to education community at times of celebrating and mourning. It encourages and nurtures the development of a sense of a shared community. Kabale University is non-denominational and secular institution and all people are free to enjoy their spiritual rights but also liberal on none believers.

Health services: This unit promotes and enhances the good health and well-being of students necessary for their academic success and enhance the quality of campus life. It offers effective on-campus primary health care and information services at no extra cost to registered students. It also promotes student health education, awareness and well-being programs. Services offered include; providing consultations on most general health care needs, outpatient services and providing peer and educational counseling for good health. It also provides information on health issues specifically the stress, diet, depression and anxiety. The University has an established University Clinic and employs three fulltime nurses who offer these services. The University also has partnership with Kabale Hospital, where we also refer our students in case of bigger cases that cannot be handled at the university clinic.

International students' services. This University develops and promotes international students' relation activities and educates the university about the value of international education through cultural

programming activities on campus and community resources and issues related to international education. It assists and supports international students in dealing with government officials concerning passports, visas and students' study permits/ authorization. It also provides academic and local information to prospective students in order to properly prepare them for their studies. It enriches campus life by encouraging international and domestic students. Activities such as serving as an advisor, counselor for international students, and provide one to one support to individual international students in case of crisis. It ensures there is appropriate housing/accommodation for international students and providing accurate information and instructions regarding immigration regulations. The University now has students from Rwanda, Burundi, DRC, Tanzania main land, Zanzibar, Kenya and South Sudan. International students' day is in plan, which is to be celebrated annually, to bring together the international students with local students and closer relationship with their embassies.

Sports/ recreation / intramurals: This is one of the vibrant units in the university. It develops recreation and intramural programs based on the students centered philosophy emphasizing overall quality of the life. It conducts sports and recreational programs that foster academic success by being respectful of individual differences and promoting excellence. It provides participants in a variety of recreational sports activities which satisfy the diverse needs of students and staff, and where appropriate, guest, alumni and public participants. It also coordinates the use of campus recreation facilities in coordination with other user units such as athletics, physical education, and other student activities. The University has registered tremendous achievements through sport. The university has participated at local, regional, national, and at East African level sports, winning many KADGALA trophies.

Unmasking 16 points for a must revive strategy for our schools following an incredible situational analysis or diagnostic study of the web of factors posing a big threat to our teaching- learning environment.

Deactivate your auditory receptors to absorb no gossip. Carry out systematic investigation into the case and subject the allegations and data to scrutiny to come up with refined data, prior to authentication and decision making.

Execute a SWOT analysis on the stakeholder involvement (the community, teachers, students, management bodies, ministry of education and the

government in the sustainability of the school project. Institute the school management bodies (BOD and BOG) composed of visionary members with excellent and outstanding knowledge of school setting and delegate responsibilities to them with intent upon overseeing the management and administration of the school. These bodies are prerequisite in the proliferation and building the capacity of the school. Delegate powers and decisions to the internal administrators and inspectors (head teachers) and value their inputs. Their leadership influence, functionality and proactive role in executing their tasks should be rationally justified and generously felt by their subordinates.

Improve on job security of the staff by issuing them with appointment letters. Job description gives boundaries to perform tasks basing on the scope of work delegated to the staff member and facilitates awareness on the probable actions and measures that the school may take in case of any breach or contravention with the benchmark performance. This is also a legal requirement with a dualistic purpose of securing both parties (the employee and the employer).

Purpose to continuously appraise and assess the achievements of your staff. Establish their level of compliance with the vision and mission statements of the school or whether they align with the set standards of the school.

Carry out anonymous survey for all your staff through which members individually give an overview of the strength and weaknesses of the school, reflect back and identify some of the previous achievements of the school, formulate goals for the school to be pursued in the course of the year, openly give their foresight or projections of the future prospects of the school and make necessary recommendations.

Assess the category of teachers you employ. Are they target workers with only a monetary objective? Or are your administrative interventions instigating frightful circumstances by creating a transformative environment geared towards changing your staff from being vision bearers (results oriented staff) to vision killers (incompetent staff) either consciously or unconsciously.

Through coordination with head teachers, assess the school curriculum and its implementation process. Have a case study of the areas of weaknesses and critically contemplate about remedying this stumbling block. One of the fundamental impediments to the

successful implementation of the curriculum is rooted in the scarcity of the instructional materials/resources such as textbooks, chalk, markers, and electronics among others.

Break a dependency syndrome and encourage intrinsic motivation (self-drive) among staff. Train them how to believe in their God given potential and abilities to endure adversities of the workplace with an independent mindset (self-motivation) to still thrive amidst constraints of resources.

Enforce incentive provision strategy to improve staff motivation and retention through prompt clearance of staff emoluments and other fringe benefits such as staff accommodation and accessibility to medical services if the school has the financial capacity to effectuate it.

Empower teachers through encouraging and facilitating them to pursue higher training to improve on their efficiency and effectiveness in their profession. Extend poverty alleviation programs in the school to equip the staff with financial literacy skills that can inaugurate a new culture of saving and spending, cast out the fear of investment and improve on their income base. This is a sustainable initiative that will help to overcome the dependency syndrome on staff salaries.

Embrace and foster a mindset of mutual accountability. Prioritize team oriented efforts towards decision making and always purpose to build the capacity of the team. It is important for all members to assimilate the notion that << alone we limp, together we sprint>>. Every achievement and failure should be perceived as an effort or attribute to the team.

Head teachers and teachers should improve on their customer care services as strategy to entice the community to entrust the schools with more children. But this requires staff training to achieve this critical objective.

Involve head teachers in tactical, operational and strategic planning. As financial planners, head teachers are also mandated to proactively get involved in the budgeting process

Always seek a legal force in your operations by meeting the guidelines, regulations and policies enforced by the local and central government and appropriate authorities from the ministry of education.

Are the schools licensed and registered?

***Empirical study by SSEKOLYA ROBERT
BED- Kabale University***

HIV AND AIDS

Hay dear kabale university students, let us know this! Most of us if not all of us don't know the difference between HIV and AIDS.

HIV is the virus that causes AIDS. A virus is a very tiny or minute germ that much simpler smaller than bacteria. Unlike bacteria which reproduce by binary fission, viruses don't reproduce by themselves. Viruses need to enter into another organism's cells in order to reproduce.

A cell is a smallest unit of living matter that exist on its own. Therefore, HIV virus reproduces by the help of white blood cells. The HIV is carried in sexual fluids and breast milk and passed. on to another person when these enter the body. HIV will enter the reproductive machinery of WBCs and starts to multiply to tens, hundreds, thousands and million viruses with in few days. White blood cells are important cells in the body which defend it against diseases. Though the body with the help of WBCS, tries to fight against disease causing organisms C in this cause HIV viruses, HIV is stronger than Bushmen the WBCS are weakened, the HIV targets other WBCS. The body also tries to produce antibodies. Antibodies are proteins produced in the body in reaction to harmful substances. With time, the WBCS are completely weakened (depleted) and are very few in the body compared to HIV viruses. When WBCS are few, the body lacks those body soldiers (Immune system or defensive mechanism). And a person suffers from various minor diseases which would otherwise have been minimized by the body's defense mechanism. This so because the person's body immune system has been strongly weakened by this HIV infection.

AIDS can therefore, be defined as a combination of diseases a person will suffer from after a person's body immune system has been strongly weakened by HIV infection. AIDS can also be as the disease which progressively weakens the body's immune system. This can lead to the sufferer (HIV/AIDS patient) having no resistance to even minor infections which becomes more life threatening. It's possible to be HIV positive for many years without even becoming ill. Various minor diseases a person is likely to suffer from because of weakened body immune system are; Tuberculosis, prolonged cough, persistent diarrhea and cancer of the skin called Kaposi's Sarcoma. HIV stands for; Human, Immune deficiency, Virus.

BY AMANYA AARON(BAED YEAR 2)

NUKELU ZA AJABU

Basi jamaa mmoja kwenye pwani akawa ametulia/ ameketi pale kwenye beach kwa raha zake peke yake, Mzungu akapita na kumuuliza kwamba jamani "are you relaxing?" kwa Kutomwelewa akamjibu,"NO" Baada ya muda mfupi mzungu mwegine akapita huko nakumuuliza swali sawa vile vile jamani alijibu No pia.

Akaonekana kuwa amesumbiliwa sana na akasonga mbele kidogo majini na kumwona Mzungu mwingine na akakaa karibu naye na akamuliza" are you relaxing"

Mzungu akamjibu "yes/ndiyo"

Basi jamaa akamkumshika na kumwambia kwamba nasumbuliwa muda wote kumbe wee nd'o relaxing! Inuka basi utafute mwenzako.

By MICHEAL TUSHABE

BAED MWAKA WA PILI

REVOLUTIONARY SONG IN UGANDA

No violent revolution is a new born baby.

It must be natured and set free to explore so that it may grow into mature and well function organism. There is no way to do this without risk and the potentiality of suffering. As long as our activism is limited to comfortable commitments, the oppressor will retain their power over the masses.

The twenty first century must be one characterized by creativity, compassion, determination and self-emptying love if we hope to create free and just us, a free and just Uganda and a free and just universe.

BY MUHANGUZI AMOS

3rd year BAED ENGLISH

QUALITY ASSURANCE GENERAL FRAMEWORK AND SCHEMA:

THE FIVE LEAF-CLOVER MODEL OF QUALITY ASSURANCE

Quality Assurance modified from Joke Denekens (2000) Four –Leaf Model was considered and adopted by most institutions in Uganda. It should be noted that implementation of the same is gradually progressing with a growing quality culture at Kabale University. According to Denekens (Vice-Rector Teaching & Research, University of Antwerp Belgium, 2000) the 1999 Bologna declaration generated a plethora of decrees with rules & regulations in Belgium but no financial support for Universities to implement them. He further argues that although the decrees are innovative and have the potential to make higher education a really creative space, the government has not really taken into account the cultural shock and the consequences of implementing the new rules. Organizationally, the institutions feel suffocated by the pressure government puts on them. The academic staff perceives the implementation process as a process of control that threatens their autonomy and cripples their creativity. Regarding Quality Assurance and consistency between the external and internal world; the main goal for Universities is to approach external procedures and standards of quality assurance constructively and make their objectives coherent with their own academic standards and organizational values but in balance with the need for external accountability: Quality assurance is seen in the first place as enhancement of quality: therefore, study programs should prepare our students for their future.

The first leaf is about programs offered. These are the results of two influences: the external demands for rationalization and the desire of the University to make choices which are aligned with the chosen profile for the future. Therefore, for the University to strive for a good position in the market forces, it should not only design new programs, but also to reach target groups. Other issues to strongly consider as indicators: -Number of students, -Content of the programs offered, -Market share, -Analysis of drop-outs amongst first year students and offering support for reorientation of accreditation criteria; policy for both learning & working at the same time. The second leaf is the teaching and research nexus. This choice is made because this is really the core business of the University. It is very difficult to define indicators here. Of course there are hard figures such as the number of Doctorates, number of publications

and the number of citations. But such indicators are accepted as quantitative measures for input & output. But what is the definition of the nexus: is it the Humboldtian principle? is it research-led teaching, and is it the research? Proposed qualitative and quantitative indicators are; amount of time of teaching about methodology in research and the size of the experiences of students to work with in this field in smaller projects, and last but not least, the degree of involvement of students in research activities of their own. The third leaf is about students. Students are at the center of University policy-making and especially the primary process, how are students learning and what is necessary to optimize this process? As indicators, the University uses students to evaluate courses and modules and the evaluation of consistency between competencies, learning outcomes, the programs & the assessment methods. The last leaf is dedicated to the Lecturers. Not a difficult choice. Here, capacity building is essential: Indicators should be flexible and adaptable according to the wishes of the lecturers who produce the indicators. It should be noted that at the heart of the five-leaf structure is Quality. Quality should be measurable.

The Fundamental Principles and Prerequisites 1. Diversity: It should be noted that faculties differ from each other; this should be taken into account because it might create problems for accepting the indicators. 2. Permanent Interaction Between Teaching and Research: The proposed programs should be capable of describing and assigning due importance to this relationship. 3. University Autonomy and Academic Freedom: This should be underlined in the proposed system of evaluation. 4. The framework should be comprehensive. 5. The indicators should pay attention to all aspects of quality assurance. 6. The evaluation tools should not only be accepted for lecturers and students but also be valid and reliable. 7. The process of gathering data, analyzing it and building action plans for enhancement should be effective so as to enhance quality. 8. The University should be prepared to do this, so that the action plans can be established and evaluated on their merits. 9. The indicators should be congruent with those used by external agencies for quality assurance. 10. Indicators are not always measurable in quantities: these can be transformed into qualitative ones.

Contextual and Technical Definition and

Implementation Procedures of Quality: Going by the ideas of Wiley, J. (2005); Quality at Kabale University is defined following the eight key dimensions: 1- Performance 2- Reliability 3- Durability (institutional sustainability of established systems). 4- Serviceability (concerned with working orders or operation ability of systems). 5- Aesthetics (Concerned with pleasant appearance of something). 6- Features 7- Perceived Quality (concerned with putting into perspective, contextual and perceived institutional quality cultures). 8- Conformance to Standards (concerned with institutional compliancy to the coercive, mimetic and normative dimensions of quality assurance as provided by the NCHE QA policy guidelines). Further still, QA at Kabale University holds a Management dimension with the following management aspects of Quality improvement: Effective management of quality requires the execution of three activities: 1. Quality Planning 2. Quality Assurance 3. Quality Control and Improvement. Quality planning is a strategic activity,

and it is just as vital to an organization's long-term business success as the product development plan, financial plan, the marketing plan, and plan for the utilization of human resources. Quality Assurance is a set of activities that ensure the quality levels of products and services are properly maintained and that supplier and customer quality issues are properly maintained and resolved. Documentation of the quality system is an important component. Quality system documentation involves four components: policy, procedures, work instructions and specifications, and records. Policy generally deals with what is to be done and why, while procedures focus on the methods and personnel that will implement policy. Quality control and improvement involve the set of activities used to ensure that the products and services meet requirements and are improved on a continuous basis. Since variability is often a major source of poor quality, statistical techniques are major tools of quality control and improvement.

WASICHANA NDIO MSINGI

Wasichana wameumbwa kwa sura na mfano wa Mungu na wote wanayo haki ya kuishi kwa heshima na usawa. Hayo ni zaidi ya haki za kikatiba ambazo ni kazi za mikono ya wabunge. Upendeleo mkubwa kwa watoto wa kiume ni kinyume na ubinadamu na uzalendo. Watoto wa kike na wanawake kuchukuliwa kama viumbe dhaifu na wasiokuwa na maana katika kuelimishwa ni kosa kubwa sana. Katika mila na desturi zetu watu hufikiri kuwa hakuna haja ya kumwelimisha msichana kwa sababu ataolewa na hatakuwa katika familia tena. Elimu humsaidia msichana kujitendeza na kujitafutia mahitaji yake ya maisha yeye kama mtu.

Kila mtu anayo haki ya kupata elimu, kuwa huru, kupata matibabu, ajira, kuwa na mali, heshima, usawa, kuingia katika mambo ya siasa, n.k. Kwa hivyo, uonevu dhidi ya wasichana na wanawake ni uvunjaji mkubwa wa msingi wa haki za binadamu. Kila msichana ana haki ya kuelimishwa na kufanya kazi popote bila kizuizi, kuishi, usalama wa mwili, chakula, mavazi, mapumziko, huduma ya afya na kushiriki katika kuendeleza jamii yake. Kumbukeni kwamba ukimelimisha mwanamume unamelimisha mtu binafsi, lakini kumelimisha mwanamke yaani msichana ni kuelimisha jamii nzima.

Na Mwalimu Okello Geoffrey

WHY I LOVE TEACHING

Education is the process of facilitating learning or the acquisition of knowledge, skills, values, beliefs and habits. Majority of the teachers in Uganda both in primary and secondary schools, end up in the teaching profession, not because they had passion for it, but because there was no other option. Many teachers will tell you, they took up education as a course, because it's their last resort. In many cases they do not score the required grades to qualify them for what they want to study. For others, it is because their parents push them to do the education course. In Uganda, 8 out of 10 teachers make it to the profession by chance, not by choice. The major cause for this disinterest in the teaching profession is

because, the community regards teaching as a profession for the poor, that does not require a lot of qualification and that it does not pay enough. This makes it very unpopular, especially in Uganda. On the contrary, I have always wanted to be a teacher. The exposure that I got towards the profession at an early age by talented teachers inspired me to become one. To me, it has always been a dream. My passion has taken me an extra mile to identify and link up with outstanding teachers in secondary schools. I have made them my role models. From their experiences, I have developed soft skills such as communication skills, writing skills, team work, and time management and self-drive, which will enable me to

be an outstanding teacher. I am confident enough that using my innovative approach to teaching, I will be 'a mover and a shaker' in the next generation. I will change the lives of many learners that I will encounter on my journey. I would like therefore to appeal to my senior colleagues in the profession, and my fellow teacher trainees, let us make education attractive through being the best teachers that we can be. I strongly believe that, even as teachers, we can use our profession to earn a decent living as well as respect in the community.

DOES “FACEBOOK OFFICIAL” MAKE IT OFFICIAL?

We’re living in a time where our lives are digitally documented, especially on Facebook. With our personal lives so open to the world,

where exactly does your romantic relationship fall into the world of virtual romance? Everyone sees what’s going on in your life—the good and the bad—but solidifying a relationship online raises the question of whether Facebook has become too personal.

Some people have argued that being “Facebook official” holds no significance to a real, meaningful relationship and that this public declaration of love shouldn’t affect a relationship.

As a private person, there’s no reason to have all of my business out there on the Web. What matters is that close friends and family know what’s going on, and that should be good enough.

Is making your relationship “official” on Facebook a deal breaker or completely foregoing the exclusivity and privacy of romance? A certain student of Kabale University said that she felt paranoid when her boyfriend refused to accept her relationship request. “It makes me think that he’s ashamed of me, and it’s honestly kind of shady because I think he wants to look single or something,” she said.

DON’T TRUST ME?” SHARING PASSWORDS WITH YOUR PARTNER

Do you remember the episode of Boy Meets World where Topanga uses Cory’s razor in their college years? While it took Cory a while to get over it, it showed that some things, even in a very long-term relationship, aren’t always open for sharing.

In a lesser physical extent, what about online password sharing?

More and more, social media has become a gateway for finding out about someone’s personal life. While one might choose to censor certain things from onlookers, that control of your Facebook page or Twitter feed lies in your access, hidden away by your password.

one stage in building a relationship is the “sharing of resources” and inclusion of your partner in more of your life. It is said that shared passwords are an example of “taking a risk,” which is one way of demonstrating that you want to be closer to someone.

When you share this access with someone, there is a level of deeper understanding with that person, which can be scary for some.

In early stages, some people are more cautious, “This is part of the way that we can demonstrate our trust in them and also, it’s something that results from a trust in the other person.”

Still, while a certain level of trust goes into sharing such

Facebook is as much a part of your life as you make it, and having a relationship in digital writing has an impact on feelings for some, while for others it carries no meaning at all.

It just makes everything more complicated and awkward, prolonging a commitment on Facebook adds pressure and stress because some people worry about if they are jumping the gun and mistaking their feelings for others. Making it official just takes a huge weight off of their shoulders because then they can relax and be comfortable in their stable relationship.

In the Journal of Cyber Psychology & Behavior, a collection of research of students’ romantic relationships on Facebook presented an interesting finding. Rather than enhancing social activity and communication between two partners, the study shows that Facebook actually inhibits the relationship by causing more fights.

With this study in mind, it’s evident that the complications and awkwardness of a virtual relationship confirmation not only affect a relationship but breakups, too.

“Having everything put out there brings about too many questions and a relationship is for those two people, not my 400+ friends!

“That little red heart always grabs unwanted attention in a newsfeed, and people know that it’s made them look and feel worse in previous breakups.!!!

information, is there also a different degree of trust in not sharing?

“I think that people should trust each other enough to be okay with keeping some things personal,” said a third year student of Education.

While she agrees that there is nothing wrong with the “openness” of sharing passwords, she brings another angle to the subject.

Since one person’s perspective doesn’t necessarily match their partners on everything—especially after a breakup—the risk of sharing a password is substantial.

“I have definitely heard about people who regret sharing their passwords while in a relationship, either because it led to too much snooping during the relationship or a messy situation after the break-up,” she added.

Looking through photos or reading old messages can become addicting and has been known to lead many astray in a wind of doubt over their partner. What is considered a demonstration of trust can often lead to a betrayal of that trust.

The risk is there, whether you choose to show your trust in your partner by sharing or not sharing your online password. In the end, it’s up to you to decide whether you think they are worth it.



LETTRE DU PASTEUR ANGLICAN A SON FILS.

Par Maurice M.Kaitaba - French

Mon cher Antoine,

Tu as réalisé que les générations se suivent mais ne se ressemblent pas..Toi tu écoute la musique à la radio et la regarde à la télévision. Pour nous, nous faisons la musique et nous chantions. Tu vas toutes les semaines au cinéma et au théâtre. Pour nous, nous n'allions pas au cinéma ni au théâtre, nous lisions beaucoup. Tes camarades passent leur temps à te téléphoner, les miens m'écrivaient de longues lettres. Aujourd'hui, on a bien observé avec regret que vos petites amies dansent, fument et prennent du whisky, comme toi.

Pour moi, ma fiancée qui est maintenant ta mère, ne buvait pas et ne fumait pas non plus mais. elle savait coudre et cuisiner. Quand tu veux aller en voyage à l'étranger, tu prends l'avion,, moi j'étais heureux car on avait le train que je prenais pour aller en vacances au village. Et du village au village, je marchais pour visiter les tantes et les oncles, comme l'exige la tradition. Toi tu as une moto et une voiture,, nous,

nous ne conduisions ni moto ni voiture,, nous devions aller à pieds à l'école.

De mon temps tout le monde était heureux et il y avait du travail, le mot chômage vient d'être inventé et mis dans le dictionnaire pendant votre temps. On vivait ensemble dans une agglomération et tous les enfants vivaient ensemble, jouaient ensemble et mangeaient ensemble. A votre temps, vos habitations sont bien clôturées et gardées par "UMBWA KARI": vous ne connaissez pas votre voisin!

On voulait beaucoup d'enfants: C'était la vie.

Nous étions curieux et pleins d'espoir car, on attendait une meilleure vie au delà de celle-ci l'espoir était aller vivre avec le Seigneur.

Aujourd'hui, vous êtes perdus dans une vie sans espoir et vous êtes très indifférent.

Avec prières,

Ton Papa.

THE PREGNANT KAB



The beautiful girl came to visit Kikungiri and hardly did she know that she was traversing into Mr. Kikungiri's homestead. When Mr. Kikungiri peered through his homestead, he saw the beautiful girl and

was struck by her beauty. Mr. Kikungiri folded his arms and squeezed her and said, "keije buhoro buhorogyie" translated as "Welcome, well, very well indeed?" and she answered in affirmative.

Therefore 2004 was a turning point for KAB. The call of Mr. Kikungiri could not be resisted by that beautiful lady.

The two eventually became one, that is husband and wife. Out of their union, a multitude of children were produced year in year out. The once silent homestead was then as noisy as an industrial town and was as busy as bees. After three years, there was the first graduation that was blessed with a substantial number

of Banyakigezi who were very eager to witness that fundamental change that was occurring for the first time in Kigezi. Colorful speeches having been delivered to break the camel's back, The Chancellor crowned everything with "by the powers entrusted in me, I confer upon all those whose names have been read, the degrees, diplomas of ...". The congregation in Unison would roar like a lion to express their happiness.

18 years down the road, the couple has produced thousands of graduates from all over Africa: Rwanda, Burundi, Zanzibar, Kenya, TZ and all corners of Uganda, to mention but a few. The ironical part of this is that the health and beauty of Mrs. KAB never deteriorated despite her overproducing children. Kikungiri's wife has fulfilled Gods wish of "produce and fill the earth".

As usual KAB is again pregnant and ready to deliver in October. She has been too fertile more than ever. She has been fed very well with a balanced diet. One wonders about the number of the off-springs she will produce this time! Enormous thousands! A part from the support rendered to her by the husband,

other stakeholders like the staff, the management and council have added more fertility on KAB. This is in conformity with the saying that “the milked cow should be looked after very well in order to produce more milk”.

Along the way, God has blessed husband and wife twins, that is Nyabikoni Campus for Engineers and KABSOM for medicine. What a fortune! In her labour, the engineer will be there ready to service the ambulance that will take her to the hospital and the daughter who is a doctor at KABSOM will be ready with “Mama Kit” to ease her mother’s Labour either in the Labour Ward or in the theatre. This time the pregnancy is too special because even the Government is too concerned because it has been injecting trains of resources to cater for this pregnancy. What a special pregnancy!

It’s ripe time to reap what was sowed as Paul puts in the Galatians chapter 6:7

The son from Nyabikoni campus parades an ambulance and the daughter at KABSOM is eagerly waiting at Kabale Referral hospital for the arrival of her mother and those other elders.

Children from the main Campus must accompany the mother. Oh what a special pregnancy! The “holy trinity”, that is, in the presence, there are the residents

of the main campus, KABSOM and Nyabikoni.

At Kabale Referral hospital, there is no time to waste, everything is done as planned and KAB is rushed to the labour ward.

Within a minute, the mother gives a final push and a multitude of children are produced and the paraded children around the labour ward are able to sing “happy birthday to you...” Having done all the medical precaution measures as prescribed by the medical personnel, the mother is discharged and moves back home to Kikungiri homestead for a fantastic celebration officiated by the Chancellor who crowns it with awards given to new born babies. He says “by the power entrusted in me, I confer to all those, whose names have been read, the degrees/ diplomas...” and the crowd roars in Unison holding their caps up.

He finally dissolves the congregation and what follows can be narrated by the mouth, the throat and the stomach. Finally, these “new born” need sustenance and so the struggle to look for jobs begins. They had been briefed by the Chancellor to prepare for this hectic journey, So, *aluta Continua*”. For God and my Country.

LABOURDAY UBALDO

(English Department, Kabale University)

ENHANCING QUALITY ASSURANCE CULTURE IN A UNIVERSITY SETTING

The Quality Assurance office recently held a one-day training workshop for Faculty QA Committees at the university.

The major purpose for the training workshop was to sensitize the Committees on their roles as far as enhancing QA Culture in the University and to take them through the process of curriculum reviews and development.

Guided by the Programme of the day, members first went through the definitions of quality and quality assurance in Higher education by Mr. Etoru Michael John, the Quality Assurance Officer, where he emphasized that quality is defined by different stakeholders according to their requirements. Specifically, the accreditation agencies like NCHE

define quality as “fitness for purpose,” while students who are the most important stakeholders for higher education define quality as “value for money”.

The second presentation was on the role of Faculty QA Committee members in enhancing quality culture in Higher Education Institutions by Ms. Karungi Monica, the Senior Quality Assurance Officer. She emphasized that staff and students are responsible for ensuring quality culture in the University. She added that as Faculty QA Committee members, they should spear head the enhancement of the quality culture and quality awareness to all members of staff and students in their respective faculties.

She called upon the QA committee members to design a structured monitoring system to collect information about the quality of the activities in the Faculties, find mechanisms for a periodic review or evaluation of the core activities, to assure the assessment of students using published criteria, regulations and procedures which are applied consistently, and make clear procedures to ensure the quality of the examinations.

Mr. Sengendo Francis, the Quality Assurance Director, Nkumba University, took the members through the process of curriculum development and review. He emphasized that Kabale University has a number of stakeholders who include:

Government, society, students, parents, academia and employers. He said that as programme developers and reviewers, there is need to consider the various needs and requirements of the stakeholders in developing the programmes.

He further took the committee members through the Procedures/ Guidelines for developing the academic Programmes at Higher Education Institutions.

He listed the following as the elements of an Academic

Programme

1. Preamble
2. Programme Rationale
3. Programme Objectives

4. Programme Learning outcome/s
5. Admission requirements
6. Duration
7. Grading System
8. Programme structure/Matrix
9. Academic Staff
10. Infrastructure
11. Course name
12. Course code
13. Level of course
14. Credit units
15. Brief course description
16. Course objectives
17. Course expected learning outcomes
18. Detailed course description/ content
19. Mode of delivery/teaching methods

20. Mode of assessment
21. Study material/reading list

Recommendations:

1. Deans should appoint members of the Faculty QA Committees
2. The Faculty Committee members should draw a work plan for the semester, especially in sensitizing the fellow staff in enhancing QA Culture in respective faculties.
3. Programme developers and reviewers should always follow the set NCHE procedures for Programme development and reviews.

***By Karungi Monica
Senior Quality Assurance Officer***

**LOVE
IS
BLIND!**

Love deactivates the neural pathway responsible for negative emotions, such as fear and social judgment. The frontal cortex, the center of executive functioning, judgment and logic, falls apart when you feel in love because of decreased activation in this brain area. This results in a decreased ability to judge people and situations. This explains why getting back together with your ex might seem like a reasonable—even good—idea. When we engage in romantic love, the neural machinery responsible for making critical assessments of other people, including assessments of those with whom we romantically involve ourselves with, shuts down. Thus, the phrase, ‘love is blind,’ has a neural basis.

Finally, infatuation causes a decrease in the brain areas associated with “mentalizing” and “theory of mind,” namely the prefrontal cortex, parieto-temporal junction and the temporal poles. These structures allow us to identify other people’s emotions and ascribe reasons for them. This allows you to convince yourself that someone does or does not like you. It also allows you justify that gross frat boy’s questionable decisions. Researchers explained this finding by highlighting that these areas influence the conceptual distinction between the self and the other, therefore their deactivation is necessary for reaching the merging and unity lovers seek with each other. Be careful falling in too much love, because there is a risk of too much blindness...!

WORD FROM THE DIRECTOR, INSTITUTE OF LANGUAGE STUDIES

Warm greetings to all of you.

It is my honour and privilege to introduce to you the Institute of Language Studies of Kabale University. Institute of Language Studies (IOLS) comprises of three departments – that is English and Literature Department, French Department and Department of African Languages (Kiswahili and Runyakitara)

Semester I 2019/2020 Academic Year

This semester has been a busy one at the Institute of Language Studies, especially with completion of the

programme reviews, lecturing and planning for the future of the Institute.

The Institute Language Studies is in advanced stages of developing new programmes that will be an answer to any student wishing to study languages. Just watch this space. At the Institute of Language Studies, we believe that everyone should learn a language and not only be able to use it, but have the ability to use it well. Language is one of the few things that distinguish human beings from animals, birds and insects. As such it had a special

place in the life of every human being. That is why the IOLS is such an important place in an Institution of Higher Learning, such as Kabale University.

I will give an example to what I mean when I say that everyone should be able to understand how to use a language well.

I can say the following:

- 1) “We go and shake a leg”
- 2) “Let us go for a dance”
- 3) “Would you like to go for a dance with me, madam?”
- 4) It is my honour and privilege to extend an invitation to you for an evening of dinner and dance, madam.”

Here, the person is talking about the same thing using different expressions. The above examples are possible only if you have learnt a language well. We can help you come to this level of language use. The IOLS is privileged to have received a number of staff. We wish to take this opportunity to thank the University Management, for this great boost to our stay, we also take the opportunity to welcome them to Kabale University and to IOLS in particular.

Over and above the new members of staff, we also have a visiting Lecturer of Kiswahili, all the way from Kenyatta

University, in Kenya. He is here under the staff exchange programme under the Inter University Council of East Africa.

The Institute of Language Studies also has an ongoing collaboration with Ngozi University, in Burundi. Under this collaboration, students of English from Ngozi come here for a month and Kabale University students of French also go to Burundi for a month to polish and perfect their French.

Looking at all the activities and the trend of things at IOLS, we can only conclude that even the sky is not the limit. You are all welcome to learn any of the languages that we teach here at IOLS.

We thank you all and we say: keep reading the Kab Mirror – one of the products of the Institute of Language Studies.

Lillian Tindyebwa

Director, Institute of Language Studies



ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT CAN LEAD TO PROSPERITY.

Ms Kangume Suzan,
Department of Environment

While the bible states in Rom 8:19 that “.....for the earnest expectation of the creature waiteth for the manifestation of the sons of God...” We are all uncertain of what tomorrow will bring. With the ongoing global economic recession, life seems extremely hard especially in the developing countries. The credit crunch prevents long term investments in sectors like agriculture. This undermines production growth thus cutting hunger and poverty by half by 2015 remains a day dream. Commodity prices have gone up, incomes have not changed, yet unemployment is higher as the population grows.

The situation has also been accelerated by the ongoing climate change; causing serious losses in agricultural yields, drying up of water sources, drought and epidemics among others. Climate change has also caused changes in seasons and hence now people don't know when to plant and when to harvest. Fellow Ugandans, our help will come from the safety and health of our environment and conservation of our natural resources.

A productive and health environment is critical

to poverty eradication and national growth. It is estimated that the environmental resources contribute up to 54.4% of the GDP including monetary and non-monetary values (Moyin \$ Muramira 2001). Most of our exports are organic products derived from natural resources which provide over 50% of direct employment in Uganda.

With the ongoing economic crisis, we need to improve on the quality and quantity of our exports. This means that a lot has to be done in maintaining and improving the quality of our natural resources such as the fertile soils from which these raw exports are derived.

Government should give the environment management considerable priority especially in budgetary allocations.

The Migingo island saga is a clear indication of many more natural resource conflicts yet to come. Well, government has put in place good policies, but you will all agree with me that these ‘nice’ policies are piling dust on shelves as their implementation has not been as good.

By our Kab Mirror reporter



A team from NCHE interfacing with Kabale University Management



The Guild President
2019-2020



Community outreach in Rubaare by Social Worker students



Nyabikoni campus staff after meeting Kab Management recently



One of Kab students entertaining fellow students at guild assembly



Orientation of new staff at Kabale University



Workshop on African Indigenous Knowledge held at Kab recently



Workshop on Research agenda by Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences



Collins Nowamani - Web Systems Administrator



WHY WE MUST CONSERVE WETLANDS.

Mr. Saturday Alex,
Department of Environment

Lucky are those who lived when the wetlands were fully functional! I look at the way we are draining the small portion of the remaining wetlands and I ask where have we gone wrong? Then a voice says to me, this is going to take more than words.

A wetland is an area whose soil is saturated with moisture either permanently or seasonally. Temperatures vary greatly depending on the location of a wet land. Areas in mid-way between the north and southern poles and the equator experience warm summers and cold winters and temperatures are not extreme. Wetlands found in tropic zone around the equator are always somehow warm.

Wetlands are mainly classified as ‘salty’ and ‘fresh water’ wetlands. In Uganda fresh water wetlands include ponds, bogs, flood plains and swamps. Swamps are found in drained areas near streams and usually surrounded by grove of trees and reeds among others. Human activity including population explosion, industrial growth, residential housing and agriculture are some of the factors responsible for Uganda’s wetland pollution and degradation.

When it rains in Kampala for example, that is when you know that actually many commercial centres such as Bwaise, Kalerwe, Natete were situated in the natural water filters, thus the wetlands. In these areas the old saying ‘water is life’ does not apply as it floods and destroys property as well as lives. Increased occurrences of diseases like cholera, dysentery and

malaria are explained by the number of houses we have put in the wetlands which are naturally designed to work as water reservoirs, home of water lives such as fish, frogs, snakes and the like.

Wetlands should be conserved for they pose varied uses and benefits including:

- Source of proteins for a good health.
- Store rainwater and later release it in a drier season hence maintaining our water resources and controlling floods.
- A filter for the lakes, rivers and streams.
- They are capable of filtering pollutants such as fertilizers composed of nitrogen and phosphorous and also heavy metal from industrial waste. Since we have reclaimed them, we bear the burden of high water bills as well as risk of diseases from the polluted water.
- Improve on air quality as the vegetation takes in carbon dioxide and gives off oxygen.
- They are water sources and that is the more reason we should conserve them.

It should be upon us all to join and work with government agents like the National Environment Management Authority (NEMA), Wetland Management Department (WMD), National Forest Authority (NFA) as well as Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) to conserve wetlands and other fragile eco-systems (life support systems) for a quality, productive present and future.

By our reporter



IT IS TIME TO THINK OF BIODIVERSITY.

Ms. Turyatamba Jennifer,
Department of Environment

Oh Uganda my mother land! You are known as the pearl of Africa because of the gifts of green grass, forests, swamps, lakes and rivers, the lovely climate which includes the dry and wet seasons that God granted you. Uganda, people from other countries

yarn to belong to you.

Fellow Ugandans, we should only be praising and thanking God for what we have but why are we determined to destroy what already exists? Please mind about the future generations.

In trying to understand Biodiversity, I went back to my primary school notes. The subject is science. We read, "science is the study of living and non-living things." Ladies and gentlemen, biodiversity is that part of the science we were taught some years back. Biodiversity is a term used to describe a variety of life on earth. It refers to wide variety of ecosystems and living organisms like animals, plants, their habitats and their genes. Biodiversity is what we rely on for our survival but due to unsustainable human activities, it's being lost at a greatly accelerated rate.

Biodiversity can be classified in various forms including; ecological diversity and natural or species diversity. Ecological diversity refers to the sum of different types of environment, ecosystem present in a region or habitat which is the sum total of climate, vegetation and geography of a region. Ecosystem includes grassland and wetland aquatic ecosystem. Species diversity on the other hand refers to the variety of different species in a given area, most of

the species are said to be found near the equator and a few at the poles.

Natural and ecological diversity provide essential economic benefits and services to human society without which we couldn't survive. These include; food, shelter, fuel and building materials; Air and water purification; Weather (floods) control by swamps which store rain water and later released it in a dry season; Control soil erosion; Plant pollination; stabilises waste through nutrient recycling; Source of medicines among others.

We must not leave diversity conservation to government agents like National Environment Management Authority (NEMA), National Forest Authority (NFA) and Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs). Everyone must have a role to play. Biodiversity conservation is a matter of life and death, conserve it for the present and future generations and for national prosperity.

By Kab Mirror reporter

KISWAHILI! KISWAHILI!

Ni mtu wakushangaza, wengi hawajui asali na utamu wako; mimi najua.
Bila wewe, ni nani angeweza kunifanyia haya yote, nashukuru sana.

Wasomi na wadau wote wakusifu, wewe, ni mama kwa kweli.
Wasio nawe warandaranda, waliokukumbata wana raha asante mpenzi.

Wanaokushika na upendo hubahatiwa na mengi, wewe ni mwokozi.
Wanaoshinda kukukaribisha, kwao ni huzuni na machozi. Usienda mbali nami rafiki.

Mmthamini ndungu huyu, malipo mtapewa.
Usimdharua, yeye ni shujaa wa wengi.
Na Mwalimu Medius

ASIYEFUNZWA NA MAMAYE HUFUNZWA NA ULIMWENGU



Zamani palikuwa watoto wawili.
Mmoja alikuwa yafiwa na mwingine
alikuwa na babake mzee Mosore.
Watoto hawa wawili walikuwa
wachunga ngombe pahali pamoja.
Mtoto wa mzee Mosore alikuwa Mjeuri
sana.

Siku moja, mzee Mosore aliwaambia vijana hawa kuwa, leo kuna adui na msiwapeleke ngombe chini bondeni ni kizuriwapeleke mlimani ili kila wakati niweze kuwaona nikiwa kwenye nyumba ya wazee Mwanawe mzee masore aliyadharau maneno ya babake akawapeleka ngombe mahali alipokatazwa, mtoto yatima alisikia na kufua ta maneno ya mzee akawapeleka ngombe wao moja kwa moja mpaka mlimani.

Mzee masore hakuwa na wasi wasi kwasababu alikuwa anawaona ngombe kule mlimani. Kila wakati mzee

masore alidhania kuhusu kwamba ngombe aliowaona mlimani walikuwa wake.

Waadui walikuja bondeni wakachukua na kupeleka ngombe na kumwua mtoto wa mzee masore.

Watu walianza kupiga wayowe kwa kusema "ngombe wanakwenda" mzee masore pamoja na watu wengine waliposika mayowe bondeni, wakachukua siliha zao na kutelemka huko

Walipofika bondeni, walimkuta mtoto kuwa ameuawa na ngombe wamechukuliwa alipotazama Maiti ya mtoto. Mzee aliona kwamba alikuwa ni mwana we na ngombe waliochukuliwa walikuwa wake.

Kwahiyo ni kweli kwamba "asiyefunzwa na mamake hufunzwa na ulimwengu"

Ahsante saana wanafunzi na ulimwengu kwa kusoma maneno haya mazuri.

Na, TUSINGWIRE TIMON
(year 3 BEAD, Kiswahili)

Chuo Kikuu Kabale!



Oh KAB, chuo kikuu cha kupendeza,
Chuo kikuu pekee, katika ulimwengu wote,
Na matarajio ya kupendeza pande zote,
Uishi kwa muda mrefu chuo kikuu

Kabale

Chuo kikuu kinachotoa faraja, utulivu,
na maisha na kitanda cha wandi,
hukaribisha kila mmoja,
Uishi kwa muda mrefu chuo kikuu Kabale.

Chuo kikuu cha maziwa na asali,
imefuniwa na aloi ya kijani kibichi,
Oh chuo kikuu chetu kilicho na mazingira bandi,
Uishi kwa muda mrefu chuo kikuu Kabale.

Oh! Chuo kikuu cha Kabale kilicho na kuta nje.
kitoacho misingi bora kwa wanafunzi,
Uboreshaji na kufanikiwa sisi kauli mbiu,
Uishi kwa muda mrefu chuo kikuu Kabale.

BY BWAMBALE PETER

Year 1 KISWAHLI

HIV AND AIDS!!!

Hay dear kabale university students, let us know this!
Most of us if not all of us don't know the difference between HIV and AIDS.

HIV is the virus that causes AIDS. A virus is a very tiny or minute germ that much simpler smaller than bacteria. Unlike bacteria which reproduce by binary fission, viruses don't reproduce by themselves. Viruses need to enter into another organism's cells in order to reproduce.

A cell is a smallest unit of living matter that exist on its own. Therefore, HIV virus reproduces by the help of white blood cells. The HIV is carried in sexual fluids and breast milk and passed. on to another person when these enter the body. HIV will enter the reproductive machinery of WBCs and starts to multiply to tens, hundreds, thousands and million viruses with in few days. White blood cells are important cells in the body which defend it against diseases. Though the body with the help of WBCS, tries to fight against disease causing organisms C in this cause HIV viruses, HIV is stronger than WBCS. When the WBCS are weakened, the HIV targets other WBCS. The body also tries to produce antibodies. Antibodies are proteins produced in the body in reaction to harmful substances. With

HISTORIA YA CHAMA CHA WAKICHUKA

Chama cha WAKICHUKA ni chama cha wanafunzi wa Kiswahili chuo kikuu kabale, chama cha WAKICHUKA ni chama ambacho hushirikiwa katika kitivo cha lugha ya kiswalili chuoni kikuu kabale.

Chama cha WAKICHUKA ni chama kilichoundwa katika mwaka wa 2015 na lengo kuu ni kukuza lugha ya Kiswahili katika chou kikuu kabale, nchini Uganda na hasa jumuiya ya Afrika Mashariki kwa jumla.

Katiba ya chama ilichapishwa tarehe 20, februari 2015 kupitia kwa mshauri wa wanafunzi chuoni kikuu kabale.

Chama cha wakichuka huhudumiwa na kamati ambayo inajumuisha mwenyekiti, naibu mwenyekiti, katibu mkuu, mweka hazina, katibu mwenyezi, spika na washauri watatu.

Azma kuu ya chama ni kuhamasisha wanafunzi wa Kiswahili kusoma, kuzungumza na kuendeleza Kiswahili kupitia midahaloni, mijadala na kukifundisha katika shule na jamii kwa jumla
IMEANDIKWA NA TUSINGWIRE TIMON
BAED YEAR 3

time, the WBCS are completely weakened (depleted) and are very few in the body compared to HIV viruses. When WBCS are few, the body lacks those body soldiers (Immune system or defensive mechanism). And a person suffers from various minor diseases which would otherwise have been minimized by the body's defence mechanism. This so because the person's body immune system has been strongly weakened by this HIV infection.

AIDS can therefore, be defined as a combination of diseases a person will suffer from after a person's body in immune system has been strongly weakened by HIV infection. AIDS can also be as the disease which progressively weakens the body's immune system. This can lead to the sufferer (HIV/AIDS patient) having no resistance to even minor infections which becomes more life threatening. It's possible to be HIV positive for many years without even becoming ill. Various minor diseases a person is likely to suffer from because of weakened body immune system are; Tuberculosis, prolonged cough, persistent diarrhea and cancer of the skin called Kaposi Sarcoma. HIV stands for; Human, Immune deficiency, Virus.

BY AMANYA AARON (BAED YEAR 2)

HEALTH AND TECHNOLOGY

We all do acknowledge the fact that it's the 21st century and technology is even closer than our friends are, it's on that fact that information about everything including information about sexual and reproductive health is now much more easy to acquire as all you have to do is punch a few alphabets into google, but the question is, what's technology doing to your health?

Technology is a good thing, a saviour in certain circumstances but like man, it also has a dark side;

1. The infinite streams of medical knowledge available online are entirely an advantage. The availability of numerous information on the internet has brought about self-medication and self-diagnosis which can be fatal and dangerous but also not entirely right. Don't replace your doctor or councillor with Google.

2. Wi-Fi exposure could lower your sperm count, no jokes!! Laptops and keeping a phone in your pockets increases the chances of you losing your productivity capacity. The waves interchanged between these devices are quite dysfunctional.

3. Texting and sexting could mess your love life. Texting has replaced phone calls but unfortunately, it's being used irresponsibly. Flirting and sexting are some of the causes of depression among youths especially when messages are leaked or even nudes are leaked, this negatively affects the way people celebrate their sexuality or even embrace it.

4. You could become a victim of online sexual solicitation and predation. This often leads to statutory rape, has led to escalation of unwanted pregnancies and unplanned sexual intercourse among the youths.

5. Social media is misleading. There is entirely no place on this planet that perpetuates myths and stereotypes to the extent of belief like social media and in the use of certain sexual and reproductive products like emergency contraceptives, condoms, and what not most of which are not entirely true.

We all embrace the fact that technology has also pushed the agenda of sexual and reproductive health further to the extent that information is now much closer to the people than before but we must use technologies with a lot of caution and with discipline.

NEVER GIVE UP



It is always common for students to hate ourselves. When we try something and fail. Though, this is normal and natural. It should not be the last thing to do. Never lose hope even if you make attempts to succeed in vain

First examine the root cause of your failure and work towards overcoming it. Always be patient, success lives in your hands. Only work hard, be disciplined, Prayerful and respectful to chances got and never defy advice.

Have a Positives culture and attitude towards fulfilling the objectives set by you, the amount of effort you Put in is worth the harvests you get Never interrupt your enemies when they are doing mistakes, know where you're coming from!!!! Remember our Parents are investing in us more than

what they have... ..BY NAYEBARE MARTIN (VEGGIE LIGHTS} BEAD

REVOLUTIONARY SONG IN UGANDA

Nonviolent revolution is a new born baby.

It must be natured and set free to explore so that it may grow into mature and well function organism. There is no way to do this without risk and the potentiality of suffering. As long as our activism is limited to comfortable commitments, the oppressor will retain their power over the masses.

The twenty first century must be one characterized by creativity, compassion, determination and self-emptying love, if we hope to create freedom and justice, a free and just Uganda and a free and just universe.

BY MUHANGUZI AMOS

3rd year BAED ENGLISH

WHAT A WONDERFUL WEEK IT WAS!!!

It was 3rd august 2019 when beautiful ladies and handsome gentlemen appeared in the new environment of Kabale University, you were not there, my lovely friend!! My brother and sister, the new students, ...call them Freshers, were warmly welcomed by the ever green trees and 24-hour working Wi-Fi. Do you know what? Their life appeared new where they came across new words like lecture rooms, lectures and lecturers as well.

Kutokana na huko kulikuwepo msichana mmoja aitwaye “hadithi fupi”, aliamka mapema kama shaaha ikumi nibiri and she went to visit one of the continuing students with lengo ya kumwonyesha chumba cha tatu and remember she was staying around campus. To cut the long story short, on the last day of orientation, there appeared angels from heaven sent by the almighty father and that group well known as “GUILD COUNCIL” to instruct them where to go and where to start from.... My friends, things weren't easy for RUSSIANS[FRESHERS] where they were pessimistic about matokeo

One of the Russians, when he saw students having scripts from AR, he built a picture in his mind that maybe they were picking permission chits. Do you know what??? A gentleman walked polepole and headed to AR's office, when he reached there..... in the next episode, my dear!

Compiled by TUSASIBWE BOSCO OMUZIGABA WAA NTUNGAMO
(BAED-KISWAHILI DM YEAR 2)

XENOPHOBIC AZANIA



On a visit one day
In Bloemfontein
Pal Thabo my host
We ran into a queue
In hanker of morsels
So they are handed
In a shopping mall
In Islamic alms
Two bread slices each

Which sufficed not.

On another day
In Port Elizabeth
Of energetic youth
Clapping hands
Mount a pick up
As labourers
On a White farm
To return later
To a White spa
To crown the day.

On another day
In Cape Town
Beside Table Mountain
A coloured damsel
As we munched
On Ugandan nuts
Arm stretched

Receives some
Prays yet in vain
For a coke.

On another day
In Wepener
Close to the Gate
To Lesotho
Two coloured men accost
Yearning for the Rand
Their gods not with them
Fail securing the currency
Claiming they had
Been conned houses.

On another day
In Johannesburg
I read in shock
Posts clearly typed
“Danger Zone”!

Did this murk
Of Xenophobia?
For I gather its
Climaxes now abound.

But Azania I beg
As in a safe bet
Papa Mandela would
That let Nigerians
And other foreigners
Do their thing there
Unperturbed please
For they no harbingers
Of your misery
In Azania.

John Michael Etoru
Quality Assurance Officer

TONGUE-WAGGERS

On a typical day
Many find joy
To abuse the gift
Twixt their teeth
To utter the unutterable
On matters numerous.

Who wears no ring
Who drives old ‘wheels’
Who is lazy
Without a home
Who sleeps with who
Who keeps awake.

To them I say
Find home in hell
For ours are jobs
Administrative and academic
Hang in shame
Your lousy heads!

To them again, I say
Raise profiles
In your trade
Study doctorates
Such as Roumorology

And Backbitology.

To them finally, I say
If that is hard stuff
Free advice:
Trade in merchandise rotten
Seated on a stump
In Mwanjari market.

John Michael Etoru
Quality Assurance Officer

LATE PRESIDENT MUGABE'S MANY FACES



To older Zimbabweans
Blue-eyed boy
Liberator and emancipator
Patriot and egalitarian
Saviour and rescuer.

Yes, to them, he was the

Land rights claimant
God-given fighter
Conduit to birth right
Zimbabwe's grandeur.

To the academician
Enlightened and brilliant
A Seven- degree holder
A guru in quotations
Mind-boggler and Philosopher

To the Nkomo man
Ndebele folk
Annihilator and decimator
Callous terminator
Sadist and killer.

To current Zimbabwean
Self-conceited fellow
Dictator and self-seeker
Egoistic and greedy
Strongman.

To the "bloody" white man
Arch-enemy and bitterest critic
Of imperialism and land-grabber
Heartless to the marrow
Maligner and exterminator!

John Michael Etoru
Quality Assurance Officer
Kabale University

HUGE STAFF RECRUITMENT EXCITES KAB STUDENTS

Kabale University students have reportedly got excited by the high rate of staff recruitment by the University. According to the Human Resource Director, Mr. Arinaitwe Emmanuel, the University has recruited over 100 teaching and non-teaching staff have been recruited in a period of one year, in a bid to reinforce the existing staff that had been overwhelmed by the significant rise in student numbers. Already, the impact has been felt, as students have expressed satisfaction with the rate of teaching and learning and the faster action on student issues in various offices. A survey carried out by The Kab Mirror indicates that all the faculties and departments in particular, have benefitted from the mass recruitment.

Among the recruited staff is a significant number of Professors, Associate Professors, Doctors and Senior Lecturers. With such an experienced staff boom, Ka-

bale University is expected to improve its academic standards further. The onus is now on the students to utilize the expertise of this staff for their benefit. Mr. Arinitwe confirmed that more staff would be recruited in due course, to fill the gaps that still exist. The current recruitment has been enabled by the Government of Uganda, to fulfill its mandate of building, equipping and staffing Kabale as a Public University. Students have applauded the efforts of the University Management under the stewardship of The Vice Chancellor, Professor Joy C. Kwesiga and The University Secretary, Canon Baryantuma Johnson Munono, for the steady fastness in fulfilling the government obligations, through the University Council.

Our Reporter

NAENDA

Mbali pahali nikuwa, tini kichwani mwangu
utapachikwa lazima,
Kwako wangu moyo utakuwa, nikifikiria yako
mapenzi lazima,
Nyoyo zetu simbili kwakuwa, kwetu moyo moja si
moja lazima,
Nihadi kweli wangu utakuwa, tuwe mmoja milele.

Lini nitarudi sijui, kazi nilipata ng'ambo nendapo,
Pakupata subira sijui, kazi nilipata mabli nendapo,
Kitutenganishacho sijui, kwa kuwa mapenzi tunafanya
popo,
Nihadi wangu utakuwa, tuwe mmoja milele.

Yako mato yangu mapenzi yatapotea, sauti 'ako laini

nitakosea,
Maneno matamu tena yatapotea, wapi n'tayaokelea,
Furaha 'ako midomoni kupotea, nikufunga roho
yangu tena,
Nihadi wangu utakuwa, tuwe mmoja milele.

Neno kwaheri ni gumu kwa kisa hiki, linabaki
mwangu moyoni,
Moyoni mwangu ndani halitoki, dhima tu hunitoki
moyoni,
Kwondoka najisikia sitaki, la kufanya sina kwani
kazi iko ng'amboni,
Nihadi wangu uakuwa, tuwe mmoja milele.
Na Musiimenta Eustecia

PROFESSOR AYIGA NATAL, THE NEW FACE IN RESEARCH AT KAB



Kabale University has attracted a good number of intellectuals in various fields, a move that is hoped to bridge a wide range of gaps that have existed since the inception of the University. Already, the field of research is beginning to take a new shape, with the addition in the game,

of Professor Ayiga Natal, who has proved to be a game changer, whose experience is already benefitting many, both students and staff. It is hoped that with his expertise, cases of plagiarism especially among students are bound to reduce.

Professor Ayiga holds a PhD (1999) in Population Studies from Makerere University, Uganda. He has 25 years of experience as a researcher and lecturer at some of Africa's leading Universities including North-West University, South Africa (2011-2017); University of Botswana (2008-2011) and Makerere University (1990-2008).

During this period, apart from teaching various courses in demography, he has conducted research in demographic dynamics, reproductive health including the social and demographic aspects of HIV and AIDS, maternal and child health, and the elderly abuse. From

these research activities, he has published several papers in peer reviewed journals, book chapters, working papers and successfully supervised more than 45 Masters and Doctoral students.

Prof. Ayiga has also been a regular reviewer of research manuscripts for 14 journals, an editorial board member of two journals, and external examiner at four universities including Universities of Nairobi, Dar es Salaam, Botswana and Makerere.

He is a member of several professional associations including International Union for the Scientific Study of Populations (IUSSP), Union of African Population Studies (UAPS), Population Association of Southern Africa (PASA) and Public Health Association of South Africa (PHASA).

Prof. Ayiga has done several contract research projects for UN Agencies in Uganda including UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA, WFP and IOM; some government agencies and NGOs in Uganda, South Africa and Botswana; and produced several technical reports which have been used for policy formulation, planning and programme designs. Prof Ayiga's current research activities continue to focus on the closely related fields of demographic dynamics, reproductive health including HIV and AIDS, maternal and child health, and the elderly. Welcome to Kabale University, Prof.!



Kabale University New Library block now in use.

PROFESSOR BENON C. BASHEKA, AN ICON IN GOVERNANCE AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION



Kabale University is privileged to have one of the best Professors in the field of governance and public Administration. He comes in to boost this academic field and his experience and

expertise are obviously a blessing to the university community.

Basheka is a Professor of Governance, Public Administration and Management. He is also a visiting Professor and Research fellow at the School of Public Governance and Administration at the University of Johannesburg in South Africa. Professor Basheka is an accomplished scholar, researcher, teacher, management, administration, governance and leadership specialist and consultant. He has authored more than 80 articles in internationally accredited journals, more than 15 books and book chapters and a number of reports and conference proceedings. As of the start of September 2019, his google citation index stood at 965 citations with an h-index of 17 and an i10-index of 26.

Prof Basheka has a multidisciplinary academic background with two PhDs, two Master's Degrees, Two postgraduate Diplomas and One Bachelor's Degree. He has a PhD in Political Science and Public Administration (coursework and dissertation) from the University of Dar es Salaam, Tanzania where he specialized in Public Governance, Policy Management and Public Financial Management. His second PhD is in Educational Administration, Planning and Management (coursework and dissertation) obtained from Makerere University where he specialized in Higher Education Governance and Reforms. Professor Basheka has a Master's Degree in Social Sector Planning and Management from Makerere University with a specialty in University Quality Assurance Management systems and a second Master's degree in Project Management from Uganda Management Institute with a specialty in Program design and evaluation. Basheka equally has a Postgraduate Diploma in Project planning and Management from Uganda Management Institute and a graduate diploma in procurement and supply from the Chartered institute

of Purchasing and Supply (CIPS-United Kingdom). Basheka had his undergraduate training in Political Science and Public Administration from Makerere University where he obtained a second-class upper division degree. He is a second year Law student in his pursuit of a Bachelor's in Law (LLB).

Professor Basheka has successfully supervised over 500 graduate students and externally examined over 150 graduate students from different universities across different Universities. At a doctoral level, he has supervised to successful completion 20 PhD students and he has externally examined more than 40 PhD dissertations from different universities across the globe. He has also reviewed more than 20 application profiles for scholars wishing to be promoted to associate Professorship and Full Professorship positions for different Universities. He has hosted, chaired and co-chaired several international conferences within his area of specialty. He has provided editorship of academic journals and remains a member of the editorial board of several accredited journals in his field of specialization.

In the consulting and advisory services realm, he has been a team leader and specialist for more than 40 high level consultancy assignments for Government, national and international organizations and Civil Society Organizations. He has consulted for leading organizations like the World Bank, DFID, GIZ, UNICEF, UNDP. In his leadership and administrative capacities, Professor Basheka cherishes a forward-thinking approach to issues, believes in team-based leadership competences, results-oriented, believes merit-based systems and principles and always aspires to foster innovative solutions to problems.

Administratively, he has progressed through academic ranks as an Assistant Lecturer, Lecturer, head of department, a Professor, a Dean of faculty and a Vice Chancellor of a University. He blends experience in the public and private sector operating contexts. Professor Basheka as a Vice Chancellor was responsible for the academic, administrative and financial affairs of the University and as such oversees the university's financial, human and material resources. He provided strategic leadership to the university and also performed the duties of the University in Research, Innovation and Business Development. His leadership of the university saw exponential growth in terms of revenue, student numbers, university partnerships, student completion rates, consultancy and advisory services as well as

in the overall publications and research productivity credentials. During his leadership, the university rankings steadily increased. He remained the top researcher of the university.

Prof Basheka was the founding Dean of the School of Business and Management at the Uganda Technology and Management University. Before joining the school at UTAMU, he had diligently served for 7 years as the Head of Graduate studies at Uganda Management Institute where he oversaw the innovative expansion of graduate research and training. He also served as acting Director of Programs (Deputy Vice Chancellor-Academic affairs) at Uganda Management Institute where he received a letter of commendation from the Governing council of the institute for his transformative leadership capabilities during the period. During his service at Uganda Management institute he still topped annually as the best researcher and academic with the highest number of publications credited to his name. He is a fellow of the chartered institute of procurement and supply (UK) and a member of the Uganda Evaluation Association. He was the founding member and chairperson of the Institute of Procurement Professionals of Uganda (IPPU).

Professor Basheka has experience in governance matters, more so, of the Higher Education sector. He has been a member of the University Council, a member of investigative committees on matters of governance within the Higher Education sector and a researcher, expert and advisor of government

on Higher education reforms. He has a thorough understanding of the legal and institutional framework for management of the Higher Education sector and operations of Government. He has served on the University Council's Appointments Board and the Planning Committees. He has been the chairperson of the university top academic decision-making organ-senate. At management level, he has had substantial experience in chairing the university senior management team. In his private capacity, he oversees Radix Management Consulting (U)-a private consultancy firm which he founded in 2006. This firm has been key in providing high level consultancy advisory services.

As a professor, Basheka specializes in teaching Governance and Public Administration theories, advanced research methods, public policy, monitoring and evaluation theory, Designing, conducting and Managing evaluations project design and management, Institutional Governance and leadership, comparative public administration, public procurement, Project management, Education Governance and Policy, Strategic leadership and Corporate governance among others. He has provided and continues to provide mentorship to a number of staffs of the school and the university in general as well as to doctoral and other postgraduate students. Basheka has received a number of international awards and recognitions. He is extensively travelled and is versed with changing dynamics in his fields of study. Professor Basheka, welcome to Kabale.



Mr. Edoru John Michael
Quality Assurance Officer
jmedoru@kab.ac.ug

Mr. John Michael Edoru is the Quality Assurance Officer at Kabale University. He is the pioneer officer in this office. He has put several quality assurance mechanisms in place to ensure high quality delivery of teaching and non-teaching services at the University.

He has attended and presented papers and posters in several high profile national and international training workshops, conferences and seminars on quality assurance in Higher Education in several countries.

These have been organized by the Inter-University Council for East Africa(IUCEA), German Exchange Training Programme (DAAD), the East African Quality Assurance Network(EAQAN) and the Ugandan Universities' Quality Assurance Forum(UUQAF).

Mr. Edoru has also had the privilege to attend the annual conferences organized by the Uganda Vice-Chancellors' Forum(UVCF) and has organized several workshops on quality assurance within the University. He has previously worked as an expatriate tutor and Head of the Education Department at Rwanda Teachers' College. While there, he provided leadership during the two sessions of Training of Trainers organized by British Council held in Byumba and Butare to train secondary and primary school teachers to teach in English Language. Mr. Edoru had earlier on been a Headteacher, Deputy Head teacher, Director of Studies and Class master in a number of Ugandan secondary schools, notably City High School and Uganda Martyrs' Secondary

School Namugongo. This gives him wide experience in the teaching administration and management of educational institutions. Mr. Etoru also while teaching served as an item writer and examiner of English Language Paper Two with the Uganda National Examinations' Board for over ten years in each capacity.

Mr. Etoru spearheaded the peer review process of

the Diploma in Electrical Engineering programme together with the Self-Assessment Committee at the Faculty of Engineering and Technology (Nyabikoni campus) at Kabale University.

Doctoral Candidate of Educational Leadership and Management (UNISA), MA Ed(MAK), BEd(MAK), Dip Ed(ITEK).

Professor Kaaya Siraje



He is a Business management & leadership and Business Communication Professor, with excellent working experience, wide knowledge and practical application of principles, concepts and strategies, methodology in research, business management and a consultant in Business management and finance curricular development for both post graduate and undergraduate programmes. In addition, he is ably good at supervising dissertations and thesis at post graduate and under graduate levels and currently a permanent staff as Professor of Business Leadership & Management in the Department of Business studies, Faculty of Social Sciences and Arts at Kabale University.

At an administrative level has sufficient working experience; with the recent three years' experience as Deputy Vice Chancellor of UTAB, once a Vice Chancellor of the University of Kigali in Rwanda 2014-2016, then two years' experience as Vice Chancellor of The East African University (TEAU) Kitengela Nairobi Kenya, then a two years' experience as the Vice Rector in Charge of Academics – DVCA (ULK) in Rwanda, with lots of vital achievements, then a two years' experience as a dean, faculty of Economics and Business Studies (ULK) in Rwanda, a four years' experience at a directorate level of a University language centre (ULK) in Rwanda and fifteen years' experience in lecturing profession. Professor Kaaya is definitely destined, together with his colleagues, to move Kabale University to greater heights.

Dr. Francis Akena Adyanga is a lecturer in the Faculty of Education and Head of Foundations of Education Department. He obtained his PhD. from the University of Toronto in 2014. In 2015, he taught at the University of Toronto and was later a postdoctoral fellow at the College of Education, University of South Africa (UNISA) Pretoria in 2016. He is a passionate educator with keen teaching and research interest in Indigenous Knowledge, Social and Environmental Justice Education, Education in Emergencies and Post Emergencies Contexts and Global Citizenship Education. Dr. Akena has been a keynote speaker at various conferences in Canada focusing on education of children in developing societies. He has been a teacher with the York Region District School Board (YRDSB) in Toronto from 2011 – 2016. He is actively involved with the Society for the Advancement of Science in Africa (SASA) as the Director of Administration.



Dr. Sekiwu Denis is a Senior Lecturer in the Department of Foundations of Education Faculty of Education. He is a man of adequate experience and academic expertise that students and staff are immensely benefitting from him. He has proved to be a team leader, advisor and guide for the good of the university. Even as a new member of staff, he was recently elected as the chairperson of the Teaching Staff Association for Kabale University.



LE CLUB DE FRANCAIS A KABALE UNIVERSITY

C'est ma Plaisir d'écrire le club de français à l'université de Kabale. Ce club est un des clubs qui sont actifs à l'université. Quelques peuples pensent que le club de français est formé pour les étudiants qui font le français, mais ce n'est pas le cas car tout le monde peut joindre pourvu qu'ils aiment le club et celui-ci le fait un des clubs actifs dans le campus.

Le club de français à Kabale University a les étudiants qui font le tourisme, la pédagogie, l'ingénierie etc.

Ce club n'est pas seulement à l'université de Kabale mais aussi à Kyambogo et Makerere. Nous avons le cabinet qui consiste de coordinateur, le président, le vice-présidente patron, le trésorier/le ministre du budget, l'orateur etc. Dans ce club, nous sommes aidés par nos professeurs comme Monsieur Felix Mwesige,

Monsieur Kaitaba Maurice et aussi notre patronnesse, Mademoiselle Kyomukama Christine. Ils nous aident beaucoup d'apprendre la langue française. Merci beaucoup et que Dieu vous bénisse.

Le club fait les activités différentes, par exemple, nous tenons les discussions, les débats, les ateliers, les réunions. Encore une fois, je voudrais remercier les étudiants qui aiment le club, le cabinet et les membres et aussi nos professeurs. Merci beaucoup et continuez avec le même esprit.

Par ;

TUMUSIIME STEPHEN

BA. ED Première année

VICE -PRESIDENT DU CLUB DE FRANÇAIS

LA VIE A L'UNIVERSITE DE KABALE

D'abord. L'éducation est la clé de succès "Education is the key to succès". La connaissance est meilleure que l'argent « Knowledge is better than money »

L'université c'est quoi ?

Selon moi, l'Université c'est une institution d'enseignement supérieure. L'université de Kabale est la seule institution publique au sud-ouest en Ouganda dans la région de Kigezi., le quartier de Kabale. Elle a beaucoup d'étudiants dans les domaines différentes comme la pédagogie, l'informatique, l'ingénierie, le Tourisme et cetra aux niveaux de Licence, Diplôme et le Certificat. J'aime

l'université de Kabale parce qu'elle est distinguée dans l'enseignement d'étudiants en Ouganda a cause de professeur et titulaire de la chaire.

Chers amis, la vie à l'université est amusante et c'est comme la vie au paradis. Souvenez-vous que « Petit à petit, l'oiseau fait son nid ». Alors, je conseille mes collègues que l'éducation aux enfants est très nécessaire dans la vie.,

Par ; Jockim Bwambale,

Etudiant de Français et l'informatique

Première année.

UZALENDO!



Uzalendo ni hali au fikira ya mtu kuwa tayari kufa kwa ajili ya Uhuru na usalama wa nchi yake, au tuseme hali ya mtu kuipenda nchi yake kwa dhati sana!!!!!!

Ooooh; Jamani!!!, Wanafunzi wa chuo kikuu cha Kabale tafadhali mwamkeni na tuwe wazalendo wa ngazi ya juu ili tuweze kuendeleza chuo hiki,

UZALENDO!

kujiendeleza, na pia nchi yetu katika shughuli au nyanja mbali mbali.

Tafadhali!!! tafadhali!! wanafunzi tukae sako kwa bako ili kuendeleza jambo la uzalendo!!!!

Wazalendo;

Tunapenda nchi yetu Uganda!

Tunahudumia nchi yetu Uganda!

Na Tunajipenda!

Na Musiime Obadiah

Mwaka wa tatu (BAED-KISW)

L'EDUCATION EN OUGANDA

L'éducation en Ouganda est très importante et intéressante. Il semble dur et difficile pour étudier en Ouganda et bientôt, l'éducation sera très cher tellement les pauvres ne prendront pas leurs enfants à l'école, c'est-à-dire l'éducation pour les riches. Comme on dit « Chacun pour soi et Dieu pour nous tous ». Les riches ne font pas attention aux souffrances des pauvres. Ce qui me gêne, c'est que les riches aident les pauvres dans l'éducation. Oh là là, quelle blague ! C'est très vrai parce que le premier imbécile venu sait cela et nous sommes places pour tirer parti de cette occasion et il faut nécessaire d'aider les étudiants de basse condition.

Quand l'enfant est né, la première chose pour les parents est de penser à l'éducation, et pour les parents qui sont pauvres, c'est vraiment un fardeau et très difficiles. Les étapes pour l'éducation en Ouganda sont les suivantes.

- La première étape est l'école maternelle, celle-ci n'est pas obligatoire cependant, elle est gratuite.
- L'école primaire, ici les petits enfants en

Ouganda commencent à lire, à écrire, à compter et ce tra. Il prend quelqu'un sept ans c'est-à-dire de primaire jusqu'à primaire, c'est très important.

- L'école secondaire, celui est le début de l'enseignement sérieux. C'est l'étape où quelqu'un détermine son futur. Le secondaire dure 6 ans à la fin des quels élèves obtiennent un certificat qui certifie leur vie c'est-à-dire si c'est brillant ou lourd. Après les élèves peuvent continuer leurs études générales à l'université ou au collège. Il dure 6 ans où 4 ans est le niveau ordinaire et 2 ans, le niveau avance. C'est l'un des niveaux qui sont très durs.

- L'enseignement supérieur, ici on a deux types d'institutions, les universités et les grandes écoles. L'entrée à l'université est possible avec le certificat du niveau avancé. C'est l'étape de la maturité. Pour entrer dans les grandes écoles. Il faut passer un concours difficile, le repas et logement des étudiants sont pris en charge par l'état. Après toutes les étapes, il faut aller chercher pour la tâche.

Par ; Tumusiime Stephen

BA. ED (French) Vice-Président du club de français

L' ONU ET LES DROITS DES ENFANTS.

L' organisation des nations unies veut aider les pays du monde à vivre en paix et dans de meilleures conditions. L' ONU recherche le respect des droits et des libertés de chacun.

Kofi Annan est depuis le 1er janvier 1997 le secrétaire général de l' ONU.

Il est ghanéen, il est né en 1938 et i travaille à l' ONU depuis 1962. Il défend des grandes idées pour l' humanité : il veut lutter contre la pauvreté, contre les inégalités, contre les graves maladies comme le sida. Il travaille aussi pour améliorer l' éducation des enfants et il lutte contre la guerre et la violence. En décembre 2001, il a reçu le prix Nobel de la paix.

L'UNICEF est une organisation qui dépend de l' ONU. Elle est chargée de défendre les droits des enfants de répondre à leurs besoins et d'améliorer leur vie. Voici les grandes idées des droits de l'enfant :

- L'enfant est autorisé à donner son opinion sur tout ce qui est important pour lui.

- Ses parents sont obligés de bien s' occuper de lui (maison, nourriture vêtements, éducation...). Ils doivent aussi le protéger. Quand l' enfant n'a plus de parents, l' Etat doit faire tout cela.

- L' enfant a droit à la santé et à l' éducation. L' éducation doit aider les enfants à devenir des grandes personnes, à mieux connaître leur culture, à bien comprendre la société où ils vivent.

- L' enfant doit pouvoir se reposer et avoir du temps libre pour jouer. Il a le droit d'avoir des activités culturelles, artistiques et sportives.

- L' enfant doit être protégé contre l'exploitation. Il ne peut pas travailler avant un âge fixé par son pays. Il ne doit pas être exploité sexuellement, et la vente des enfants est interdite. On ne doit pas lui faire mal.

Par ;

Kyomukama Christine

LUGHA YA KISWAHILI



Lugha ya kiswahili ni lugha moja wapo kati ya lugha zinazofundishwa nchini Uganda. lugha ya kiswahili hutumiwa katika nyanja mbali mbali kama vile serikali, jeshini,

biashara na hasa katika uwanja wa elimu nchini Uganda.

Vile vile kuliko lugha yoyote, pia hutumiwa na watu wa jumuiya mataifa ya kenya ,congo na Tanzania. Watu wanoatumia lugha hii ya kiswahili mara nyingi

huwa kwa ajili ya biashara.

Kiswahili kinafundishwa nchini kote uganda ingawa si somo la lazima kwa wanafunzi katika shule za sekondari. Jambo hili limekifanya kiswahili kutoendelea kama ipasavyo ,kama kinge fanywa lungha ya afisi na somo la lazima.

Wanafunzi wengi hawakupendi kiswahili sababu ya kukisoma mara ya kwanza baadaya kujiunga katika shule ya upili.wengi huogopa wakidhani watashindwa mitihani baadaye. Vile vile kuna mataliko machache yanayokikumba kiswahili ambayo yanakifanya kutondelea,kama ipasavyo.

Matatizo haya ni kama ukosefu wa vitabu vya kutosha kufundisha lugha ya kiswahili, uhaba wa walimu wa kiswahili na wanadamu wenye utamaduni

ambapo wanaona kiswahili kama lugha ya wahuni au na mawasiliano yatakuwa rahisi miongoni mwa wananchi wote wa Uganda.majambazi

Ningeomba serikali ya uganda ifanye somo la kiswahili somo la lazima kwa wanafunzi wote kuanzia shule za msingi angalau hadi kidato cha sita. Jambo hili litakifanya kiswahili kuenea kwa haraka

Afrika mashariki ambako lugha za kimama kutokana na utamaduni ni tofauti.kiswahili ni ufunguo wa amani na maendeleo barani afrika mashariki.

Jifundisheni kiswahili??

Imeandikwa na MUSIIME OBADIAH

(Year 3 BAED Kiswahili

KABALE UNIVERSITY HAS ALL WHAT IT TAKES TO RAISE KISWAHILI TO ITS HEIGHT

On 6th September 2019 the Council of ministers passed Kiswahili to be national language. This was reported by Minister of state in the Ministry of Gender Hon.Peace Mutuuzo said we are looking forward to have Kiswahili Council in Uganda that needs to be passed by parliament and the president so that it starts its activities effectively .Tanzania already has Kiswahili Council. The remaining partner states are also in the process implementing the same as per the call of East Africa Kiswahili Commission strategic plan.

To the author of this article the Kiswahili council is timely to serve the needs of Uganda in terms of development and spread of Kiswahili in Uganda. Some of the activities of this council will be: To fore see all activities of Kiswahili in Uganda, Registering all Kiswahili associations in Uganda, have a data base for all Kiswahili teachers at all levels in Uganda Harmonizing school curricula in all partner state, Training Kiswahili to different entities for communication, establish Kiswahili study center's as part of the strategic plan for East Africa Kiswahili Commission, doing research in Kiswahili and African languages in order to strengthen all languages. This among others is what Ugandans will benefit from Kiswahili council; Kabale University is blessed to have a staff who is a stakeholder in the East Africa Kiswahili Commission and represents Universities in East Africa Kiswahili departments Association as a treasure, Team Leader in the development and use of Kiswahili in Uganda, Vice chairperson who is soon taking the chairmanship in November to represent lecturers in East Africa, Board member

of Global Association of Kiswahili and has closely participated in many Kiswahili activities within and outside the country. So far Kabale University has a total number of 50 students in year 3, 35 in year 2, and 42 in year 1 pursuing their bachelor of Arts in education majoring in Kiswahili. A total of around 15 students pursuing their diploma course in Kiswahili. With admirable Kiswahili staff, Master of Arts in Kiswahili is underway as it will cater for our graduate students who are not able to travel miles to go and acquire their master. The Master of Linguistics are also under way not forgetting bachelor of language and media and bachelor of arts in arts Kiswahili for students who will want to gain content and competence in Kiswahili. Certificate in Kiswahili Proficiency is also in pipeline to cater for the community outside the university .For example business people and other service providers to help them in wider communication.

This year for the first time our students participated in Kiswahili conference that hosted by kyambogo University and Kabale University took over the chairman ship. NeXT year Uganda Kiswahili conference of students will be held at Kabale University. The patron Mutenyo Aidah chairperson Tusingwire Timon and the team are making preparations to see that this conference is colorful and successful.This is one way of popularizing our university and exposing our students to other world of academia. With the support of the management Kiswahili will be on everyones tongue in Kabale.

Mutenyo Aidah –Assistant lecturer Institute of Language Studies -Kabale

Message from the Security Officer in Charge Kabale university, during First Years' Orientation 2019



Allow me to start by congratulating you upon your admission to Kabale University and to say thank you for choosing Kabale University as your number one choice in Uganda. I am ASP Okello George William, the OC of Kabale University police station.

I am here to share with you some highlights related to security (i.e. Duties of police)

1. Protecting life and property from both internal and external threats.
2. Prevention and detection of crime.
3. Apprehension of offenders.
4. Enforcement of rules and Regulations.

However, much as police is here to protect life and property, security starts with you.

- Always be inquisitive while at campus, in halls of residence or in town, by ensuring that you know the person whom you are dealing with.
- Avoid using headsets while moving in dark and awkward places.

Be aware of behaviors or actions which may signal criminal activities such as:

- Violence(strikes)
- Drug abuse
- Alcoholism
- Obtaining money by false presence

Report any suspicious person(s) or unlawful behavior to any relevant authority. Let us work together and create an environment that will support your stay here. As I conclude allow me to inform you that security consciousness is not an inherent state of mind but it must be acquired.

I wish you a fruitful and enjoyable stay throughout your time at Kabale University.

For God and my country.

OC Kabale University Police post

ASP Okello George William

Mobile: 0776994449/0752994449



Students in sanitation drive.

GAMES AND SPORTS UNION AT KAB

It is with profound pleasure that I pen this message down to Kabale University fraternity. On behalf of Kabale University Games and Sports Union, I want to thank the Dean of students, sports tutor and my fellow executive members of games and sports union for their endless support in a bid to ensure that games and sports flourish in the Campus.

It is clearly known that a healthy body produces a healthy mind, meaning that games and sports are part and parcel of the academic excellence, because they make the mind healthy as students participate in them. At KAB-play grounds, we enjoy games and sports in different disciplines as they include; Football Boys and girls, Volleyball boys and girls, Athletics Ladies and Gents, Basketball boys and girls Badminton, Karate, Cricket, Rugby and Mind games (scrabble, Morabaraba, Chess and Draft). For this year, we are interested and ready to participate in internal competitions,

where we have freshers' games, inter-faculties and Kab. volleyball Open and external competitions where we have inter-universities and university league.

Games and Sports have contributed much to sell the university across the country and Worldwide, because we host foreigners like Indians and Germans to play with us at Kab play grounds and we expect to do perfectly in the forthcoming competitions of the inter-university games and sports that will take place at the University of Kisubi, because we are ready and prepared to participate. Sportsmen all agree that something becomes beautiful and enjoyable when one likes it and on this note, therefore, I urge all students of Kabale University to sharpen their minds and talents at Kab. play grounds.

I am because we are, the more we are the bigger I am.

**HON ARINAITWE NICHOLAS
PUBLICITY SECRETARY.**



Kabale University Staff sports team



Some of the graduands including Ms Perepetua, the University Accountant, and Ms. Gloria the Internal Auditor taking pose.



Some graduands join the entertainers of the day



The Chancellor's procession.



The best student of the year receiving a certificate of merit from the Chancellor, Professor Mondo Kagonyera. On the side is the Academic Registrar, Mr. Tibenderana Narcicir.



The Director, Institute of Language Studies, Ms Lillian Tindyebwa with colleagues in the procession