

Unveiling The Veil: Analyzing The Nexus Of Political Autocracy, Economic Strain, And Human Rights Violations In Uganda: A Case Study In The Quest For Democratic Renewal

Herbert Nathan Mwambembe^{1*}, Shibli Jamal Shariff Asad²

¹¹Stella Maris Mtwara University College (STeMMUCo Tanzania)

²Muteesa I Royal University (MRU Uganda)

* 8082201012@student.unpar.ac.id

Abstract

The political situation in Uganda is heavily influenced by a history of civil wars, political unrest, and ethnic fractionalization (Rohner et al., 2011; Bananuka et al., 2019; Bananuka et al., 2019). The dominance of certain ethnic groups in the army and political leadership has been a recurring theme, leading to power struggles and instability (Rohner et al., 2011). The country gained independence in 1962, but soon after, it faced civil wars and political turmoil (Bananuka et al., 2019; Bananuka et al., 2019). The political settlement, or the basic political bargain among powerful actors, deeply affects the delivery of public services, including health care (Croke, 2023). The influence of ethnicity on political power and the potential for conflict is a significant concern in Uganda (Tripp, 1994; Meyerson, 2022). Moreover, the country's political climate has been characterized by quasi-authoritarian rule, which has influenced corruption and anti-corruption efforts (Tangri & Mwenda, 2006; Peiffer et al., 2021).

Keywords: *Civil wars, Political unrest, economic strain, human rights, uganda*

Introduction:

Brief overview of the current political situation in Uganda.

The political situation in Uganda is heavily influenced by a history of civil wars, political unrest, and ethnic fractionalization (Rohner et al., 2011; Bananuka et al., 2019; Bananuka et al., 2019). The dominance of certain ethnic groups in the army and political leadership has been a recurring theme, leading to power struggles and instability (Rohner et al., 2011). The country gained independence in 1962, but soon after, it faced civil wars and political turmoil (Bananuka et al., 2019; Bananuka et al., 2019). The political settlement, or the basic political bargain among powerful actors, deeply affects the delivery of public services, including health care (Croke, 2023). The influence of ethnicity on political power and the potential for conflict is a significant concern in Uganda (Tripp, 1994; Meyerson, 2022). Moreover, the country's political climate has been characterized by quasi-authoritarian rule, which has influenced corruption and anti-corruption efforts (Tangri & Mwenda, 2006; Peiffer et al., 2021).

The impact of political instability on various aspects of life in Uganda is evident. For instance, political unrest has been hypothesized to affect research publications and has been associated with the prevalence of diseases such as malaria (Hamadeh et al., 2017; Proietti et al., 2011; Talisuna et al., 2015). Additionally, the political situation has implications for gender representation and women's role in formal politics, with women's representation in parliament being influenced by political leaders and power dynamics (Ottemoeller, 1999; Goetz, 2002; Refki et al., 2017). Furthermore, the political climate has implications for the adoption of international financial reporting standards and the effectiveness of audit committees (Bananuka et al., 2019; Bananuka et al., 2019).

The current political climate in Uganda is also influenced by external factors, such as the impact of misinformation and infodemics, particularly in rural areas, and the role of religious leaders in propagating misinformation (Okereke et al., 2021). Moreover, the country's image, including

perceptions of political instability, war, and civil unrest, strongly influences tourists' perceptions of risks, impacting the tourism sector (Mlozi, 2022).

In conclusion, the political situation in Uganda is complex, with historical, ethnic, and power dynamics playing significant roles. The impact of political instability extends to various sectors, including health, gender representation, and tourism. Understanding and addressing these political challenges are crucial for the country's stability and development.

Problem statement emphasizing the intertwined issues of political autocracy, economic strain, and human rights violations.

The intertwined issues of political autocracy, economic strain, and human rights violations in Uganda are complex and multifaceted. The political landscape in Uganda has been characterized by patronage as a source of party loyalty (Ishiyama & Fox, 2006), and the strategic use of the law to strengthen executive powers, undermining other institutions (Arriola et al., 2022). This has led to a situation where the separation of powers, the rule of law, civil rights, and freedoms are often violated, creating an illusion of democracy while transforming the political system into an autocracy (Sempijja & Brito, 2022). The impact of electoral politics cannot be discounted, as it influences the dynamics of power and governance (Grebe & Mubiru, 2014).

Economically, Uganda has experienced significant strain, with the slow emergence of a social protection agenda (Grebe & Mubiru, 2014). The development and social policy reform have been gradual, reflecting the challenges in addressing economic strain and social welfare. This slow progress has implications for the economic well-being of the population and exacerbates the challenges faced by the most vulnerable groups.

In the context of human rights, Uganda has grappled with state repression and human rights abuses (Kakuba, 2021). The 1995 Ugandan Constitution attempts to protect human rights, but constitutional restrictions on civil and political rights, coupled with elastic executive powers, undermine the effective protection and promotion of these rights (Ssenyonjo, 2002). Furthermore, individuals accessing mental health services in Uganda often encounter physical and emotional abuse and inadequate quality of care, reflecting broader human rights concerns within the healthcare system (Cooper et al., 2010).

The nexus of political autocracy, economic strain, and human rights violations in Uganda is further complicated by regional and international dynamics. The politics of repatriation of Rwandan refugees in Uganda have been influenced by the interests of various actors, including the international community, regional geopolitics, Uganda, and Rwanda (Frank, 2019). Additionally, the hindrances to third-party interventions in conflict resolution have posed challenges in addressing issues such as the Lord's Resistance Army conflict, highlighting the complexities of addressing human rights violations within the broader regional context (Putra, 2021).

In conclusion, the issues of political autocracy, economic strain, and human rights violations in Uganda are deeply interconnected and have wide-ranging implications for governance, social welfare, and regional dynamics. Addressing these challenges requires a comprehensive understanding of the complex interplay between political, economic, and human rights factors, as well as a nuanced approach that considers both domestic and regional dynamics.

The purpose of the paper and the significance of addressing these issues for the quest for democratic renewal

The paper "Unveiling the Veil: Analyzing the Nexus of Political Autocracy, Economic Strain, and Human Rights Violations in Uganda: A Case Study in the Quest for Democratic Renewal" aims to investigate the interconnection between political autocracy, economic strain, and human rights violations in Uganda, with a focus on the implications for the quest for democratic renewal. The significance of addressing these issues lies in the potential to shed light on the complex dynamics that

UNVEILING THE VEIL: ANALYZING THE NEXUS OF POLITICAL AUTOCRACY, ECONOMIC STRAIN, AND HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS IN UGANDA: A CASE STUDY IN THE QUEST FOR DEMOCRATIC RENEWAL

Herbert Nathan Mwambembe, Shibli Jamal Shariff Asad

hinder democratic progress and human rights protection in Uganda. By examining the nexus of political autocracy, economic strain, and human rights violations, the paper seeks to contribute to the understanding of the challenges facing democratic renewal in Uganda and provide insights that can inform policy interventions and advocacy efforts aimed at promoting democracy and human rights in the country.

The significance of this research is underscored by the growing body of literature that emphasizes the relationship between democracy and human rights violations. Davenport & Armstrong (2004) provide a statistical analysis of the impact of democracy on human rights violations, highlighting the relevance of understanding the political context in assessing relationships. Furthermore, Mohallem (2021) aims to advance the literature on the effects of corruption and its relationship to human rights violations, emphasizing the importance of addressing political corruption in the quest for upholding human rights. Moreover, the paper's significance is also supported by the broader implications for development and human rights. Espinal (1992) discusses the impact of the current economic crisis on development strategies in Latin America, highlighting the transformative effects of redefined notions of development on politics during democratization. Additionally, Ford (2007) presents a review of the processes by which conflict has contributed to the occurrence of sleeping sickness in Africa, emphasizing the intersection of public health, conflict, and human rights.

In conclusion, the paper's purpose is to unravel the intricate connections between political autocracy, economic strain, and human rights violations in Uganda, with the overarching goal of contributing to the quest for democratic renewal. By addressing these issues, the research aims to provide valuable insights that can inform efforts to promote democracy, human rights, and sustainable development in Uganda.

Literature Review:

Historical context of Uganda's political landscape.

The historical context of Uganda's political landscape is multifaceted and has been shaped by various factors. The pre-colonial centralization and tax compliance norms have influenced contemporary Uganda's political landscape, particularly in relation to ethnic politics and post-independence dynamics (Ali & Fjeldstad, 2023). Uganda has a history marked by political violence and instability, which has significantly influenced state-society relations (Hertz et al., 2022). Additionally, the political landscape has been affected by historical political control and ethnic divisions, leading to distrust towards the government in certain regions (Irani et al., 2019). Furthermore, the politics of gender in Uganda have played a significant role, with symbolism serving pragmatism in shaping the political landscape (Ottemoeller, 1999). Moreover, the historical context of human rights in Uganda has been influenced by transnational corporations and their duty to respect basic human rights (Arnold, 2010).

These references collectively provide a comprehensive understanding of the historical context of Uganda's political landscape, encompassing pre-colonial influences, political violence, ethnic divisions, gender politics, and human rights considerations.

Relevant literature on the dynamics of political autocracy, economic challenges, and human rights violations

The dynamics of political autocracy, economic challenges, and human rights violations are complex and interconnected. Acemoglu and Robinson (2005) provide a framework for analyzing the creation and consolidation of democracy, shedding light on the factors that contribute to the persistence of political autocracy and its implications for economic development (Acemoğlu & Robinson, 2005). Additionally, Kemnitz & Roessler (2022) offer a theoretical rationale for the simultaneous use of repression and democratic institutions by non-democratic governments, highlighting the intricate

UNVEILING THE VEIL: ANALYZING THE NEXUS OF POLITICAL AUTOCRACY, ECONOMIC STRAIN, AND HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS IN UGANDA: A CASE STUDY IN THE QUEST FOR DEMOCRATIC RENEWAL

Herbert Nathan Mwambembe, Shibli Jamal Shariff Asad

relationship between economic development, democratic institutions, and repression in non-democratic regimes (Kemnitz & Roessler, 2022).

Furthermore, (2005) emphasize the paradox of empty promises in the context of human rights violations, underscoring the challenges associated with protecting human rights in a globalizing world, particularly in autocratic regimes (Hafner-Burton & Tsutsui, 2005). This aligns with the argument put forth by (Goodfellow, 2014), who discusses the use of legislative processes as a strategic tool to destabilize political opposition, exacerbating unrest in semi-authoritarian contexts such as Uganda (Goodfellow, 2014).

Moreover, Arriola et al. (2022) argue that Africa's incumbent leaders have sought to contain democratizing pressures through legal institutions and international relationships, shedding light on the complex processes underlying democratic backsliding in the region (Arriola et al., 2022). This is further supported by (Gerzso & Walle, 2022), who highlight the role of patronage and clientelism considerations in driving the expansion of political offices in Africa's electoral autocracies, providing insights into the dynamics of autocratic governance and political institutions (Gerzso & Walle, 2022). In the context of Uganda, Justino (2022) notes that the country has largely followed trajectories towards autocracy in the aftermath of civil warfare, highlighting the challenges associated with state-building and governance in post-conflict societies (Justino, 2022). Additionally, Sempijja & Brito (2022) explore the challenges of managing elections in Uganda, shedding light on the intersection of public health concerns, political opposition, and the maintenance of power by the government (Sempijja & Brito, 2022). In conclusion, the nexus of political autocracy, economic strain, and human rights violations in Uganda is multifaceted, encompassing complex interactions between political institutions, economic development, repression, and democratic backsliding. Understanding these dynamics is crucial for analyzing the quest for democratic renewal in Uganda and similar contexts.

Comparative studies with other nations that have undergone similar challenges.

The intersection of political autocracy, economic strain, and human rights violations in Uganda presents a complex challenge that requires a comparative analysis with other nations that have faced similar issues. Several relevant references provide valuable insights into comparative studies and human rights violations in post-colonial Africa. For instance, 's work on "How Europe Underdeveloped Africa" Gerhart & Rodney (1997) offers a historical perspective on the impact of external forces on African development, shedding light on the economic strain experienced by Uganda and other African nations. Additionally, 's study on "Blood, Power, and Bedlam: Violations of International Criminal Law in Post-colonial Africa" Barak (2009) provides a comparative examination of gross human rights violations, offering a framework for understanding the dynamics of such violations in Uganda in relation to other post-colonial African countries.

Furthermore, 's article on "Open the Doors: Towards Complete Freedom of Movement for Human Rights Defenders in Exile in Uganda" White et al. (2022) highlights the challenges faced by human rights defenders in Uganda, which can be compared with similar struggles in other nations. This comparative approach can provide valuable insights into the impact of political autocracy on the freedom of movement for human rights advocates.

Moreover, 's study on "Intensifying legal protection against human rights violations in the Covid-19 era: A case study of Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania" Ratemo (2020) offers a comparative analysis of measures taken by East African countries, including Uganda, to address human rights concerns during the Covid-19 pandemic. This comparative perspective can contribute to understanding the intersection of political autocracy, economic strain, and human rights violations in Uganda within the context of regional responses to crises.

In conclusion, the synthesis of these references provides a foundation for conducting a comparative study on the nexus of political autocracy, economic strain, and human rights violations in Uganda. By drawing on historical, legal, and regional comparative analyses, this research can contribute to a deeper understanding of Uganda's challenges in the quest for democratic renewal.

Theoretical Framework:

Introduction to relevant political theories applicable to autocratic regimes.

The theoretical framework for understanding autocratic regimes encompasses various political theories that shed light on the dynamics and characteristics of such systems. Political incentive theory provides a valuable platform for comprehending autocratic conflict behavior, particularly in terms of the use and benefit from military force (Pickering & Kisangani, 2010). Additionally, the neo-Weberian concept of neopatrimonialism fills a theoretical gap in analyzing the structure and dynamics of autocratic regimes, as evidenced by its application in understanding the limited access order in Tunisia (Wegner et al., 2013). Furthermore, the study of autocratic linkage is crucial for understanding the international politics of autocratic survival, emphasizing the importance of external relationships for regime stability (Tansey et al., 2016). Moreover, the significance of leadership succession and the institutions governing it for political stability in autocratic regimes is highlighted, emphasizing the importance of this aspect in understanding autocratic systems (Kokkonen & Sundell, 2019).

These theories collectively contribute to a comprehensive understanding of autocratic regimes, encompassing their conflict behavior, internal structure, external relationships, and the impact of leadership succession. By integrating these theories, researchers can develop a nuanced understanding of the complexities inherent in autocratic systems, providing valuable insights into their functioning and potential for stability or change.

Economic theories related to intentional poverty and economic strain in autocratic settings.

The economic theories related to intentional poverty and economic strain in autocratic settings are crucial in understanding the complex interplay between political autocracy, economic strain, and human rights violations. Acemoglu and Robinson (2005) argue that dictatorship is not stable when citizens can threaten social disorder and revolution (Acemoğlu & Robinson, 2005). This assertion sheds light on the potential economic implications of intentional poverty and economic strain in autocratic settings, as these conditions may lead to social unrest and threaten the stability of autocratic regimes.

Furthermore, Zaloznaya (2015) provides insights based on public choice theory, suggesting that corruption is likely to be high in autocratic societies characterized by low public accountability and misaligned incentive structures within extensive governmental bureaucracies (Zaloznaya, 2015). This perspective underscores the economic ramifications of autocratic governance, where intentional poverty and economic strain may exacerbate corrupt practices, further perpetuating economic challenges within such settings.

Moreover, Newson (2018) highlights a connection with economic theory, emphasizing the conceptual bearing of economic challenges on autocratic regimes (Newson, 2018). This reference underscores the relevance of economic theories in understanding the dynamics of autocratic governance and its susceptibility to economic strain and intentional poverty.

Additionally, the study by Mr (2019) indicates that autocratic regimes have a negative and statistically significant impact on economic growth, suggesting that reliance on autocracy weakens the proper allocation of a country's resources, thereby hindering economic development (Mr, 2019). This finding underscores the detrimental economic effects of autocratic governance, which may exacerbate intentional poverty and economic strain within such contexts.

In conclusion, the economic theories related to intentional poverty and economic strain in autocratic settings provide valuable insights into the intricate relationship between political autocracy, economic

challenges, and human rights violations. These theories offer a comprehensive framework for analyzing the nexus of political autocracy, economic strain, and human rights violations, as evidenced by the potential destabilizing effects of intentional poverty and economic strain on autocratic regimes.

Theoretical perspectives on human rights violations in politically turbulent environments.

Theoretical perspectives on human rights violations in politically turbulent environments involve a multidisciplinary approach, encompassing political science, human rights, and international law. Davenport & Armstrong (2004) provide a statistical analysis of the relationship between democracy and human rights violations, indicating that democracy influences repression in a negative and roughly linear manner. This is complemented by (Dasandi & Erez, 2017), who develop a political framework of dilemmas in the context of international aid and human rights violations, offering insights into the complexities of addressing such violations. Furthermore, Omelicheva (2010) presents a theoretical model for assessing security rights violations in the context of counter-terrorism, which can be applied to politically turbulent environments.

Moreover, Poerwanto et al. (2023) analyze corruption as a violation of economic, social, and cultural rights from a human rights perspective, shedding light on the intersection of corruption and human rights violations in politically unstable settings. Additionally, Neumayer (2011) explores the impact of political regime type on human rights violations during states of emergency, providing theoretical conceptualizations and empirical evidence of the relationship.

Furthermore, Costa (2008) critically examines the connection between poverty and human rights from an international human rights law perspective, offering valuable insights into the socio-economic dimensions of human rights violations in politically turbulent environments. These perspectives collectively contribute to a comprehensive understanding of human rights violations in politically turbulent environments, encompassing the influence of democracy, international aid, corruption, and socio-economic factors.

Methodology:

Explanation of the research design: (case study approach)

Data collection methods: (archival research, etc.)

An explanation of how the case study will be conducted and why Uganda is a pertinent case

Political Autocracy in Uganda:

The research design for the paper "Unveiling the Veil: Analyzing the Nexus of Political Autocracy, Economic Strain, and Human Rights Violations in Uganda: A Case Study in the Quest for Democratic Renewal" will employ a case study approach. This approach is well understood and widely used in research, as it allows for an in-depth exploration of a specific case, in this instance, Uganda, to understand the complex interplay between political autocracy, economic strain, and human rights violations (Phelan, 2011). The case study will be conducted using a mixed-methods design, incorporating both qualitative and quantitative data collection methods. The study will utilize archival research, content analysis, and cross-sectional research design to gather and analyze data from various sources, including online publications, technical reports, policy briefs, and memos, to ensure a comprehensive understanding of the Ugandan context (Harisanty & Anugrah, 2021; Bananuka et al., 2020; Ramaditya et al., 2023; Basaza et al., 2013). The use of mixed methods and archival research will provide a holistic view of the factors contributing to the nexus of political autocracy, economic strain, and human rights violations in Uganda.

Uganda is a pertinent case for this study due to its unique socio-political landscape and historical context. The country has experienced prolonged periods of political autocracy, economic challenges, and human rights concerns, making it an ideal case for examining the dynamics of these interconnected

issues (Ssempala et al., 2020; Muzanyi et al., 2022). Additionally, Uganda's experience with debt and economic growth, as well as its national health insurance scheme, provides rich empirical material for understanding the complexities of political autocracy, economic strain, and human rights violations (Ssempala et al., 2020; Lu et al., 2021). Furthermore, the availability, price, and affordability of essential drugs in Uganda, as well as the management of postpartum hemorrhage, offer valuable insights into the intersection of political, economic, and human rights factors in the country (Kibira et al., 2021; Imasiku et al., 2020). Therefore, Uganda's multifaceted challenges and experiences make it a pertinent and compelling case for this in-depth analysis.

Historical background of political autocracy in Uganda.

The historical background of political autocracy in Uganda is deeply rooted in a complex web of historical, political, and economic factors. The emergence and consolidation of autocratic rule in Uganda can be traced back to the post-independence era, characterized by political instability, civil conflicts, and the rise of authoritarian leaders. The political landscape of Uganda has been shaped by a series of historical events, including the civil war between the Lord's Resistance Army and the Ugandan military in the northern region. This prolonged conflict significantly impacted the political dynamics of the country and contributed to the entrenchment of autocratic regimes (Belaid et al., 2021; Irani et al., 2019).

Furthermore, the economic dimension, particularly the role of nontax revenue, has been instrumental in sustaining autocratic rule in Uganda. The redistributional foundations of dictatorships and the generation of hypotheses regarding nontax revenue and regime stability have provided insights into the economic underpinnings of autocracy in the country (Morrison, 2009).

Additionally, the historical context of trust in authorities in Uganda has been influenced by borderland livelihoods and experiences such as the Ebola outbreak, which have implications for understanding the political dynamics of the country (Schmidt-Sane et al., 2020).

The nexus between political institutions and autocratic rule has also been a focal point in understanding the longevity of authoritarian regimes. Studies have highlighted the significance of legislative and partisan institutions in the operation and survival of authoritarian regimes (Gandhi, 2008). Moreover, the cohesion of autocratic elites and their ability to rule tyrannically without retribution have been pivotal in shaping the political landscape of Uganda (Kaire, 2022).

The historical backdrop of Uganda's political autocracy is further underscored by the impact of prolonged civil conflicts, such as the LRA civil war and the emergence of health crises like the Nodding Syndrome epidemic in the northern region. These events have had far-reaching implications for the political and social fabric of the country, contributing to the consolidation of autocratic rule (Irani et al., 2019).

In conclusion, the historical background of political autocracy in Uganda is multifaceted, encompassing historical conflicts, economic factors, institutional dynamics, and societal experiences. Understanding this historical context is crucial for analyzing the interplay between political autocracy, economic strain, and human rights violations in Uganda, as well as for exploring pathways towards democratic renewal.

Analysis of the current political structure and the concentration of power.

The political structure in Uganda has been characterized by a concentration of power, particularly under the leadership of President Museveni. This concentration of power has led to undemocratic practices and human rights violations, as well as economic strain. The political settlement in Uganda is marked by competitive clientelism, personalized public bureaucracy, and a ruling coalition that is inclusive at lower levels but becomes narrower and more nepotistic at the top (Golooba-Mutebi & Hickey, 2013). The concentration of power has led to struggles over district leadership positions, indicating the impact of power centralization at the local level (Green, 2008). Additionally, the seizure of power by the

National Resistance Army (NRA) resulted in the concentration of socio-economic, political, and military power in southern Uganda (Owor, 2022).

The impact of this concentration of power is evident in the violation of human rights and the repression of personal integrity. Research has shown that undemocratic concentration of power has led to state repression and political order, contributing to human rights violations (Davenport, 2007). Furthermore, the analysis of authoritarian institutions has revealed that stronger states, often characterized by concentrated power, are associated with human rights abuses (Chae, 2020). The violation of human rights in Uganda has been a subject of statistical analysis, which has highlighted the negative impact of undemocratic practices on human rights from 1976 to 1996 (Davenport & Armstrong, 2004).

The nexus between political autocracy, economic strain, and human rights violations is evident in the impact on social and economic equality. Social workers in Uganda have been contributing to social justice and development, aiming to address social inequalities linked to economic issues, including the right to work, income, food, education, housing, and medical care (Lombard & Twikirize, 2014). This indicates the broader societal implications of the concentration of power and its impact on human rights and economic well-being.

In conclusion, the concentration of power in Uganda, particularly under the leadership of President Museveni, has led to undemocratic practices, human rights violations, and economic strain. The impact of this concentration of power extends to various levels of governance, contributing to struggles over leadership positions at the local level and the violation of human rights. Addressing these challenges requires a comprehensive understanding of the political settlement in Uganda and its implications for democratic renewal.

Examination of key policies and actions contributing to political autocracy.

Political autocracy is sustained by a combination of factors that contribute to stability and control. Gerschewski (2013) presents a theoretical framework highlighting the pillars of stability in autocratic regimes, emphasizing legitimization, repression, and co-optation. This framework underscores the mechanisms through which autocracies maintain power and suppress dissent. Additionally, Stier (2015) discusses the impact of regime type on media freedom, indicating that governance and regime legitimization significantly influence media policies in autocracies. This underscores the role of information control in perpetuating autocratic rule.

Moreover, the COVID-19 pandemic has provided insights into the efficiency of autocracies in implementing policies. Cassan & Steenvoort (2021) examine the impact of political regimes on policy responses to the pandemic, suggesting that autocracies may exhibit efficiency in containing the spread of COVID-19. This highlights the potential for autocracies to enact swift and decisive policies in crisis situations.

Furthermore, the economic dimension plays a crucial role in sustaining autocratic regimes. Caselli & Tesei (2016) explore the relationship between resource windfalls, political regimes, and stability, indicating that economic factors contribute to the resilience of autocracies. This underscores the significance of economic resources in maintaining autocratic control and stability.

In conclusion, the nexus of political autocracy involves a complex interplay of legitimization, repression, co-optation, media control, crisis response efficiency, and economic factors. These elements collectively contribute to the endurance of autocratic regimes, shaping policies and actions that perpetuate political autocracy.

Economic Strain and Intentional Poverty:

Exploration of economic policies contributing to intentional poverty.

The perpetuation of poverty is a multifaceted issue influenced by various factors, including political autocracy, economic strain, and human rights violations. In Uganda, these factors have contributed to

UNVEILING THE VEIL: ANALYZING THE NEXUS OF POLITICAL AUTOCRACY, ECONOMIC STRAIN, AND HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS IN UGANDA: A CASE STUDY IN THE QUEST FOR DEMOCRATIC RENEWAL

Herbert Nathan Mwambembe, Shibli Jamal Shariff Asad

the persistence of poverty (Biondo, 2014). Experts and economists play a significant role in perpetuating poverty, as economic policies shaped by them and dictators can have a detrimental impact on the rights and well-being of the poor (Biondo, 2014).

Predatory governance has been highlighted as a factor contributing to inequality, poverty, and bad governance in Uganda (Bidandi et al., 2022). This aligns with the findings of (Holm, 2015), which also emphasizes the impact of economic policies shaped by experts and dictators on the rights of the poor. Additionally, Juergensen (2010) provides insights into the economic dynamics contributing to persistent poverty in the poorest countries.

Human rights violations, particularly in the post-war environment, have been linked to poverty and anger-related reactions (White et al., 2022). This underscores the interconnectedness of human rights violations and poverty, emphasizing the need to address both issues concurrently. Factors such as political stability and open-door policies have contributed to Uganda's attractiveness as a hub for human rights defenders (White et al., 2022).

The intertwining of economic strain, political autocracy, and human rights violations has created a challenging environment in Uganda. Socio-historical factors, including colonial and postcolonial policies, poverty, and limited access to participation, have further compounded the issue (Chibita & Fourie, 2007). Therefore, addressing intentional poverty in Uganda necessitates a comprehensive understanding of the economic, political, and human rights dimensions, as well as a concerted effort to reform policies and governance structures.

Analysis of the impact of economic strain on unemployment rates.

The impact of economic strain on unemployment rates is a critical issue, particularly in countries like Uganda, where human rights violations have been a concern in the context of economic and political crises. The nexus between economic strain and human rights violations has been a subject of scholarly inquiry, especially in post-colonial Africa. The economic strain resulting from the coronavirus pandemic has not only led to a global healthcare crisis but has also negatively affected social, economic, and political rights (Ratemo, 2020). In Uganda, the historical evolution of the Bill of Rights has been characterized by gross human rights violations, which have been exacerbated by socio-economic and political crises (Ssenyonjo, 2002; Otunnu, 1992). Furthermore, the mental health system in Uganda has been viewed through a human rights lens, highlighting the increased global concern about human rights violations experienced by people with mental disorders (Cooper et al., 2010).

Corruption, which often thrives in economically strained environments, affects human rights by deteriorating institutions and diminishing public trust in the government (Mubangizi & Sewpersad, 2017). This has implications for the freedom of movement for human rights defenders in Uganda, leaving many feeling hopeless and not in control of their own future or opportunities (White et al., 2022). Additionally, the study of Ugandan children's perspectives on peace, conflict, and peace-building has applied a liberation psychology approach, shedding light on the impact of economic strain and conflict on the psychological well-being of the population, particularly the children (Mayengo et al., 2018).

In the context of democratization and governance in post-colonial Africa, there has been an endeavor to constitute a (neo)liberal procedural notion of democracy, which has implications for addressing economic strain and its impact on human rights violations (Ayers, 2009). Furthermore, the experiences and rebellion of leaders have been theorized to shape military recruitment during civil war, indicating the complex interplay between economic strain, conflict, and human rights violations (Chaudhry et al., 2020).

In conclusion, the impact of economic strain on unemployment rates is intricately linked to human rights violations in Uganda. The interplay between economic strain, corruption, democratization,

conflict, and mental health underscores the multifaceted nature of this issue, necessitating comprehensive and integrated approaches to address these challenges.

Examination of how economic policies perpetuate long-term rule.

The perpetuation of long-term rule in Uganda is intricately linked to the nexus of political autocracy, economic strain, and human rights violations. Acemoğlu and Robinson (2005) emphasize that the nature of political and economic crises, the level of economic inequality, and the structure of the economy play pivotal roles in shaping the longevity of rule. Kurer (2012) further supports this by highlighting that inclusive economic institutions are essential for prosperity and progress, while extractive institutions lead to stagnation and decline. In the context of Uganda, where economic inequality is high, Naku (2020) underscores the chronic nature of this issue, indicating that addressing economic inequality requires more than just policies and regulations.

Moreover, economic policies such as sanctions can have a significant impact on human rights. Peksen (2009) suggests that if sanctions create more economic difficulties and political violence among ordinary citizens, the government is likely to commit more human rights violations. This is particularly relevant in the case of Uganda, where economic strain and political repression are intertwined. Additionally, Ssenyonjo (2002) argues that the Ugandan Constitution's restrictions on civil and political rights, coupled with the relegation of most economic and social rights as 'directive principles,' undermine the effective protection and promotion of human rights.

Furthermore, the interplay between economic policies and political dynamics is crucial Takeuchi (2019) sheds light on the impact of political power on economic development, emphasizing the role of industrial policies in countries like Uganda. This underscores the intricate relationship between political settlements and economic development.

In conclusion, the perpetuation of long-term rule in Uganda is deeply entrenched in the interconnections between economic policies, political autocracy, and human rights violations. Addressing these issues necessitates a comprehensive understanding of the impact of economic inequality, the role of economic institutions, and the influence of sanctions on human rights, all within the broader political context of the country.

Human Rights Violations:

Documentation of specific instances of human rights violations.

The intersection of political autocracy, economic strain, and human rights violations in Uganda is a complex and multifaceted issue that necessitates a comprehensive analysis. Human rights violations in Uganda encompass a wide range of offenses, including crimes against humanity, war crimes, and violations of civil and political freedoms (Cooper et al., 2010). These violations are often perpetrated by the state, either directly through actions against its citizens or indirectly through economic and political policies at both national and international levels (Susanto et al., 2023). The failure to address these violations represents a missed opportunity of significant proportions (Hunt, 2006). Furthermore, there are instances of past gross human rights violations that remain unresolved due to the absence of legal rules governing them at the time (Siahaan et al., 2020). The protection of human rights is also hindered by corruption, which is recognized as a violation of international human rights (Davis, 2018). Additionally, the government's alleged human rights violations in northern Uganda and eastern DRC have been shielded from accountability (Meili, 2022).

The impact of these violations extends to various aspects of society, including mental health services, where the human rights of individuals with mental disorders are being violated (Cooper et al., 2010). Furthermore, the acceptability of community health programs in Uganda is influenced by the prevalence of cardiovascular diseases, indicating a broader impact on public health (Ndejjo et al., 2020). The

environmental degradation resulting from economic activities and resource depletion also contributes to the complexity of the situation (Imasiku et al., 2020). Additionally, the revival of agricultural cooperatives in Uganda's coffee sector sheds light on the political economy and its implications for human rights (Wedig & Wiegratz, 2017).

In addressing these violations, legal liability for crimes against humanity is a crucial aspect that needs to be considered (Titahelu, 2022). The use of non-judicial paths in resolving past gross human rights violations requires the implementation of general principles of human rights judicial and legal certainty for the victims (Nurhayati, 2017). Furthermore, providing legal assistance is identified as a form of protection for human rights (Agustina et al., 2021). It is evident that a comprehensive and integral approach is essential to overcome the problems of corruption and human rights violations (Gebeye, 2012).

In conclusion, the analysis of human rights violations in Uganda reveals a complex interplay of political, economic, and social factors. Addressing these violations requires a multi-dimensional approach that encompasses legal, political, and social dimensions to ensure the protection and promotion of human rights in Uganda. **Analysis of legal and institutional frameworks contributing to these violations.**

Examination of the socio-political consequences of human rights abuses.

Interconnectedness of Issues:

The legal and institutional frameworks contributing to human rights violations in Uganda are multifaceted and complex, involving political autocracy, economic strain, and cultural perspectives. The efficacy of legal and institutional frameworks in addressing these violations is a critical aspect of the analysis (Foua & Diriwari, 2020). The United Nations legal framework, including the 2011 Resolution on Human Rights, Sexual Orientation, and Gender Identity, provides the mandate and basis for addressing human rights violations in Uganda (Sauer & Podhora, 2013). Additionally, the relationship between corruption and human rights violations is highlighted, emphasizing the need for accountability and reparation (Poerwanto et al., 2023). Furthermore, the role of international legal frameworks pertaining to children in war is discussed, emphasizing the importance of rehabilitation processes in conflict-affected regions such as northern Uganda (Spitzer & Twikirize, 2012).

Moreover, the impact of economic factors on human rights violations is evident, as industrialization, trade, and economic growth contribute to environmental degradation, which in turn affects human rights (Byaro et al., 2022). The significance of the 2005 UN Basic Principles and Guidelines on the Right to a Remedy and Reparation is also highlighted, emphasizing the need for practical application by universal and regional bodies on human rights and humanitarian law (Keburiya & Solntsev, 2021). Furthermore, the role of transnational companies in human rights violations is discussed, emphasizing the need for modifications in the system of accountability to ensure respect for human rights ("Challenges for Human Rights' Respect: Accountability of Transnational Companies - Samarco Case Analysis", 2021).

The complexity of post-conflict security sector reform and the need to attend to alternative providers of security and existing normative frameworks are also highlighted, shedding light on the challenges in addressing human rights violations in post-conflict settings (Ansorg & Gordon, 2018). Additionally, the framework for business and human rights, as presented in the "Protect, Respect and Remedy" report, emphasizes the role of business in investment and job creation, highlighting the potential for businesses to contribute to human rights issues (Ruggie, 2008).

In conclusion, the analysis of the legal and institutional frameworks contributing to human rights violations in Uganda requires a comprehensive understanding of cultural, economic, and political factors. Addressing these violations necessitates a multi-dimensional approach that encompasses legal, institutional, and international frameworks, as well as accountability and reparation mechanisms.

Discussion on how political autocracy, economic strain, and human rights violations are interconnected.

The relationship between political autocracy, economic strain, and human rights violations is a complex and interconnected phenomenon. Political autocracy often leads to economic strain, as evidenced by the work of McGuire and Olson (McGuire & Olson, 1998), who discuss the invisible hand and the use of force in autocratic regimes. This economic strain can exacerbate human rights violations, as highlighted by (Alston & Robinson, 2005), who emphasize the mutual reinforcement between human rights and development. Furthermore, the work of Fukuyama & Wintrobe (1998) delves into the political economy of dictatorship, shedding light on how autocratic political systems can perpetuate economic strain and subsequently lead to human rights violations.

The relationship between political autocracy and human rights violations is further supported by (Davenport & Armstrong, 2004), who conducted a statistical analysis from 1976 to 1996, demonstrating a correlation between democracy and the violation of human rights. Additionally, the study by Neumayer (2012) explores how governments derogate during states of emergency, shedding light on the derogation of human rights during political crises.

Moreover, economic strain resulting from political autocracy can directly impact human rights, as evidenced by (Cha et al., 2018), who conducted a retrospective study of North Korean refugees, linking political determinants of health to human rights violations. This demonstrates how economic strain, influenced by political autocracy, can have tangible effects on the human rights of individuals within a society.

In conclusion, the interconnectedness of political autocracy, economic strain, and human rights violations is evident in the literature. Political autocracy often leads to economic strain, which in turn can exacerbate human rights violations. Understanding this nexus is crucial for addressing the challenges faced by societies grappling with autocratic regimes and the associated economic and human rights implications.

Identification of feedback loops and reinforcing mechanisms.

The paper "Unveiling the Veil: Analyzing the Nexus of Political Autocracy, Economic Strain, and Human Rights Violations in Uganda: A Case Study in the Quest for Democratic Renewal" explores the complex relationship between political autocracy, economic strain, and human rights violations in Uganda, with a specific focus on the pursuit of democratic renewal. The feedback loops and reinforcing mechanisms within this context are crucial to understanding the dynamics at play. Several references provide valuable insights into feedback loops and reinforcing mechanisms in political and policy contexts.

Sewerin et al. (2020) emphasize the significance of policy feedback theory and the Advocacy Coalition Framework in conceptualizing a complete feedback loop between policy, policy outcomes, and subsequent politics. This framework is pertinent in understanding how policies and their outcomes can influence subsequent political dynamics, potentially creating reinforcing mechanisms that perpetuate certain conditions.

Moreover, Clarke et al. (2021) discuss the generalizability of feedback loops to other policy issues, highlighting the relevance of feedback loops in shaping policy decisions and outcomes. This supports the idea that feedback loops can have broader implications and can be instrumental in understanding the dynamics of political autocracy, economic strain, and human rights violations in Uganda.

Additionally, Karremans (2020) and Kim et al. (2021) shed light on the alteration of democratic feedback loops in socio-economic policy-making and the slow-moving feedback loop of grassroots

policy conversion followed by bureaucratic resistance. These references provide insights into how feedback loops can be disrupted or altered within political contexts, which is pertinent to understanding the potential challenges in the quest for democratic renewal in Uganda. In conclusion, the paper "Unveiling the Veil" would benefit from integrating these references to elucidate the feedback loops and reinforcing mechanisms at play in the nexus of political autocracy, economic strain, and human rights violations in Uganda. By incorporating these insights, the paper can provide a more comprehensive analysis of the complex dynamics involved in the pursuit of democratic renewal in Uganda.

Quest for Democratic Renewal:

Exploration of grassroots movements and civil society efforts for democratic renewal

In the pursuit of democratic renewal in Uganda, grassroots movements and civil society efforts play a crucial role. These efforts are essential in addressing human rights violations, political autocracy, and economic strain. Kakuba (2021) emphasizes the significance of civil society organizations in challenging state repression and promoting democratic dispensation through interviews with political activists and members of civil society organizations (Kakuba, 2021). Furthermore, Ssenyonjo (2002) advocates for democratic constitutional reform, judicial activism, and the development of a culture of constitutionalism in Uganda to uphold human rights in accordance with international obligations (Ssenyonjo, 2002). This highlights the role of civil society in advocating for legal and constitutional reforms to protect human rights and promote democratic values.

Moreover, Hsu (2005) underscores the importance of strong and effective civil society participation in building dynamic democratic governance (Hsu, 2005). This highlights the role of civil society in governance processes, emphasizing transparency, human rights, and multisectoral mobilization. Additionally, Brysk (2020) argues that gender equity and the empowerment of civil society are crucial for democratization and fostering legitimacy at home and abroad (Brysk, 2020). This underscores the intersectionality of civil society efforts with gender equity and democratization, emphasizing the broader societal impact of grassroots movements.

In the context of Uganda, (2012) examines the impact of private contractors in mediating between the state and communities for the provision of safe water, highlighting the role of community-driven initiatives in public service delivery (Golooba-Mutebi, 2012). This underscores the potential for community-driven approaches to address public service challenges and empower grassroots movements in advocating for basic rights and services.

In conclusion, the nexus of political autocracy, economic strain, and human rights violations in Uganda necessitates the active involvement of grassroots movements and civil society efforts for democratic renewal. These efforts encompass legal and constitutional advocacy, governance participation, gender equity, and community-driven initiatives, all of which are essential for promoting democratic values and addressing the challenges faced by Ugandan society.

Analysis of international involvement and its impact on democratization

International involvement has been a significant factor in the process of democratization. (1991) outlines the significance of a third wave of democratization, describing the global trend that has seen more than 60 countries undergo democratic transitions since the 1970s Huntington (1992). Gleditsch & Ward, 2006) also emphasize the role of international factors in forging democracies and influencing their durability, suggesting that spatial clustering in democracy and transitions indicates the prominence of international factors in this process (Gleditsch & Ward, 2006). Furthermore, Kim & Heo (2017) provide insights into the influence of international organizations and democracy aid on democratization in the developing world, highlighting the indirect link between international organizations and democracy development (Kim & Heo, 2017; . Scott & Steele, 2011) examine the relationship between

UNVEILING THE VEIL: ANALYZING THE NEXUS OF POLITICAL AUTOCRACY, ECONOMIC STRAIN, AND HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS IN UGANDA: A CASE STUDY IN THE QUEST FOR DEMOCRATIC RENEWAL

Herbert Nathan Mwambembe, Shibli Jamal Shariff Asad

democracy support by the US Agency for International Development and democratization in the developing world, further underlining the impact of international factors on democratization (Scott & Steele, 2011).

Moreover, Hinnebusch (2015) explores the impact of international factors on post-Uprising democratization prospects in the MENA region, indicating a negative influence of international factors on democratization prospects (Hinnebusch, 2015; . Silander, 2019) discusses the international factors for democratization, referencing Whitehead's study on the different methods of democracy promotion, further emphasizing the role of international factors in democratization (Silander, 2019).

The international community's significant expenditure on democracy promotion and support, particularly in producing competitive and transparent electoral environments in the developing world, is highlighted by (Steele et al., 2020). Furthermore, Hyde (2011) discusses the influence of international norms on democratization, particularly through international election observation as a signal of a government's commitment to democracy (Hyde, 2011; . Urpelainen, 2012) also suggests that democratic accountability shapes international cooperation, indicating the contingent nature of the democratic propensity for international cooperation (Urpelainen, 2012).

In conclusion, international involvement has a substantial impact on democratization, influencing the process through various channels such as international organizations, democracy aid, election observation, and democratic accountability.

Recommendations for fostering democratic renewal in Uganda

To promote democratic renewal in Uganda, it is crucial to address various aspects such as human rights, gender representation, economic development, and political participation. Research has shown that human rights repression is a significant concern in Uganda, including the abuse of personal integrity, which has implications for democratic renewal (Poe & Tate, 1994). Additionally, the appointment of women to political positions in authoritarian regimes, such as Uganda, is influenced by factors like aid dependence and has implications for gender representation in governance (Kroeger & Kang, 2022). Furthermore, the impact of social media on citizen political participation and expression is a relevant aspect to consider for fostering democratic renewal in Uganda (Kasadha, 2019).

Economic development and governance also play a crucial role in democratic renewal. Collaborative governance in a democracy tends to be inclusive, involving various stakeholders, which is essential for fostering democratic renewal in Uganda (Ryan, 2021). Moreover, the relationship between economic growth and democracy is a key consideration, as creating favorable socio-politico-economic conditions is vital for democratic renewal (Jauny, 2012). The quality of democracy also has an impact on economic growth, and understanding this relationship is important for fostering democratic renewal in Uganda (Nairobi et al., 2021).

Furthermore, addressing human rights abuses and promoting a human rights-based approach in areas such as mental health services is crucial for democratic renewal in Uganda (Cooper et al., 2010). Additionally, the role of citizenship and public debates in shaping legitimacy and morality is an important aspect to consider for democratic renewal (Brisset-Foucault, 2013).

In conclusion, fostering democratic renewal in Uganda requires a multifaceted approach that addresses human rights abuses, promotes gender representation, considers the impact of social media, focuses on economic development, and ensures the protection of citizenship rights. By addressing these various aspects, Uganda can make significant strides towards democratic renewal.

Conclusion:

Summary of key findings.

UNVEILING THE VEIL: ANALYZING THE NEXUS OF POLITICAL AUTOCRACY, ECONOMIC STRAIN, AND HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS IN UGANDA: A CASE STUDY IN THE QUEST FOR DEMOCRATIC RENEWAL

Herbert Nathan Mwambembe, Shibli Jamal Shariff Asad

The intersection of political autocracy, economic strain, and human rights violations in Uganda is a critical issue that demands attention for the country's democratic future. The interconnectedness of these issues is evident in the scholarly literature. Kurer (2012) emphasizes the significance of inclusive political institutions and centralization in addressing economic development, shedding light on the importance of political structures in shaping economic outcomes. Additionally, Donno & Kreft (2018) provide insights into the impact of authoritarian institutions on women's rights, offering a comparative exploration of authoritarian regimes in Uganda, Tanzania, and Kenya, which further underscores the relevance of political autocracy in shaping human rights dynamics.

Furthermore, the importance of accountable government in driving socio-economic and political development, particularly in African states, is highlighted by (Chirwa & Nijzink, 2022). This underscores the need for governance structures that prioritize transparency and responsibility to address the economic strain and human rights challenges in Uganda.

In the context of Uganda's political landscape, Lacatus (2023) delves into the dynamics of populism and competitive authoritarianism, offering an analysis of the 2021 election and the communication strategies of key political figures, Bobi Wine and Yoweri Museveni. This sheds light on the specific manifestations of autocratic tendencies within Uganda's political environment and their implications for democratic renewal.

The importance of addressing these interconnected issues for Uganda's democratic future.

Moreover, the influx of migrants, refugees, and asylum-seekers in Uganda, as highlighted by (White et al., 2022), underscores the human rights dimension and the need for addressing the challenges faced by vulnerable populations within the country.

The historical evolution of Uganda's Bill of Rights and its context within the country's history of human rights violations is also a crucial aspect, as discussed by (Ssenyonjo, 2002). Understanding this historical context is essential for comprehensively addressing human rights issues and fostering democratic renewal in Uganda.

Highlights of potential avenues for future research.

In conclusion, the interconnected issues of political autocracy, economic strain, and human rights violations in Uganda are pivotal for the country's democratic future. Addressing these challenges requires a multifaceted approach that encompasses political, economic, and human rights dimensions. Future research should focus on exploring the specific policy interventions and institutional reforms necessary to tackle these interconnected issues and pave the way for Uganda's democratic renewal.

References:

Bananuka, J., Kadaali, A., Mukyala, V., Muramuzi, B., & Namusobya, Z. (2019). Audit committee effectiveness, isomorphic forces, managerial attitude and adoption of international financial reporting standards. *Journal of Accounting in Emerging Economies*, 9(4), 502-526. <https://doi.org/10.1108/jaee-08-2018-0084>

Bananuka, J., Tumwebaze, Z., & Orobia, L. (2019). The adoption of integrated reporting: a developing country perspective. *Journal of Financial Reporting and Accounting*, 17(1), 2-23. <https://doi.org/10.1108/jfra-09-2017-0089>

Croke, K. (2023). Comparative politics, political settlements, and the political economy of health financing reform; comment on "health coverage and financial protection in uganda: a political economy perspective". *International Journal of Health Policy and Management*. <https://doi.org/10.34172/ijhpm.2023.7630>

Goetz, A. (2002). No shortcuts to power: constraints on women's political effectiveness in uganda. *The Journal of Modern African Studies*, 40(4), 549-575. <https://doi.org/10.1017/s0022278x02004032>

Hamadeh, R., Borgan, S., & Sibai, A. (2017). Cancer research in the arab world: a review of publications from seven countries between 2000–2013. *Sultan Qaboos University Medical Journal* [Sqmj], e147-154. <https://doi.org/10.18295/sqmj.2016.17.02.003>

Meyerson, S. (2022). “a reason not to belong”: political decentralization, intercommunal relations, and changing identities in northeastern uganda. *African Studies Review*, 66(2), 394-416. <https://doi.org/10.1017/asr.2022.128>

Mlozi, S. (2022). Antecedents of tourists' perceived risks: experience from tanzania. *ARA:JTR*, 12(1), 1-26. <https://doi.org/10.1344/ara.v12i1.34549>

Okereke, M., Ukor, N., Ngaruiya, L., Mwansa, C., Alhaj, S., Ogunkola, I., ... & Lucero-Prisno, D. (2021). Covid-19 misinformation and infodemic in rural africa. *American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene*, 104(2), 453-456. <https://doi.org/10.4269/ajtmh.20-1488>

Ottemoeller, D. (1999). The politics of gender in uganda: symbolism in the service of pragmatism. *African Studies Review*, 42(2), 87. <https://doi.org/10.2307/525366>

Peiffer, C., Armytage, R., Marquette, H., & Gumisiriza, P. (2021). Lessons from reducing bribery in uganda's health services. *Development Policy Review*, 39(5), 721-739. <https://doi.org/10.1111/dpr.12533>

Proietti, C., Pettinato, D., Kanoi, B., Ntege, E., Crisanti, A., Riley, E., ... & Bousema, T. (2011). Continuing intense malaria transmission in northern uganda. *American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene*, 84(5), 830-837. <https://doi.org/10.4269/ajtmh.2011.10-0498>

Refki, D., Abbas, D., Avci, B., Kim, E., Berger, I., & Faerman, S. (2017). Erosion and transformation in the ecology of gender: women's political representation and gender relations in the ugandan parliament. *The Journal of Modern African Studies*, 55(1), 55-78. <https://doi.org/10.1017/s0022278x1600080x>

Rohner, D., Thoenig, M., & Zilibotti, F. (2011). Seeds of distrust: conflict in uganda. *SSRN Electronic Journal*. <https://doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.1972310>

Selfiani, S. (2024). The effect of human capital on financial performance with corporate sustainable growth as a moderating variable. *Jurnal Akuntansi, Keuangan, Pajak Dan Informasi (JAKPI)*, 4(1), 56–70. <https://doi.org/10.32509/jakpi.v4i1.4086>

Selfiani, S., Prihanto, H., Usmar, U., & Wizanasari, W. (2023). the Effect of Investment Decisions and Dividend Policies on Company Value. *Jurnal Manajemen Dan Bisnis*, 3(1), 56–65. <https://doi.org/10.32509/jmb.v3i1.2700>

Talisuna, A., Noor, A., Okui, A., & Snow, R. (2015). The past, present and future use of epidemiological intelligence to plan malaria vector control and parasite prevention in uganda. *Malaria Journal*, 14(1). <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12936-015-0677-4>

Tangri, R. and Mwenda, A. (2006). Politics, donors and the ineffectiveness of anti-corruption institutions in uganda. *The Journal of Modern African Studies*, 44(1), 101-124. <https://doi.org/10.1017/s0022278x05001436>

Tripp, A. (1994). Gender, political participation and the transformation of associational life in uganda and tanzania. *African Studies Review*, 37(1), 107. <https://doi.org/10.2307/525115>