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The Media's Influence on Uganda's Security Sector Reforms: An Analysis of a Few Broadcast and Print Media Stations in Kampala

Nalunkuma Jemimah Ruth and Isabirye Joel

College of Humanities and Social Sciences Kampala International University

ABSTRACT

The goal of this study was to investigate how the media and other external variables influenced Uganda's security sector reform. The study especially looked at the several ways that Uganda's media shaped the country's security sector reforms, noted the difficulties that the media in Uganda experienced in implementing these reforms, and determined the other elements that affected Uganda's security sector reform. The study population included Kampala city residents, security personnel, and media personnel. This study used a quantitative, descriptive, and correlative research approach to investigate how the media and other factors shaped the security sector changes. Conversely, a qualitative method was applied to evaluate the difficulties encountered by the media, involving the collection of data through in-depth interviews with journalists. According to the study's findings, the mass media—that is, radio, television, and print—accounted for 47.9% of the security sector's performance (adjusted $R^2 = 0.479$). This indicates that other factors not taken into consideration by this model accounted for 52.1% of the contribution. Nonetheless, just two media outlets—radio ($\beta = 0.568$, $p = 0.000 < 0.05$) and television broadcasting ($\beta = 0.271$, $p = 0.004 < 0.05$)—had a positive and noteworthy impact on the security sector's performance in Uganda, whereas print media ($\beta = -0.090$, $p = 0.312 < 0.05$) had a negative and negligible impact. The results of the journalist interviews also showed that, despite the media's beneficial influence on the performance of the security sector, the media in Uganda has certain obstacles to reforming the security sector. The primary obstacles identified by the interviewees were the absence of legal provisions or instruments that enable journalists to obtain information, coupled with the preservation of antiquated laws on statute books that restrict access, bureaucratic red tape in government, insufficient funding and institutional bureaucracy, political violence, and inadequate training. The results of the study showed that, as 45.2% of the data showed, there is a positive correlation between the other parameters and the performance of the security sector ($p = 0.05$). These other elements include company culture, resource availability, and leadership. This means that, despite a number of restrictions and laws put in place by governments to restrict media impact, the Ugandan media does its function. The study also comes to the conclusion that performance in the security industry is influenced by other factors. The report suggests that in order to enhance their effectiveness, the UPDF and UPF, which are the main security agencies, should rebrand their organizational culture, leadership, and structure.

Keywords: Media, security sector, Uganda, Broadcast, Reform

INTRODUCTION

Security has traditionally been linked to a state's capacity to fend off both internal and external threats, particularly those that are primarily military in nature. [1], contended that the expansion of the security sector through the intersection of the military, police, and state formation has been strongly linked to the development of today's industrialized countries, such as the USA, Russia, UK, and Japan. For example, provides comprehensive information on the evolution of European militaries throughout history and the impact of war on the establishment and development of European nations and their security industries. Although the state has historically been seen as the thing that needs to be secured, or "the referent object," analytical focus has progressively expanded to include the security of people, communities, and a considerably wider spectrum of threats and hazards. The goals of security have expanded to encompass concerns about freedom from want, human rights and independence, and the prevention of infectious diseases.

[3] It was observed that the first and second waves of the field of national security emerged following World War II and during the Cold War, particularly in the late 1970s and early 1980s. He pointed out that the idea of public security is currently undergoing a third "wave of post-cold war cultural theories." According to [4], who examined the historical assessment of the word "security," the institutions in the security sector, which serve as society's primary agents of force, are rigid and tightly structured. She pointed out that they had convoluted processes for putting changes into effect, hiding them from the public, and taking their time adjusting to the new circumstances needed for social change and transition. Performance in the security sector is being proposed as a solution to a growing number of African states who are having security issues. However, there aren't many instances of effective security sector performance implementation, for a variety of reasons. As a result, the public security sector performance concept was created in the 1990s to give traditional security assistance a governance component. Its foundation consisted of two interconnected linkages. It first acknowledged that effective political and economic development is a product of a safe and secure environment. Second, the security and justice sectors must be well-governed in order to provide a safe and secure atmosphere. Higher rates of impunity by security and justice sector players have been observed in countries where the governance of these sectors has not been ideal. Since then, a wide range of organizations, including the United Nations, African Union, Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), and the United States Department of Army, have reaffirmed the importance of governance to the public security performance agenda. The goal of the public security sector's performance, as a result, is widely agreed upon to be to establish a nationally owned process that encourages the effective and efficient provision of security and justice in accordance with citizens' needs and in which security and justice providers are answerable to the people while functioning within a framework of democratic governance. Two categories of political concerns frequently surface during the development and implementation of the public security sector performance. The first is the typical procedure whereby organizations attempt to optimize the advantages of the transition process for themselves. This calls for discussion, bargaining, compromise, and trade-offs—all fundamentally political processes. The politicization of the process of change is the second. This is usually done in a very opaque manner with the goal of controlling and mitigating the impact of the transformation process. It might entail compromise and bargaining, but only between a select few politically significant people and organizations. Every process of change is politicized, albeit to varying degrees. There are those that are more open than others. A considerable degree of politicization of the transition process is typical in nations afflicted by conflict, when the rules of the game are still being established. Understanding how decisions are made may be very challenging for individuals outside of the ruling class, both domestically and internationally, and even seemingly insignificant efforts can be thwarted. Regarding media, Uganda was ruled by the British during their colonial era, which is when modern mass media was first introduced and acquired its distinctive features. Two major traditions of media development emerged in Uganda as a result of the colonial media laws that were implemented to regulate and oversee the media's authority [5]. First, there was the rise of an activist media that covered a wide range of militancy. This could be anything from political activity to getting involved with current socioeconomic issues. The second was the tame media custom of staying inside government boundaries and soothing the "monster" of media regulation and control into submission. In keeping with this history, the emphasis was on maintaining the status quo and avoiding discussion of government policies and processes in favor of distracting topics like social gossip or religious news [6]. Since both traditions dealt with governmental authority either directly or through carefully considered avoidance, which amounted to passive cooperation, they were effectively two sides of the same coin. These two enduring customs from Uganda's past media growth are still apparent today. Following Uganda's political independence, the 1960s saw little modification to the extensive body of Colonial media laws that had been left behind in the new state [7]. During this period, media academics such as Peter Mwesige developed the paradox of governance, which explained how the discourse of independence deviated from the spirit of Colonial media legislation [8]. The story of media freedom was put on hold during Idi Amin's military dictatorship in the 1970s, when constitutional development was halted and control was by decree. With the rise of the National Resistance Movement (NRM), it seemed as though compensation for the missed chances for media freedom during the immediate post-Idi Amin era had been achieved. But as the two comments above make clear, media independence is still a work in progress and is part of a conundrum of governance given the contradiction between the Constitution's assurances of media freedom and the actual condition of media limits.

Background theory

The agenda-setting and social responsibility theories served as the foundation for this investigation. According to Walter Lippmann's agenda-setting article, the media is to blame for the "pictures in our heads." The Agenda Setting theory aids in the comprehension of how mass media content affects specific target audiences as well as individuals. This theory clarifies how the media affects culture and society as well. It highlights the significant impact that the media may have on shaping the topics and discourses that people of society discuss as well as how they do so. This hypothesis can be used to the study that looked at how the media can help Uganda's security sector function better. However, [9] states that the 1947 Hutchins Commission on Press Freedom in America is credited with giving rise to the social responsibility notion. This idea came into being in an effort to temper the libertarian theory's extreme support for press freedom. Here,

the goal is to make sure the press doesn't misuse the freedom it has. According to the social responsibility thesis, media outlets have an obligation to discharge their tasks in a socially responsible manner due to their power and near monopoly status. According to the view, the media has an obligation to responsibly carry out its societal responsibilities. [10, 11] states, among other things, "that the media should accept and fulfill certain obligations to the society" while outlining the key tenets of the social responsibility theory. [12] Verifies these responsibilities, which include, among other things, keeping the public informed and carrying out the monitoring duty effectively. This hypothesis can be used to the study that looked at how the media can help Uganda's security sector function better.

Conceptual Background

As per reference [13], security pertains to mitigating risks to the highly valued principles that, if neglected, could jeopardize the referent object's survival in the near future. This concept is further supported by [14], which defines security as the lack of risks to the scarce values. Because it approaches security from a value system perspective and operates in a societal context that does not limit its application to state defense, military affairs, or diplomacy, this idea of security is impressively all-encompassing. [15], defines security as a situation in which members of the public and private sectors can safely exercise their legal rights and liberties. [16], lists the following as core security actors: courts, prisons, gendarmerie, border guards, customs and immigration, and intelligence and security sector performances; security management and oversight bodies (such as ministries of defense and internal affairs, financial management bodies, and public complaints commissions); and non-statutory security forces (such as private security companies, guerrilla armies, and private militia). Press (Newspapers, Magazines, Comic Booklets, Radio, Television, and Cinema) and other forms of communication that reach wide audiences and involve an impersonal medium between sender and recipient are considered mass media of communication [17]. In essence, a mass media is a group of people working together around some equipment to disseminate the same messages to a big audience at roughly the same time. The institutions and methods by which specialized groups use technology to distribute symbolic information to sizable, diverse, and geographically distributed audiences are also referred to as mass media. It is a method of communication that uses mechanical and electronic instruments and equipment to produce news, information, ideas, and images, then concurrently transmits these messages to a large audience. In the context of this study, print and broadcast media—including radio and television—will be considered mass media.

Contextual Background

Uganda is currently experiencing an explosion of information, and the mass media is becoming more and more significant across the entire nation. Undoubtedly, the government and media in Uganda have not shared a friendly relationship throughout the years. While the government, on the other hand, seeks to cover up its wrongdoings by frequently using extralegal ways to crack down on the mass media, journalists attempt to carry out their watchdog role by exposing the inefficiencies in the security sector [18]. The Chieftaincy of Military Intelligence (CMI), Internal Security Organization (ISO), External Security Organization (ESO), and Uganda Public Security organizations are now keeping an eye on Uganda's security situation. Nonetheless, crimes like carjackings, assaults on women, rapes, and murders persisted, and occasionally police officers were found to be involved.

Problem Statement

The republic of Uganda's constitution requires the media to act as a watchdog and inform the public about government services and activities. By assigning media roles, the public scrutinizes government initiatives in order to hold it accountable for its accomplishments and transgressions. Nonetheless, national security sector organizations like the Uganda Police Force (UPF) and armed forces have restricted media efforts to expose their government's wrongdoings. As a result, when media coverage is lacking or impeded, human rights breaches and dehumanizing SSI acts—such as torture, murder, and unexplained citizen arrests—are more noticeable. In this way, it seems that the media is influencing how security sector organizations behave in order for them to change and adhere to national and international humanitarian rules as well as human rights. Against this backdrop, the researcher conducted a study to look at how the media has improved the security sector reform.

The Research Objectives

The goal of this research is to investigate how the media influenced Kampala Capital City's security sector reform.

Specific Objectives

- i. To investigate how the media influenced Uganda's security sector reforms.
- ii. To determine the obstacles Uganda's media must overcome in order to overhaul the country's security system.
- iii. To identify additional variables impacting Uganda's security sector reform.

Research Questions

- i. How have the media influenced Uganda's security sector reforms?
- ii. What obstacles must Uganda's media overcome in order to overhaul the country's security apparatus?
- iii. What additional variables affect Uganda's reform of the security sector?

Study Hypothesis

- i. Print and broadcast media greatly enhance Uganda's security sector performance.
- ii. The media encounters several obstacles in carrying out their duty as watchdogs and informants.
- III. Several additional elements are also important in the process of changing Uganda's security sector institutions.

Justification

Human rights breaches, such as arbitrary detentions, torture, and breaches of the rule of law, are becoming more prevalent in Uganda's security sector. There are several human rights instruments, however not many studies have been done in this field. The purpose of this study is to draw attention to the security sector's deficiency in advancing human rights and offer suggestions. The security services, especially the military and police, are seen by the Inspectorate of Government (IGG) as corrupt and human rights abusers. According to the researcher, there has never been a better moment to examine how the media has helped to prevent human rights violations in the security sector, especially in Uganda between 2016 and 2018.

Significance of the study

The study will have a big impact on the public, media, and security sector organizations since it will clarify how the media should handle complaints and offer recommendations for new public security sector rules. As present studies in security governance are policy-based and lack a defined theory of change, it will also serve as a roadmap for future researchers in this area. Media outlets would also gain from the study since it will address issues and enhance governance actions in the security sector.

Theoretical frame work

Theories are reality maps. This suggests that they assist in providing explanations for why events take place in the ways that they do. In order to achieve this, the study made use of the Agenda Setting and Social Responsibility theories to provide it with a solid foundation. Walter Lippmann first proposed the idea that the media sets agendas in 1922. He asserted that the "pictures in our heads" were the product of the media. Cohen introduced the concepts forty years later in 1963 when he contended that while the media may not always be successful in dictating to individuals what to believe, they are typically successful in dictating what to think about. The Agenda Setting theory aids in the comprehension of how mass media content affects specific target audiences as well as individuals. This theory explains how the media affects culture and society, making it important to our study. It highlights the significant impact that the media may have on shaping the topics and discourses that people of society discuss as well as how they do so. However, [19] states that the 1947 Hutchins Commission on the Freedom of the Press was an American endeavor that gave rise to the social responsibility paradigm. This idea came into being in an effort to temper the libertarian theory's extreme support for press freedom. Here, the goal is to make sure the press doesn't misuse the freedom it has. According to the social responsibility thesis, media outlets have an obligation to discharge their tasks in a socially responsible manner due to their power and near monopoly status.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The role that print newspapers, television, and radio have played in enhancing the performance of the security sector

Binga's study [16] demonstrates how the media, by virtue of its surveillance function, has prevented numerous crises that could have arisen in Cameroon. Binga [16] adds that Cameroon's security has been strengthened as a result of the media's handling of such a delicate job. In his research, Yambe [20] also notes that the media's role in monitoring has aided Ghana's national security. He asserts that the Ghanaian security agents have received resounding backing from the media, which has contributed to the preservation of calm in the nation. Additionally, Kem [21] discloses in her research that the media has persisted in carrying out the monitoring role, which has resulted in the discovery and abetting of mayhem in Ethiopia. He mentioned how Ethiopia's national security has been strengthened by the media. According to Ziya et al. [22], the Benin Republic has been experiencing calm because of the security reports that the media discloses to the general public and security services. Goje [23] makes the case in a different study that the media has made a significant contribution to South Africa's property and life security. According to her, the media in South Africa is constantly awake to warn the public about potential threats so that precautions can be taken. When he claims that the mass media has improved France's security, Elina [24] concurs with the conclusions drawn above. He claims that in order to maintain national security, the security agencies frequently work with the media. In a perception-based study on media and security issues, Seimo [25] discovered that the broadcast media failed to adequately fulfill their function as a watchdog during the Niger Delta crisis. According to Siemo, there are many advantages to the media's surveillance role, one of which is enhancing a location's security. He goes on to say that in their portrayal of the situation, Nigeria's broadcast media showed insensitivity to the security of the area. According to a different, related study by Nwafor [26], the media can support national security, but it hasn't done so to its full potential for Nigerians' advantage. According to Nwafor, when security reports surface in the media, including warnings of potential assaults by violent organizations, the public, security personnel, and other relevant parties will take action to prevent the threat.

Challenges of faced by the media in shaping the Security sector performance

Three key philosophies determine Ugandan media performance: secretive, libertarian, and authoritarian. The media is owned by those with financial resources under a libertarian system, whereas in an authoritarian system, the government controls it. Private print and broadcast media outlets, including Star TV, Red paper, Bukedde paper, and Monitor newspaper, have arisen in Uganda. The secrecy around Uganda's public security (SSI) policies raises concerns because certain media organizations might not be aware of the choices that are taken or the motivations behind any changes. The problem is made worse by inadequate curricula that put the interests of the ruling regime ahead of law and order, as well as inadequate initial and on-the-job training. The concept of objectivity in journalism is disputed; some argue that it reduces journalists to being passive consumers of news rather than proactive interpreters and analysts. In liberal democracies, a free press is essential because it gives the public unbiased and factual information. However, because the Uganda Communications Commission (UCC) constantly regulates media material, Ugandan media has not been as free as it should be. While private print media reports more political and security-related programming, broadcast and print media have been accused of reporting programs that tilt toward opposition. The main audience for print media in Uganda is the affluent urban class, raising concerns about the literacy of media consumers [27].

Other factors affecting the performance of the security sector

Leadership

Leadership is a process of influencing others and agreeing about what needs to be done and how it can be done effectively. It is the process of facilitating individuals and the collective efforts to accomplish the shared objectives [28]. According to Hellriegel and Slocum [29], service delivery also needs compassionate leaders and staff to embrace it. Leadership assumes three main dimensions which are task oriented leadership, relationship oriented leadership and change oriented leadership. Task oriented leadership is primarily concerned with accomplishing the task, utilizing the personnel and resources efficiently and maintaining orderly reliable operations [30]. Great leaders attract, hire and inspire great people if an organization neglects its leadership part it can easily lose direction and fail to achieve the set goals and objectives of service delivery process [31].

Resources

A resource can be referred to as an organization means of supporting itself or becoming wealthier, as represented by its tangible and non-tangible assets. It is a source or supply from which benefit is produced [32]. According to Denrell [33], in his study explores the usefulness of analyzing firms from the resource side rather than from the product side. He concluded that resources such as brand names, technology, skilled personnel, trade contacts, machinery, capital and efficient procedures are the foundation for attaining and sustaining good service delivery. A firm's resource includes all assets, capabilities, organizational processes, firms' attributes, information, and knowledge controlled by a firm that enable a firm to conceive and implement strategies that improve its efficiency and effectiveness. Good resource should have value, be rare, not easily imitated, and not easily substitutable. Poorly resource endowed organizations usually face a lot of hurdles when it starts any service initiative.

Organizational Culture

According to Hood [34] organizational culture can be defined as a pattern of behavior developed by an organization as it learns to cope with its problem of external adaptation and internal integration. Organizational culture can also be referred to as the world view and behavioral patterns shared by the members of the same organization. As people within an organization interact and share experiences with one another over an extended period of time they construct a joint understanding of the world around them. This shared belief system will be emotionally charged as it encompasses the values and norms of the organizational members and offers them an imperative filter with which to make sense of the constant stream of uncertain and ambiguous events around them. Organizational culture manifested in a variety of human resource practices, is an important predictor of organizational service delivery success. Numerous studies have found positive relationship between positive organizational culture and various measures of organizational success in performance. Security agencies have distinct cultures that their employees embrace, therefore managers should anticipate their staff's reactions to novel ideas. Performance is influenced by organizational culture, which is why internal strategic-management audits should assess it. Attitudes, values, beliefs, conventions, symbols, and rituals are examples of key indicators. Performance can be improved by leveraging cultural assets like a strong work ethic or ethical convictions, whereas antagonistic cultures can lead to uncertainty and disorientation. Service delivery should be infused with excitement by the culture [31].

Structure of Organizations

Organizing structure is the process of grouping individuals and jobs into smaller units. For any organization to operate effectively and efficiently, there must be some division of labor, which necessitates splitting the organization up into smaller sections. Managers are assigned specific responsibilities in businesses, such as overseeing different individuals or departments and providing reports to managers at higher levels of the hierarchy. An organizational structure will have one or more tiers of management, depending on each manager's sphere of influence [14]. Creating a structure that backs up a company's change endeavor is challenging, particularly in light of the always shifting environment. Organizational structure is therefore

essential to providing quality services. The IGP, who has the final say over choices taken at lower levels of the departmental hierarchy, is the pinnacle of the vertical organizational structure that most defines the police service. Good structures give the company the stability it needs to properly manage performance, preserve its competitive edge, and create new ones. High-level executives are reluctant to admit that there are issues with the organization's structure because doing so implies that their prior decisions were not the ideal ones. Due to these inertial tendencies, stakeholders' actions—who are no longer prepared to put up with the firm's performance—often trigger structural concerns instead.

Research Gap

The purpose of this study is to close a knowledge gap regarding the influence of the media on security sector reforms and difficulties in the African setting. The majority of the studied literature is out of date and unrelated to Uganda's security concerns. By establishing a connection between media responsibilities, factors, and problems in shaping security sector change, the study seeks to address gaps in the literature and investigate important variables faced by media in their day-to-day work.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research approach

The study used a combined quantitative and qualitative methodology, emphasizing narrative storytelling and narrative analysis of the experiences of a particular group while concentrating on numerical data collecting and findings.

Research Design

This study employs a descriptive and correlational research approach to investigate the role of the media in Uganda's security sector reforms. While a qualitative method evaluates media difficulties through in-depth interviews with journalists, a quantitative approach counts factors and relationships. This research design is perfect for determining how the media affects the performance of the security sector.

Study area

The research was done in Kampala, the capital city, at print and broadcast media outlets. Monitor Publications Ltd., a new vision printing and publishing company, was one of the print media included in this study. The radio stations understudy for broadcast media were Capital FM and UBC radio, while the television stations were NTV, NBS, and UBC.

Study population

There were 600 persons in the population at large for the study. The target population consisted of 178 respondents, or 30% of the total population, and included members of the public, print, broadcast, and security sector personnel.

Sample Size determination and selection

The sample size for this study was established using data from 178 media journalists who were available for interviews across print and broadcast platforms. Using Slovan's sample determination formula.

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

$$n = \frac{178}{1 + 178 \times 0.05^2}$$

$$n = \frac{178}{1.445}$$

$$n = 123$$

The distribution of the sample size is given below.

Table 1: Distribution of Sample Size

Responding category	Target population	Sample size	Sampling method
Broadcast media			
Radio– Government (<i>UBC radio</i>)	15	10	Simple random sampling
Radio – Private (<i>Capital Radio</i>)	14	10	Simple random sampling
TV - Government (<i>UBC TV</i>)	20	10	Simple random sampling
TV – Private (<i>NBS, NTV</i>)	20	10	Simple random sampling
Print media government (<i>New vision printing and publishing company ltd</i>)	15	10	Simple random sampling
Print media private (<i>Monitor Publications Ltd</i>)	15	10	Simple random sampling
Uganda police Force –CPS	12	8	Simple random sampling
UPDF – legal and human rights	12	8	Simple random sampling
The general public	55	47	Simple random sampling
Total	178	123	

Therefore, for study purposes, information from a sample of 123 respondents constituting of 20 from the radio, 20 from the TV, and 20 from the print media was targeted to represent the media, in addition to 16 from the security sector and 47 from the general public

Techniques for Sampling

To choose each study participant, a basic random sampling procedure was employed. Because there were so many responders, this method was employed, and random sampling was used to ensure that there was no bias in the selection process.

Method of gathering data

All study participants provided quantitative data, which was gathered via survey methods. The purpose of the interview method was to get information from the journalists about the difficulties encountered by Uganda's media in bringing about reforms in the country's security sector.

Tools for gathering data

In order to collect information on respondents' backgrounds, independent variables, and dependent variables, an open-ended and structured questionnaire was employed to guarantee that each respondent answered to the same set of questions. The senior officers' cluster was interviewed since they were a small group with direct knowledge of the factors.

Data analysis

Quantitative analysis

The researcher employed SPSS version 22.0 software for data analysis after gathering data via questionnaires. Frequency distribution tables and percentages were used in conjunction with descriptive and inferential statistics to characterize the data. Summaries of the measurements and sample were supplied by descriptive analysis, and inferential statistics investigated the impact of internal factors on the performance of the security sector. For ease of interpretation, the data was displayed as tables, bar graphs, and pie charts. To find new problems and trends, the material was gathered, screened, and organized by question number.

Ethical Considerations on this Study

The supervisory and participant protection clearances for the research study were granted, necessitating signed consent. The goal and confidentiality of the study were explained to the participants, and they had to sign an informed consent form. They received kind and respectful treatment and were told that there would be no repercussions if they choose not to participate.

PRESENTATION AND INTERPRETATION OF FINDINGS

Demographic characteristics

Table 2: Demographic characteristics

Demographic characteristic	Category	Number	Percentage
<i>Gender</i>	Male	72	60.5
	Female	47	39.5
<i>Age</i>	20-30	16	13
	31 – 39	29	23.6
	40 – 49	49	39.8
	50 and above	29	23.6
<i>Education Levels</i>	No formal education	0	0.0
	Primary	3	2.4
	Secondary	22	8.9
	Certificate	29	23.6
	Diploma	39	31.7
	Degree	30	24.4
	Post graduate	11	8.9

1. Sex

According to the study results in table 2 above, the majority of respondents—72, or 60.5%—were male, while the minority—47, or 39.5%—were female.

2. Age

According to the study's findings, 39.8% of the 49 participants were between the ages of 40 and 49. Those who were 50 years of age or older and those who were between the ages of 30–39 came next, each making up 23.6%. Those in the 20–30 age range were the least. This suggests that the study participants were old and responsible enough to provide accurate information.

3. Levels of education

According to the study results in table 4.1 above, 39 (631.7%) of the respondents were majority graduates. Those with bachelor's degrees (30, 24.4%), certificates (29, 23.6%), and postgraduate degrees (11, 8.9%) came next. This suggests that the respondents provided well-thought-out answers since they were educated.

The impact of media roles on the functioning of the security sector

The operationalization of mass media use in chapter one as radio, television, and print media was the independent variable, as per the conceptual framework. The upcoming subsections provide descriptions for each of the variables.

Radio transmission

This study's primary goal was to determine how radio broadcasting affected Uganda's security sector's performance. Below are some descriptive data on security risks related to radio broadcasting;

Table 3: Descriptive statistics on contribution of radio broadcasting on security sector performance

Radio broadcasting	Mean	Std. Deviation
The radio broadcasts serve as official voices of the citizens (Democratic Information)	2.08	0.66
Radio broadcasting plays an important role in publishing classified information held by security sector organizations without their consent (Informative and public awareness role)	2.54	0.66
Radio broadcasting plays an important role in investigating and overseeing the work of the security agencies (Investigative Journalism)	2.65	0.79
Radio broadcasting is an important instrument for civilianization of security sector	3.24	1.01
Radio broadcasts are important avenues for security advocacy and lobbying	3.97	0.92
Radio broadcasts cover issues of mismanagement in the security sector	3.70	0.79
Radio broadcasts cover community safety issues comprehensively	3.53	0.96
Overall	3.10	0.81

Source: Primary data, 2023

Results indicate that radio stations frequently support and advocate for security sector operations (Mean = 3.97, SD = 0.916). The findings also demonstrate that radio shows promote and lobby for security industry standards. Furthermore, radio shows frequently provide a thorough coverage of neighbourhood safety issues (Mean = 3.53, SD = 1.096). However, the study's findings (Mean = 2.08, SD = 0.666) demonstrate that radio stations hardly ever act as the official spokespersons for the public (Democratic Information). The results of the study also demonstrate that classified material held by security sector firms is rarely published by radio broadcasts without permission (Mean = 2.54, SD = 0.661). The findings also demonstrate that infrequently, security agencies conduct oversight and investigative activity through radio broadcasts (Mean = 2.65, SD = 0.787). The study's overall conclusions (Mean = 3.10, SD = 0.81) indicate that radio stations publicize security-related problems moderately. According to the aforementioned research, radio transmission is extremely important to society. The results demonstrate the importance of radio broadcast publication in terms of publicizing, defining issues, providing terms and common values of reference, utilizing authority and consideration, and providing extensive security support. This suggests that radio stations convey messages that influence social culture, so transforming mass media into a component of firmly established social forces that exert a notable influence on the performance of the security sector.

Television broadcasting and security sector performance

Determining the impact of television broadcasting on security sector performance was the study's second goal. The following lists the descriptive data for television broadcasting as a security measure;

Table 4: Descriptive statistics on contribution of Television broadcasting on security sector performance

Television broadcasting	Mean	Std. Deviation
The TV broadcasts serve as official voices of the citizens (Democratic Information)	3.38	0.62
TV broadcasting plays an important role in publishing classified information held by security sector organizations without their consent (Informative and public awareness role)	4.76	0.43
TV broadcasting plays an important role in investigating and overseeing the work of the security agencies (Investigative Journalism)	4.28	0.82
The TV broadcast is an important instrument for civilianization of security sector	3.70	0.79
TV broadcasts are important avenues for security advocacy and lobbying	3.53	0.96
TV broadcasts cover issues of mismanagement in the security sector	3.40	0.66
Radio broadcasts cover community safety issues comprehensively	4.58	0.496
Overall	3.94	0.782

Source: Primary data, 2023

Television stations frequently release classified material owned by security sector entities without permission, according to the results displayed in table 4.2 above (Mean = 4.76, SD = 0.426). The study's findings also demonstrate that radio stations frequently support and advocate for security-related causes (Mean = 4.53, SD = 0.96). The radio stations conduct an equally high amount of security oversight and investigative effort (Mean = 4.28, SD = 0.82). On occasion, radio stations represent the public as official spokespersons (Mean = 3.38, SD = 0.62). The total survey results (Mean = 3.94, SD = 0.782) typically indicate that television broadcasts on security issues frequently in Uganda. These results can be interpreted as showing how broadly news, information, ideas, and attitudes about security-related topics are spread by television broadcasts. Without a question, television broadcasting has a significant impact on the transfer and exchange of knowledge, civilizations, ideas, and other national customs. These attributes are linked to the unique qualities of mass media as an information source, including its vast audience base, speed at which news and information are distributed, and consistency in covering a range of topics. When it comes to its beneficial role, television broadcasting is a very effective instrument for raising public awareness of various topics and providing adequate information about them, which can have an impact on how people communicate.

Print media broadcasting and security sector performance

Determining the print media's performance in the security sector in Uganda was the third goal of this study. Table 5 presents the descriptive information regarding security issues and print media.

Table 5: Descriptive statistics on contribution print media on security sector performance

Print media broadcasting	Mean	Std. Deviation
The print media serves as an official voice of the citizens (Democratic Information)	3.67	0.554
The print media broadcasting plays an important role in publishing classified information held by security sector organizations without their consent (Informative and public awareness role)	3.82	0.971
The print media plays an important role in investigating and overseeing the work of the security agencies (Investigative Journalism)	4.12	0.750
The print media is an important instrument for civilianization of security sector	3.61	0.626
The print media is an important avenues for security advocacy and lobbying	3.21	1.407
The print media broadcasts cover issues of mismanagement in the security sector	3.70	0.618
The print media covers community safety issues comprehensively	4.31	1.039
Overall	3.78	0.847

Source: Primary data 2023

The data above demonstrates that, for the most part, print media, including newspapers, provides a thorough coverage of community safety problems (Mean = 4.31, SD = 1.039). The findings also demonstrate that print media frequently has a significant impact on the oversight and investigation of the security agencies' operations (Mean = 4.12, SD = 0.750). Similar results indicate that a large amount of classified material owned by security sector organizations is published without the owners' permission (Mean = 3.82, SD = 0.97). In addition, the study's findings show that print media frequently serves as the public's official voice (Mean =

3.67, SD = 0.55). According to the study's findings, the print media frequently contributes to the civilianization of the security sector (Mean = 3.61, SD = 0.63). On the other hand, according to data shown in table 4.3 above, print media rarely promotes and advocates for security-related topics (Mean = 3.21, SD = 1.41). The study's overall findings indicate that print media coverage of security-related topics is mediocre (Mean = 3.742, S.D = 0.847). According to the interpretation of the aforementioned data, radio broadcasts have the power to influence conduct by establishing norms and standards, encouraging a sense of legalism, and offering sources of law and other benefits. The results also suggest that legal notices are viewed by listeners as the foundation for social orders and security, in addition to serving as a notice-oriented ideology for those in positions of authority. Additionally, radio shows about surety-related topics can make listeners aware of crimes and obscenity by detailing the repercussions of deviations, which encourages listeners to learn their lessons.

Security sector reforms

The dependent variable in this study was security sector reforms measured in terms of security sector performance. Descriptive statistics on this variable is presented below;

Table 6: Descriptive statistics on security sector performance

Security sector performance	Mean	Std. Deviation
There is effective delivery of security sector performances in Uganda	3.66	1.052
There is improved human security where people are living free from fear	3.84	0.902
There is increased citizen/local ownership of security (Democratic civilian control)	3.60	0.717
There is increased observation of the rule of law by the security agencies	3.06	0.751
There is sustainable security in the country	3.52	0.822
Security agencies and personnel are transparent	3.08	1.098
There is improved accountability of the security agencies in Uganda	3.02	0.234
There is high responsiveness of security providers	3.64	0.702
The is improved professionalization of armed and security forces in Uganda	3.55	0.543
There is an improvement in observation and respect for human rights by security agencies	3.11	0.267
Overall	3.50	0.890

Source: Primary data, 2023

According to the study's findings, Uganda's security sector performs extremely well, as seen in the table above (Mean = 3.66, S.D = 1.052). In terms of human security provision, overall performance is good (Mean = 3.84, S.D = 0.902). In terms of local ownership of security, the students' conclusions also demonstrate a strong performance by the security sector (Mean = 3.60, S.D = 0.717). The study's findings also demonstrate the security sector's excellent performance in maintaining the nation's security environment. (S.D. = 0.882, Mean = 3.52). Nonetheless, the results, as indicated by the table above, indicate that the security services do a bad job of upholding the law (Mean = 3.06, S.D = 0.751). In a similar vein, the findings demonstrate that the security agencies' accountability is still lacking (Mean = 3.02, S.D = 0.234). Security agency transparency (Mean = 3.08, S.D = 1.098) and human rights observation and respect (Mean = 3.11, S.D = 0.257) are two more performance areas that remain deficient. Overall, the study's findings indicate that Uganda's security sector is performing fairly and with moderate security, and the media has also contributed fairly (Mean = 3.50, S.D = 0.890). According to these results, it is accurate to state that Uganda's security situation is currently moderate because external threats are being watched over by the External Security Organization (ESO), Chieftaincy of Military Intelligence (CMI), Internal Security Organization (ISO), and Uganda Public Security agencies. But the number of crimes has increased, including car thefts, kidnappings, murders of women, and panga attacks. What's more, the involvement of security officers in these crimes is concerning. However, as the following section indicates, a deeper examination was necessary in order to relate the mass media with current security.

Correlation of role of mass media and security sector performance

The researcher used correlation analysis to see if the three media outlets that are now in use—print, television, and radio—are related to one another. The outcomes are displayed in Table 7.

Table 7: Correlation matrix of mass media and security sector

	Security sector performance achievement	Radio broadcasting	Television broadcasting	Print media
Security sector performance	1	0.611**	0.589**	0.340**
Radio broadcasting		1	0.485**	0.490**
Television broadcasting			1	0.415**
Print media				1

** . Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

According to Table 7 findings, there was a favorable and substantial correlation between the performance of the security sector and radio broadcasting ($r = 0.611$, $p = 0.000 < 0.05$), television ($r = 0.589$, $p = 0.000 < 0.05$), and print media ($r = 0.340$, $p = 0.000 < 0.05$). This indicates that the H1–H3 hypotheses were validated. Nonetheless, the first hypothesis (H1) was more important than the second and third (H2), in that order. Based on the results, it can be concluded that Uganda is experiencing some of the same issues as most democracies when it comes to the historical proximity of the security sector, which should be taken into consideration while discussing the interaction between media and security sector reform in Uganda. As was previously said, this factor makes it challenging to implement various types of public control that come from the media and civil society. Uganda's distinct security sector and civil society circumstances make the adoption of a democratic security sector there contentious. Uganda is currently undergoing political upheaval and security sector reform, with foreign players stepping up their engagement with regional authorities. It is difficult to implement international standards and best practices in local security agencies. Uganda's media-security ties continue to deteriorate in part because of the country's fragile media environment.

Regression Model for media and security sector performance

At the confirmatory level, to establish whether the mass media channels namely; radio, TV and print media contribute to security sector performance, a regression analysis was carried out. The results were as in Table 8.

Table 8: Regression Model for media and security sector performance

Media	Standardised Coefficients Beta (β)	Significance (p)
Radio broadcasting	0.568	0.000
Television broadcasting	0.271	0.004
Print media	-0.090	0.312
Adjusted R ² = 0.479		
F = 28.264, p = 0.000		

a. Dependent Variable: Security sector performance

Table 8's findings demonstrate that the mass media, specifically radio, television, and print media, accounted for 47.9% of the security sector's performance contribution (adjusted R² = 0.479). This indicates that other factors not taken into consideration by this model accounted for 52.1% of the contribution. Nonetheless, just two media outlets—radio ($\beta = 0.568$, $p = 0.000 < 0.05$) and television broadcasting ($\beta = 0.271$, $p = 0.004 < 0.05$)—had a positive and noteworthy impact on the security sector's performance in Uganda, whereas print media ($\beta = -0.090$, $p = 0.312 < 0.05$) had a negative and negligible impact. This indicates that only the hypotheses (H1–H2) and not the hypothesis (H3) were validated. According to the magnitudes of the corresponding betas, the performance of the security sector was most significantly influenced by the radio,

then by the television. The media and security sectors have a complex interaction that plays a key role in improving the performance of Uganda's security sector. Institutional changes in transitional cultures have shaped the relationship. The disparities between security and media, on the other hand—journalists demanding transparency and military institutions and intelligence agencies founded on conservative principles—remain a source of conflict. This leads to a high level of fragmentation and self-regulation, which makes research difficult. Even if the media makes up 47.9% of the security sector's performance, there are still issues that prevent it from performing better. The research investigated these issues by means of interviews with particular media outlets.

Obstacles Uganda's media faces in its efforts to overhaul the country's security sector
"In cases where you have had to engage in investigative reporting, what challenges have you faced in covering those stories?" was the question asked of journalists who responded. Provide a few concrete situations or examples. The primary difficulties mentioned by the interviewees are: (1) Insufficient legal provisions or instruments that allow journalists to obtain information; (2) Government red tape; (3) Inadequate funding and institutional bureaucracy; (4) Political violence; and (5) Inadequate training. In addition, outdated laws that restrict access are still in place.

Other factors influencing the security sector performance in Uganda

Considering that this study found that radio, television, and print media outlets accounted for 47.9% of the security sector's performance, it follows that other elements accounted for 52.1% of the contribution. These included organizational culture, organizational structure, leadership variables, and resource considerations. The majority of these were internal security agency factors. The table below lists these elements as mentioned by security personnel.

Table 9: Other factors influencing the security sector performance in Uganda

Factors influencing security sector performance	Mean	Std.
Leadership factors (M = 3.49)		
Planning by senior officers is important in any security sector performance	4.35	0.55
Power by senior officers enhances the security sector performance	3.21	1.36
Communication with senior officers is effective enhances security sector performance	3.90	1.06
Support from senior officers to subordinate officers enhances security sector performance	4.30	0.55
Motivation by leaders enhances security sector performance	2.02	1.08
Politics among officers enhances security sector performance	3.17	1.32
Resources factors (M = 2.85)		
Professional human capital among officers is enough to steer up police service	2.14	1.11
Technology within the security agencies has highly assisted to provide adequate security	3.29	1.39
Financial resources are sufficient for improving Security sector performance	2.38	1.38
Polices with the national security agencies influence security sector performance	3.58	1.39
Organization culture factors (M=2.97)		
Beliefs, rites, rituals and norms within the national security agencies support security sector performance	2.95	1.44
Symbols and signs within the national security agencies affect performance	1.67	0.63
Teamwork enhances within the national security agencies affects security sector performance	1.67	0.56
Organization structure factors (M = 3.91)		
Authority by senior officers has a positive impact on security sector performance	2.75	1.43
Delegation by senior officers affects security sector performance	4.68	0.62
Responsibility vested in officer's drives performance	4.37	0.62
Hierarchy design in the organization influences security sector performance	3.83	1.13

Planning, senior officer assistance, senior officer communication, and officer power all had a major impact on the security sector's effectiveness in Uganda, according to the study. Nonetheless, the majority of officers believed that management lacked sufficient motivation, which could cause weariness and disillusionment. Appropriate planning and execution are necessary for the security sector to operate effectively, which can result in resource and morale losses. In order to remove resistance and help workers grasp expectations, management should communicate with junior staff members as well as the external community on issues pertaining to the security sector's performance. For firms to increase performance in the security sector, motivation is crucial. Employees with high levels of motivation typically outperform those with low levels of

motivation and demoralization. The performance of the security industry is also influenced by resource considerations, including technology, financial resources, and professional human capital. Professionals with the necessary training and experience may successfully supervise and manage the provision of services, and well-funded organizations are more effective in achieving their objectives. In order to guarantee that tasks are carried out in accordance with established protocols, written rules are essential. Similarly, well-crafted policies give stakeholders a clear path to supervise organizational management. The study underscores the significance of appropriate planning, communication, and motivation in augmenting the effectiveness of the security sector. According to the report, hierarchies, organizational cultures, and teamwork are important factors that affect how well the security industry performs. Symbols and signs are not as crucial as beliefs, ceremonies, and conventions. The UPDF and Ugandan police force both exhibit a great sense of teamwork in their service delivery, which is highly regarded. Performance is also impacted by positive authority from senior officers, with delegation from senior officers increasing confidence and trust. Additionally, officers need to be responsible since it enables them to perform their tasks well. Performance is also influenced by an organization's hierarchical structure; the Ugandan police force has one of the tallest hierarchies. The study concurs that staff should have the authority to make decisions to ensure effective services are provided, and that responsibility is the institutionalized and legal power inherent in a job, function, or position. Organizations that employ delegation encourage responsibility and ownership because individuals feel included in the decision-making process. Delegation also improves efficiency and effectiveness.

CONCLUSION

The results of the study showed that the performance of Uganda's security sector was influenced by mass media outlets, including print, radio, and television, by 47.9%. Nevertheless, the performance of the sector was positively and significantly impacted by just two channels: radio and television broadcasting. The major obstacles to Uganda's media reforming the security sector include political violence, a lack of financing, bureaucratic government procedures, and poor training. Organizational culture, organizational structure, leadership, and resource factors are other elements impacting the security sector transformation in Uganda. The study discovered a favorable correlation between these characteristics and the performance of the security sector, with 42.7 accounting for the media's influence and 54.8% accounting for other variables. The study found that, in spite of restrictions from the government, the Ugandan media remains vital in offering a venue for public discussion on security-related matters. The media plays the role of a watchdog by giving timely, reliable, and impartial information on matters of public interest and assisting citizens in making wise decisions. According to the report, the UPDF and UPF, which are the main security agencies, ought to revamp their organizational culture to incorporate contemporary leadership approaches and provide adequate funding to ensure efficient management of law enforcement. The study came to the conclusion that one of the biggest obstacles to Uganda's security sector's performance is government policy.

RECOMMENDATION

The security services provided by the Uganda National Police (UNP) and Uganda Police Force (UPF) must be enhanced. They ought to safeguard journalists, set up unambiguous protocols for obtaining information, improve media responsibility, boost media capabilities, and broaden the reach of community and local media. In addition, they ought to reserve particular airtime and space for stories about kidnapping, terrorism, and other crimes that spread fear. The UPF and UPDF should embrace new organizational culture, increase employee morale, and implement contemporary service delivery strategies. They should maintain a positive company history, encourage teamwork, and rebrand outdated symbols and procedures. To inspire employees, employing motivating techniques and effective communication is essential. The corporation ought to demolish its towering structure and assign authority and accountability to junior executives at their work stations. Employee confidence and a sense of ownership will grow as a result.

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