

The Role Played By Social Media on Curbing Corruption Practices In Uganda a Case Study of Kawempe Division

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Abstract: *The study concentrated on the effect social networking had in lowering fraudulent practices in Uganda using a sample case of the presently pursuing division. Its objectives were to study the roles social media played in Uganda's fight against corruption, to identify the challenges the media encountered in this struggle, and to pinpoint the strategies the media used to lessen bribery practices there. The accompanying table shows that age meets the central tendency values because the standard error (16.06) falls between the minimum (15) and maximum age (90). We discover that the perturbation terms are distributed normally and so have a total likelihood of 1 as stated under the requirements of the bell-shaped normal curve after attempting to compare the Jarque-Bera value (0.045) with the level of significance (0.05). The debate and group effort thus far allows for the suggestion that the administration give social network use more attention and educate staff members about it. Training is necessary for tales regarding corruption to be reported accurately*

Keywords: social media and corruption

Background of the study

Corruption has recently become a significant political and economic concern in many countries, especially in rising nations (salifu,2008).

Social media reporting is the most major source for garnering attention and a critical source for misconduct detection, according to a 2018 OECD study that indicated that 2% of overseas bribery trials were the consequence of preceding media coverage on corruption allegations (Chene 2019). Social media is used by the authorities in industrialized nations like the United States to fight corruption. The World Bank defines fraud as the misuse of state authority for personal benefit (salifu 2008).

According to Clarion (2007), corruption stems from government institutions' inability to maintain adherence to adequate ethical principles in both the public and private spheres. Since colonial times, corruption has been a problem in the cold region.

Since independence, there has been ongoing official corruption, as seen by the media attention given to prominent incidents like the Goldenberg and Anglo licensing.

Because of single-party politics, political meddling seems to have been more established in the 1980s, and this seems to have made the problem worse (clarion 2007). Uganda suffers greatly from bribery, which harms its residents on both an individual and a community scale. Throughout the colonial period, bribery has been one of the country's worst challenges (Ruzindana 2016).

Statement of the problem

As corruption undermines a prevailing societal ethical standard, it has been viewed as a denigration of ethics (Clarion 2007). The use of social media is one method to prevent fraud, according to an IT specialist and social networks enthusiast from Uganda. As a result, while using social media, anti-corruption specialists need to use a more balanced approach. This study analyzes the roles of social media in enhancing transparency in Uganda and seeks to ascertain what impact social networking has on generally pro by using a case study of the kawempe division in Uganda. Throughout the past 50 years, international aid policy has aimed to improve the economic standard of the underprivileged in the world. But, in general, the least developed countries have the most dishonest governments. This was a single of the few unmistakable empirical conclusions of a recent misconduct study.

The level of GDP per capita makes up the majority of the predicting factor for the various bribery metrics (Treisman, 2000; Paldam, 1999a). So, if funders want to lessen the possibility that their foreign help would be polluted by wrongdoing, they should steer clear of the world's poorest countries.

Objectives of the study

- 1) To examine the roles of social media in the fight against corruption in Uganda.
- 2) To establish the challenges faced by the media in the fight against corruption practices in Uganda.
- 3) To establish the strategies used by the media in curbing corruption practices in Uganda.

Research questions

- 1) What are the roles of social media in the fight against corruption in Uganda?
- 2) What are challenges faced by the media in the fight against corruption in Uganda?
- 3) What are the strategies used by the media in curbing corruption practices in Uganda?

Methodology

Research design

The study was used to examine the role of social media in anticorruption in Uganda. The study would adopt exploratory research design which involves carrying out a survey of mainstream social media channels used in Uganda.

Population of the study

The population study consisted of the youth, reporters, anticorruption agency in Uganda and local district commissioners.

Sample size and composition

A sample size of 35 respondents was selected from all social media users. This was based on in depth knowledge on corruption reporting and challenges faced in the course of reporting. However, simple random sampling was adopted in selecting 10 leaders from the district to discuss more about corruption

Sampling techniques and procedures

Purposive sampling was used to determine the sample size. Respondents were grouped in strata and simple random sampling was used to limit on the biasness of purposive sampling.

Data collection methods.

Questionnaire

Self-administered questionnaires were designed with list of questions from a big number of people within a short time.

Interviewing method

I used the interviewing method. This was under taken to enable me to obtain supplementary information necessary to answer the questions.

Results

Demographic characteristics of respondents.

Findings on the gender of respondents were considered and can be evidenced in table 1 below;

Respondents	Frequency
Female	25%
Male	75%

From the table above 75% of the respondents were males and 25% were females. This implies that most of the people who use social media in kawempe division are males as compared to their female counter parts.

Table 1: Age of respondents

Age	Frequency	percentage
Less than 25	10	52.6
25-49	2	26.3
50-74	3	15.8
More than 75	6	5.3
Total	21	100
Minimum = 15	Maximum age =90	Std =16.06
Kurtosis =0.045		

Source: primary data

From the table above 52.6 of the respondents were under 25 years of age, 26.3 were between 25-49, 15.8 were between 50-74 and 5.3 were above 75. Figure 2 level of education

From the above table, since the standard deviation (16.06) lies within the range of the minimum (15) and maximum age (90), age meets the measures of central tendency. Upon comparing the Jarque-Bera value (0.045) with the significance level (0.05), we fail to reject the null hypothesis and conclude that the disturbance terms are normally distributed and hence has a total probability of 1 as stated under the conditions of the bell-shaped normal curve.

Table 3 shows the education level of respondents

frequency	Level of education	percentage
10	certificate	5.0
2	Diploma	5.5
3	Degree	79.5
6	masters	10.0
Total 21		100.0

From the table above, 5.0% of the respondents were certificate holders, 5.5% of them were diploma holders, 79.5% were degree holders and 10.0% were master holders. This implies that respondents had the ability to answer questions in the questionnaire and this shown the largest percentage of literacy in the study

Table 4: use of social media in curbing corruption.

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly agree	5	5.0
Agree	2	10.0
Not sure	3	10.0
Disagree	6	60.0
Strongly disagree	5	15.0

Total	21	100.0
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From the table above, 5% of the respondents strongly agreed that social media can be used in curbing corruption, 10% agreed, 10% were not sure, 60% disagreed and 15% strongly disagreed. However at 95% confidence interval, those who strongly agreed shown a significant relationship between ways of curbing corruption and social media.

Table 4: Role played by the media in curbing corruption

Statics	Mean
Investigation	3.9
Reporting	4.5
Whistle blowing	3.9
Policy advocacy	3.3
Recovery	3.1
Agenda setting	3.8

The table above shows that the media to a large extent (mean 4.5) played the role of reporting in the fight against corruption. Results show that social media also to a larger extent of mean (3.9) played the role of whistle blowing, agenda setting in that order (mean 3.8) and policy advocacy (mean 3.3)

Table 5: factors influencing social media in corruption

Statics	Mean std. deviation
Technology	3.1
Judiciary	2.9
Ugandan laws	3.2
Public expectations	4.1

The table above shows the factors that influence social media in the fight against corruption.

The table above shows that the media to a large extent (mean 4.1) played the role of public expectations in the fight against corruption. Results show that social media also to a larger extent of mean (3.2) played the role of Ugandan laws, technology in that order (mean 3.1) and judiciary (mean 3.3)

Conclusion

The results imply that Uganda faces a significant difficulty in combating money laundering.

Public, governmental, and media efforts must be united to combat corruption.

Social media by itself cannot successfully combat corruption; other strategies must also be used, such as the power of the people approach, pathways that give citizens useful tools to interact and participate in their authorities, and the establishment of anti-corruption policies through the adoption of strong and clear policy initiatives about wanting to avoid corrupt practices in all spheres of company or organization. **Recommendation**

The discussions and reasonably foreseeable consequence thus far allow for the recommendation that the government place more focus on social media use and train staff members in its use.

The implementation of anti-agency needs to provide social media proficiency and accomplishments in the war against bribery the proper acknowledgment.

Investigative journalists must be given adequate security because security is the biggest obstacle social media faces in the fight against corruption.

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