

**A STUDY INTO THE JUSTIFICATION FOR THE HIGH
CRIME RATE IN SLUM AREAS IN RELATION TO THE
LAWS OF UGANDA.**

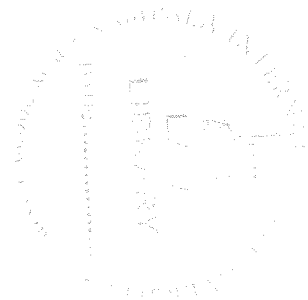
ACASE STUDY OF MENGO-KISENYI, KAMPALA.

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DECLARATION

I ATUKUNDA DARIUS, do hereby declare that the work contained in this research is my own, and has never been submitted for the award of a Degree in Law in any other Institution or University.

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APPROVAL

This is to certify that this research has been carried out under my supervision. It has been submitted with my approval.

Signed:  10/7/2012

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(Supervisor)

DEDICATION

With more reasons than ever, I dedicate this work to KASIBANTE FAMILY. They were able to provide financially, patiently prayed for me and encouraged me in the struggle to see me through by providing the necessary support and comfort.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I am very grateful to KASIBANTE FAMILY who supported me in paying school fees for the Degree course at KAMPALA INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY for the four years which I could not have managed without their assistance. The Degree is worth to your effort.

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May God reward you abundantly.

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1.0 Introduction

This chapter explains the following, back ground to the study, statement of the problem, main and specific objectives, research questions, scope of the study and significance of the study.

1.1. Back ground to the study.

Nearly, all cities, whether in developed or developing countries, have slums, and these slums constitute the most important and persistent problems of urban life today. An ever present phenomenon of the expanding towns of Uganda is the extensive slum communities of squatters in and around their peripheral areas.

Ugandan slums have existed for many years and are known by many words like, ghettos, Kisenyi, or even lady light districts for instance, Kisenyi-Mengo is among the slum areas in the middle of Kampala city.

The place is highly populated brought about by immigration, characterized by high unemployment rates and located in the middle of the city. As a result, there are many idle people who have families to attend to who deserve social needs.

The law enforcement bodies are reluctant to enforce both laws and policies in place upon them and as a result, people are not deterred from crime commission which would have been the aim of the law and policies. Also due to its population, there is a slim chance of criminals being arrested and charged. This leads to violation of the law by the local community hence a high crime rate in the area.

1.2. Statement of the problem.

Kisenyi – Mengo is located adjacent to the bus terminal or station, major markets, and the business center. This place has the highest degree of criminality. It is one of the criminal areas in Kampala for many years.

It has the greatest concentration of prostitutes in the city, a wide spread bars, place in which illegal beer is sold, gambling and dancing establishments and drugs. However, most of these acts are declared illegal but the law and policy enforcement bodies of the government are reluctant to enforce them, for instance;

Section 139 of the Penal Code Act, Cap 120 prohibits prostitution. A person who practices or engages in prostitution commits an offence and is liable to imprisonment for seven years. This law has been made ineffective by the law and policy enforcing bodies. There are not yet arrests or crack downs that have been made for a long time. The law that is meant to deter would be offenders or offenders from committing other crimes has been laid to sleep. Police is

anxious to enforce it and as a result there is an increase of this habit in the area.

Section 167 of the same Penal Code Act provides for the offence of idle and disorderly. Section 167(d) of Cap 120 of the laws of Uganda provides that any person who conducts himself or herself in a manner likely to cause a breach of the peace is liable on conviction for three months or a fine not exceeding three thousand shillings or both to a fine and imprisonment. This law seems to be lenient to the offenders who live in this area. The three month imprisonment or three thousand shillings is so cheap that it does not deter offenders or would be offenders from committing crimes. This has in fact attracted many youth into this area who are criminals running away from their villages who are dangerous to the community leading to an increase in crime commission. Also the police do not often enforce this law or if at all it does, it just solicits money from them (idlers) in this area and leaves them to go. The idlers at the end are a threat to this community and are causing crimes every other day.

1.3. Main objective of the study.

The main objective was to find out justification for the high crime rate in slum areas in relation to the laws of Uganda.

1.4. Specific objective.

To achieve the main objective, the study was guided by the following specific objectives.

- To determine the most committed crimes in slum areas.
- To find out why there is an increase in crime rate.
- To find out the contribution of government bodies in controlling the commission of crimes.
- To find out the effectiveness of laws and policies on crime offenders.

1.5. Research questions.

The study was guided by the following research questions;

- What do you think are the causes of high crime rate in slum areas?
- What are the most committed crimes in this area (slums)?
- What are the laws and policies in place to control the commission of crimes?

1.6. Scope of the study;

The study covers the period between 1998-2011. The study was conducted in Kampala city. This is because most crimes are committed in urban areas and the crime commission in these areas is increasing every other day. The study was conducted in Kisenyi- Mengo, Kampala district in that it is the most populated slum area where crimes have been detected to be on increase. It covers the most committed crimes in the area, reasons for the high crime rate.

the contribution of government bodies in the enforcement of policies and the laws that have been put in place to curb the vice and the effectiveness of laws and policies on crime offenders.

The research covers as well the definitions of the crime, justification for the high crime rate in slum areas, the enforcement of the laws and policies by government bodies, the effectiveness of laws and policies on crime offenders, presentation of the data collected in the field, recommendations, a conclusion and references.

1.7. Significance of the study;

1. The study is important in that it calls for the strict application of the law. The laws and policies against certain acts are established in different statutes. However, they are not enforced by the responsible bodies. Crack down should be done or carried out regularly as the law enforcement bodies deem fit so that the community is deterred from committing crimes. Take an example of prostitution, Section 139 of the Penal Code Act makes it an offence to participate in such an act but the law and policy enforcing bodies have either compromised or sympathized with the culprits hence increasing the number of prostitutes on the streets.
2. It encourages more policing in this slum area in form of operations so that offenders or would be offenders are deterred from criminal behaviors. There are always a lot of idle people in the area especially at

night. These people when it gets to late hours, they start committing crimes like bar hitting, bag grabbing and robbery. In this way, law enforcement bodies should be in position to arrest and charge such idle people so that they are convicted hence reducing the number of offender or would be offenders in the community. For instance, in Section 23 as amended of the police Act 2006 gives the police authority to arrest without a warranty if there is reasonable ground that a person is about to commit a breach of peace. This gives the police and other law enforcing bodies of the government to arrest hence reducing the increasing number of criminals. This law has not been efficiently applied in that a police officer can find someone in a dangerous zone even at late hours and do not question on his intentions.

3. The result of the study will be used by other academicians who intend to pursue a career in criminology and penology. It can as well provide a source of reference for further research.

1.8. Justification for the study;

1. The law and policies in place that are supposed to be enforced by the enforcement bodies of the government seem not to be in effective. The police should start doing several operations both during the day and night so that they may weed out these criminals.

2. The aim of the law and policies should be to deter offenders or would be offenders from committing other crimes. This can be in form of arresting and imprisonment or other forms of punishments as established by statutes. The fact that the policies and the laws of the government are not affective, most people know that the enforcement body is a sleep and that there are slim chances of catching them, as a result, this increases high crime rate. The enforcement bodies should be conscience with their duties so that members of this community are scared of committing crimes.
3. The fact that most of the population in this area is ignorant about the law, there should be sensitization of the community by police and other responsible bodies. The sensitization should be attached to the most committed crimes and their repercussions. For instance, most street kids are drug abusers because they do not know that it is criminal to abuse drugs. This would easily reduce crime commission which will ease the duties of the enforcement bodies.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW.

2.0. Introduction;

This chapter discusses the related literature review on the definition of a crime, justification for high crime rate in relation to the laws and policies of Uganda. The literature has been reviewed according to the study objectives under the following subsections- the definition of a crime, the most committed crimes, reasons for the high crime rate, the contribution of government bodies in enforcing the laws and policies that are in place to control the menace and the effectiveness of laws and policies on criminal offenders.

2.1. DEFINITIONS;

A crime can be defined as an unlawful act or default which is an offence against the public and renders a person guilty liable to a legal punishment¹.

Sutherland defined a criminal behavior as behavior in violation of the criminal law no matter what the degree of immorality or indecency of an act; it is a crime unless it is prohibited by criminal law². Criminal behavior is the characteristic of most people living in slum areas. They always do acts which are against criminal law. Crimes against property are said to be the most committed crime in the area and they are laid down in the Penal Code Act Cap 120 of the laws of

¹ Board Of Trade Vs Owen (1957) AC 602.

² Sutherland and Cressy. 7th Edition, page 4 1960- principles of Criminology..

Uganda³. As per this criminal behavior, it has led to the violation of most provisions established by several statutes of Uganda leading to a high crime rate in the area.

According to **Sir Leon RadZinowic's** definition, a crime is something that threatens serious harm to the community, or something generally believed to do so, or something committed with evil intent, or something forbidden in the interest of the most powerful sections of the society. Most acts carried out in the area threaten serious harm to the community, for instance bar hitting, bag grabbing and abuse of drugs. Once this is happening in the community, it is threatening to the community at large in that there would be several cracks down by police in the area where even innocent people are bundled and taken to prison. As a result, this leads to an increase in the number of suspects in prison of which number would reflect an increase in the crime rate of an area.

Gerhard O.W. Mueller and William S.Laufer went ahead and defined a crime as any human conduct that violates criminal law and is subject to punishment⁴. Punishments are also created for by several legislations of Uganda for instance, the act of aggravated robbery is established in the Penal Code of Uganda and the offender on conviction by the high court suffers death⁵. This has been the repercussion of those who have been guilty in the area. Although the punishment exists, the enforcement has been low which has not impacted any effect on crime offenders hence leading to an increase in crime commission.

It is also important to define what is meant by **juvenile delinquency**. This has been defined to include certain acts such as incorrigibility (very bad and unable to change or improved)

³ Division V, of the Penal Code Act of the Laws of Uganda.

⁴ Freda Adler, Gourhart, O W Muller William S Laufer, 6th Edition. Criminology .

⁵ Section 286 ibid

association with immoral or vicious persons (having or showing hate and the desire to hurt), truancy (persistent absenteeism), or using obscene, engaging in immoral conduct, growing up in idleness or crime, begging wandering about the streets at night and running away from home⁶. This place incorporates almost all these behaviors, there are many street kids who have run away from their homes to this place, are idle, abusing drugs and are always wandering around both during the day and night. As a result of this, there is always high crime rate brought about by the juvenile delinquency due to their increase in number in the area. The most committed crime by these street kids include, theft⁷, common assault⁸ and drug abuse⁹. However, the police are always reluctant to enforce the law against these young offenders in that they do not have money to bribe in case they are arrested.

In the case of **Shaw Vs Director of Public Prosecution**¹⁰ it was held that no matter what the degree of immorality or indecency of the act, it is not a crime unless it is prohibited by criminal law.

Article 28(7) of the Constitution provides thus, no person shall be charged with or convicted of a criminal offence which is bounded on an act or omission that did not constitute a criminal offence at the time it took place¹¹.

The above case law and constitutional provision is to the effect that a person is presumed innocent until proved guilty and that for one to be punished, the sanction should be laid down in the statute making such an act criminal. For instance, Section 138 of the Penal Code Act of the

⁶ Taft and England, 4th Edition, page 370, criminology.

⁷ Section 253 supra.

⁸ Section 235 above

⁹ William Kornblum and Joseph Julian, 10th Edition, Social problems.

¹⁰ (1961) 2 ALLER446

¹¹ 1995 Constitution Of the Republic of Uganda.

Laws of Uganda defines a prostitute to include a person who, in public or elsewhere, regularly or habitually holds himself or herself out as available for sexual intercourse or other sexual gratification for monetary or other material gain and such a person who practices or engages in prostitution commits an offence and is liable to imprisonment for seven years¹². This law appear to have been shelved in that there is no criminal that has been prosecuted of prostitution as a result people are not deterred from this indecency due lack of the enforcement of the law hence leading to an increase on the number of prostitutes in this slum area which has as well led to a high crime rate of prostitution.

A crime can as well be defined in relation to the categories of a crime, for instance;

Violent crimes are crimes in which the offender uses or threatens to use violent force on the victim. This entails both crimes in which the violent act is the objective such as murder¹³ as well as crimes in which violence is a means to an end for example, robbery and rape¹⁴. Violent crimes include crimes committed with or without weapons, all types of homicides, manslaughter, abortion, rape defilement and assault. These crimes have one thing in common that is, the use of violence. The place is characterized by illegal clinics which often assist on ladies to carry out abortion at a cheapest price. In here, the prostitutes or other women who have conceived out of

¹² Section 139 ibid

¹³ Section 188 ibid.

¹⁴ Section 123above.

their will are in position to abort since they can afford to pay for it. This is as a result of the weaknesses of the ministry of health which is mandated to carry out supervision over these clinics. This law has not been enforced hence the promulgation of many illegal clinics that have caused an increase in the crime rate in this slum area.

Crimes against property involve damages, stealing, and theft of motor vehicles, trespass and malicious damage to property.

Political crimes refer to crimes involving the overt or omission where there is a duty to act which prejudices the interest of the state, its government or political system. In addition, a state will define a political crime as any behavior perceived as a threat real or imagined to the state survival including both violent or non violent or personal crimes for instance treason¹⁵, sedition and terrorism¹⁶. Most committed crimes in the area are offences against persons and offences against property this has been evidenced by the reported case to police¹⁷. To note is that, the number of crimes reported to police though not necessarily conclusive to the number of people arrested, but it is expected that there could be a slight correspondence as to the two.

White collar crimes are crimes committed by persons of respectability and high social status in the course of their occupation either fraudulent or inadvertent violation of the law in the course of one's work for instance adulteration of drugs by chemists¹⁸. This is the least committed crimes in that most of the people in this community are illiterate.

¹⁵ Section 23 above.

¹⁶ Section 26 of the Penal Code Act Cap 120.

¹⁷ Marshal B Clinard and Abbot Daniels, pg17, 1973 crime in developing countries.

¹⁸ Edwin Sutherland, 7th edition, 1939, principles of criminology, White collar crimes.

Organized crimes develop from the interaction of criminals. It is sometimes by an organization with a formal association, having recognized leadership, agreements and division of labor. A group which has been formed for legitimate purposes may transform into a criminal group for instance mafia organizations involving the development of arrangements of the disposal of stolen goods. Organized criminals ensure protection from detection and arrest. They find traitors among the law enforcement organs; they protect themselves from prosecution through bribery, intimidation of witnesses and murder hence such group exist in this area as they are never charged or arrested hence increase in the crime rate in this area.

2.2. CAUSATIONS FOR THE HIGH CRIME RATE.

2.2.0. Introduction.

E.H Surtherland led me into the discovery of processes and relationships, which explain a crime¹⁹. It gives the theories of social disorganization, differential association, economic exploitation and group influence as the main causes of crime commission mostly in slum areas.

I therefore agree that criminal behavior is caused by multiple factors and this approach to high crime causation is called a multi-factor approach. There are many theories that try to explain criminal behavior. According to William F, he also believed that crime is caused by a multiple of factors he argued that, the multiple theory factor treat all factors as co-ordinate except that some are found to have a greater degree of statistical association with criminal behavior than others,

¹⁹ E H Surtherland *ibid*

for instance; males have a higher crime rate than females, Negroes than whites, young adults than middle aged, city residents than rural residents and the lower economic class than the upper class²⁰. It is as a result of these factors as afore stated that may lead to an increase in crime rate of a certain areas specifically in slum area;

2.2. 1. **A criminal born man or woman increases high crime rate in the community.** In here, the positivist school of criminology sought explanations for criminal behaviors through scientific research and experimentation. Cesare Lombroso believed in the “**criminal borne**” man and woman²¹. He was of the view that they had physical features of ape like creatures that were not fully developed as humans were. Lombroso measured thousands of live and dead prisoners to prove his research. He noted that these criminals lacked moral sense, had an absence of remorse and used much slang. He believes that criminals are psychologically different from non criminals the cause being the existence of a biological inferiority.

C Bernaldo De Quirus also believed that because of their personal natures, such persons cannot refrain from crimes unless the circumstances of life are unusually favorable²² hence they are likely to commit more crimes over and over again leading to an increase in crime in the society.

The place being characterized by many criminals according to the above, there is a high probability that, there will be many children who will be born and inherit criminal behaviors²³ and are able to take up their parents characters. The facts that, the law and policy enforcement

²⁰ William F. Ogburn, . Assoc. 30:12-34, March 1935 factors in the variation of crime among cities.

²¹ Edwin Sutherland, page 55 4th Edition, 1947, 1939, principles of criminology.

²² C Bernaldo, de Quirus, Boston 1911, pages 4-5, modern theories of criminality.

²³ Cressy and Edwin Sutherland, page 53 *ibid*.

bodies of the government are not effective to deter these criminal parents, their young ones are not scared to follow their parents' trend of committing crimes. Hence, an increase in crime rate in an area.

Doctor Goring made comparison of several thousand criminals and several thousand non criminals and found no significant difference between them. In here, he was trying to dispute that, it is not conclusive that a person who is born by a criminal can inherit the criminal behavior but rather, some may not necessarily become criminals. However, he concluded that this group is likely to cause crimes that are inherited from their fathers²⁴.

The prevention advocated for is the treatment of the defect and protect society from untreatable. Treatment may include use of drugs, plastic surgery, genetic counseling, and protection by indeterminate sentencing for instance, section 1 of the preventive detention) Act Cap 118 empowers court to impose a sentence of preventive detention on certain persons. This has not been exercised by court. Though there has been some form of treatment by hiring counselors and NGOs taking part in the counseling of prison inmates of this kind, it is not done to the expectation due to lack of funds to cater for this.

2.2.2. Barbaric system of law, justice, and punishment also causes high crime rate. This study was not based on studying criminals, but rather, making and legal processing. Crime, they believed was activity in out of the total free will and those individuals weighed the consequences of their actions. Criminals would first weigh the nature of the punishment in relation to the pleasure gain and in here they would choose whether to commit an offence or not²⁵. They were

²⁴ Charles Goring, pge 369, 1913, London, the English Convict.

²⁵ JE Hall Williams, ButterWorth, Pge 9, 1982, London, criminology and criminal justice.

of the view that punishments is made in order to deter people from committing crimes and it should be greater than the pleasure of criminal gains.

It was sought that, though crime could be traced to bad laws, not to bad people, new modern criminal justice system would be needed to guarantee equal treatment of all people before the law²⁶. His book dubbed him the father of criminology.

The law is very complicated to the ordinary people (ignorance of the law). The law has several loop holes which make it difficult to enforce. Where the offenders are not punished, people are encouraged to commit the offences because they know there is no punishment.

Government's failure to carryout registration of new born children has made enforcement of defilement difficult. Providing the child's age is difficult because government no longer register children born in an area as it used to. There is no enforcement of the law regulating the publication and display of films (blue movies), newspapers, magazines, radios and Television Programs which may be unfit for young children²⁷. This can all lead to a high rate in crime in the community.

In here, most fights and bag grabbing in this area was the characteristic of this. In most times they knew that if they were caught, grabbing someone's bag, they would be beaten and then taken to the chairman who has no jurisdiction in the matter and the result would be, the suspect being set free. This leads to high crime commission in that they know that the punishment imposed on them would be so cheap.

²⁶ Beccaria 1738-1794, Crimes and punishments.

²⁷ Uganda Law Reform Commission Publication No.1/2000, Pge 123 - A study report on Rape, Defilement and other sexual offences

Also in cases of prostitution, the police are reluctant to arrest those involved in the practice either some police officers are well known to them or they are as well interested in the buyout. This has increased the practice in this areas resulting to high crime rates.

2.2.3. Social disorganization can as well contribute to the rise in crime rate²⁸. This is based on the ecological study. Ecology is the study of relationships between organisms and its environment hence crimes by the disorganized eco-era by people that live there. Healy gives the list of probable direct causes in connection with description of the personality and back ground of the delinquent. He illustrates that delinquent is brought about by bad companion with the delinquent group, lack of parental management, and continuance of crowd association through sending boys and companions to same institution²⁹. It is not easy to exaggerate the extent to which we now pass from one kind of nurture to another as we go from business to church, from science to the newspaper, from business to art, from companionship to politics, from home to school. An individual is now subjected to many conflicting schemes of education. Hence habits are derived against one another, personality is disrupted and disintegrated³⁰

As a result different people come from different culture with different demeanors and meet in this area, hence; there is a lot of unemployment due to immigration into this place, people with criminal records converging in this place hence committing crimes.

2.2.4. Normlessness and different people coming together lead to the high crime rate in a sum area. Emily Durkheim, a French sociologist introduced a concept called anomie³¹. He therefore defined anomie to mean a breakdown of social norms and that it is a condition where

²⁸ Ecological Criminology 1920s at Department of Sociology at the university of Chicago.

²⁹ Judge Baker foundation, case studies, series 1, No.8, page 299.

³⁰ John Dewey, New York, 1930, page 130, Human Nature and Conduct.

³¹ Emily Durkheim, 1893, The division of labour in society .

norms no longer control the activities of members in society. Individuals cannot find their place in society without clear rules to help guide them. Changing conditions as well as adjustment of life leads to dissatisfaction, conflict, and deviance. He observed that social periods of disruptions (economic depression, for instance) brought about greater anomie and higher rates of crime, suicide, and deviance. He used the anomie to describe the condition of the deregulation that was occurring in society. This means that rules on how people ought to behave with each other were breaking down and thus people did not know what to expect from one another.

For instance, it was observed that nothing is more likely to influence human behavior than the experience of the child as it is growing up in the family³². It is believed that the death of one or both parents by divorce or separation of parents is a major cause of crimes. This is as a result of the law in practice which requires for the sharing of property after divorce. Some women hurry men into wedding them and immediately seek for divorce in court in case of a slight misunderstanding. This has left many children without parental care and love hence they do not have the spirit of humanity hence are likely to commit crime.

Anomie is simply defined as a state where norms of expectations on behavior are confused, unclear or not present. It is norm less, Durkheim felt that led to a deviant behavior. In 1897, he used the term again in his study on suicide referring to a morally deregulated condition. He was pre occupied with the effects of social change and he illustrated his concept of anomie not in the discussion of crime but of suicide.

Unlike in rural areas where people in the community have the same norms, in this area, different people have come to this area with different norms particularly most running away from their

³² P W Tappan 1949, Pge 133-134, Juvenile Delinquency

local areas after having committed crimes. These people are used to tactics of crime commission hence the innocent who have been there are also taught how to commit different crimes hence raising crime rates in slum areas. This has been brought about by the ministry of internal affairs which is responsible to control both immigration and migration in the country. Hence

2.2.5. Economic factor or institution can as well lead to a high crime rate; Bonger presented immense mass of materials to prove that there is a close correlation between crime rates and economic conditions³³. It may well be true that people may be driven into crime because of poverty but this cannot be held as the cause of their criminal behavior. There are in our society poor people who are not criminals and those who are well off but engage in criminal acts. Therefore, poverty is not an explanation of criminal behavior but it tends to be the characteristic of criminals. Poverty in most cases is assumed to be the greatest cause of criminal behavior because white collar crimes are in most cases ignored.

The difference between arresting practices exaggerates the extent to which crimes are concentrated in lower class. The reasons to why the poor are associated with crimes are because the treatment they receive from both police and courts of law.

In this area, most people involved in crime commission are economically poor yet they have families and the social needs to cater for. They even do not have the money to bribe government bodies responsible for the enforcement of government policies and laws hence making the poor prone to commission of crimes. For instance, most of the people involved in prostitution are the poor. As a result of this, there is a high crime rate in this area.

³³ W A. Bonger, Boston, 1916, Page 1-246, criminal and economic conditions.

2.2.6 Insanity is also among the justification for the high crime rate in slum area. It is important to note that the mental disorder is likely to increase crime commission in the area. For instance, according to **Walker ND**, he observed that epileptics sometimes are prone to violent out bursts, that homicides is frequently the result of mental disorder, and that certain sexual offences are often committed by persons of low intelligence³⁴.

Most of the mental retarded people when they commit crime, they are often arrested, and referred for mental clinics. However this is expensive to the government and at times they are discharged before they recover from such disease of mind hence going back home and committing more other crimes.

2.2.7. Public agencies of communication; This includes news papers, radios, internet and even televisions. In most cases clever tricks of committing crimes may be by news. Newspapers have for instance made automobile thieves pick out their identifications and exposed prostitutes confirming and explaining why they get involved into prostitution³⁵, talk shows that are televised about how certain crimes are committed for instance prostitution³⁶, and how organized murderers or robberies are carried out. Some movies watched by both juveniles and adults make crime appear profitable and exciting. The newspaper in most cases ridicule machinery of justice for instance, the police is depicted as corrupt, courts inefficient and occasional corrupt. Therefore individuals are consequently encouraged to indulge in criminal behavior since they are sure of finding the way out.

³⁴ Butter committee report {1975} Pge 11 ND Walker 1968 Page 59.

³⁵ Abatebeyanga akabozi mu gy'e 80 bogede, Bukede Newspaper. Page 6, 22nd April 2012

³⁶ Sugar on Urban Television presented by Vanesa and Collique every Wednesday.

The fact that the country is encouraging modern technology country wide, there is an appreciation of this call hence people have bought modems for internet purposes, bought television sets and there is a wide spread of news papers in different languages all over. This makes them surf on how crimes are committed, watch talk shows and read newspapers. At the end of it, people pick these vices and start practicing them hence committing crimes.

2.2.8. Educational institutions; Crime and delinquency in most cases are attributed to poor education or failure of schools in preventing the association of delinquent and anti delinquent behavior pattern. It is also believed that crime with the exception of white collar crimes decrease with the amount of formal education. The formal education level reflects one's economic status, home conditions hence avoiding contact with delinquent and criminal behavior pattern. Further, the location of schools in delinquent areas may fail to prevent anti delinquency behavior patterns and thus the child is exposed to delinquent behavior.

John Dewey observed that an individual is subjected to many conflicting schemes of education hence disrupting personality, confusing the scheme of conduct and disintegrated³⁷.

Some schools in this area are considered to be for the poor; in here, the schools do not care to tame the pupils or students I regard to their misdemeanor. This is brought about by the ministry of health which provides poor syllabi to educational institutions of learning. In here, when a child walks out of class for break or lunch, there is likelihood that he or she will meet these street kids hence getting involved in crime commission leading to a high crime rates in the area.

³⁷ John Dewey, 1930, Pge 130, New York . The Human Nature and Conduct.

2.2.9. Seasonal variation also leads to high crime rate; Statistical studies show very uniformly that crimes against property reach a maximum in winter months, and crimes against person and against morals in the summer months.³⁸ In this area, most crimes are committed in the evening and very early morning. However, a few crimes are committed during the day like pick pocketing.

It is thought that robbery is one of the often committed offences. The act of robbery is established under section 285 supra³⁹. It should be noted that there is minimal patrolling by police in the area at night which makes it favorable for crime offenders to commit crimes. This is evidenced by the high numbers of suspects who are arrested at night once patrolling is carried out.

2.2.10 Failure to fulfill the set goals; According to Robert K. Merton, he was of the view that the real problem is not created by the sudden change but rather by social structure that holds out the same goals to all its members without giving them equal means to achieve them⁴⁰. He argued that it is lack of integration between what culture calls for and what the structure permits that cause deviant behavior. He did not focus on crime per se but rather upon various acts of deviance which may be understood to lead to criminal behavior. He argued that society emphasizes that there are goals which are strongly emphasized by society and puts a cross the means to reach these goals (such as education, hard work). However not everyone has equal access to the legitimate means to attain them.

³⁸ Uniform crime reports, page 22-25, Vol VI, No4

³⁹ Cap 120 supra.

⁴⁰ Robert K Merton, 1957, *Et esq Social Theory and Social Structure*, Pge 131.

It is believed that most people involved in prostitution have set goals like meeting social needs for their families. However, they cannot meet them without carrying on prostitution since they do not have any other alternative of income hence; they do it as a way out to meet their needs at home.

However, this is criminal which is prohibited by the penal code of Uganda Cap 120 and the offence is punishable by a sentence of seven years⁴¹. This law has been made stale in that it is not taken seriously by the law enforcement bodies. For instance, there are many prostitutes on the streets who have not been arrested and there is even an increase in the number leading to the high commission.

⁴¹ Section 139 ibid

CHAPTER III:

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY;

3.0. Introduction,

This chapter describes the procedures that were followed in conducting the study. It give details regarding research design, population of the study area, sample and sampling techniques, data analysis, description of data collection instruments used and the techniques that will be used to analyze data and ethical considerations.

3.1. Study design;

The research was carried out using descriptive study design which involved the use of both quantitative and qualitative methods of data collection. The combination of two methods increased the quality of research because results from each method rein force each other for consistency.

Qualitative techniques helped the researcher to come up with conclusions on variables that cannot be measured while quantitative techniques helped in establishing values attached to numerical variables.

3.2. Study area;

The study was conducted in Kisenyi- Mengo, Kampala District. It is made up of four zones namely, Blue Room, Muzana, central and Buwanika Zones.

3.3. Population;

The study population included; Local Council Authorities, Officers in charge of Muzana and Blue Room police stations and some residents of the place. The study involved four zones randomly selected.

3.4. Sample selection;

The researcher used purposive sampling because he wanted respondents who were equipped with knowledge of the subject matter. In total, fifty five respondents were selected, with all officers in charge of police stations in this area, police men or women on duty, members of the local council authorities and some residents. This included two officers in charge and ten other police men or women on duty, twenty local council Authority members (four chairpersons and their respective vice chairpersons, four members responsible for defense in their respective area, four representatives for youth and four other members) and twenty two residents (at least five from each zone) between the age of 19-55 years.

3.5. Data collection instruments.

Questionnaires

Questionnaires were used to obtain information from chair persons, defense representatives, police officers both in charge and on duty and other residents. They were based on the most committed crimes, justification for the high crime rate and the strategies that have been laid down to curb the risk. Respondents were given questionnaires to fill (respond) and the researcher collected them afterwards. The questionnaires were made and pre-tested first.

3.6. Interview guide;

Interviews were administered to chairpersons, vice chairpersons, defense representatives, police officers and other residents. Interviews established the most committed crimes, justification for the high crime rate and strategies to calm the risk by the law enforcement bodies.

3.7. Data analysis;

Questionnaires were served, numbered and data entered accordingly. The data was checked by the principal investigator for completeness and internal consistency. Data collected was edited, coded and summarized. The data is presented in frequencies and tables, as well as graphs.

3.8. Ethical considerations;

Permission to do the study was sought from respective offices in charge of the police stations and local authorities. For instance the research obtained an introductory letter from the head of department faculty of law to seek consent from police stations and local council authorities. Strictly, confidentiality was observed and filled questionnaires were kept safely.

3.9. Limitations to the study;

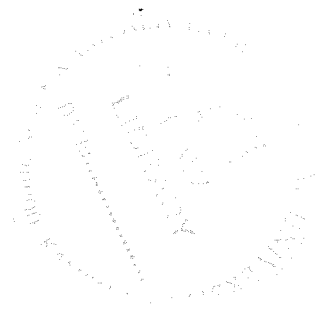
The researcher met a number of hindrances and these included the following,

1. Low responses from the respondents as some of them were not interested in filling the questionnaires and being interviewed by the researcher and this affected the analysis.
2. The researcher faced the problem of not getting the expected respondents and this affected the study as the researcher did not get enough data to analyze.

3. The researcher as anticipated met a problem of not finding respondents on duty due to the operations they were involved in and their recent recall for their training hindered my work.
4. The researcher faced the problem of inadequate financing. I was involved in many activities that needed more money such as photocopying and typesetting.
5. The research faced the problem of heavy rain down pour during the study. This was as a result of the recent down fall that left many people without where to sleep due to floods. This easily risked the findings due to failure to reach certain locations of destine.

3.10. Solutions to the problems;

1. The researcher convinced the respondents to fill questionnaires and the ones that could not fill them were interviewed.
2. The researcher informed them in advance and I increased on the number of the days of visitation to the respondents. This was brought about by the absence of some respondents on their locations.
3. I could wake up very early and travel to the study area since most of the officers in charge would want to go for an operation. This solved a problem of not finding them on their duty stations.
4. The researcher bought umbrellas, rain jackets and coats so as to collect the data even if there was heavy down pour.



CHAPTER IV

PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION OF THE INFORMATION COLLECTED FROM THE FIELD;

4.0 Introduction;

This chapter expounds results of the study which was carried out on the topic; justification for the high crime rate in slum areas in relation to the laws of Uganda. The research respondents were selected from Kisenyi- Mengo, Kampala District from the local council authorities, officers in charge of police stations, parents and youth.

The study's main objective was; to find out justification for the high crime rate in slum areas in relation to the laws of Uganda.

Four specific objectives originating from the main objective both formed a foundation upon which data was gathered and analyzed to come up with the study results. The objectives were followed while formulating the research tools as indicated in Appendices I and II.

4.1 Demographic characteristics of the respondents;

Respondents were required to indicate their gender so as to enumerate the number of participants by gender and also to bring live "**gender balance**" in the study. The table below indicates the number of respondents by gender for

all types. The study was composed of 51% male participants and another 49% was for females.

TABLE 4; RESPONDENTS BY GENDER.

GENDER	NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE
MALE	28	51%
FEMALE	27	49%
TOTAL	55	100%

Source; primary data from the analysis of gender, 2012

Respondents by gender

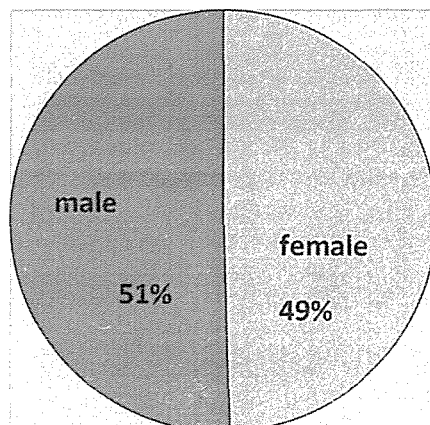
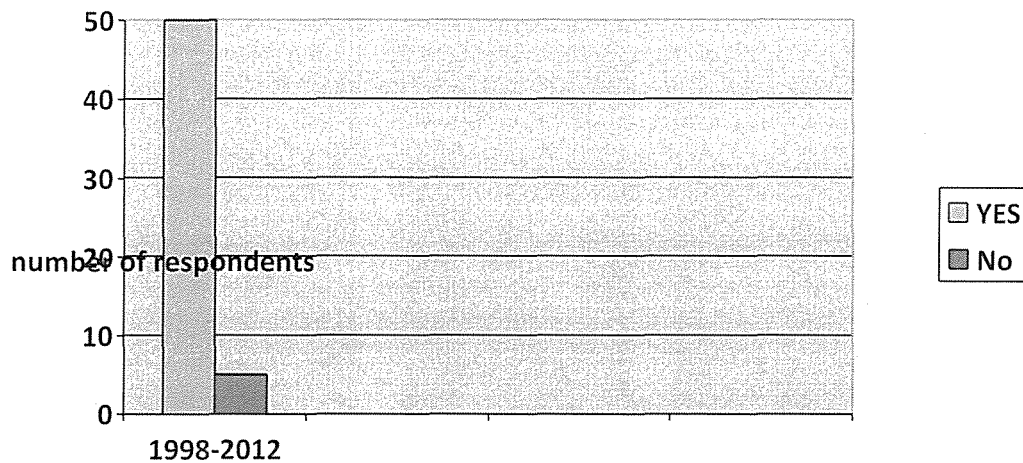


TABLE 4.2.0 TABLE OF RESPONDENTS IN REGARD AS TO WHETHER THERE IS A HIGH CRIME RATE OR NOT IN THE AREA.



An analysis of the causes for the high crime rate in the slum areas;

The study findings indicated that there was a high crime rate in slum areas which is occasioned by social, economical and environmental factors, ignorance of the law and failure by the government bodies to enforcement the laws and policies in place as was found out from the respondents, discussed and analyzed below.

4.2.1 Poverty was identified as one of the causes for high crime rate in the area; This was defined as an economic constraint to meet the basic needs. It was expressed to mean a situation where someone does not have enough money for basic necessities. In here, they argue that it is brought about whereby one wants to eat, get shelter and other basic necessities but does not

have the way out to achieve them. He or she finds an option of achieving his or her goals by committing crimes.

Due to the relatively high levels of poverty in most communities, some parents cannot afford to buy their daughters and sons basic necessities. The girls and boys are thus easily lured by the more affluent men and women into sexual relations resulting into crimes.

Some say, they do not have the money to get married and at the end of it all they end up stealing or committing robbery to have money and get sex.

In our area **“most of these criminals do not have the mind or expectation to buy cars but rather to have basic needs of which they do not have the financial capacity to achieve”** Wahabu.

One of the respondents was of the view that **“if you are poor you cannot speak the truth nor do what is right”** Mwesigwa Keneth. For instance he went ahead and narrated that poverty is likely to cause bribery which is a crime.

Another issue found during the research was that if you are poor you cannot respect your commitment with other people. For instance, you may be given work which is supposed to be finished within a certain period of time but because of poverty you fail to honor your commitment. This will result into fights in case you do not deliver work as you promised.

4.2.2 **Environmental factors also contribute to high crime rate;** The area is densely populated and most of the houses used for accommodation have single

rooms. It was noted that some of the houses have their walls not connected to the ceiling so children can easily hear what happens next door. Others share premises with lodges. Therefore, a father and a mother may have sex as their children are sleeping under the bed. In effect the children may also feel like they want to practice what they saw or heard. At the end of the day, they end up practicing sex with their fellow children of the same mother and father which is an abomination against the law and culture.

A respondent was once surprised when **“a child of about seven years was kissing his sister of about five years. This is terrible and cannot be accommodated in society unless the world is getting to an end”** Ssenga.

Also violent fathers in a family may impart in their children a spirit of being rough both at school and at home, **“Like father like son”**. For instance a child, who is always beaten at home, may not find any importance attached to a punishment.

4.3 Prostitution can as well lead to an increase in crime rate; It was defined as the selling of one's body in exchange for money. In here, they said that the most cause of this is poverty. They cannot get what they want for instance paying rent, feeding their children and other basic needs. At the end of the day they go sell their bodies in exchange for money. I discovered, they would charge different rates in relation to their looks, place of business, beauty and the range of time one was going to have sex with them. During action, the prostitutes would pick pocket their customers hence theft by the prostitute

being assaulted by the customer in case he discovers about the theft by the prostitute hence increasing the commission of crime.

4.5 Peer influence can also lead to a high crime rate; This can lure someone into committing a crime. For instance, a girl who sees her colleague prostitute enjoy some luxurious life like eating good food at home, buy sodas may be tempted to get involved in the commission of crime.

4.6 Abuse of drugs increases the number of crimes in the area; Their definition was limited to taking amafuta (colorless liquid with a sharp smell which can make someone gain the strength to do what he or she wants to do and can lead to insanity at a future time), brown and white sugar and smoking weed (marijuana). Amafuta is mostly taken by street kids and they argue that their main reason is because they always sleep outside and therefore can reduce the coldness at night. Street kids get the money to buy this drug by selling the plastic materials collected and through carrying rubbish to collection centers for the community. Brown and white sugar is taken by rich people believing in a fallacy that it brings luck so that when one is frauding or pick pocketing, he or she may not be easily identified by the victims. The ones who smoked marijuana confessed that it does not cause cancer like the usual cigarettes and that it as well prevent one from sickness. One respondent narrated that **"he had spent about fifteen years without going ill"**.

4.7 Culture also increases crime commission in the community; For instance, the issue of a girl or woman's yes or no towards sexual advances featured prominently in the area. "In terms of cultural practices, if you consider having sexual intercourse with a girl, traditionally the girl is not supposed to agree, if you are a young man, you must attempt to force the girl or way lay her and society accepts this"

It was also found out that with the introduction of male circumcision, there is now a belief that in a period of post circumcision, people are allowed to have sex indiscriminately as a way of cleansing themselves. This results into rape, buying of prostitutes and even raping.

4.8 Pornography can cause high crime rate; During the study, radios, and TV programs, films, videos, blue movies, pornographic photos, magazines, and news papers were all mentioned as causes of crimes. Children have unlimited access to pornographic materials which promote immorality. For instance, the program of Ssenga on CBS radio was particularly noted as teaching children about sex, which children then seek to experiment with their peers. Adverts on condom use were also reported to have the same effect.

4.8 HIV/AIDS pandemics also increase high crime rate; The HIV/AIDS scourge encourages men to go for young girls some to spread the disease while others fear to get it from grown up women. This may result to rape or defilement.

4.9 Political stability can as well lead to an increase in crime; This was defined to mean much peace in the country. Respondents believed that the government has provided much peace in that even criminals do not face justice. One respondent concluded that even the president himself encouraged crimes when on the state of nation's address he stated that some people are thieves

because they have what to steal which was never there previously. He went ahead and said that this was due to political stability that existed in the country.

4.10 Unemployment leads to a rise in a high crime rate in the area: This is where by one is jobless or it is where one is redundant and does not have any income. Unemployment was seen as a result of laziness by most youth, lack of skills in regard to the available jobs and lack of hand on experience. In here, most people lose the confidence in themselves in that they think if they commit a crime and are taken to prison the better because they have been on streets for a long time and have spent some days on an empty stomach.

4.11 Legal factors also make the trend of crime commission go up; The law is very complicated to the local people and it has several loop holes which make its enforcement difficult. In here the offenders are not punished and people are encouraged to commit crimes because they know there is no punishment. For instance, failure by the government to carry out registration of new born children has made enforcement of difficult. Providing the child's age is difficult because government no longer registers children born in the area as it used to do. In here, rich offender tend to collude with the parents of for instance a girl and the Local councils and little money is paid hence the victim not facing justice. This encourages the commission of more crimes.

4.12 Cheating forms part for the high crime rate; This was defined in relation to partners who are either married or are cohabiting. It was defined as a situation where by one of the partners goes around sleeping with other men or women without the other party's knowledge. The respondents expressed that once this happens in a relationship, there is loss of trust, development

in the home is tainted and a lot of quarrels result into fighting which can easily lead to assault hence high crime rate in the area.

4.13 **Want for sex also increased high crime rate in the area;** this was defined as an interaction between a male and female organs.

Some men have a high sexual libido and admire any woman they see and end up raping them. This is brought about by lack of the skills to convince a girl or woman by a man to have sex with him. Some respondents also argued that some ladies tempt them by dressing indecently which encourages them to increase their desires for need of sex. At the end of the day, some men tend to use force to satisfy their desire for sex hence committing crimes.

A respondent narrated **“She may promises to have sex with you. When you go there she denies you sex. You may end up destroying her property”**.

Older women are excessively sexually active. Their sexual desires cannot be satisfied by their age mates and eventually they go in for young boys. This results to indecent assault of young boys. Though this is not commonly reported it is done by rich women especially who sell alcohol in the area that in turn pays money to these young boys. The old women going for young boys have been named “Sugar Mummies”.

4.14.0 Failure by the law enforcement bodies to enforce the laws and policies in place.

4.14.1 The police; The police is empowered by the law to carry out investigations into a crime. The CID is particularly with this responsibility. The study revealed, however, that problems such as lack of logistics hamper the work of police, understaffing and lack of basic facilities for investigating cases are the major bottle necks. The police complained that cases are reported too late to collect any vital evidence. They also revealed that, it is the very victims, together with their families, who insist on having the charges against the offenders dropped. It was also found out that some investigations officers are not conversant with the investigative procedures, which often leads to badly investigated cases that are lost in courts. Moreover, the officers' lack specialized skills in handling some offences.

Most respondents stated that the police is corrupt. "They were of the view that, Police ask for money from both sides. It takes bribes both from the offender and the victim. Corruption by the police has reached an alarming rate nationwide and action is required to be taken by the government". "Offenders find their way out before reaching the court of law". As a result of this corruption, police has failed to enforce law.

4.14.2 Local council courts: Cases are reported to LCCs which refer the victims to police. In most cases, it is these which receive first hand information and evidence. This stage is crucial to the success or failure of the case because it is here that the decision is made whether or not to proceed with the case, and what evidence to be preserved. At this point the LCs frustrates the outcome of the case by brokering a settlement between the parties.

The LCCs were found wanting in their knowledge of the law. They seem to have misunderstood their powers under the Local Council Courts Act.

4.14.3. The Director of Public Prosecution: The DPP has the duty of prosecuting offenders in court. However, the office is understaffed and faces problems of lack of logistics and resources, and interference from LCs. The findings of the study indicated that prosecutors need specialized training and knowledge of legal medicine which is an important component in their work especially in cases involving proof of injury.

4.14.4 The courts; With the exception of LC courts, all play a role of presiding over offences either as courts of original jurisdiction or as appeal courts. Magistrates' courts, Family and Children courts and the High court handle these cases.

However, the finding of this study indicated that very few cases are heard in these courts because of the lack of facilities and shortage of judges and magistrates. The few cases that make it to court are often dismissed due to lack of sufficient evidence, lost files and witnesses who abstain from giving evidence or just disappear. It was also noted that Judges and Magistrates lack specialized training in handling such cases.

4.14.5 Probational and Social Welfare officers; These officers have a duty to change the attitudes and behaviors of both victims and accused person. However, the law enforcement officers and probational social welfare officers do not appreciate the role themselves. Where children are involved in capital offences for instance, the officer may not officially receive information of such matters. Yet they are required to prepare a social report to guide court. There is a tendency to rely on hearsay to carry out their work. Coupled with their responsibilities, this lack of information prevents them from devoting sufficient time to help the offenders and victims of the crime.

4.14.6 **Prisons;** They are unable to carry out their role as rehabilitators of offenders because of the huge number of crimes inmates, majority of whom spend at least a year on remand. They are also understaffed and lack logistics.

It was observed that with the failure of the law enforcement bodies of the government to enforce the laws and policies which are in place, the community had lost confidence in them hence resulting to an increase in crime commission in the area.

CHAPTER V

RECOMMENDATIONS AND A CONCLUSION.

5.1 Recomendations;

1. The community should be sensitized on the effects of crime with the view to changing people's attitude towards victims and the victim's family. Respondents were of the view that the government should go to the grass root and educate the masses this can be in form of encouraging adult education. Information should be provided on the existing law relating to crime and existing structures, court procedures, and institutions responsible for handling the offenders, victims and witnesses. Where the parents or guardian s of the child conceal the abuse or marry off the child, those parents or guardians should be penalized.
2. The community should be sensitized on their role in the protection of crime victims. Any practice behavior or attitude that condones the occurrence of criminal offences within the community should be discouraged.
3. To remove the apathy in the community, implementation of the law should be seriously addressed and monitored, and data on reported cases, convictions and sentences should be collected and published periodically.
4. The ministry of Gender, Labor and Social development should address the problem of poverty. This can be in form of generating employment to the community.

5. The responsible ministries and institutions should seriously address the problem of poor remuneration of the law enforcement officials.
6. To avoid exposing the child and other victims to secondary trauma, the DPP and or CID should give directives prescribing what should be done once a report is made and an office prescribed for the role.
7. Once enacted, the law should be translated to a local language.
8. Bye laws should be enacted to regulate night entertainment, brewing, and drug abuse.
9. Literature on sex issues should be censored. Obscene prints, programs, sex magazines should only be sold to adults.
10. Private prosecution should be encouraged. FIDA(U) and LAP of the Uganda Law Society are examples of potential private prosecutors.

5.2 CONCLUSION;

The study revealed pertinent matters in relation to crime. Enforcement of the law relating to crime is a major task ahead. Through legal education and sensitization programs, it is hoped that society will eventually learn to uphold the dignity and welfare of vulnerable persons. This will be realized by preventing the commission of crimes and ensuring access to redress by the victims.

APPENDIX I

KAMPALA INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY.

Questionnaire for the office in charge (O.C);

Dear respondent

I am a finalist student of Bachelor of laws. I am conducting a study titled justification for the high crime rate in slum areas. A case study of kisenyi-Mengo, Kampala Central and, you have been chosen to participate in this study. Please help me answer the questions as honestly as possible. The information you give will be treated with confidentiality and used solely for the purpose of the study. This will take about ten minutes. May I begin? Thank you,

SECTION A; Demographic characteristics of respondents

1. Sex Male

Female

2. Position held

3. Duty or duties

4. Qualification

5. Length of service in this station

SECTION B; most committed crimes

6. (a). Do you often get involved in day or night operations?

Yes or No

(b) If yes, how often do you conduct it?

7. (a) Do you think there is a high crime rate in this area? Yes or No?

(b) If yes, which are the most committed crimes?

.....

8. When are the most crimes committed at?

(a) Night

(b) Day

9. Why do you think there is a high crime rate in this area?

.....

10. What are the policies that have been put in place to control the commission?

.....

.....

.....

11. What do you think the government can do to reduce on crime commission?

.....

12. Any other comment?

.....

END

APPENDIX II

KAMPALA INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY

Questionnaire for the chairperson / vice chair person / defense representative.

Good morning/ afternoon/evening, sir / madam;

My name isIam finalist student of Bachelor of laws. Iam conducting a research titled justification for the high crime rate in slum areas and I would greatly appreciate your participation in this study. This will take 10 minutes or less. May I begin please?

Thanks.

1. Interviewee's name

2. Date of interview/...../2012

3. Date of birth/...../19.....

4. Level of education

5. How long have you been in this position?

6. (a)Do you know crimes? Yes or No

(b) if yes, what is a crime?

.....

7. When can a crime be committed?

8. What are the most committed crimes in your area?

.....



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9. Why do you think people commit crimes?

.....

.....

10. Is police any help in reducing crime rate commission in your area?

.....

11. What strategies has police put in place to reduce the above?

.....

12. Has it worked to your expectation?

13. Any other comment?

.....

END

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Abaatembeeyanga akaboozi mu gy'e 80 boogedde

BYA GODFREY DWAYA
BUGIRI

ANNET NAKISWA

Nze nnatandika okwetunda nga nina emyaka mukaaga. Nneebaza mukama kati nnaggulawo edduka mwe nzigya ezimbeezaawo, naye omulimu ogwo si mwangu n'akamu. Obwamalaaya nnabunnya emyaka etaano egiye naye nnoonyezza omwana abuze. Nnejjusa ekyantwala mu kutembeeya akaboozi kuba kirabika kannyonoono nnabaana.

SHAKIRA KATUSIME

Ono yeevuna emikwano. Nze abantu be nali

mpita mikwano gyange be bantwala mu bwamalaaya. Nnannyuka obwamalaaya oluvanyuma lwa mikwano gyange okufa akawuka ne baggwaawo. Kati nina wooteeri. Ereete mpola naye waakiri tebankulusanya nga luli.

FARIDAH MANGALE

Nze ssaligenze mu bwamalaaya naye abazadde abakambwe nabo batutuma mu bintu ebimu.

Kitange yali mukambwe okukira ennumba

ng'akuba okukamala obukamazi. Nnali nsomera Namasagali College era gye nnava ne nnumba maneja wa Bermuda bar ne mmusaba obwaweita. Nnejjusa lwaki nnava mu ssomero ate ne ndekayo ssente za kitange.

Obwamalaaya buleeta ssente naye si

bwangu.

FAIMA NALUKENGE

Ono omukadde ate ye aluloja. Agamba bw'ati: Katonda munene bannange, ho! Olaba nkalyi mulamu, era munene nnyo. Nnina emyaka 70 naye bye ndabye ne mu ntaana nja kusigala mbinyumya. Bannange bonna be twapepeyanga baafa ne bwaggwaawo. Mu gy'e 80, wano waali waka okukira Dubai.

Nnazala abaana 10 naye ku abo nninako abazzukulu babiri bokka. Abawala abato ensangi zino babuukira obwamalaaya, naye tebamanyi nti bapapa kuyingira ntaana. Twalya obulamu era nze nnayita ku lugwanyu! Leero abo aba ttuleera bbo, tebalira swiiti mu buveera. Akuyiira omusimbi naye

ekyennyanya akiryako kitwe kyokkal

Faima Nalukenga kaawonawo agamba nti kyali kisuffu

Shakira Natusime eyali akola obwamalaaya

Annet Nakiswa eyali yeetundira eNaluwere.

Abaw bagu